CONFLICTS OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Wednesday October 21, 2015 New York

Bonhams

ASSIG

NEW YORK













CONFLICTS OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Wednesday October 21, 2015 at 10am and 1pm New York

BONHAMS

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

PREVIEW

Saturday October 17, 12pm to 5pm Sunday October 18, 12pm to 5pm Monday October 19, 10am to 5pm Tuesday October 20, 10am to 5pm

BIDS

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

To bid via the internet please visit www.bonhams.com/22965

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: 22965 Lots 1 - 299

CATALOG: \$35

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INQUIRIES

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

Tobias Voss, Cataloger

Automated Results Service +1 (800) 223 2854

ILLUSTRATIONS

Front cover: Lot 285 Inside front cover: Lot 12 First session page: Lot 70 Second session page: Lot 168 Inside back cover: Lot 197 Back cover: Lot 210

SPECIAL EVENT

Meet the Veterans Monday October 19, 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 <u>www.bonhams.com/WebTerms</u> 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 thereform 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;

(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 tille 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 EXPRESSIY 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 of 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 p 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 \blacktriangle 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 \circ 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 Friday November 6 without penalty. After November 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**.

CONTACTS

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James Hendy Chief Operating Officer

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Jon King Vice President, Business Development

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Chinese Works of Art & Paintings Bruce MacLaren, (917) 206 1677

Collectors' Motorcars & Motorcycles Rupert Banner, (212) 461 6515 Eric Minoff, (917) 206 1630 Evan Ide

Furniture, Decorative Arts & Silver Victoria Ayers, (212) 461 6532 Madelia Ring, (212) 710 1300

Fine Art

American Alan Fausel, (212) 644 9039 Kayla Carlsen, (917) 206 1699

Contemporary Jeremy Goldsmith, (917) 206 1656 European Paintings

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Painting Scot Levit Painting

INTRODUCTION TO "CONFLICTS OF THE 20TH CENTURY"

Every now and then in the life of an auction specialist an opportunity to create a new type of auction presents itself, and after putting together three sales solely devoted to World War II in the past two years, I found myself planning and plotting a more global sale devoted to the "Conflicts of the 20th Century."

Conflict is a difficult subject, but as it is the engine that drives history its material artifacts demand the attention of collectors and institutions alike. I chose the 20th century as my time period because it is an area under-developed in the auction market, whilst 18th and 19th century conflicts like the Revolutionary and Civil Wars (and their attendant cults of Washington and Lincoln) have been collectable fields for over a century. In this sale I have tried to bring together material from a century of near-continual conflict, using as an historical framework the campaign HQs and Battlefields of Europe and Asia from 1890-1990. In so doing I am trying to redress the balance of a history generally unsung, to show how the nations of the world - many born of a colonial past - often shrugged off their colonial roots to take their place in a new world order. In this respect the countries of S.E. Asia are particularly interesting, and for almost 70 years have been turned upside down with power struggles, internally and externally. I have therefore divided the sale into a morning session looking at the S.E Asian conflicts, balanced by the conflicts of Europe in the afternoon.

I have been lucky that many of the collectors I already knew for World War 2 material collected more broadly and provided many additional pieces for the present sale; but I also I expanded my searches in the UK and into Europe, gaining access to private collectors and museums. There are two clients in particular I wish to thank. Rodney Hilton Brown, of the War Museum here in the U.S., who has been with me from the first sale and whose 60 years of collecting continues to bring extraordinary things to light; and a gentleman called Alan Goldsmith, a true English collector who for nearly 50 years has built up a fabulous collection now housed at his museum at Mountfitchett Castle Essex (well worth the visit if you are in the UK). I am grateful to these two collectors as well as to many others who shared their knowledge and love of this field with me on my travels. I thoroughly enjoyed assembling this quirky but exciting sale and I hope you will wish to acquire a few of these extraordinary historical souvenirs. For me this material is living history!

I would finally like to point out a few pieces in the sale that I especially enjoyed finding. Lot 285 represents the rarest of the German Enigma machines, the M4 built for navy (and submarine) use in 1943-45, of which probably only a few hundred survive from the approximately 2000 built-made rarer still by the sinking of 70% of all German U-boats in the later stages of the war (in part due to the breaking of the enigma code). The Zumbrun photographic archive of China, 1910-29 (lot 12), is an extraordinary historical record of early 20th century China as it developed from its feudal roots into Mao's modern China. The Cuban revolution flag (lot 289) is marvelous, signed by Castro the year before he came to power, and the medievaltype body armor used be a German sniper in World War I! I particularly like the small section on the Boxer Rebellion, lots 4-8, not strictly 20th century, but who could resist a Boxer shield and sword taken home by a German soldier in 1902, or a Chinese rocket launcher! These are only a few of the many, many treasures to be found in this catalog.

Many of these pieces of military history survive by chance, picked up decades ago as souvenirs of a life in the military, claimed by veterans from battle fields and brought home, but subsequently lost in cupboards. I thoroughly enjoyed assembling this sale and I hope you will enjoy acquiring a piece of living history. And do watch out for the next Conflicts sale in April 2016.

Tom Lamb

Director Conflicts Sale September 2015

SESSION I: CONFLICTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA 10AM Lots 1-129

0



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR: THE FIRST PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC WAR FLAG, CAPTURED BY THE 13TH REGIMENT, 3RD BRIGADE, NEW YORK INFANTRY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1899

Made from three silk sections in red, blue and white, with painted gold sun and stars, hoist with cloth cord attached. Framed. *Provenance*: Captured by Corporal Julius Staal, New York Infantry, on September 17th, 1899, and were claimed to be part of the personal flags of Philippine Nationalist Commander Emilio Aguinaldo; the flags turned over to US Army command, who eventually sold all their Spanish-American War holdings to Bannerman, the famous dealer in New York; Sold in a Bannerman stock sale in the late 1960s.

From 1896, the Filipino national struggle against colonial rule by Spain overlapped with the outbreak of war between the Spain and the USA. The Spanish were quickly ousted from Manila by US forces in August of 1898, stealing a march on the rebel army of the newly declared First Philippine Republic, who were entrenched outside the city. Angered at the American refusal to recognize the independence of the Philippines, and that the US intended to deny the country full sovereignty, First Philippine Republic President Emilio Aguinaldo threatened war. In February of 1899, a skirmish between Filipino and American patrols erupted into the second Battle of Manila after Aguinaldo's attempts at negotiation were rejected by the US commanders, a fight which the rebel forces subsequently lost. General Elwell S. Otis, the American General in charge of the campaign fought the rebels throughout 1899, in a conventional war of skirmish and counter attack.

This First Philippine Republic war flag was captured in a minor action on September 17 1899, and is said to have been part of a cache of personal flags belongong to the rebel leader Aguinaldo. With few modern small arms or artillery, the First Philippine Republic's forces resorted to guerrilla warfare in November 1899, resulting in an American policy of scorched earth tactics and civilian concentration camps, to deny the rebels support in the countryside. Aguinaldo was eventually captured in March, 1901, and the surrender of the remaining insurgent leadership in April, 1902 led to the official end of the war. Sporadic fighting persisted throughout the Philippines until 1913.

An important relic from one of the earliest modern counterinsurgency wars in US history, and in many ways one of the first colonial actions of an emerging super power with a policy of control in the pacific region.

16 x 22in (41 x 56cm) **\$12,000 - 18,000**

2 SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR: AN AMERICAN BASEBALL GAME **BROADSIDE FOR TROOPS LEAVING** HAWAII FOR THE PHILIPPINES, 1898

A rare broadside advertising a game for US troops at the baseball grounds in Honolulu, with "Cars free to all troops," produced by M. E. Grossman, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, printed in Honolulu, June 2, 1898; together with a silk Hawaiian flag with string attachments at hoist, probably waived at the same event.

The outbreak of war with Spain in April, 1898 found many American troops based in Hawaii (following a pro-US coup in 1893). The islands were used as a staging ground for the US attack on the Spanish Philippines. While the troops arrived, activities, such as baseball, then newly introduced to Hawaii, helped relieve the tedium.

Broadside: 14 x 8in (35 x 20cm); flag: 12 x 20.5in (32 x 52cm).

\$800 - 1,200

3

TRENCH ART PIPE STAND, SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, C.1902

2

12572

boat houses all Srounds of Oabu

Hawaiia

noon

open all after GROSSMAN

Gars Free to all Troops

A wooden pipe stand with square base and round top featuring brass pipe holders, ashtray and matchbox converted from a rifle bullet and sections of artillery shell casings with six period wooden pipes and a separate brass Winchester 1896 artillery shell with two lion's head ring holders welded to either side with "Spanish War Veterans 1898-1902" military pin welded to front.

American victory in the Spanish-American War saw the US left in de facto control of Spain's former Caribbean and Pacific territories, necessitating a period of military occupation in both Cuba and the Philippines. The long periods of inactivity that came with garrison duty led many soldiers to create objects to alleviate the boredom, with items such as this pipe stand being a more elaborate example.

Pipe stand: diameter 11in (28cm), height 37in (94cm) \$1,200 - 1,800

З

BOXER REBELLION: A CHINESE DADAO SWORD USED DURING THE BOXER REBELLION, 1900-1901

Dadao pattern two-handed sword with single-edged steel blade with double fuller, brass crossguard with inversed ends with rounded points with floral design, the hilt is steel wrapped in tan cord with a ring pommel and brass collar with floral design. Some corrosion on the blade.

This distinctive sword of the Chinese Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists or "Boxer" rebels saw widespread use in an era where access to more modern weapons in China was often limited to the officially sanctioned troops and auxiliaries of the ruling Qing dynasty. The Dadao's historical association with the Chinese martial arts likely contributed to its widespread use amongst the militantly traditionalist Boxers, many of whom believed that performance of the proper martial arts or callisthenic rituals would render them bulletproof. This sword, and the shield that follows, were purchased in Germany, from a family whose forebear had been in the rescue mission for the German legation in 1900, and likely picked them up from the battlefield, returning to Germany in 1901.

36 x 6in (91 x 15cm) **\$3,000 - 5,000**

5

4

BOXER REBELLION: CHINESE WICKER SHIELD, 1900-1901

Concave circular wicker shield with some resinous waterproofing, with bronze boss with red horsehair fringe, two wicker handles and two loops for attaching carrying straps. *Provenance*: brought back to Germany in 1901 by a member of the German Forces fighting in the 8-nation Alliance Army.

A fine and rare Chinese wicker shield picked up after the conflict and subsequently preserved. The Boxer Rebellion was a popular uprising, whose aim was to eject the European Powers from Chinese territory. Primitive weaponry and armor such as this wicker shield were often pitted against the modern artillery and machine guns of the foreign armies. The Boxers marched on Beijing in 1900 to besiege the Legation District within the city. Although a sizable number of the Boxers and their conservative Qing allies possessed more modern arms, many others disdained such weapons for their foreign origins and believed themselves immune to bullets due to the protection of animistic charms or spells. In the event, the Boxers were decisively defeated and dispersed by a multinational force of the European Powers, Japan and the USA. The harsh reparations, a sum of \$330 million imposed on China in the aftermath of the conflict, set the stage in 1902 for China's Manchurian territory to be used as a battleground between the imperial powers of Russia and Japan, with the subsequent fall of the Qing dynasty, and the collapse of the country into turmoil and warlord rivalry. *Diameter 35in (89cm)*

\$4,000 - 6,000

6

[BOXER REBELLION]: A CHINESE POLE GUN, [1899-1901]

An iron pole gun head with nine barrels and one metal flechette (dart), the gun head heavily corroded, and metal shroud partially cracked, flechette with barbed head and body spirally fluted in an early form of rifling.

Based on a 17th century design, this crude but serviceable pole gun was likely used by the lightly armed Boxer rebels as a siege weapon during the blockade of the foreign Legation District in Beijing. This piece was recovered (dug up?) in Beijing in the 1930s by the occupying Japanese forces and taken home to Japan.

Length: 10in (25cm); gun head: 3.25in (8cm) square \$1,000 - 1,500





BOXER REBELLION TRENCH ART: A CHINESE ARTILLERY SHELL MOUNTED ON A STERLING SILVER TRAY COMMEMORATING THE BATTLE OF TIENTSIN, 13 JULY, 1900

An artillery shell with steel casing and brass primer and two bands, the latter engraved "Tientsin" and "July 13th 1900" respectively, screwed to a silver salver with four supporting nubs and the Sterling logo and letters "S.x.-330" engraved on bottom.

The Battle of Tientsin, the port that served Beijing, was fought between the Eight Nation Alliance of European Powers and Japan against the Qing army and Boxer rebels. While the Legation District in Beijing was being besieged, the legation district in the port of Tientsin came under siege from June 16th, first by the Boxers then by the 15,000 strong Qing Army. The Chinese artillery fired 60,000 shells into the Foreign settlements but many did not explode (aka this example). The various powers of the alliance sent relief forces to China, and they landed at Tientsin, and fought their way into the city on July 13 and 14th 1890. With the withdrawal of the Chinese army and the Boxers, the combined force advanced on Beijing to relieve the siege. *Silver salver: 5in square (13cm); height 3.5in (9 cm).* **\$1,000 - 1,500**

8

BOXER REBELLION: A BRITISH CHINA WAR MEDAL AWARDED TO F. KNIGHT, STOKER, HMS PHOENIX, 1901

Silver medal with clasp and rayon ribbon in yellow and scarlet, the obverse displaying Queen Victoria in profile with "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix" and reverse displaying a Royal coat of arms with the inscription "Armis Exposcere Pacim," "China" and "1900," the sides inscribed "F. Knight. Sto. H.M.S Phoenix."

This China War Medal was awarded to a Stoker of HMS *Phoenix*, a British screw-sloop under the command of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart Seymour. Seymour had arrived at Tientsin in late spring 1900 with his British flotilla. There he gathered a multi national force, and adventurously led a scratch force of lightly armed sailors and marines towards Beijing to protect the foreign legations in the city. He unfortunately ran into a sizeable Chinese force, and was forced to turn back and had to be rescued by ship and taken back to Tientsin. Stoker F Knight was part of that force. *Medal (with ribbon): 1.5 x 4in (4 x 10cm)*

\$700 - 1,000



IMPERIAL JAPANESE LINE INFANTRYMAN'S UNIFORM HAT, TUNIC, BACKPACK AND ARTILLERY SWORD, 1895-1914

A fine collection comprising:

1. An 1886 pattern Forage Cap in black wool with yellow piping and bands denoting line infantry, brass five pointed star of the Imperial Japanese Army mounted at front with black leather strap, brim and sweatband and blue silk interior lining.

2. An 1886 Pattern uniform tunic in black wool with red facings on tunic collars and shoulder straps, the latter marked "24" in white, with brass buttons and yellow wool and gold thread stripes on sleeves indicating Master Sergeant's rank, medal bar made up of the Order of the Sacred Treasure 3rd Class, a China Incident Medal and a Manchukuo Red Cross Membership Medal.

3. A leather waist belt with steel buckle, together with a leather backpack with wood frame interior and furred exterior, buckle leather straps and cloth drawstrings, the cover interior hand inscribed in Japanese text reading "Miyagawa Shinsaku".

4. An artillery sword with a black painted iron pommel, varnished wooden handled halves fastened in place with two rivets, cross guard affixed to blade with two pins, obverse of blade with wide fuller, double edged for last five inches, Japanese stenciled text on obverse near hilt translating to "Tokyo Artillery Factory, 25th Year of Meiji [1892]," the scabbard in metal with black leather overlay with black painted iron tip and frog stud protruding through brown leather frog.

This Imperial Japanese Army Uniform was adopted into service in 1886 and was worn into combat in the Sino-Japanese War, the Boxer Rebellion and the Russo-Japanese War in the 1895-1905 period. The heavy Japanese casualties during the last of these conflicts led to the abandonment of the 1886 Pattern for a less colorful khaki version for frontline duty, but the 1886 pattern remained in use for officer rank for formal and social occasions until 1939 (hence the inclusion of Manchukuo red cross bar). The artillery sword was designed for artillerymen for whom space considerations made a bayonet equipped rifle impractical and who might face the prospect of close combat.

Hat: 4 x 7 x 7in (10 x 18 x 18cm); tunic: 24 x 16 x 6in (61 x 41 x 15cm); sword: 26.5 x 4in (67 x 10cm) \$1,800 - 2,500



RARE HOTCHKISS SHELL FROM THE BATTLESHIP *MIKASA* WITH TSUSHIMA COMMEMORATIVE WALLET, 1904-1905

Comprising: a Hotchkiss 2.5-pounder shell in custom kiri wood box. The shell lacks a casing and is inscribed with Japanese text translating to "Shell of the Battleship Mikasa"; a back and tan canvas folding wallet with silk fringe and printed photo portrait of Marshal-Admiral Togo Heihachirō on interior, with accompanying Japanese language paper certificate with the logo of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

The pre-dreadnought battleship *Mikasa* was constructed for the Imperial Japanese Navy in 1899, served as the flagship of Admiral Tōgō Heihachirō throughout the Russo-Japanese War. Together with the ships of the 1st Fleet, the *Mikasa* took a leading role in the war's opening naval battle of Port Arthur on 9 February 1904 and the crushing Japanese victory of 27 May 1905 at the Battle of the Tsushima Strait, which effectively ended the war in Japan's favor. This 2.5-pounder shell would have been fired from one of the smallest guns mounted on the *Mikasa*, while the wallet indicates the high regard with which the "Nelson of the East" was held in Japan following his famous victory.

Shell (boxed): 1.75 x 4.33 x 1.75in (4 x 11 x 4 cm); wallet (opened): 9 x 5.5in (23 x 14cm) **\$700 - 1,000**

11

FOUR MITSUKOSHI COMIC BANNERS, TWO MEDALS AND SEIKO WATCH AWARD, RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904-1905

Comprising:

1. Four cloth banners portraying comic images of the Russian generals and admirals in defeat, with the signature of the Mitsukoshi Corporation.

2. A 1939 Manchukuo Border Incident War Medal.

3. A rare bronze "Korean Annexation Commemorative Medal, 1910" with the obverse decorated with a chrysanthemum crest and paulownia and plum branches (the Imperial flowers of Japan and Korea), the reverse inscribed in characters "Korean Annexation Commemorative Medal" and circumscribed "Meiji 43rd Year 8th Month, 29th Day."

4. A Seiko gold quartz pocket watch and silk Japanese flag in original black lacquer box inscribed with Seiko's Toyotomi crest and archaic Chinese characters on the lid, the watch bearing characters translating to "Awarded to Government Minister," with similar crest. Original box.

The Russo-Japanese War was the direct result of the conflicting spheres of influence between the belligerents in East Asia that had grown out of the earlier Sino-Japanese War. The Japanese would shock the world by defeating the Russians at sea and on land, in the first example of an Asian nation winning a war against a European power. Many Japanese companies saw the chance to further their interests through supporting the war effort. With the Russian threat removed, Japan was free to annex Korea in 1910, prompting the commissioning in 1912 of the Korean Annexation Medal by Imperial edict. Banners: $35 \times 12in$ ($89 \times 30cm$; medals: $3 \times 1.5in$ ($8 \times 4cm$) **\$800 - 1,200**



THE CAMERA CRAFT COLLECTION PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGES OF OLD CHINA JOHN DAVID ZUMBRUN

John David Zumbrun was born in 1875 in Hanover, New York. Little was known of him until he enlisted in the army for a tour of duty in the Spanish American War serving in the Philippines (Manila) as a hospital corpsman. Sometime around 1910 he arrived in Peking and became owner of the very popular photographic studio Camera Craft. As an agent of Eastman Kodak and, Zumbrun is credited with introducing the process for autochromes into Peking. As a photographer and business owner Zumbrun achieved great success, and his adventurous personality provided him access to all strata of life in China, and to all sectors of the community.

His collection includes photos of the Imperial Court and the Last Emperor PuYi, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, General Yuan Shi Kai, warlords, ambassadors, officers, shopkeepers, craftsmen, farmers, peasants and refugees. He was witness to the events of the day, including the revolution of 1911, the Student Revolution of 1919, and life in the city and the countryside. Zumbrun's shop was one of two photographic studios in Peking and soon became an essential stop for western visitors for all of two decades, attracting both tourists and travelers, and was a part of regular life in the European quarters of the city. George Morrison, the *Times* correspondent to Peking, amongst others, was a regular visitor.

A more detailed account of the subjects he covered of life in and around Peking is reflected in the itineraries and brochures of the Thomas Cook & Sons travel agency: "Information for Travelers Visiting Peking" and "Peking and the Overland Route" where his Camera Craft images are credited. As the political situation deteriorated in the late 20s, Zumbrun took down his Camera Craft sign and closed up shop, and with his wife and two daughters he left China in 1929. The essence of his work was packed into 3 steamer trunks constructed according to his specifications before he set sail from China on the *Koto Maru*. First stop was Japan, then Hawaii, before he finally arrived in San Francisco. Zumbrun eventually settled across the bay in Oakland, California where he lived until his death in 1949.

The steamer trunks lay undisturbed until September, 2009, when they were opened for the first time in 80 years. In his lifetime some of Zumbrun's photography was featured in National Geographic articles in the 1920s and other pre war publications written by visitors to the city. Unlike Thomson and other great photographers of the 19th century, Zumbrun worked locally and his photographs were not widely dispersed or known outside of the Peking set; his work is very rarely seen, and barely recognized in photographic circles. The present collection provides a full range of the achievements of this accomplished photographer, and even more so, a rare glimpse into the life of Old China at the beginning of the 20th century- a period of Chinese history inadequately recorded in photograph, particularly as the turbulence of the country discouraged visitors. I very much hope that these images will redress the balance and that Zumbrun will be fully appreciated as a truly great observer and chronicler of Chinese life.

Norman Hodgson September 2015



12^W

CHINA: THE CAMERA CRAFT ARCHIVE OF IMAGES OF BEIJING AND NORTHERN CHINA AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS, POSTIVES AND NEGATIVES, PANORAMAS, SLIDES AND STEREOGRAPHS, BEIJING, 1910-1929

The remaining archive of John David Zumbrun (1875-1949), and his

business Camera Craft, operating from the Legation District in Beijing 1910-1929. The archive comprising c.3200 individual pieces including: **1. Panoramas.**

i) A Panoramic photograph of Beijing, titled "Birds Eye view of Peking," taken from a point 200 yards north of the old Legation Quarter, near present day Wangfujing St, with a 360 degree vista, 7.5 x 70in (19 x 178cm), small clean tear at upper left corner.

ii) 104 reduced sized negatives of panoramic views taken throughout Beijing and northern China, and 4 prints taken from the negatives, all 3.5 x 12in (9 x 30cm). Including a four shot balloon panorama negative of the Legation Quarter, taken from a balloon above American Wireless, 4 of the station area of Peking, 8 of the Great Wall; all contained in their original paper wrappers (album 101, wrappers 103, 104, 105, 106).

iii) 40 small sized negatives of panoramic views of China, each 2.25 x 7in (6 x 18cm), and 14 photographs from the negatives, in their original album (album 111).

2. Stereographs and postcards.

A modern album containing 101 black and white stereograph negatives, each 2.25×5 in (6 x 13cm), and 106 colored postcards, published by Camera Craft and made in the USA, many duplicates (album 13).

3. Lantern slides.

160 hand-colored photographic lantern slides, each on thick plastic, all with numbers, each $3.5 \times 4in (9 \times 10cm)$; and a further 200 black and white photographic slides, on a thick plastic, each $3 \times 4in (8 \times 10cm)$, considerable duplication in both these sets. Mounted in a modern album (album 11).

4. Large format negatives and positives.

2 modern albums comprising 92 larger format photographs, 9.75×7.75 in (25 x 20cm); and 63 larger format negatives, mostly 6.25×8.25 in (16 x 21cm) (albums 8 and 10).

5. Small format negatives.

i) A collection of 221 original negatives in 4 period negative albums, variously sized 3.25 x 4.25in to 4.5 x 6.75in, bindings rubbed (albums

112, 116, 119, 152).

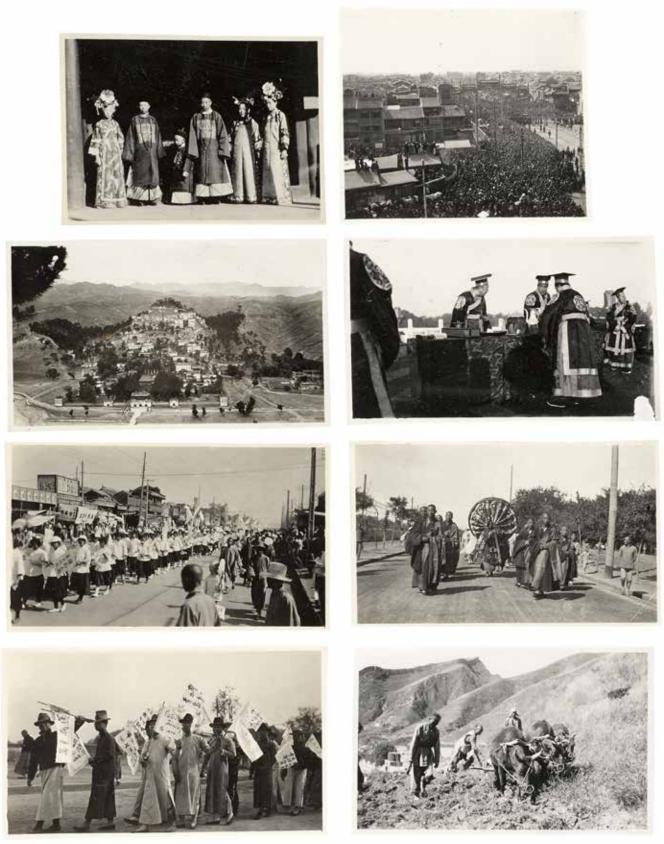
ii) A collection of 1196 original negatives in 6 modern binders, various sizes, some duplicates, and with 103 prints of negatives mounted alongside, various sizes (albums 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9).

6. Small format prints.

A collection of 834 prints in 3 modern binders, mostly of buildings and rural scenes, some duplication, various sizes (albums 4, 7, 12).

An extraordinary archive of Chinese photography, and probably the last lost archive of early 20th century photography of this region. Although many of the archives of earlier 19th century and pre-war era photographers of China have come to the market in the last 4 decades, many of these have either been broken up or have been sold en bloc to institutional clients.

Although in some respects this is a stock of a commercial photographer, with perhaps 20-25% duplication in the prints and maybe 5% duplication in the negatives, it is also the work of a photographer with an eye for a view, or for a local scene, and who was astute enough to seek out photographic opportunities with the both the high born and the lowly of Chinese society. The general photography of the scenes in Beijing and the country life he saw on his travels outside the city bring to the fore the contrasts of Chinese life. The images include all the obvious tourist sites such as, The Altar of the Earth, Nine Dragon Wall, the Forbidden Temple, the Temple of Heaven, Wuman Gate, the Summer Palace at Yiheyuan, the Ming Tombs, the Walls of Beijing, the Great Wall of China, and the Imperial Art in the Forbidden City (opened to the public in 1924), but also cover political events within the walls of the Legation District, the court of PiYu, and the Coronation ceremony of Yuan Shikai. I suspect the images that were Zumbrun's favorites are of the street and village life. the rustic life in the mountains, rather than the tourist haunts of Beijing. In this archive we have the legacy of an unsung photographer, who captured the china of the early 20th century, and who was fortunate enough to have saved his stock when he left China in 1929. \$300,000 - 400,000



13 CHINESE CIVIL WAR: A RED FLAG FROM THE HUANGMA UPRISING, WITH MEMORIAL MEDAL AND PHOTOGRAPH OF THE AFTERMATH, 1927-1929

A group of items associated with the Huangma Uprising, comprising:

1. A red cotton triangular flag, heavily frayed and battle damaged.

2. A brass medal with hammer, sickle and star design and Chinese text translating to "Medal Commemorating Dongjiang Riot 1927," together with a photograph of a bullet-scarred and burned house in Huangma; the group mounted on a presentation board with Chinese and pinyin text translating to "From November 1927 to November 1929, comrades Wu Guangjie, Pan Zhongru and Dai Kejie led the peasant uprising in Hubei province's Huanggang and Macheng, comrades Zhou Weiyan, Qi Dewei, Xu Qixu, Jiang Jingtang led the peasant uprising in Henan province's Gaocheng and Anhui Province's Liuan and Huodi, where they founded the Red Army and Revolutionary government, later developed into Eyuwan Revolution Base. This flag was used during Huangma Uprising at Huangan County, Qiliping village."

This flag was flown during the mass Communist uprisings that followed the violent 1927 purge of Communist Party organizations in Shanghai by the Chinese Nationalist Party's (KMT) military forces. The uprisings, all of which were bloodily suppressed by the KMT, marked the start of the Chinese Civil War.

27 x 32in (68 x 81cm) **\$1,200 - 1,800**

14

SWORD OF MAJOR GENERAL KENJI MATSUMOTO, IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY, 1929-1939

A fine sword comprised of a blade with tang marked with Japanese characters translating to "Made by Kanechika, from Noshu, Seki-Ju" indicating manufacture in the mid 16th century, with modern Type 98 Shin-gunto scabbard and furniture. The blade has been incorrectly polished at some point in its history, leading to the invisibility of most of the distinctive wave pattern. The wooden hilt is covered in ray skin with brown cloth bindings holding a goldpainted copper ornament (menuki) with cherry blossom motif. The pommel is brown painted brass with gold paint highlights with a central ring holding a red and faded gold cloth tassel with yellow ends, indicating a general's rank (tassel's center disconnected due to fraying). The guard is brass with cherry blossom motifs, while the end of the hilt (fuchi) is brown painted brass displaying cherry blossoms and the characters for "Matsumoto" in gold. The scabbard is wooden with imitation sharkskin coating and brown-painted brass bands, belt ring and butt with gold highlights. The butt is marked with the serial number "213917."

It was not uncommon for Imperial Japanese officers of high birth to adapt their centuries old family blades, with modern hilts and guards, so as to maintain a link between their current service and Japan's martial past. This particular sword was carried by Major General Kenji Matsumoto, Chief of Staff of Japan's China Garrison Army in 1929 and later Chief of 4th Section (European & American Intelligence), 2nd Section, General Staff and Military Attaché to the USA. The fine condition of this sword can be credited to the fact it served more as a badge of office, than a battlefield weapon. In the occupation of Japan, the American authorities ordered that swords be handed in, and many old and new swords were melted down. only a personal appeal to General Douglas MacArthur from sword expert Dr. Homma Junji allowed for the preservation of blades with historical or artistic merit. It is likely that this example escaped the furnace either due to that intervention or by its acquisition by a member of the occupying forces.

41 x 3in (104 x 8cm) **\$5,000 - 8,000**

15 - 17 NO LOTS







18

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA SAKE CUPS: A SET OF THREE COMMEMORATIVE SAKE CUPS AND TRAY, CELEBRATING THE ANNEXATION OF MANCHUKUO, 1931, A 10 PIECE SAKE SET WITH NAVAL DESIGN, AND A 1902 8-NATION ALLIANCE CUP

A collection of 14 Japanese sake cups, and a tray, comprising: 1. Three porcelain sake cups with gold painted rims and Japanese text commemorating the Manchurian Incident and displaying the star of the Imperial Japanese Army, with the crossed flags of Manchukuo and Japan, original cardboard boxes; with a black lacquer sake tray with gold painted rim, showing the Imperial Japanese Army star, the flags of Japan and Manchukuo, a nationalist haiku next to Japanese text translating to "be loyal to your country," and the artist's signature in a stylized chrysanthemum.

3. A Naval propaganda set of 10 early 20th century Japanese red lacquer bowls and cups, decorated with a bird in flight and with the mast, turret and flag of a Japanese warship in gold and red, in their original wooden box lettered "military ship" (design).

4. An 8-Nation Alliance lacquer sake cup, [1902]. Original box.

A fine collection of propagandist Japanese sake cups, issued as patriotic support for military interventions in the 20th century. In the case of the Manchukuo set, the deisgn interprets the events of September 1931 when there was a supposed sabotage on the Japanese-owned railway at Mukden, creating the cause for invasion. The 8 Nation Alliance cup of 1902 is rare.

Tray: 8.25 x 12in (21 x 30cm); cups: various sizes (15) **\$1,000 - 1,500**

19 - 21 NO LOTS

22

SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR: CHINESE COMMUNIST CARICATURE OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM, 1936

Mimeograph pamphlet printed on thin Chinese paper with Chinese text, depicting a Japanese soldier in a helmet and kimono carrying a sword next to caption translating to "Japanese Imperialism" and with balloon text meaning "The reasons I am back are for the money and China-Japan goodwill." A diminutive figure labeled Chiang Kai Shek sits on the shoulder of the Japanese soldier, holding a banner reading "Republic of China." The soldier stands on a pile of Chinese skulls on a section of the Great Wall with a sign translating to "Huabei Autonomous Region," with a group of angry citizens and militia pointing their weapons at the soldier in the foreground. Two caricatures to the left of the soldier are respectively labeled British and American Imperialists. The text at upper margin, "People's Revolutionary Comic Sheet, 1936, Issue 68."

A rare early Chinese communist party broadside (in pictorial form), deriding the Chinese nationalists for the refusal of Chiang Kai Shek to deal with the presence of Japanese forces in Manchuria. Many in China viewed Manchuria as traditionally Chinese territory, and saw the Japanese establishment of a puppet state in that region as a major humiliation. 14×11 in (35 x 28cm) **\$1,200 - 1,800**

\$1,200 - 1,8

23

INAUGURAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHIANG KAI SHEK, 20 MAY, 1937

Panoramic photograph showing Chairman Chiang Kai Shek and wife Soong May-ling with his assembled cabinet and general staff, including Chinese Nationalist commander Li Zongren (in civilian clothes).

This photograph of the government of Chiang Kai Shek was taken between two pivotal events in the fate of Nationalist China. Chiang had recently arrested or eliminated several members of his military and cabinet following his 1936 kidnapping by members of his general staff (Xi'an Incident). Their intent to browbeat Chiang Kai Shek into a ceasefire with the Chinese Communists, to present a united front against Japanese aggression in Manchukuo. Within months of this photograph being taken the Japanese would invade the rest of China, heavily damaging the Nationalists (who were urban based) and thus strengthening the Communist position in 1945 when the Japanese surrendered. $11.5 \times 45in (29 \times 114cm)$ **\$2,000 - 3,000**







THE SIEGE OF SHANGHAI: A CHINESE PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM, 1937

An album of 110 gelatin silver prints, mounted in pairs or threes on black paper leaves, taken by Ah Fong, and detailing the aerial bombardment of Shanghai, the Chinese resistance, Western ships at harbor and Japanese troops within the city, with printed index list bound in, marking in mss the addition of an extra night scene. The album bound in black cardboard and cord with cover illustration in silver of Japanese tanks, planes, bombs and an aircraft carrier crushing Shanghai.

A rare and historic photograph album charting the Siege of the great city of Shanghai, most of the photographs are in black and white but it includes 5 spectacular night-time prints in red showing the city burning. The Battle of Shanghai was one of the largest and bloodiest engagements fought between the armies of Imperial Japan and the Republic of China during the Second Sino-Japanese War. As the battle progressed, Japanese artillery and aerial bombing would lay waste to much of the city as the two sides fought, often house to house. These photos by Ah Fong show, in unsparing detail, the extent of the damage and loss of life amongst the civilian population. The publication of this album in English indicates that it was made for overseas consumption, to shock. The Chinese Republican government, asked repeatedly for military assistance from the west, as their forces were steadily pushed back by the better-armed Japanese. In the event, although public opinion swung sharply against Japan, and loan assistance to China was expanded, there would be no concrete action against Japan until the American embargo of Japanbound oil in 1941. The Chinese fought bitterly for 8 years against the Japanese invaders.

An Fong was born in Canton and trained in photography by a westerner. He operated studios in Shanghai and Wei Hai Wei. He is known for his savage photography in his album, "The Rape of Nanking," which brought the visual news of those Japanese atrocities to the west. This album is very much in the same vein. *Album: 15 x 21in (38 x 55cm)* **\$15,000 - 20,000**

ANTI-JAPANESE PROGAGANDA: THE YELLOW RIVER DAILY AND PICTORIAL, DECEMBER, 1939.

A Broadsheet newspaper page on a single green paper sheet, dated December 1939; together with a separate broadsheet "Daily News Pictorial," with a woodcut propaganda image of 11 small cartoon scenes showing Japanese Forces attacking the defenceless Chinese.

This piece of propaganda was prepared and distributed by the Nationalist Government of China. From the summer of 1936, the Yellow River became a line in the sand in the defense of China, against the invading Japanese. Fighting continued sporadically for the next 4 years, with Nationalists and Communists fighting the Japanese, and sometimes Nationalists fighting Communists. $14.5 \times 20in (37 \times 51cm)$

\$800 - 1,200

26

SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR POSTER: "EL FASCISMO JAPONÉS" MEXICAN POSTER, 9 JUNE, 1939

Lithographic posteroster depicting a spider labeled "Hirohito" with the head of the Japanese Emperor astride a map of China labeled "Republica China" and "Mar de China," with red title text reading "El Fascismo" with subtitle "El Fascismo Japones."

This rare Mexican poster by Isidro Ocampo is one of a series commissioned by the "League for German Culture in Mexico," and advertises a lecture on Japanese Facism by prominent Mexican economist, essayist, historian and diplomat Daniel Cosio Villegas. It is notable that this poster connects Japanese Imperialism in China with Fascism in general, likely as a result of the 1936 Anti-Comintern Pact between Germany and Japan.

18 x 26in (46 x 66cm) **\$1,500 - 2,000**

27

SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR: "GLORY TO MARSHAL STALIN" CHINESE VICTORY POSTER, BEFORE 1945

Lithographic poster depicting a portrait of Joseph Stalin with medals flanked by the flags of the Soviet Union and the Republic of China above Soviet General Vasily Chuikov shaking hands with a Chinese peasant with red flag bearing Chinese peasants in the background above Chinese text translating to "Glory to Marshal Stalin who helped defeat the Japanese and liberated all of us!" Framed.

A rare pro-USSR poster of the 1940s. The USSR had supported both the Republic of China and the Chinese Communists prior to 1945 as part of a general effort to neutralize the threat to its own territory from Japan. This poster reflects the gratitude of the Chinese people for the Soviet war against Japan in August-September 1945 which saw the total defeat of the Japanese in Manchuria. the Chinese hoped that it would set the stage for the territory's reintegration into China proper. In practice, the USSR delayed its withdrawal to allow the Chinese Communists to establish themselves in Manchurian territory, setting the stage for another front of the Chinese civil war in 1946. $36 \times 25.5in (91 \times 65cm)$

\$2,000 - 3,000

28 - 29 NO LOTS





26







TWO KIMONOS WITH MILITARY DESIGNS, SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICTS, 1931-1937

An infant's sleeveless cotton kimono depicting warships, aircraft and children in military uniforms; together with an adult's cotton kimono with green interior and blue silk collar covering with external designs of Japanese aircraft, warships, and bearing the popular insignia of Manchukuo, the train with the flags of Japan and Manchukuo.

Japan's rapid victory over the Manchukuo territories in 1931-1932 occasioned much triumphalist propaganda on the home front. Items such as these pro-military kimonos were sold in up-scale department stores. *Child's kimono: 17 x 8in (43 x 20cm); adult's kimono: 48 x 17in (121 x 43cm)* **\$1,200 - 1,800**

31

TWO KIMONOS WITH MILITARY DESIGNS, SECOND SINO-JAPANESE AND SECOND WORLD WAR, 1937-1943

A child's cloth kimono with white sash and external color designs of Japanese flags, tanks, aircraft and cavalry; together with an adult's cloth kimono with green interior, white silk collar covering and external designs of Mt Fuji, aircraft, children waving flags and a warship flying the flag of the German Kriegsmarine.

Japan's wars in China and the Pacific were heavily propagandized by the Japanese authorities, with young children being encouraged to glorify the military through items such as these patriotic kimonos. Note the presence of Japan's German ally in the adult kimono of this collection, indicating its production as following the 1940 Tripartite pact. *Child's kimono: 15 x 30in (38 x 76cm); adult's kimino: 17 x 51in (43 x 129cm)* **\$1,000 - 1,500**

32

JAPANESE NOMONHAN INCIDENT: PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM, BORDER MEDAL AND BOOKLET ON WEAPONS AND TACTICS OF THE SOVIET ARMY, SOVIET-JAPANESE BORDER WARS, 1939-1941 Comprising:

1. An album of Japanese photographs showing troops in action at the Battle of Khalkin Ghol during the Nomonhan Incident, including ceasefire negotiations with the Soviets, captured Red Army tanks and troops and air and armor battles in progress. Oblong 4to, contemporary calf.

 A Border Incident war medal, with the Manchukuo Emperor Pu Yi's crest above a dove with outstretched wings on the obverse, with the text on the reverse translating to "Border Incident." Original box.
 3. 3rd Edition 1941 copy of a 1940 booklet titled "Weapons and tactics of the Soviet Army" published by the Imperial Military HQ with 54 foldout plans, a section of foldouts identifying Soviet uniforms, tanks and aircraft and a large foldout plate. 8vo, original cloth.

The Nomonhan Incident was the culmination of several months of increasingly largescale border clashes between the Imperial Japanese and Red Armies along the Manchurian-Mongolian border. The battle in August 1939 ended in a crushing defeat for the Japanese forces and subsequent ceasefire agreements. *Various sizes*

\$1,200 - 1,800



WORLD WAR II (LOTS 33-95)

33

THE JAPANESE DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN BY EMPEROR HIROHITO, DATED DECEMBER 8TH, 1941 (BUT THIS 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. This is a contemporary reissue of the declaration for use in military academies, during the 1940s. The Declaration of War was also republished in newspapers on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor throughout the War, to reinforce the Japanese Right for the war. **\$800 - 1,200**







35

34

THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR: JAPANESE PROPAGANDA SETS OF COCKPIT PHOTOGRAPHY, 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 x 10.5in (18 x 27cm), original paper sleeve lettered in Japanese, a few tears 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 x 15cm).

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.

\$1,000 - 1,500

OFFICIAL PHOTOS OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY, 1941-1942

Four pages mounted up with 42 official photographs of Japanese aircraft and ships, making up several groups of photographs arranged by action, each stamped with the calligraphy insignia of the Imperial Japanese Navy and text translating to "Official photos of the Imperial Japanese Navy, No.332." Each group of pictures comes with a Japanese sheet listing the subjects of the photographs.

These striking Japanese images include the Battles of Pearl Harbor, the Solomon Islands and the Coral Sea, and were distributed for sale to the Japanese public as a form of propaganda. They contain the impressive cockpit-shot views of Battleship Row under fire, Zero aircraft on takeoff from carriers, a rare shot of Japanese paratroopers dropping on the Dutch East Indies, a photo of Japanese submarines at port and various shots of Allied naval vessels under air attack. *Each photograph 3.25 x 4.5in (8 x 11cm)* **\$1,200 - 1,800**



36 DOOLITTLE RAID: MAP OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC THEATER, SIGNED BY 60 MEMBERS OF THE FLIGHT CREWS BEFORE TAKE OFF, ON THE USS *HORNET*, C.17 APRIL 1942

A cut section of an American lithographic map showing Japan, Korea and the Northern Chinese coastline, the map with magnetic variation for 1940, lettered in ink "Tokio Junket" and signed in various colored inks (all over the map) by 60 members of the Doolittle Raid, the map on thick paper.

Provenance: James D Mathews, standby Navigator for the Doolittle Raid, the map prepared and signed for Mathews before the raid took off. The lot is accompanied by a signed letter from the consignor affirming the family provenance.

The Doolittle Air Raid, or Tokyo Raid, of April 18th 1942, was the first air raid to strike at Japan after the attack on Pearl Harbor, in December 1941. Initially instigated by President Roosevelt himself it provided an enormous morale booster for the US forces in the Pacific, knowing that America could strike at the heart of the Japanese Empire. Organized and led by Lieut. Colonel James "Jimmy" Doolittle, it was both audacious and somewhat foolhardy, as the 16 B-25Bs Mitchell medium bombers set off without fighter protection and had to cross enemy airspace, locate targets, and then get down to China to ditch. The USS *Hornet* sailed deep into the Western Pacific, and 650 miles east of Japan, launched the especially lightened bombers with extra fuel tanks. Of the 16 planes all were lost, 15 ditched in China and one in the Soviet Union. Eight of the eighty men led by Lieutenant Colonel James "Jimmy" Doolittle were captured, and 3 of them executed by the Japanese, though 15 aircrews made it back through China to the States. Although the material damage to Japan was slight, it was a major propaganda victory for the US.

This signed map includes many of the signatures of the leading pilots including Doolittle, Hallmark, Joyce, Watson, York, Smith, Greening, and Gray. The raid had bitter consequences for China, with a massive sweep by the Japanese Army in Zhejiang-Jiangxi saw thousands of Chinese civilians murdered under accusations that they had given aid to the downed pilots. 17×11 in (43 x 28cm) \$3,000 - 5,000 37

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES DOOLITTLE: PHOTOGRAPHS OF B17S SIGNED BY DOOLITTLE AND VARIOUS B-17 CREWS, A B-17 MODEL AND CREW HELMET, 1944-1945

A collection of items relating to Jimmy Doolittle, the 8th Air Force and B-17s, comprising: 1. A photographic postcard depicting a B-17 bomber in flight, signed "J. H. Doolittle" on the cover.

2. An identical card signed on both sides by B-17 crewmen from the 832nd, 833rd and 835th Squadrons.

3. A chrome desktop model of a B-17 with clear plastic gunner's bubbles and brass circular stand.

4. A steel M1 helmet with Mine Safety Appliances (MSA) 25 plastic liner, leather headband and rayon internal webbing marked "P" and rayon chinstrap. *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

James Harold "Jimmy" Doolittle was the commander of the first American air raid on Japanese territory in April, 1942. Doolittle went on to command the famous 8th Air Force in Europe in 1944, and conducted the strategic bombing of Axis targets throughout Europe, using the robust B-17 aircraft. *Various sizes* **\$1,000 - 1,500**



CBI THEATER: PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM AND SCRAPBOOK OF STAFF SERGEANT LUTHER FREDERICK MEHL, US ARMY, 1943-1945

Photograph album, "Snaps and Scraps: My Life in the Army," assembled by private (later staff sergeant) Mehl, with 286 photographs, including shots of garrison life and military construction in India and Burma, American Legion documents, newspaper clippings, a plant clipping from Burma and a copy of Lt. General Stilwell's commendation for Mehl's unit, the HQ Company Northern Combat Area Command, for successfully supporting the invasion of North Burma. Oblong 4to. Original leather binding.

Although considered a sideshow by American commanders and seen as a political gesture to the Chinese and British Governments, American troops were committed in large numbers to the CBI Theater, generally acting in a support roles, with soldiers such as Luther Mehl helping to train and equip Chinese troops as part of Northern Combat Area Command. **\$800 - 1,200**

39

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 Yunnan Province, China, comprising:

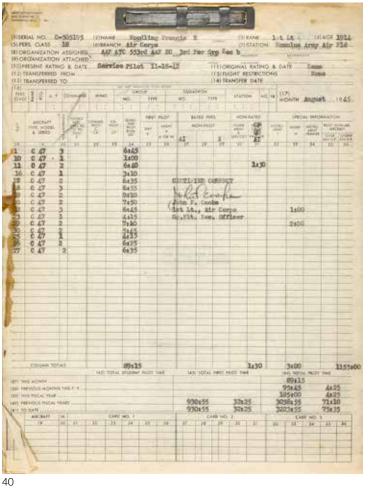
1. An "Asia Transportation map" of China marking his route up to the NE Indian frontier near Dibrugarh, his flight to Pai-se in Kwangsi Province and his subsequent trails into Yunnan Province in support of the Chinese Army, operating against Japanese forces. Lithographed map on paper, 22 x 28in (56 x 73cm), folded.

2. 5pp 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.

A group of 18 receipts for provisions, etc. Chormley was Finance Officer for the Guerrilla Team.
 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 3in (12 x 8cm), and smaller.

A fascinating insight into the operations of a US Guerrilla team, operating out of 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 the China campaign are rare on the market, much of the Ops being in a covert capacity.

Various sizes **\$700 - 1,000**





40

CBI THEATER: THE 201 FILE OF AAF PILOT FRANCIS WOODLING, LOGGING BY MONTH HIS FLIGHTS INTO CHINA, JUNE 1942 TO AUGUST 1945

An official file, carbon copies of his typed report papers for his flights training in California and later into China flying C47s: together with some loose official paperwork, including a carbon of a letter from his Commanding officer awarding him the DFC with an Oak Leaf Cluster. Original card covers, covers stained.

US transport pilots were essential in the support of the Chinese campaign against the Japanese, flying materials and operatives over "the hump" from India into various airstrips in China in support of the Chinese guerrilla war.

File: 12 x 9.5in (30 x 24cm) **\$800 - 1,200**

41[¤]

RAF CBI BLOOD CHIT, 1941-1945

A rectangular white silk piece, with British flag at upper left, and texts below in various languages English, French, Jali, Thai, W. Sahn, Bengali, Alay, Sumatra, Tamil, Burmese etc, written out in true English, "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."

This carefully worded, but somewhat long explanation, typical of British communiques, covers the many cultures in the South East Asia.

19 x 11in (48 x 28cm) **\$700 - 1,000**



IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY CAPTURED ITEMS: THE GROUP COMPRISING A HELMET, PRAYER FLAG, BATTLE FLAG, AND TWO SWORDS, 1943-1945

A fine collection of Japanese military items, comprising:

1. A black painted Imperial Japanese Army Type 90 molybdenum steel helmet with unusual red star soldered to front, Japanese characters denoting owner and size inscribed on interior.

2. A cotton Japanese prayer flag mounted on an extendible lacquered wooden baton, with usual inscriptions in Japanese.

3. A heavy cotton American flag, cord ties on hoist.

4. A Type 98 shin-gunto sword with hilt constructed from wood covered in celluloid reproduction ray skin with brown cloth bindings holding a brass cross guard, a machine manufactured blade and a brown painted metal scabbard with single brass hanging point, some flaking on scabbard.
5. A Type 98 shin-gunto sword of similar make, with some damage to cross guard and a missing handle peg: together with a framed newspaper clipping of "The Repository" dated June 8, 1990 detailing this collection's previous owner Harold Fry's enlistment in the US Army's "Bushmasters" 158th Regimental Combat Team and displaying a photograph of Fry with parts of this collection.

This collection was assembled by Harold Fry of the US Army's "Bushmasters" 158th Regimental Combat Team, a unit comprised predominantly of indigenous Native American and Mexican soldiers and specializing in jungle warfare. Founded in 1944, the unit fought in Japanese-occupied New Guinea, in the areas of the Toem-Wakde-Sarmi salient and the island of Noemfoor before taking part in the Lingayen Gulf invasion during the Philippines Campaign. The unit suffered heavy casualties, but received Presidential Unit Citations from both the US and Philippine governments for their actions, as well as the praise of General Douglass Macarthur, "No greater fighting combat team has ever deployed for battle." Fry himself was awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge for his part in the Battle of Lone Tree Hill in New Guinea. The Japanese equipment and flag in this collection were captured during the hard fought campaigns mentioned above. Various sizes

\$7,000 - 10,000



A PAIR OF JAPANESE OFFICER'S SWORDS CAPTURED BY BRITISH FORCES IN BURMA, 1945

Comprising:

 A hand-forged blade in Type 98 shin-gunto furniture, the tang heavily rusted and hand inscribed with Japanese characters indicating production in Showa 19 (1945), the handle without mekugi holder, the slightly rusted blade displaying distinctive wave pattern with a large chip near the point, the scabbard in black painted wood with leather covering, a disconnected upper section of which is hand painted in Japanese characters reading "Tamura," the owner's name.
 A late-war "desperation" shin-gunto Type 98 with a black cloth wrapped wooden handle with simple, unadorned pommel, a featureless brass hilt, a machine made blade and a wooden scabbard with a black lacquered cloth hilt with a brass ring, the butt and ring areas painted in faded gold paint.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

The battered and battle damaged state of these Japanese swords reflects the wretched state of the Japanese army in Burma by 1945, when a British soldier of the 14th Army took possession of the weapons. Undersupplied and ravaged by disease, most of the Japanese forces were destroyed between January and March 1945 during the Battle for Central Burma, and the 14th Army went on to seize the capital of Rangoon.

"Tamura" shin-gunto: 35 x 2.5in (89 x 6cm); "Desperation" shin-gunto: 38.5 x 3in (98 x 8cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

44

SOUTH PACIFIC THEATER: THE WAR EFFECTS OF LEROY HOFFMAN, CREWMAN ON AN LST OF GROUP 19, INCLUDING A JAPANESE TYPE 98 SHIN-GUNTO SWORD, A SHORT STABBING SWORD, AND A COLLECTION OF PERSONAL EFFECTS. 1941-1945

A fine collection of captured and personal items from a career in the South Pacific including:

1. An Imperial Japanese Army Type 98 Officer's sword with a machined blade. The hilt in wood covered in ray skin with brown cloth bindings, the pommel is brown painted brass with gold paint highlights. The guard is brass with cherry blossom motifs, with the scabbard in green painted steel with a wooden interior and brown-painted brass bands and butt with gold highlights, hanging point with a steel ring attached;

2. A short stabbing sword, a standard blade but theater made wooden carved scabbard and wooden hilt;

3. A Group of personal items, including scrapbook, a pocket guide to Australia, basic field manual soldiers handbook, pocket watch, razor, bandages, and a New Zealand purchased knife.

Leroy Hoffmann was one of the crew of an LST in group 19 based out of New Zealand at the beginning of the Pacific War. Initially they patrolled the Northern coasts of Australia, and then struck further north to New Guinea, and into the Philippines. On his various tours of duty he recovered the Japanese swords.

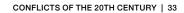
Sword: 39 x 2.5in (99 x 6cm); stabbing sword: 20 x 1.5in (50 x 4cm) \$1,500 - 2,000

US MARINE SHARPSHOOTER JOE MONTANA UNIFORMS AND EFFECTS, 1941-1943 Comprising: a US Marine Corps (USMC) Winter Dress uniform jacket in green gray wool with cotton interior inscribed "J J Montana" three times, with brass buttons bearing the seal of the USMC, a USMC Eagle, Globe and Anchor (EGA) pin on the lapel, a single red rayon overseas service bar at the sleeves, a USMC 1st Division Guadalcanal patch and red rayon corporal's rank insignia on the left shoulder, with USMC Sharpshooter badge, a USMC S S Rifle, Ex. Pistol, Small Bore and Hand Grenade qualification badge, a medal bar comprising a Navy and Marine Corps Presidential Unit Citation medal with service star, an Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal and an American Defense Service Medal, accompanied by a USMC cloth khaki winter shirt and woolen cap cover; a USMC Summer Dress uniform jacket with brown bakelite buttons with similar rank insignia, patch and medal bar to the above uniform with additional World War II Victory Medal bar, the interior inscribed "J J Montana" with patch "V241 1942 Size 36 R made in Australia" accompanied by khaki dress cap with EGA pin and cotton khaki dress shirt with rank and unit shoulder insignia and tie; five corporal and sergeant rank insignias, two USMC 1st Division Guadalcanal patches, seven EGA pins and badges, the American Defense and World War II ribbon medals, a USMC honorable Discharge pin, a pair of dog tags for Montana dated 1941; 10 photos of Montana in uniform and in training and at leisure; 43 examples of correspondence, period newspaper reports, and official military paperwork; 13 pieces of Japanese military paperwork, postcards, currency, a steel spoon, three prayer plaques and a family photo captured at Guadalcanal; various good luck charms and personal ephemera including a set of rosary beads and cross and small paper images of the Madonna and Child.

The Battle of Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands marked the first major offensive by the US against the Empire of Japan and saw the USMC engage in the lion's share of the ground combat in a grueling, seven-month long campaign. The jungle-covered terrain made excellent cover for snipers on both sides, but Allied superiority in men and material steadily pushed the Japanese back, eventually compelling them to withdraw and forcing Japan onto the defensive for the remainder of the war.

Summer Dress jacket: 17 x 24.5in (43 x 62cm); summer dress shirt: 17 x 32in (43 x 81cm); winter dress jacket: 17 x 33in (43 x 84cm); winter dress shirt: 17 x 28in (43 x 71cm) **\$2,000 - 3,000**

45





PALM GROVE LOOK TRITTONS ESSENTIAL HOWE FURNITURE 新 U. S. M. C. . U. S. M. C. BALCOMBE 0 Pass Out BALCOMBE SAVE STATE AND AND Nº 100 2400 0 U.S.A. AND AUNTRALIAN EXCHANGE TAILER . RATES TAT 1 31 A 14 reduce of any Allind France we may U.S.A. and Assessing weather the Z.S.A. and Assessing weather the Z.S.A. 172-112 FRAGRANT TOBACO 2 6 Nº 84044 19 to its off-taxe space. Non-Desired for USA, and Assessing Scales data with an other data. The shift of red was to this shift. The booking COMFORTS O -1 TITA COUPON 1 Comforts for the Fighting Forces weingen, March 1941. Con \$ M 12 . Printy PLATE S. CLASS MUST CONTAST. manage out of the source water or struct stores consister



February 28, 1961

From: Commander in Chief-U₄ S. Atlantic Fleet To: Commander Allan ROTHENBERG, U. 5. Navy

Subj: Letter of Appreciation

 Upon your detachment from the Atlantic Fleet Operational Control Center and the Staff of the Commandur in Chief U. S. Atlantic Fleet, and your voluntary retirement from the U. S. Navy, I take great pleasure in extending to you a "Well Done" for your long and faithful service to your country and the United States Navy.

2. A review of your record reveals that you were awarded the Silver Star for your comspicuous gallantry as a Patrol Plane Commander during the Battle of Midway in June 1942. Four months later during the action in the Solomon Islands area you were presented with the Navy Cross for your extraordinary hereism. During that engagement you persisted in your attack on a hostile cruiser, scoring a direct hit on the enemy ship, despite a tremendous hail of anti-aircraft fire. Later, off Guadalcanal, you attacked two other Japanese cruisers leaving one badly damaged and dead in the water.

 Throughout your entire Naval career you have served with distinction in all your varied assignments, including command at sea.

4. You reported to your present duty station in July 1960 after having served as Executive Officer of the Naval Missile Facility, Point Arguello. California for the previous two and a half years. Your performance of duty as a Command Post Watch Officer has contributed greatly to the accompliabment of the overall mission of the Commander in Chief.

5. On behalf of the U. S. Navy and as Commander in Chief U. S. Atlantic Fleet I express my appreciation for your loyal and devote service and wish you many years of happiness in your well-earned retirement.

ROBERT L. DENNISON Admiral. U. S. Navy



46

COMMANDER ALLAN ROTHENBERG'S FLYING JACKET, US NAVY LETTER OF APPRECIATION, LIFE VEST, AND RELATED MATERIAL, 1940S-1967

Comprising:

46

1. A brown leather US Navy M-422A Flying Jacket with brown bakelite buttons on the two front pockets (one missing) and beneath the furlined collar, attached to leather neck strap. The jacket interior is brown silk, sleeves and waist brown cotton, front zipper, white cotton size tab on the interior neckline reads "36." Five postwar era patches are stitched to the jacket, a blue cotton patch with gold thread reading *"U.S.S Franklin D. Roosevelt"*, cotton patch showing a cartoon cat in a top hat holding a klaxon and missile with a backgammon board in the background; a cotton patch reading *"US NAVAL AIR MISSILE TEST CENTER POINT MUCU, CALIFORNIA"*; a black leather patch reading *"A ROTHENBERG CDR USN"* and showing the US Navy wings in gold paint; a cotton patch reading *"FIGHTER SQUADRON 71."*

2. A typed US Navy Letter of Appreciation signed by the Commander in Chief, US Atlantic Fleet, to Commander Allan Rothenberg upon his retirement from the US Navy, dated February 1961 and detailing the actions at the Battle of Midway that led to the latter's being awarded the Silver Star.

3. A United States Navy Life Mark 2 Pneumatic Life Vest, yellow rubberized fabric with rubber air bladders; *"Rothenberg. CDR. USN"* stenciled on one draw strap; date of manufacture *"May 1957"* stamped on back of left breast.

4. An orange BUAER U.S.N. summer flying coverall, Type II, manufactured by Michael A. Sielinski Co., specification MIL-C-5390D (AER).
5. Gold US Navy Pilot's Wings marked "V-21-N" (produced after 1967); a U.S. Navy officer's sword and scabbard, manufactured by Gaunt; and a black and white photo of Rothenberg during World War II in flight suit standing before a Navy plane.

Provenance: Acquired by the current owner directly from Rothenberg.

The jacket and effects belonged to one of the heroes of the Pacific Theater of World War II, Ensign Allan Rothenberg, recipient of the Silver Star, the Navy Cross, and the Distinguished Flying Cross. The Silver Star was awarded "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against the enemy while serving as Commander of a Navy Seaplane in Patrol Squadron FIFTY-ONE (VP-51), during the Battle of Midway, 4 to 6 June 1942. Ensign Rothenberg distinguished himself by the success of the plane which he commanded in locating enemy Japanese forces 560 miles from his base during the Battle of Midway, and, closing the range, in boldly attacking the enemy with torpedo fire" (Bureau of Naval Personnel Information Bulletin No. 312, March 1943). Rothenberg would later be awarded the Navy Cross "for extraordinary heroism in operations against the enemy while serving as Commander of a Navy Seaplane ... in the Solomon Islands Area on 16 October and 20 October 1942. Skillfully locating a hostile cruiser off Santa Cruz Islands in the misty darkness of early morning on 16 October 1942, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, Rothenberg, on his first attack, swept too close to the vessel for a release which would arm his torpedo. Coming back in a determined second run, he defied a tremendous hail of antiaircraft fire to score a direct hit on the enemy ship. On 20 October 1942, off Guadalcanal, he located and attacked two other Japanese cruisers through a deadly screen of bursting shell, leaving one badly damaged and lying dead in the water" (Award citation, guoted from http://valor.militarytimes.com/recipient.php?recipientid=20828). That same month, Rothenberg qualified for a Distinguished Flying Cross for continuously operating in an area where the risks from enemy antiaircraft fire and fighters was significant. Rothenberg remained in the Navy for a further 15 years following the end of World War II. Although, as often is the case, the specification/dating tag has been removed from the jacket, stylistic indicators-a Conmar manufactured zipper, USN stencil beneath the collar, unperforated zipper flap-point to its being Rothenberg's WW2 garment, rather than a later replacement.

Jacket: 24 x 18in (61 x 46cm), size 36 \$8,000 - 12,000













USAAF: A "FLYING WOMBATS" LEATHER TYPE A-2 FLYING JACKET BELONGING TO LT. CARVELL G. KEENY, FLYING WOMBATS, CHINA, 1942

A brown leather A-2 Flying Jacket with brown lining and internal black cotton tag reading "Type A-2, DWG. No. 30-1415 / Property US Air Force" with "36" size tag and a white cotton blood chit with the Republic of China flag and Chinese text, the front exterior is decorated with a squadron patch of the 374th Bomb Squadron reading "Carvell G. Keeny" in English and Chinese, a yellow and black leather patch in the shape of a stylized bat clutching bombs of the 308th Bomb Group and a faded white triangle with red lettering reading "80 Days," the name of Keeny's aircraft. Leather patches with white cloth Lieutenant's bars are sewn to the jacket's shoulder straps, while the shoulders respectively bear leather patches in the shape of a 14th Air Force Flying Tiger and a China Burma India Bullion patch respectively. The back with a second leather blood chit;

Together with three photographs, two of Keeny in front of the B-24 aircraft marked "80 Days" and one of Keeny in the 1980s or 90s passing the jacket to a collector. Included with the lot is a copy of a signed affidavit from Keeny, as to the veracity of his jacket.

This rare Star Sportswear 1942 contract jacket was owned by a Lieutenant Carvell G. Keeny of the USAAF's 14th Air Force's 308th Bomb Group's 374th Bomb Squadron known as "The Flying Wombats." A bombardier on a B-24 Liberator based out of Chen Kung, China, Keeny logged 33 combat missions against Japanese shipping and airfields in Southern China and French Indochina before returning to the US in 1943. As always the blood chits are prominently displayed. *Jacket: 18 x 25in (46 x 63cm)* **\$3,000 - 5,000**



USAAF: A "LUCKY LUCILLE" LEATHER TYPE A-2 FLYING JACKET, 1943-1945

A brown leather type A-2 Flying Jacket with frayed ochre cotton lining with partially legible black cotton tag reading "Type A-2" and "Property Air Forces, US Army," the exterior front decorated with hand painted caricature of Hideki Tojo and a bomb marked "U.S" and a leather name tag reading "Frankie," the left shoulder decorated with a faded insignia of the US Air Force, the rear decorated with an image of a beauty in a nightdress with the words "Lucky Lucille" and 27 bomb symbols, two in gold paint possibly denoting special missions.

This jacket was worn by a crewman of the B-24 Liberator bomber "Lucky Lucille," which flew in the CBI Theater as part of the USAAF's 65th Squadron of the 43rd Bomb Group. The aircraft was used to support the ground campaign on Luzon in the Philippines in 1945 and conducted strategic bombing missions against targets in China and Formosa. the jacket comes with a photograph of the nose art on the aircraft "Lucky Lucille," identical to the lady on this jacket. $25 \times 18in (63 \times 46cm)$ **\$3,000 - 5,000**

UNIFORMS, MEDALS AND DOCUMENTS OF US MARINE PILOT DONALD K. YOST, 1936-1959

Comprising: a US Marine Corps (USMC) officer's summer service uniform comprising a tan cotton jacket with brass buttons bearing the USMC seal and Eagle, Globe and Anchor (EGA) pins at the lapel, a pair of colonel's silver rank insignia at the shoulders, a gold USMC Pilot's Wings on the left breast with a medal bar including a United Nations Service Medal, Korean Service medal and Presidential Unit Citation (Korea) in addition to various World War II medals, a dress cap with Silver Star insignia, a tie and pair of tan cotton trousers; a USMC officer's "Blue Dress" uniform, comprising a black cotton dress tunic without buttons, two pairs of blue woolen dress trousers with red striping and a USMC Mameluke pattern ceremonial sword with plastic handle, brass cross guard and steel blade engraved with floral designs, the Marine insignia and text reading "United States Marines" and "Donald K. Yost," the scabbard in steel with brass butt and hangers; a USMC Evening Dress uniform comprising a black felt peaked cap with gold bullion leaf design on brim, gold and red thread hat strap and silk lining with leather and plastic internal patch reading hand inscribed "U.S.M.C. 05453 Brig/Gen. Donald K. Yost," a black woolen evening coat with red silk lining and brass buttons bearing the seal of the USMC with red piping and gold bullion at the sleeves, with EGA pins at the collar and mess medal bar on left breast, a pair of black cotton trousers with red and gold thread striping, all three items with internal patches reading "A.M. Bolognese & Sons" and a red silk cummerbund; USMC Mess Dress white cotton jacket with brass buttons bearing the USMC seal; two USMC Dress White uniforms comprising cotton jacket and trousers, unadorned; a US Navy mark 8 Flight Computer; a display box containing nine medals with medal bars, including the Silver Star with star device with letter signed by the Secretary of the Navy detailing reasons for its award, a Legion of Merit (Legionnaire class) with V device, a Distinguished Flying Cross with two gold stars and an Air Medal with two gold and two silver stars, a USMC flyer's patch depicting a winged bulldog, seven photos, newspaper extracts and officers passes featuring Yost and sixteen examples of USMC insignias, rank insignia and pilot's wings; a display box containing Yost's dog tags, various ranks insignias, pilots wings and medal bars including a Korean Service ribbon medal, four certificate and identification cards, a 1951

newspaper extract detailing Yost's Korean service, a document signed by the Secretary of the Navy awarding Yost his second Silver Star and a signed photo portrait of Yost; a black file containing a printed biography of Yost detailing his wartime service, in addition to 9 official military photos with captions, a USMC HQ letter of well wishes on the occasion of Yost's retirement and various newspaper extracts and military papers and certificates; a black leather bound scrap book containing 54 newspaper extracts, personal and professional photos and correspondence concerning Yost, including his Korean War service; a leather bound photograph album containing 301 photos and two mess invitations from the pre-war period, including various photos of pilots in training in Florida including numerous aviation shots; a file of 121 period photos and illustrations including numerous shots of the building and deployment of the aircraft carrier USS Cape Gloucester and its planes in action; a green file of 51 photos of Yost in training and at leisure from the 1930s to the 1950s; 8 Aviator's Flight Log Books running from 1936 to 1955; 12 files containing various military documents including World War II squadron dispositions, fleet movements, and award papers for all promotions and medals received.

This collection belonged to the Princeton graduate and decorated career military aviator Donald Yost, who won the Silver Star for shooting down six Japanese planes within two days while flying with the First Marine Aircraft Wing during the battle for the Solomon Islands in December 1942. Yost remained in the Marines until 1959, earning a second Silver Star in the Korean War for his actions in leading an attack on a North Korean radio station and power plant near Pyongyang on 29 July 1951.

Summer service hat: 11 x 5in (28 x 13cm); summer service jacket: 20 x 33in (51 x 84cm); summer service trousers: 22 x 48in (56 x 122cm;) blue dress jacket: 19 x 30in (48 x 76cm); blue dress trousers: 22 x 48in (56 x 122cm); evening dress hat: 11 x 5 x 10in (28 x 13 x 25cm); evening dress jacket: 18 x 25in (46 x 63cm) Evening Dress trousers: 22 x 48 In (56 x 122 cm) Mess Dress jacket: 18 x 25 In (46 x 63 cm) Sword: 6 x 36.5 In

\$10,000 - 15,000







USS *ENTERPRISE*: DAMAGE CONTROL OFFICER HERSCHEL ALBERT SMITH'S SWORD, COCKED HAT AND EPAULETTES AND EFFECTS, PACIFIC THEATER, 1938-1945

A fine personal collection, comprising:

 A naval officer's sword with standard faux ray skin handle and brass hilt with gilded tassel, the guard decorated with floral designs and the initials "U.S.N.," the hilt with stars and right-facing American Eagle indicating post-1941 construction, the blade decorated with floral designs, the American Eagle, anchors and flags, and stenciled "Herschel A. Smith" on the right side, the scabbard in black leather with brass attachments marked "W.M.S." with leather sword belt.
 A bicorn Beaver felt bound Naval Officer's hat with gold bullion accouterments, a blue and gold tassel on each end, a ribbed silk band of black embroidery along its upper edge, black leather internal sweatband and black silk liner with the logo of WM H Horstmann Company.
 Epaulets of spun gold bullion with silver thread anchor and gold thread leaf indicating Commander's rank: together with a group of personal effects.

Provenance: The War Museum.

Launched in 1936, the USS *Enterprise* would participate in more major actions in the Pacific Theater of World War II than any other US ship, with 20 battle stars. As Chief Damage Control Officer, Lt. Comdr. HERSCHEL ALBERT SMITH (USNA Class of 1922) twice saved the famed USS *Enterprise* from sinking during two of her most bloody battles of the Pacific War. Once, during the Battle of the Eastern Solomons (north of Guadalcanal) on August 22, 1942 when Japanese bombs blew holes in the side of the ship both above and below the waterline, Smith organized a damage control crew to stuff mattresses into the holes and reinforce the "plug" with wooden timbers. Later during the battle a Japanese bomb penetrated the stern deck and lodged in the steering mechanism, jamming the rudder and forcing the ship to steam in circles instead of heading up into the wind to receive returning Navy fighters nearly out of fuel and needing to land. Despite the searing heat which boiled the skin off men in his repair party, he managed to restore rudder control just in time to land the incoming fighter squadron. This allowed Enterprise to stay afloat and return to Pearl Harbor for repairs. She was damaged again in the Battle of Santa Cruz in October, 1942, and again set out for Nouméa, New Caledonia before another Japanese attack in the Solomons. Damage Control Officer Lieutenant Commander Herschel Albert Smith supervised the round-the-clock repairs even as the ship steamed towards the battle, earning the positive attention and praise of Vice Admiral William Halsey, Jr., Commander of the US forces in the South Pacific. This collection of items associated with Smith commemorates the distinguished career of both himself and his ship under the most demanding of circumstances. Various sizes. Hat and Epaulets in their original black carrying case. \$1,800 - 2,500





52

51

USS *PAMPANITO*: THE SUBMARINE'S BATTLE FLAG WITH UNIFORM, CAP, AND EFFECTS OF ORDNANCE MATE FREEMAN, 1943-1945

Comprising:

 A black cloth battle flag with white hoist and two steel ringlets with central circular design depicting a cap wearing, torpedo carrying pompano fish swimming past a sunken ship flying the Japanese battle flag beneath the text "Pampanito" and above the number "73" and a Red Cross indicating Allied survivors rescued, flanked by six Rising Sun flags, four hollowed Rising Sun flags and six brevets reflecting missions, damaged ships and successful ship sinkings.
 A black sailor's dress tunic with back flap with white piping and two stars, three white bands on each sleeve with submarine patch on right arm and Ordnance Mate rank insignia patch on left shoulder.

3. A black woolen sailor's cap with cloth band with gold stitching reading "US Navy"; together with a group of personal effects, photographs, arm patch etc. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

The USS *Pampanito* (SS-383) was a Balao-class submarine who served in the Pacific Theater from 1943 to 1945. The *Pampanito* sank two Japanese destroyers and four other ships during her six war patrols. It was on her third patrol that the *Pampanito* unknowingly sent a Japanese POW ship to the bottom, although her return to the area of the sinking allowed her to rescue 73 British and Australian survivors, who are commemorated in this collection's battle flag. After the war, the *Pampanito* was turned into a memorial and museum now anchored in the Fisherman's Wharf area of San Francisco.

Various sizes \$2,000 - 3,000

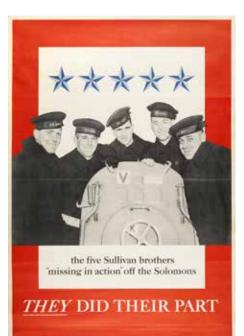
52

US NAVY PILOT: SUMMER AND WINTER DRESS TUNICS BELONGING TO KELLY, NOVEMBER 1943

A tan cotton US Navy dress tunic with partial grey silk lining and brass buttons bearing the seal of the United States, no rank insignia; a black woolen US Navy dress tunic with sleeves bearing four bars and a star in gold thread denoting Captain's rank, with brass buttons with US seal and gold Navy pilot's wings pin on left breast.

These uniforms belonged to Pilot Kelly, one of the first flyers into the captured airfield on the 3rd day of the battle. Tarawa Atoll, in which the US Marine Corps and Navy fought the heavily outnumbered Japanese garrison over three days, was a brutal fight, and if it were not for overwhelming superiority of the US Air and Naval forces, American casualties would have been higher.

Summer tunic: 19 x 34in (48 x 86cm) Winter tunic: 18 x 32in (46 x 81cm) \$800 - 1,200









53

THE SULLIVANS "THEY DID THEIR PART" POSTER, WORLD WAR II, US OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, 1943

Propaganda poster depicting a black and white photograph of the five Sullivan brothers in naval uniform on board the USS Juneau, with a blue star above each figure set against a white background with red border. The text reads: "the five Sullivan brothers 'missing in action' off the Solomons" and "They did their part." Designed by the U.S. Office of War Information and published by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

The five Sullivan brothers were US Navy sailors who were all killed in action when their ship, the USS *Juneau*, was sunk during the Battle of Guadalcanal in November, 1942. Popular sympathy for the Sullivan family's loss resulted in the brothers' incorporation into the wartime propaganda machine as patriotic martyrs, as can be seen in this 1943 poster. After this, military policy was changed resulting in family members being posted to different overseas and domestic postings to avoid the loss of all family members at one time. $28 \times 39.5 in (71 \times 100 cm)$ **\$1,500 - 2,000**

54

GROUP OF TEN OFFICIAL U.S NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PROPAGANDA PRINTS AND SEABEES POSTER, PACIFIC THEATER, WORLD WAR II, 1942-1945

Comprising: nine prints labeled "Official U.S. Navy photograph" and one "Official U.S. Marine Corps photograph," Distribution House of California, with images of fleet, aircraft and troop landing actions in the Pacific with titles and descriptions; framed recruiting poster depicting a smiling Seabee with slung rifle, helmet and pack with construction foreman and crane in background, artist's signature ("John Falter USNR") in bottom left, text at top reading "Build and Fight in the Navy Seabees" and text below reading "Wanted - Construction Workers / Men 17 and 38 to 50 by voluntary enlistment / Men 18 to 37 by voluntary induction / Apply at any Navy Recruiting Station / The Army Engineers Also Need Construction Workers" with the Seabees logo.

Notable shots in this marine propaganda collection include an image of fifty-two carrier planes passing Mt Fuji on their way to raid Tokyo, an excellent image of a Japanese torpedo bomber exploding in mid air at the Battle of Kwajalein, and the USS *Missouri* firing a salvo with the shells visible in flight. The Seabees, members of the United States Naval Construction Forces (NCF), were founded in World War II, and went on to serve with great distinction in the European and Pacific theaters. *Prints: 20 x 15in (51 x 38cm); poster: 26.5 x 37in (67 x 94cm)* (11) **\$1,200 - 1,800**

55

US MARINE YONKOWSKI, HELMET LINER WITH BULLET HOLE, 17 SEPTEMBER 1944

M1 helmet plastic liner, manufactured by Westinghouse, in 1942 experimental camouflage pattern with brass US Marine Corp Eagle, Globe and Anchor insignia on front, leather and green cloth internal webbing and leather chin strap. The upper left front and back of the liner have an entry and exit bullet hole respectively, which are hand marked, "in Sept 17th 1944 /exit." The exterior is also hand inscribed "Guadalcanal / Gloucester / Australia / New Zealand / Solomon Islands / Pavuvu / New Britain" and "Samoa" with the rear inscribed "Yonkowski" in green paint. The interior also contains a pasted cartoon from an issue of "Leatherneck," featuring a many-holed helmet held by a US Marine with a many-holed head.

The often sweltering conditions of jungle warfare led to many US Marines replacing their steel helmets with only their plastic liners. As can be seen by the bullet hole through this example, the camouflaged liners were intended more for concealment than protection. Yankowski has written out his many campaigns in the Pacific on the liner. This helmet pictured in Alec S. Tulkoff's *Grunt Gear: USMC Combat Infantry Equipment of World War II* (NY: 2003), p94. 7 x 9 x 10.5in (18 x 23 x 27cm)

\$4,000 - 6,000

US MARINE CORPS: A COLLECTION OF 64 PHOTOGRAPHS OF MARINE MEDICS IN ACTION IN THE PACIFIC, 1942-1944

A group of 64 photographs showing the Marine medics in action, on beaches, on ships, in jungles, patching up in the field, carrying wounded, operating in makeshift tents. Some with surface slightly cockled, a few with stains.

A wide range of shots of medics at work around the Pacific Theater, most of them from action at Bougainville and Tarawa, the remaining shots from early Pacific War locations such as Solomons, Augusta Bay, Cape Gloucester, Rendova Island, Marshall Islands, Eniwitok Atoll, and Guadalcanal, a few marked restricted. They are probably a medic's personal collection, likely one connected with the Bougainville and Tarawa campaigns, slightly bent from being carried around in a rucksack.

8 x 10in (20 x 25.5cm) **\$700 - 1,000**

57

FLIGHT HELMETS, GLOVES, GOGGLES AND JAPANESE PLANE AND SHIP IDENTIFICATION CARDS OF GUNNER NATHAN KIRSCHBAUM, US NAVY AIR FORCE, PACIFIC THEATER, 1941-1945

Comprising:

1. A US Navy cloth flight helmet with leather brim, with interior tag reading "Size Medium, Contract No.N288s-27405, Slote & Klein, Inc." with Western Electric ANB-H-1 headphones, right mic strap snap button half missing.

 A US Navy leather flight helmet with leather chinrest, interior tag reading "NAF 1092 Contract 1008-A, B-G, Inc." and hand signed and inscribed "N. Kirschbaum."
 A pair of leather gloves and a restricted set of Japanese aircraft and ships self-instruction

recognition cards (No.2) from the USN Bureau of Aeronautics Special Devices Division. 4. A pair of AAF Type B-8 Polaroid Flying Goggles with instruction booklet, two sets of additional lenses and original box; a photo of Kirschbaum with aircraft dated 1944-1945.

Helmets and goggles of this type were worn by pilots of the US Navy during the fierce carrier duels that characterized the War in the Pacific between the American and Japanese carrier fleets. Pilots were expected to memorize the profile and codenames of their enemies' aircraft and ships using picture cards such as these.

Various sizes \$1,200 - 1,800

58

TWO HINOMARU CUT FROM A JAPANESE ZERO FIGHTER, 1941-1945

Two steel Hinomaru or Rising Sun discs, both painted red. One disc has five rivet holes around the epicenter.

The Mitsubishi A6M Zero was one of the most effective and feared of Japan's fighter aircraft, and was unrivalled in dogfights until newer Allied tactics and planes were introduced in mid-1942. The Hinomaru, or Flag of Japan, was often prominently displayed on Japanese aircraft despite its high visibility.

Diameter of discs 3.5in (8.8cm) \$800 - 1,200

59

THREE JAPANESE PRAYER FLAGS, PACIFIC THEATER, 1941-1945

A collection of three Rising Sun prayer flags comprising: a silk prayer flag with various inscriptions from well wishers, including the Japanese kanji for "Divine Wind" on the right side, gold paper tips with cloth ties attached to right corners; a silk prayer flag with inscriptions arranged in circular configuration with maker's marks in the top left and right, top right corner with leather tip and cloth tie; a cloth prayer flag with inscriptions from well wishers, cloth ties attached to right corners.

Prayer flags were a traditional gift for Japanese servicemen during the time of the Japanese Empire. They were often frequently inscribed by the relatives, friends and co-workers of the departing soldier, so that he might carry them with him, to bring good luck. *Various sizes*

\$1,200 - 1,800























60

JAPANESE PRAYER FLAG WITH TEMPLE STAMPS, 1941-1943

Silk Blood Flag with Japanese sun dyed and faded, with temple stamps in red ink and well wishes from family and friends in Japanese script in black ink. Some additional stains.

Many Japanese servicemen would carry a signed prayer flag into battle for good luck. In some cases the flag's central sun motif was dyed with the serviceman's blood as an added show of commitment. 14 x 12in (35.5 x 30.4cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

61

IMPERIAL JAPANESE PRAYER FLAG. **SENNINBARI AND CANTEEN, 1943**

A group of captured Japanese military and personal items, comprising:

1. A cotton Japanese national flag with inscribed messages of support in Japanese from family and well wishers, heavily torn and battle damaged, with right hand side torn away.

2. A cloth senninbari (Thousand Stitch Belt) with stitching in the shape of a tiger and a coin bound to the interior, with two cord bindings, somewhat worn.

3. A brown painted aluminum Imperial Japanese Army canteen, inscribed "Cape Gloucester ... Dec 26, 1943" and "Joe Montana."

The senninbari and prayer flag were common possessions amongst Imperial Japanese Army soldiers and were carried into battle for good luck and motivational purposes. This collection's canteen was captured during the Battle of Cape Gloucester in the Territory of New Guinea, where US and Australian forces invaded the island of New Britain to capture a Japanese airfield and help isolate the Japanese base at Rabaul. Prayer flag: 24 x 18in (61 x 46cm); Senninbari: 6 x 38in (15 x 96cm); Canteen: 8 x 5 x 2.5in

(20 x 13 x 6cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

62

JAPANESE PRAYER FLAG WITH PAINTING OF US SOLDIER AT SWORDPOINT, 1945

White rayon prayer flag with red rising sun central motif surrounded by well wishes and signatures in Japanese script, further decorated with a painting of a rat-like mustachioed US officer starting away in fear from a hand gripping a Japanese sword.

Both Allied and Axis forces in the Pacific Theater frequently sought to demonize their opponents in crude, racial terms, as can be seen in this late-war rayon prayer flag. 32 x 28in (81 x 71cm) \$1,000 - 1,500

CAPTURED JAPANESE SOLDIER'S PERSONAL SILK PRAYER FLAG, 1941-1945

A captured Japanese silk prayer flag, lettered in black with numerous inscriptions, including Furudani Tokuji and (in translation) "continued luck in the Fortune of War," reinforced cornerpieces at the luff, some staining and small holes and tears.

The Japanese silk prayer flag, the *yosegaki* flag (gathered writing), was carried by most Japanese soldiers in WWII, and was a common form of trophy taken home by US soldiers. These signed prayer flags were farewell gifts to departing soldiers and were often folded and worn over the heart under the jacket. They were a *Bon Voyage* souvenir, the larger signature often being the soldier's squadron commander. $27 \times 32in$ (68.5 x 81.3cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

64

IMPERIAL JAPANESE SPECIAL NAVAL LANDING FORCES: A HELMET WITH ORIGINAL CLOTH COVER AND NETTING, 1941-1943

A molybdenum steel Navy Type 3 helmet with rare khaki two layer, fiber reinforced linen cover with frontally mounted cloth badge with yellow anchor insignia of the Imperial Japanese Navy and rare cord camouflage netting, brown leather and tan cord lining with tan rayon chinstrap.

The Special Naval Landing Force (SNLF) comprised the elite marine infantry of the Imperial Japanese Navy and were notable for spearheading the invasion of Borneo in December 1941 and on Milne Bay in Papau in August 1942. Thereafter, Japan's declining fortunes saw the SNLF deployed as defensive units in New Georgia in the Solomons, at Tarawa Atoll in the Gilbert Islands, where a garrison of SNLF and base troops fought a 3 day battle, almost to the last man, against the US marines, inflicting heavy casualties. Thereafter, both the men and equipment of the SNLF went into a marked decline, although the unit was still present at the battles of Saipan, Iwo Jima, Corregidor and the Philippines. This helmet, whose camouflage netting indicates its use in the south east zone of the Pacific, is an extremely lucky survivor of the decimation of one of Imperial Japan's premier fighting forces.

10 x 8 x 6.5in (25 x 20 x 16cm) **\$2,500 - 3,500**

65

IMPERIAL JAPANESE SPECIAL NAVAL LANDING FORCES: A PARATROOPER HELMET, 1941-1945

A molybdenum steel paratrooper helmet adapted from an Imperial Japanese Navy Type 3, with four top-mounted ventilation holes, two lining rivets at the rear sides and four hinges for the attached tan rayon chinstraps, the helmet liner in tan leather with cord ties added in the postwar period. Both liner and helmet interior are hand inscribed in Japanese characters translating to "Observer Tomoda."

The rarest of Japanese helmets. The Imperial Japanese Navy's elite Special Naval Landing Force (SNLF) began to create specially trained paratrooper units in September 1941. No more than 2250 SNLF paratroopers, all drawn from units based in Yokosuka, would be prepared for frontline service. The SNLF made their first combat drop in the Dutch East Indies during the battle of Manado in January 1942, capturing an airfield at Longoan despite heavy casualties. The following month, the paratroopers were again deployed to cut off an Allied retreat during the Battle of Timor, in which they succeeded at the cost of nearly three quarters of their force of 300 killed. Thereafter, the depleted paratrooper force was steadily withdrawn to Yokosuka naval base and would largely remain in Japan from October, 1942 to war's end. One of a very small number of surviving helmets. $10 \times 8 \times 6.5 in (25 \times 20 \times 16 cm)$

\$8,000 - 12,000



63







66 IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY HELMET WITH RARE LINEN COVER, 1932-1945

Japanese Type 92 steel helmet with rare surviving olive-green two layer, fiber reinforced linen cover with yellow painted leather star sewn to front, leather internal webbing and olive green cloth straps.

This standard Japanese helmet comes with a rare surviving green linen cover, both in fine condition. Despite its construction from thin, inferior chrome-molybdenum steel, the Type 92 helmet had a long life, and was in use throughout the Sino-Japanese and Second World Wars and saw later service in the Chinese Civil War and Indochina conflict, a service of some 30 years.

11 x 9.5 x 6.5in (28 x 24 x 16.5cm) **\$1,000 - 1,500**

67

JAPANESE ARMY HELMET WITH WEBBING, CAPTURED BY CAPTAIN W. T. LENT, 1943-1945

A molybdenum steel Japanese Type 90 helmet, the interior with leather and wovencloth webbing fittings with "CAPT. W. T. LENT 0575338" written on the left-hand fitting in black pen. The interior displays 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. $11 \times 9.5 \times 6.5 in (28 \times 24 \times 16.5 cm)$ **\$1,500 - 2,000**

68

AN IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY TYPE-90 HELMET, 1944-1945

A battle-damaged steel Type-90 Japanese helmet, painted brown, with a small painted metal five-pointed star attached to the front, the rear badly damaged and pierce by holes.

A regular Japanese helmet without liner, but badly damaged with numerous holes and a torn away section caused by shrapnel and machine gun fire.

11 x 9 x 6in (28 x 23 x 15cm) **\$1,000 - 1,500**

IWO JIMA CAMPAIGN: A US MODEL RELIEF MAP OF IWO JIMA USED FOR PLANNING PURPOSES, FEBRUARY 1945

A topographical relief map of Iwo Jima in painted sponge, highly detailed and with the airfields and Mount Suribachi clearly visible, and the contours of the land plotted out. Mounted in a horizontal wooden frame, light cracking to the surface.

One of originally several hundred special relief models, made up from photo reconnaissance taken in June 1944, to plot and plan the lwo Jima campaign. It is likely that every capital ship offshore and many planning rooms in Guam and elsewhere had a relief map such as this in the days running up to the invasion. The fragility of the construction and the complete obsoleteness of its use by March 1945, meant that most have been destroyed many decades ago. We have found one other similar model. Despite the careful planning of the campaign to capture the small island and its two airfields, the Battle for Iwo Jima was initially something of a disaster. Tt had been planned that the island would be taken in 3-5 days, but the rugged defence by the 21,000 Japanese defenders under their Commander Tadamichi Kuribayashi, kept the overpowering force of 110,000 marines at bay for over a month. 70.5 x 39in (179 x 99cm) \$8,000 - 12,000





70

ORIGINAL TRANSMISSION PHOTO OF JOE ROSENTHALS' "RAISING OF THE FLAG AT IWO JIMA,"

AP TRANSMISSION DATE, GUAM TO SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1945

in San Francisco, with AP text down one side "Marines Hoist Flag Atop Suribachi- United States Marines of the 28th Regiment, fifth division, hoist American Flag atop Suribachi, Iwo Jima volcano, after battling Japs to top the crater." Inscribed (later) by Rosenthal at upper right: "To Rich, who got this first. Joe Rosenthal A.P." Mounted in a case.

This is the first print of this iconic photograph, sent through the Associated Press wire service from Guam and received in San Francisco the day after the shot had been taken. The full caption on the image reads"(FX9-Feb 24) United States Marines of 28th Regiment, Fifth Division, hoist American Flag atop Suribachi, Iwo Jima volcano, after battling Japs to top of crater. Photo by AP photographer Joe Rosenthal on assignment with Wartime Still Pool radioed by Navy from Guam to San Francisco today. (AP Wirephoto) (NRW71315jjr/ pl) 1945." The image of the "Raising of the Flag at Iwo Jima" has

The original transmission copy sent by the Navy Guam AP to the AP desk become one of the most iconic of World War II. Used by De Weldon, the sculptor, to build his two Marine monuments in Washington, and others around the World, captured on stamps and the subject of numerous models and commemorative works, even as a large size light-weight model toured with the 7th Loan drive in May to June 1945 all around the States. This almost accidental photograph was taken by a photographer who arrived too late for the first flag raising, but who realized that they were replacing the first flag with a larger version, and who literally spun around and took the shot. That shot became front page news in every newspaper of the country, and more importantly, inspired hope in the people of America, that victory in the war of the Pacific would come soon. The receiver of this photograph ("Rich") is assumed to be an employee at AP San Francisco, who remembered to take the copy home at the end of the day. 10.75 x 13.5in (27.3 x 34.2cm)

\$25,000 - 35,000



IWO JIMA CAPTURED SWORD: A JAPANESE TYPE 94 SHIN-GUNTO OFFICER'S SWORD RECOVERED FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF THE LAST CHARGE OF THE JAPANESE FORCES, FOUND AT AIRFIELD NO 2, ON THE MORNING OF MARCH 26 1945

A Japanese Officer's steel Type 94 Shin-Gunto with scabbard, the brown and blue tassel attached to the hilt indicating 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 guard, pommel and ornament (menuki). The menuki is heavily worn. The guard 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 official tag reads: "This is an authenticated Japanese officer's samurai sword. The sword was captured on lwo 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 photographs of the sword at the time of its capture both show the unsheathed sword in the hands of victorious US servicemen in their base camp, with other captured items spread out around them.

An exceptional Japanese sword, a fitting tribute to one of the hardest and longest battles fought by the Marine Corps throughout their 4 year

campaign in the Pacific Islands. 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 Forces 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 around 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 of defence, 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 that final charge, but his body was never found on the battlefield. The Battle of Iwo Jima was over after 34 long hard days of fighting, and losses of over 21,000 Japanese soldiers, and few survivors, while for the US, 6,800 US marines died, and 19,200 wounded, a figure which is said to be a third of all losses of Marines in the Pacific Theater in World War II. Length 100 in (254 cm) \$10,000 - 15,000

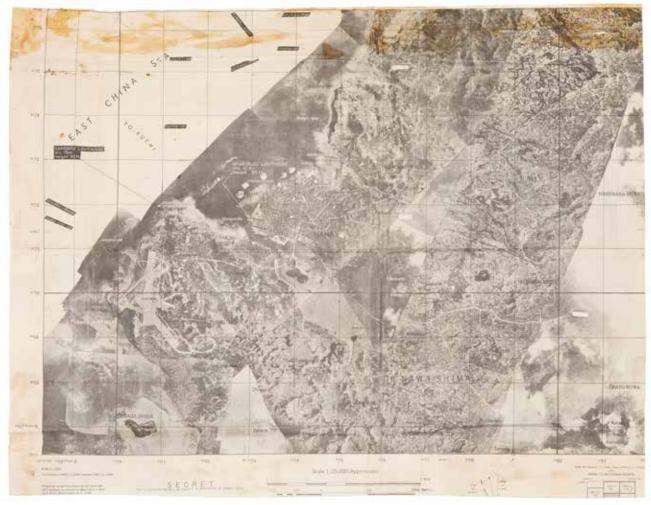


72

US MARINE CORPS WAR MEMORIAL: A REDUCED-SIZE CAST-STONE SCULPTURE OF THE MARINE CORPS MONUMENT IN ARLINGTON, VA, MODELLED BY FELIX DE WELDON, DATED OCTOBER 18, 1955

A specially cast gold painted sculpure of the marine Corps memorial, the sculpture inscribed in pencil on the base "A gift from Felix de Weldon Oct 18 1955...Wash D.C." Without flag, one finger broken off from the figure of Ira Hayes, a few small hairline cracks. *Provenance:* Mike McGrath (gift of Felix de Weldon).

In the run up to the construction of the Marine Corps Memorial (1949-1954), artist Felix de Weldon produced a limited edition of his marquette in bronze (see Bonhams catalog February 22, 2013, lot 173 for an example). These he gave to various dignitaries he wished to impress. This cast stone version shows similarities to that earlier bronze, though this version has better renderings of the rifles the men carry, as they are based on the memorial, rather than the wooden cut outs he had used in the studio. In addition, the helmets show no markings of the webbing. *Height: 21in (53cm) (to top of metal rod for the flag); length: 24in (61cm); width: 14in* **\$8,000 - 12,000**



73

THE BATTLE FOR OKINAWA: THE COLLECTION OF SGT H.O. WARREN, INCLUDING BATTLEFIELD-USED US AND JAPANESE MAPPING, COVERING OPERATIONS IN THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN OKINAWA, APRIL TO AUGUST 1945.

A fine collection of the mapping of the battlefields of Okinawa comprising: 1. A situation map of Southern Okinawa, made up of 15 map sections, cut up and taped together, versos of each map printed with photo reconnaissance images, two sections annotated in red ink with troop movements. Marked "SECRET," old stains and folds, in battle used condition.

2. A group of 8 aerial reconnaissance photographs of South Okinawa, all dated April 28th, both overhead and oblique.

 Two sheets of Japanese mapping captured and reprinted by XXIV
 Corps, printed 28 April 1945, one with crayoned names of all coded hillnames behind the Eastern Landing beaches; and two other Japanese sheets, both photographically enlarged, one annotated with hill names.
 A 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.

5. Three US military maps of Kadena Airfield, Western Beaches and the South Coast; with 2 US sheets of the Southern Peninsula, photo recon on verso.

6. US special map of Okinawa Shima landing beaches, dated 3/6/45, with Japanese defensive positions, marked secret; all the maps 1-7 folded, creased and used during the invasion.

7. 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, others for setting up of fields of fire; together with 8 other sheets, maps and papers by Warren, including 4pp of directives on the changes of the hill code names.

8. A captured 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.

9. Warrren's US issue Duffle bag of olive drab canvas, the bag stamped "WARREN, H. O. 39706388." 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" (presumably the date he left the Pacific Theater for home).

A rare collection of battlefield-used maps covering the principal areas of engagement in the Battle for Okinawa, fought from 1 April to 22 June 1945 and 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. The campaign was extremely tough and took 82 days, the surrender only achieved through the dropping of the 2 atomic bombs on Japan. *Various sizes*

\$3,000 - 5,000

IMPERIAL JAPANESE SPECIAL NAVAL LANDING FORCES SWORD, 1945

A 1944 pattern Type 98 shin-gunto officer's sword with hilt constructed from wood covered in celluloid reproduction ray skin with brown cloth bindings holding a brass ornament (menuki) with cherry blossom motif, with blackened iron pommel and hilt collar with release button. The pommel mounts a circular, wreath patterned ornament and has a large offset hole mounting a brown cord tassel. The guard is plain blackened iron. The blade is handmade with a wave pattern and brass collar, with the tang marked with Japanese characters translating to "Second Month of Showa 19 [1945], Noshuku Kaneshige." The scabbard is brown lacquered canvas over a wooden base with blackened iron throat, suspension mount and butt, the latter two decorated with cherry blossom reliefs and the first mounting a release button.

Japan's feared Special Naval Landing Force (SNLF) was a shadow of its former self by 1945, as can be seen by the plain and cheaply constructed appearance of this "desperation" officer's sword. With their best trained and equipped troops obliterated at the battles of Guadalcanal, Tarawa and Manila between 1942 and 1945, the remnants of the SNLF were stationed in Japan in anticipation of an Allied invasion by the time of Japan's surrender. The overall good condition of this late-war shin-gunto suggests that it never saw the chance to be used in combat and was likely acquired by an American serviceman during the occupation period.

40 x 3in (102 x 8cm) **\$5,000 - 8,000**

75

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY GENERAL'S SWORD, 1934-1945

A Type 94 shin-gunto officer's sword with hilt traditionally constructed from wood covered in ray skin with brown cloth bindings holding a brass ornament (menuki) with cherry blossom motifs on either side, brass hilt collar with release button and pommel decorated ensuite with relief cast cherry blossoms and leaves in brown finish with edges highlighted in gilt. The pommel mounts a cord loop attaching a red and brown cloth tassel indicating general's rank. The guard is gilded brass with cherry blossom motif and holing indicating senior rank. The blade is handmade with a faint wave pattern and with the tang inscribed with Japanese characters reading "Ishido Konshige," denoting the maker's name, with enlarged tang hole indicating a previous mount. The scabbard is brown painted steel with gilded highlighted, brown finished throat, butt and ring mountings, all with cherry blossom motif. The lower mounting is removable.

This well preserved shin-gunto was owned by a Japanese general, likely stationed in Japan, and away from the fighting given the pristine state of this weapon. The tang's noticeably expanded hole suggests a blade made some time before the Type 94 furniture it inhabits, suggesting that it was family owned and remounted. This sword was likely traded to an American serviceman for food or other staples, during the initial, difficult period of the US occupation of Japan. $40 \times 2.5 in (102 \times 6 cm)$

\$6,000 - 8,000

76

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. *Length 37in (94cm)* **\$2,000 - 3,000**

77

IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY: A COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S DIRK, 1883-1945

The dirk with a tapering grip of faux rayskin with spiral groove and brass wire binding. Brass pommel cap with raised cherry blossom motif, gilded brass crossguard with inversed ends, mass-produced blade with acid etched wave pattern affixed to hilt by male-female screw system which form cherry blossom menuki (hilt ornaments), with brass blade collar. Scabbard in lacquered black shagreen with two gilded brass mounts decorated ensuite with cherry blossoms and leaves in relief, upper mount with opposing hanging rings and blade release push button.

Based on the traditional tanto dagger of Japan's samurai past, Commissioned Officer's dirks were highly regarded by their owners to the point where many felt them to be a representation of their souls. $16 \times 2.5in$ (41 x 6cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

78

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS BOARD: JUNIOR OFFICIAL'S DIRK, 1909-1945

The dirk with gilded brass mounts, black faux rayskin grip and black leather scabbard, hilt ornaments and scabbard mount in floret form with standard dirk push button and spring retention system, the plated steel blade with acid etched wave pattern and brass blade collar.

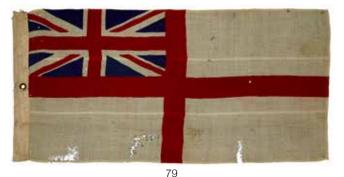
The nationalization of many of Japan's railways in the early 20th century prefigured their takeover in 1938 by the nation's military government. Ceremonial dirks such as this underlined the rise in militant ultranationalism in Japan and were discontinued following Japan's surrender. $16 \times 2.5 in (41 \times 6 cm)$

\$1,200 - 1,800









READ BY THE JAPANESE CAMP CONVARIANT.

22.0.45. 10.25 Okep, Publoh. 28pm.

80

I am pleased to inform you that we received Military Orders For stoppage of Marfare on August digiteentn.

The row stepping of arrive th August digiteshi. The yea were interned in this Camp yea have deabtiess had to e through such thoughs and gong due to the extination of your step here as priseners of war, but you have everyone these and the news that the day for which you longed day and right, the day or which you could return to your daar howeland where your beleved wives and children, parents, brothers and sixters, ere saysing weating you have become a fact is probably your supreme joy. I woint like to extend to you you most sincers congratulations, hat at the wime time I sympathits most deeply with those who have been mable, due to likes or some other infortunate reson, to greet this joyous day. Jy order we the Camp Bair have done sil in cur poer towards your management and protection but oxing to the destinate internal conditions have we regret that we wave mable to do half of what we wanted to de for you, but I truct in your great understanding on the point.

Beveral days ago at one Grap the prisoners presented the Gamp Shaff and Factory forensh with part of their valuable relief Toodstuffs and personal belongings, while at other Gumps prinours have anked for perminaton to present divilian any aufformes with the personal belongings. This I know is an excrement of your understanding openhearted gentlemenses and we the Gamp Staff are all dopply roved.

Eatil you are transferred over to allied hands at a part to be designeded later you will have to wait at this Carp. Therefore, I showred, with that you will mat dustly for the day when you can return to your homeland behaving according to Gamp regulations, holding fast your price and homour as people of a great mation and taking care of your health. 79

BRITISH ROYAL NAVY: THE ENSIGN USED ON THE "VC WINNING" XE-3 MIDGET SUBMARINE DURING ITS OPERATION IN SINGAPORE HARBOR, AUGUST 1945 Comprising:

 A linen Royal Navy Ensign with copper ringlets, some fraying to edges.
 Three period photos of XE-3 at sea with the Ensign clearly visible, flying from the submarine's stern.

3. A brief text description of the Ensign, XE-3's crew decorations and "Operation Struggle," the pieces all mounted for presentation in a frame. *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex (purchased from a Chatham dockyard worker in the 1980s).

This Navy Ensign is from the four-man midget submarine XE-3, and was carried on its mission, codenamed "Operation Struggle," to attack the Japanese heavy cruiser Takao in Singapore Harbor while its sister sub XE-1 attacked the nearby heavy cruiser Myōkō. It took over 13 hours for both subs to get through the harbor defenses and locate their camouflaged targets. XE-1 was forced to abort its mission, but XE-3 successfully found and attached limpet mines to the Takao, destroying the ship. They had to use rope to attach the mines, when they found that the thick seaweed on the ship's hull prevented the mine's magnets from sticking. Xe-3's Lieutenant Ian Edward Fraser and Leading Seaman James Joseph Magennis were both subsequently awarded the Victoria Cross (VC) for their actions. *Frame: 41 x 33.5in (104 x 85cm)* **\$2.000** - **3.000**

80

ALLIED PRISONER OF WAR COLLECTION: GUNNER ALFRED JONES, 148TH FIELD REGIMENT R.A, SHIRAKAWA POW CAMP, TAIWAN, 1943-1945

A Pacific Theater POW collection comprising;

1. 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.

2. A prisoner's small art booklet drawn with colored pencils, with three telegrams and one letter from Alfred Jones sent to Mrs. Jones following the Japanese surrender with two replies, one letter sent 10-5-1943 by wife.

3. A post-captivity "UNIT TO WHICH TEMPORARILY ATTACHED" document assigning Jones to unit near his home.

4. A post-captivity "STATE OF INTERROGATION OF AUST IW ox JAPANESE HANDS" document.

5. A 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".

6. A Japanese language inventory list; a Soldier's Service Pay Book for Alfred Jones.

7. One brass and one wooden Japanese prisoner dog tag with Japanese characters, and three Pacific War medals, the 1939-1945 Star, The Pacific Star, and the 1939-1945 War Medal.

A poignant collection of a British Officers internment in Shirakawa POW Camp, Tawain. The camp was opened in June 1943 and in operation up to August 1945, housing up to 300 to 500 POWs. 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 rare on the market.

Various sizes \$3,000 - 5,000

JAPANESE POW CAMP COMMANDER'S LETTER OF APOLOGY, 22 AUGUST 1945

A single sheet typed letter in English, 8vo, dated 22.8.45, "Read by the Japanese Commander" of "No.25 Camp, Fukioka [sic], Japan." The letter announces the "stoppage of warfare," addresses prisoner discomfort and asks for "understanding" that this was due to outside factors, mentions the voluntary sharing of prisoner relief foodstuffs with camp and factory staff, and expresses hope that the prisoners will wait quietly at the camp until "transferred over to Allied hands." The letter comes with a caption mentioning its discovery in an old suitcase. *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

Japan's refusal to follow the Geneva Convention Rules of War governing prisoner treatment often led to the abuse and forced labor of Allied POWs such as those interned at Camp 25 in Fukuoka, Japan. The syrupy tone of this letter hints at the not unreasonable fear on the part of the Commandant of Allied reprisals following the Japanese surrender: many of those who mistreated POWs would face execution for war crimes at the postwar trials.

\$1,000 - 1,500

82

HIROSHIMA ART: COLLAGE PAINTING MADE FROM THE RUBBLE OF GROUND ZERO, HIROSHIMA, 10 OCTOBER 1949

A collage painting depicting the Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall made up from pieces of tile and rubble gathered from the site, and glued onto a painted background, metallic plaque reading "Center of Impact, Atomic Bombed Hiroshima," the reverse with pasted English and Japanese descriptions of the painting signed "Mayor of Hiroshima S. Hamai," with a special label assuring that the piece is not radioactive. Framed. Together with, "Return To Hiroshima" by Betty Jean Lifton, New York, 1970; "Hiroshima" by John Hersey, New York, 1946; with a file containing provenance letter dated January 29, 1972, a newspaper clipping dated 28 December, 1971 "Berkshire Eagle," detailing the painting's provenance and five photos of same.

This is one of only five mosaics permitted to be made from the protected remains of the former Industrial Promotion Hall, now the Hiroshima Peace Memorial, by the patients of the Hiroshima Children's Hospital.

Frame: 16.5 x 23in (42 x 58cm) **\$1,000 - 1,500**

83

NAGASAKI AND HIROSHIMA: A COLLECTION OF LECTURE SLIDES ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CITIES OF HIROSHIMA & NAGASAKI BY DR. HERBERT HORNE, SLIDES C.1945, LECTURE GIVEN C.1962

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



82



JAPAN SURRENDERS: TWO SECTIONS OF MILITARY TICKERTAPE COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BY AN OFFICER HINDE AT TRAVIS AIRFORCE BASE, FROM THE PACIFIC, DATED 14 AUGUST [1945]

Two sections of paper tickertape, both for August 14th, the first 43in (109cm) reading "FLASH FLASH PD TO WA AND OWI BULLETIN. TOKYO DOMEI IN ENGLISH AT 11.49AM TUESDAY TO THE AMERICAN ZONE TEXT FLASH FLASH TOKYO AUGUST FOURTEEN IT IS LEARNED AN IMPERIAL MESSAE/ MESSAGE ACCEPTING THE POTSDAM PROCLAMATION IS FORTHCOMING SOON," the second, 54in (140cm) discusses reports on airforce action over mainland Japan, and then ends "FLASH PD TO WA AND OWI FLASH FLASH TOKYO DOMEI ANNOUNCES JAPAN ACCEPTS SURRENDER TERMS SANDERS," The two sections mounted in a single frame.

The process for the surrender of Japan was complicated. Despite the dropping of the two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6th and 8th August, and although Emperor Hirohito, to protect his people, had decided that capitulation would be necessary, elements of the Supreme Council and military commanders wanted to fight on. The US State Department issued the US statement on terms and the Japanese response, broadcasting it on the night on August 12th (both staements were included in the Surrender Treaty Document). On the 13th Foreign Minister Togo had urged Hirohito to accept the unconditional terms on the table, but the Supreme Council were still split into the doves and hawks. Hirohito came himself to the council on the afternoon of the 15th to declare his will to surrender. His judgement was accepted, even though a group of younger offices tried to take over a base to stop any public broadcasts of surrender. Togo used Tokyo Domei News Agency, to send out a morse code message in English, announcing the surrender, for American forces to pick up. Sent on the afternoon of the 15th Tokyo time received on the 14th American time, and this tickertape is one of the first to relay that news to mainland America. \$4,000 - 6,000

85

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE JAPANESE SURRENDER CEREMONY, TOKYO BAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 1945

A collection of nine photographs of the surrender signing ceremony aboard the USS *Missouri* anchored in Tokyo Bay, probably taken by a keen amateur seaman.

The Japanese Instrument of Surrender was signed in Tokyo Bay in the presence of officials from all the Allied powers on the deck of the USS *Missouri*, with Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers General Douglas MacArthur presiding. The flag of US Navy Commodore Matthew Perry, the man credited with forcibly opening Japan up to Western trade in 1853, was symbolically mounted behind the signing table. The ceremony concluded with the timed fly pass by hundreds of American aircraft in a show of force. This group of photographs, although amateur show a good eye for the occasion, and include MacArthur signing, the Japanese signing, the Japanese delegations arrival by vessel, and the post-signing fly pass.

Each photo: 3 x 4in (8 x 10cm) \$1,200 - 1,800

86

A FILE CONTAINING A PREPARATORY UNSIGNED COPY OF THE JAPANESE INSTRUMENT OF SURRRENDER, 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), 14pp comprising lettered appendices A-G:

A. Text of the Instrument of Surrender, 3pp, the first page replaced with a newly typed carbon of the opening text.

B. Proclamation by the Emperor of Japan, 1p mimeographed sheet, undated.

C. The Cairo Conference, December 1, 1943, 1p mimeographed, text relevant to the Japanese situation.

D. Potsdam Declaration. 26 July 1945. 3pp mimeographed, text relevant to the Japanese Surrender.

E. Japanese qualified acceptance through the Swiss Delegation, Washington, August 10, 1945, 2pp 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, 2pp, the file sheets stapled together and then stapled again to a black backing card.

A fascinating survival of a typed document, presumably 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 framework of the Potsdam conference that the Japanese attended. The Surrender Terms consistently reiterate the Potsdam terms. This document came to light through the descendants of a soldier who worked in Guam HQ.

10.5 x 8in (27 x 21cm) **\$1,500 - 2,000**

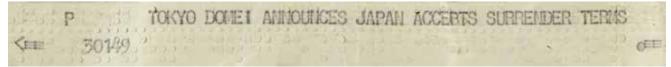
87

SURRENDER OF THE BATAN ISLANDS, PHILIPPINES, SEPTEMBER 22, 1945

A single typed sheet, carbon copy, headed "Advance Headquarters 37th Infantry Division," dated Batan Island, Philippine Islands, 22 September 1945, surrendering the Japanese forces of the Batan Islands to the United States Army, signed in ink by the Commanding Officers of both Japanese and American Forces. Right margin with small clean tears.

An interesting document showing how in the furthest reaches of Japanese occupied parts of Asia it took a while for the final surrender to be ratified locally. This is the file copy (with punch holes at upper margin) for the Surrender of Japanese forces in the Batan Islands (the most northern seven islands of the Philippines), signed by the Japanese General Tajima Hikataro, surrendering unconditionally to the American force under Colonel Kenneth Cooper, the document signed and dated 20 days after the signing of the official surrender on the *Missouri* on 2 September 1945, and also 19 days after General Yamashita surrendered the mainland of the Philippines. Additionally marked as the copy of Tesuo Kamemoto, Chief of Staff. *10.5 x 8in (26.5 x 22cm)*

\$500 - 800







85

85

1.0

1945

INSTRUMENT OF ADDRESSION

We, noting by command of and in behalf of the imperar of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial Governal Heudewarters, hereby second the provisions set forth in the Scolaration issue; by the beside of the Governments of the United states. China and orest Aritain on 76 July 1940 at Fotelas, and subsequently affect to the United of Goviet Socialist Asymbiles, which four powers are hereafter referred to us the illing Fovers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrenser to the Allied Fowers of the Japanese Imperial Weneral Resignanters and of all Japanese armed forces and all urmen forces under Japanese control wherever allosted.

to hereby command all depunses forces sharever situated and the Jeranese people to cross hostilities fortheith, to preserve and cave from dumup all ships, sireraft, and military and sivil property and to courty with all requirements which may be imposed by the Japrame Commanier for the Allied Powers or by spencies of the Japanese Covernment at his direction.

We hereby command the Japunese Imperial deneral demonstrates to insue at once orders to the Japunese of all Japunese forces only all forces under Japunese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally thereeives and all forces under their control.

We have by command all nivil, willtary and noval officials to obey and unforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Bayress Commander for the alignt Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and insued by his or under his mathematy and their non-commander to the unless specifically relieved by his or under INAMES BRADINGTING 37th INFORMAT BETERIN

> Bolis LiLory Philipping Islands 22 September 1965

1. Membershi General Tofile HEATNO, deparent importal room, unmanding New Approach Inputtal Formas in The Schem Telendre, do uncentitionally supremainr all deparame Persons in the Balancia Jalancia to the United Nation Jang, as represented by the Community General, Januar Jarge Command.

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For the Consenting General, Loten Ares Common

Tatous Kamanata. Chief af staff





IMPERIAL JAPANESE ORDER OF THE RISING SUN 2ND CLASS, ACQUIRED 1945

Order of the Rising Sun 2nd Class star and badge with ribbon. The eightpointed badge bearing a central red enameled sun disc with gilt points, each point comprising three white enameled rays. Suspended from three enameled paulownia leaves on a ribbon in white with red border stripes. The silver star of eight points, each having three alternating silver rays, with central emblem identical to the badge. Star and badge paulownia reverse inscribed with four archaic Japanese characters translating to "Meritorious Deed Ribboned Medal." In original black lacquer, purple felt and silk lined box, the box exterior displaying a gilt paulownia leaves design and archaic Japanese script translating to "Order of the Rising Sun 2nd Class."

Established in 1875 by Emperor Meiji of Japan, the Order of the Rising Sun was the first national decoration awarded by the Japanese Government and was bestowed for long or especially meritorious civil or military service. The Japanese surrender saw many formerly illustrious awardees reduced to pawning their belongings to the American occupiers for food or ready cash. This Order of the Rising Sun 2nd Class is likely to have become the property of a US serviceman who subsequently brought it home with him from Japan. *Star and badge (boxed): 1.5 x 4 x 9in (4 x 10 x 23cm)* **\$3,000 - 5,000**

89

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ORDER OF THE SACRED TREASURE, 1ST CLASS, 1945

Grand Cordon clip and ribbon badge medals in original black lacquer, purple felt and silk lined box, the box exterior displaying archaic Japanese script translating to "Order of the Sacred Treasure 1st Class." The badge is a Maltese cross in gilt with white enameled rays and central disc in blue, bearing an eight-pointed silver star, surrounded by a wreath with red-enameled dots. The badge is suspended on a rayon ribbon in light blue with a gold stripe near the border, worn as a sash on the right shoulder by the Grand Cordon clip. The clip is two sets of Maltese crosses, one in gilt and one placed diagonally in silver, of otherwise similar configuration to the badge. Both medals are reverse inscribed with four archaic Japanese characters translating to "Meritorious Deed Ribboned Medal." In original lacquer box.

Established in 1888, the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure was awarded for both civil and military merit. Likely a purchase by an American serviceman during the occupation of Japan. *Clip and badge (boxed): 2.5 x 5 x 10in (2.5 x 13 x 26.7cm)* **\$2,000 - 3,000**

90

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN KITE, C.1945

An Order Of The Golden Kite 4th or 5th Class badge and 1st or 2nd Class star, the badge in silver, depicting a golden kite on an eightpointed star with 32 rays enameled in red, above two crossed ancient samurai shields, enameled blue, with two crossed swords enameled yellow, with silver hilts. A halberd, enameled green with white trappings, is positioned below the kite, flanked by two red enamel banners bearing the mitsu tomoe Shinto symbol. The badge is suspended on a ribbon in blue-green with a white stripe near the edges. The star is similar to the badge described above, but with both red and yellow enameled rays.

Established in 1890, the Order of the Golden Kite was a military award conferred for bravery, leadership or command prowess and ranked just below the Order of the Chrysanthemum as Japan's highest honor. Only 41 of the 1st class and 201 of the 2nd class were ever issued, for which only field grade and general officers could apply. Over 820,000 of all seven classes were given out during the Second Sino-Japanese and Second World War. The award was abolished in 1947, during the American Occupation. *Star: diameter 4in (10cm)* Badge: 4 x 3.5in (10 x 9cm) **\$4,000 - 6,000**

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MINISTER OF THE NAVY FLAG, 1941-1945

Heavy cotton flag with cherry blossom, chain and anchor with two zigzag lines, the hoist corners leather capped with cord ties attached, significant tears and battle damage burns.

This flag was adopted in 1889 as that of the Ministry of the Navy until 1945, and was flown on each ship used to ferry the Minister around. $33.5 \times 28in (85 \times 71cm)$ \$1,500 - 2,000

92

IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY BATTLE AND SIGNAL FLAGS, 1941-1945

A cotton Imperial Japanese Navy Battle Flag in Rising Sun configuration with sixteen rays, with leather capped hoist corners with string ties; together with one red and one white canvas signal flag with wooden dowel through the hoist and half-circle hand hole in bottom left with leather edging.

Even in the age of radio communications, semaphore still had a use at sea during periods where radio silence needed to be observed. The Naval battle flag is notably still flown by the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force.

Battle flag: 19 x 13in (48 x 33cm); signal flags: 14 x 13in (35 x 33cm) \$1,200 - 1,800

93

CHINESE VICTORY BRACELET AND VICTORY EDITION OF "THE EPOCH," WORLD WAR II, 1945

A Chinese silver linked plate bracelet with central plate displaying a winged blue enamel "V" and the Chinese characters for "Victory" on the obverse, with the reverse stenciled "Sterling", the remaining links displaying the enamel flags of the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States; together with a copy of *The Epoch*, Vol.5, No.17 international magazine in Chinese, Su Shang Times Book Publishing House (Shanghai), front cover with portraits of Allied leaders Chiang Kai-Shek, Joseph Stalin, Clement Attlee and Harry Truman with their respective flags, inside cover showing photos of the Japanese surrender and Soviet troops at the victory ceremony in Moscow.

Victory in World War II also ended the Second Sino-Japanese War, which had been fought mainly on Chinese territory from 1937. The accord between the victorious Allied leaders would swiftly disappear as the Soviet and Western blocs began supporting opposite sides in the continuing Chinese Civil War.

Various sizes \$1,000 - 1,500

\$1,000 - 1,50

94

CAPTURED JAPANESE FLAG ANNOTATED IN CHINESE COMMEMORATING THE CHINESE-AMERICAN ALLIANCE, 1941-1945

Heavy cotton Japanese national flag with rope attachments on hoist, and with Chinese characters hailing the alliance between the Republic of China and the USA following the Japanese invasion in the "27th Year of the Republic."

The American entry into the war against Japan came as a great relief to the Republic of China, then locked in a bloody stalemate with the Japanese, following the invasion of 1937. 32×47 in (81 x 119cm)

\$700 - 1,000



























TOKYO WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL: THE COLLECTION OF JOHN J. POMMER, GUARD AT THE COURT HEARINGS, 1945-47.

An archive of photographs, letters and paperwork relating to the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, or Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, comprising;

 A framed period photograph of John Pommer, in military dress.
 21 official "mugshot" photographs of the Japanese defendants each signed by the subject, most in roman, some in Japanese alone; with two general group mugshots of all 26 defendants, unsigned.
 103 snapshots of life in Tokyo, taken by Pommer, during his stay.
 13 als dated February 1946 to January 1947 to his mother and father describing his life in Tokyo; together with assorted personal and military paperwork. Items 1-4 in a modern album fronted by a detailed list.

5. A separate silk bound scrap album with press clippings about the trials and other matters, with 11 additional photographs of Pommer in Tokyo.

6. A wartime issue of World War II in Pictures, 8vo, bound in cloth. *Provenance*: The family of John Pommer, with an authorised affadavid of the collection's provenance.

A rare archive of material dealing with the difficult subject of the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal. Pommer, as their guard, befriended the defendants and was able to get them to sign the photographs in this collection. The signatures include Tojo, Togo, Matsui, Suzuki, Hirota and many others. On January 19, 1946, MacArthur issued a general proclamation to establish an International Military Tribunal of the Far East, the Tokyo court of which was convened in April 29, 1946, the first show trial being these defendants for class A crimes. 12 International Judges were assembled, and the trials ended on January 1947 and verdicts delivered shortly after. **\$3.000 - 5.000**

96

CHINESE CIVIL WAR: PRE-LIBERATION BADGES, 1946-1948

Eight rectangular photo badges bearing the image of Mao Tse-Tung and captions and slogans translating to "Children's League"; "Women's Association"; "Study Companion"; "Serve the People"; "Victory of Democracy" and "Revolution." Bearing imagery including the Communist Red Star, the Hammer and Sickle, and a book (for the Study Companion badge). One badge displays a globe and an image of Zhu De, founder of the red Army, alongside the image of Mao.

Badges such as these were created in various Communist "liberated" territories as souvenirs for special assemblies, and were generally not documented with the standard Mao badge references due to their situational nature. These badges would be worn as a sign of loyalty and commitment to the final liberation and defeat of the National Republic of China.

1 x 0.5in (2.5 x 1.3cm) **\$4,000 - 6,000**

A NORTH KOREAN BATTLE FLAG CAPTURED BY CPL. RANDOLPH CARTER IN THE CHOSIN RESERVOIR CAMPAIGN, 1950

North Korean hand sewn silk flag, heavily battle damaged, glass of frame inscribed "North Korean Flag ... Took off CCFF self propelled tank by Cpl Randolph H. Carter, U.S. Army North of Hungnam North Korea Nov. 1950." Framed. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

November 1950 was the high water mark of the UN forces in Korean War, as the defeated North Korean forces were driven northwards towards the border with China. This flag was likely captured just before the massive Chinese intervention in Korea drove the UN armies back from the Chosin Reservoir area and forced the largest seaborne evacuation since World War II from the port city of Hungnam.

It was from Hungnam, between December 10-24, 1950, that UN forces carried out the largest sealift since the 1945 Okinawa operation, safely withdrawing over a hundred-thousand military personnel, 17,500 vehicles and 350,000 measurement tons of cargo. Also evacuated were some 91,000 refugees. This operation was the culmination of the Battle of Chosin Reservoir, in which UN troops fought their way out of a Chinese trap. *Frame: 16 x 22in (41 x 56cm)* **\$2,000 - 3,000**

98

KOREAN WAR: OVERPAINTED JAPANESE FLAG BY MASTER SERGEANT JOHN KIRALY OF THE 115TH MARINE FIGHTER SQUADRON, 1950-1953

Silk Japanese national flag with gold-painted leather tips, with the US Marine Corps Eagle, Globe and Anchor insignia and the text "Marine Fighter Squadron One Fifteen" painted on the rising sun with an image of the aircraft carrier USS *Franklin D. Roosevelt* inside the globe. The rising sun is surrounded by labeled images of Mount Fuji, Japan and Korea along with a painting of an Asian dragon, a pagoda, and the flags of the USA, Korea, United Nations and Japan. The rising sun is flanked by the names of the 115th's bases in Japan and the Battles in Korea in which they provided close air support, with title text "First Marine Air Wing M/Sgt John Kiraly."

Provenance: The War Museum.

A fine relic of Kiraly's service in the Korean War, possibly assembled as a gift from his fellow pilots on his return to the US. The US Marines units, including elements of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, were deployed in Korea the month following the outbreak of war in June 1950. The 115TH Marine Fighter Squadron, or VMFA-115, were deployed to Pohang, Korea for combat operations in February 1952. The squadron participated in the attack on North Korea's Suiho Dam and provided close air support for UN forces throughout the remainder of the conflict. $33 \times 29in (84 \times 74cm)$ **\$1,200 - 1,800**



97







99

KOREAN WAR: A USAF FLYING JACKET BELONGING TO VETERAN WWII AND KOREAN WAR GUNNER ACE STAFF SERGEANT CLAY E. APPLE, 98TH HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP, C.1951

A US A-2 brown leather flying jacket with two front pockets and lapels with internal brass snap buttons, metal clasp at the neckline, brown cotton lining, period replacement Talon zipper, replacement knit waist and cuffs. Group insignia with motto *"Force for Freedom"* painted on left breast, U.S. Army Air Forces headquarters insignia painted on left shoulder, right shoulder with theater-painted American flag. Back painted with unique U.S. Navy/NATO flag. Size 42, manufactured by Rough Wear Clothing Co., Middletown, PA, label present. *Provenance:* Acquired by the current owner directly from Staff Sergeant Apple.

A rare leather flying jacket from the Korean War. Staff Sgt. Clay E. Apple was a highly decorated veteran of World War II and Korea. Apple flew an incredible 251 combat missions and was shot down twice—once over the jungles of Burma in WWII and again over the Sea of Japan during the Korean War, when he rescued by the U.S. Navy. It was this incident that inspired him to paint the U.S. Navy NATO flag on the back of this jacket. Apple was credited with downing seven aircraft as a gunner, earning him the designation "Ace."

The 98th Bomb Group, flying B-29 Superfortresses, was based out of Yokota, Japan and flew missions over North Korea. Korean War era Type A-2 jackets are exceedingly rare as production of these jackets ceased seven years earlier during WWII, with most USAF men wearing the new style nylon flying jackets.

This jacket is pictured on page 231 of *American Flight Jackets, Airmen and Aircraft* (Atglen, Pa: Schiffer, 1994).

25 x 17in (64 x 44.5cm), Size 42 **\$4,000 - 6,000**



100

KOREAN WAR: USAF FLYING JACKET, BELONGING TO CAPTAIN AL HARRAN, 67TH TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE GROUP, 1952-1953

A US A-2 brown leather flying jacket with two front pockets and lapels with internal brass snap buttons, metal clasp at the neckline, original brown cotton lining, replacement zipper, waist and cuffs. Name of pilot *Capt. Al Harran* painted over right breast, embroidered group patch with motto *Lux ex Tenebris* over left breast. Back of jacket with hand-painted escape flags of U.S., Nato, Great Britain and South Korea and with "blood chit" declarations painted in three Asian scripts below. Size 40, label present but no manufacturer listed. Sold with a 3 x 2 inch photo of Captain Harran wearing the jacket and a note establishing dates and assignment. *Provenance:* Acquired by the current owner directly from Al Harran.

The 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Group played a crucial role in the Korean War, flying an average of 1,500 sorties monthly from February 1951 to July 1953, providing images of enemy airfields, rail lines, roads, and bridges, and often directing bomber strikes. Accompanying the snapshot of Captain Harran wearing the jacket is a note from Harran to the present owner reading, *"photo was taken in winter 1952-53 at Kimpo, Korea where I was Ops. officer for the 67th Tactical recon Gp; 67th Tactical Recon Wg."*

The jacket is pictured on pp 171-72 of *Art of the Flight Jacket* (Atglen, Pa: Schiffer, 1995). 23 x 17in (59 x 43 1/2cm), Size 40











102



KOREAN WAR ART: ACE PILOT AND COMBAT ARTIST MEL FOWLER'S SELF-PORTRAIT SHOOTING DOWN A MIG-15 OVER THE YALU RIVER, 1952 [PAINTED 1960]

Oil painting of a F-86 Sabre cockpit and pilot over hilly terrain with burning MiG 15 falling in the background, signed "Mel Dec '60" in lower left corner, with tag on back reading "One Down And Four to Go' (Oil) (a 53rd Fighter Squadron Jock on TDY to Korea from Furstenfeldbruck, Germany destroys a MIG 15 near the Yalu River, 1952.) by Mel Fowler." *Provenance*: The War Museum.

A veteran of World War II, Korea and later Vietnam, Mel Fowler of the US Air Force painted this picture to commemorate his shooting down a MiG 15 while on temporary assignment from Germany to Korea. Fowler would retire after 32 years in the Air Force with 16 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 4 Air Medals and 2 Bronze Stars. He died under mysterious circumstances at his home in Italy, possibly due to his covert ops with the CIA against communist groups around the world. As an amateur in the art world, his picture is a vivid representation of a flyer in action, from a man with a remarkable career. 20 x 24in (51 x 61cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

102

THE MEDAL COLLECTION OF TECHNICAL SERGEANT JOSEPH SIMICHAK, USAAF, WORLD WAR II AND KOREAN WAR, 1941-1953

A fine and distinguished collection of 11 medals from both World War II and Korea, including:

1. A Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) inscribed "Joseph Simichak" with ribbon bar and pin in original case;

2. A Croix de Guerre marked "1939" in original case with a World War II American Campaign medal with ribbon bar; a European African-Middle-Eastern Campaign Medal with 5 bronze service stars and ribbon bar; an Air Medal with one silver and two bronze oak leaf clusters in original case; a World War II Victory Medal with ribbon bar; an Army of Occupation Medal Japan with ribbon bar; two US Army Good Conduct Medals with ribbon bar. 3. A Korean Service medal with ribbon bar; a United Nations Korea medal with ribbon bar; a Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation emblem; a National Defense Service Medal with ribbon bar; an Air Force Longevity Service Award; and a Lieutenant's shoulder board.

The outbreak of war in Korea in 1950, a mere five years after the end of World War II, saw a high number of career servicemen become veterans of both conflicts. Simichak saw service in Europe, Middle East, Japan, and Korea. *Medals 3 x 1.5in (8 x 4cm)* **\$1,000 - 1,500**

CUSTOM USAF FLIGHT SUIT FOR MAJOR GENERAL FREDERICK C. BLESSE, 1973

A US blue cloth flying suit with two front buttoned pockets, name tag over left breast, buttoned epaulettes with two-star leather patches sewn on, belted, back with two pockets, buttoned cuffs, frontal zipper. Size 40, with double-label present, the top reading *"Experimental Test Sample / Clothing Branch,* the bottom label with printed identifying fields filled out in blue ink, *"Date: 6-8-73 / Type: Flight Uniform / Size: 40"* with Sub-Order field left blank and with *"M/G F.C. Blesse"* in blue ink at bottom of label.

Provenance: Acquired by the current owner directly from the General.

Major General Frederick Corbin "Boots" Blesse (1921-2002) was America's first Jet Ace, awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, 3 Silver Stars, and in 1952 was America's leading Korean War Ace with 10 confirmed air victories. He flew 233 missions during that war. He and his team won the 1955 Air Force Worldwide Gunnerv Championship, an international fighter pilot competition, with Blesse achieving the highest individual score ever. He authored one of the most referenced manuals on fighter tactics, No Guts, No Glory. His fighter-iock personality was matched by his license plate in Florida where he retired, it read: WGFP (World's Greatest Fighter Pilot) and it was not an empty boast.

The Experimental Test Laboratory at Wright Paterson AFB made bespoke flying clothing for American Air Force generals; this is Blesse's custom flight suit. $59 \times 16 \ 1/2$ in (150 x 42cm), size 40

\$1,200 - 1,800

104

KOREAN WAR: SIGNED US MARINE HELMET, 1950-1953

M1 helmet with plastic liner marked "35" at rear, tan leather and olive green cotton internal webbing and US Marines "brown coral island" cloth helmet cover with signatures and slogans from Marines including "Bunker Hill (Aug 7-18)," "Marines Go Go" and "My Day in Hell" amongst others. Left chinstrap missing.

This helmet was likely worn by a soldier of the 1st Marine Division in Korea and particularly during the Battle of Hill 122, nicknamed "Bunker Hill" by the American participants. The battle was the first major Marine ground action in western Korea and was one of the many bloody but inconclusive actions of the Korean conflict of 1950-1953. 11 x 9.5 x 8in (28 x 24 x 20cm) **\$600 - 800**





KOREAN WAR: TWO US MARINE CORPS FIELD PHONES, 1950-1953

Two field telephones in green-painted wooden housing, with black bakelite receivers, black rubber cords and side mounted metallic adjustable loops. One telephone is mounted with two black metallic plaques, one reading "Substation Operation" with numbered instructions, the other reading "Alert Telephone System manufactured by Dictograph Sales Corp. New York, N.Y. For U.S. Marine Corps Type-MCT-1 Serial No.243-S3."

Field telephones of this type were one of the primary means in which the front lines communicated with the rear, in many respects imitating the trench warfare system of World war I. Running and protecting the landlines connected to these phones was a regular, if hazardous, part of ground combat in the Korean War.

10 x 7.5 x 5in (25.5 x 19 x 13cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

106

"RETURN FROM HELL": DON ROACH'S KOREAN WAR DUFFEL BAG, US 5TH AIR FORCE, 1950-1953

Tan canvas duffel bag with green cotton handle and strap, four steel ringlets, bottom exterior marked "Don Roach AF-19425520" with 5th Air Force logo with text reading "Wheels / 6154th MTR." and "VFM. SQDN," top marked with blue shield depicting the US and Korean flags and skull and crossbones with text reading "Returned from Hell / 1952 1953 Seoul Korea" and text above shield reading "Don Roach AF-19425520 USAF." Heavily travel stained. Provenance: The War Museum.

The US 5th Air Force was the main UN Combat Air Command during the Korean War and were active from day one. The Korean War saw the first widespread use of jets by both sides in a major conflict, with the air battles becoming especially fierce after the mass, clandestine deployment of Soviet pilots to bolster the North Korean and Chinese forces. The bitterness of the conflict led many veterans to adopt the slogan "Return from Hell" when decorating their possessions. 35 x 20in (89 x 51cm) \$700 - 1,000

107

KOREAN WAR TRENCH ART: THREE BRASS RELICS FROM THE US MARINE CORPS & UN TROOPS OCCUPATION OF PYONGYANG, 1950-1953

Comprisina:

1. A cast brass ashtray with 1st Marine insignia and three Korean dragon designs around the lip, lettered, "Marine Corps Birthday ... November 10th ... 1775-1953 Korea."

2. A cast brass belt buckle inscribed "Pyungyang" with a Korean bird symbol and Korean block characters; together with a sheet handmade Trench Art brass belt buckle in the style of a US serviceman's buckle engraved with a diagonal bayonet-mounted rifle in between inscriptions of "Korea" and "Happy New Year 1953." Provenance: The War Museum.

Trench art from the Korean war is especially rare, given the flux of the conflict and the difficulties of creating art in temperatures well below zero. The "Pyungyang" belt buckle refers to the UN capture of Pyongyang in 1950: the only time in the entire Cold War where a Communist bloc capital fell to the armed forces of their opponents. Various sizes \$800 - 1,200

108

NORTH KOREA: A POW'S MANUSCRIPT ALBUM, KOJE-DO POW CAMP, MAY, 1952

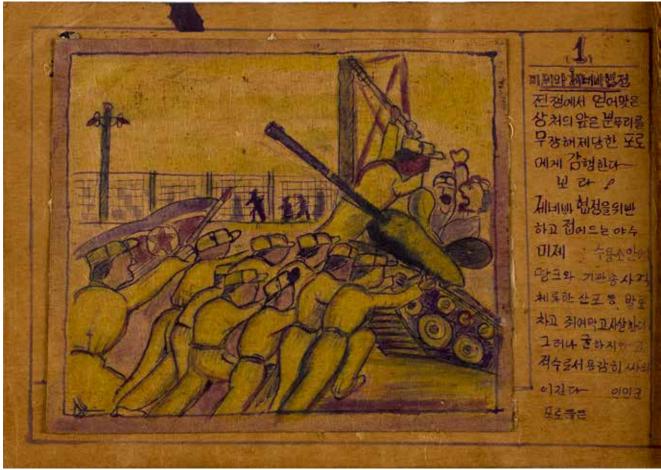
An illustrated manuscript by a captured North Korean POW, 6 card leaves, text in Korean, illustrated with mounted drawings including the capture of Brigadier-General Francis Dodd by the prisoners and other scenes of the famous Koje uprising. Original card covers; together with a book explaining the Koje incident, by Burchett and Winnington, "Koje Unscreened," self published, Peking, China, 1953, 8vo, original wrappers. Edges rubbed.

Koje-do, a hilly island 20 miles off the southeast coast of Korea was selected by the UN shortly after the start of the Korean War, as the place to construct a POW camp. The camp soon became the site of multiple violent incidents between the camp guards and the North Korean prisoners. The camp's POWs were divided between hardline Communists and more regular prisoners, the first of whom would frequently stage riots and murder supposed collaborators in order to maintain their control over the prison population. Matters came to a head after the United Nations adopted a policy of allowing POWs to decline repatriation prior to the Panmunjom peace talks in February, 1952. The extremists in Koje immediately began a campaign of intimidation and violence against their fellow prisoners with the aim of preventing any defectiions. The visit on 7 May of camp commander Francis Dodd resulted in Dodd being taken hostage for 78 hours. Efforts to secure his release by Dodd's replacement, General Charles Colson, saw Colson sign a statement that the UN forces had tortured and abused the POWs and initiated the violence in Koje-Do. The Western Press widely reported the incident, with some of the more pro-Communist journalists such as Wilfred Burchett upholding the North Korean version of events. The result was a major propaganda victory for the Communists and the swift demotion of Colson and Dodd upon the latter's release. Dodd's replacement, Brigadier General Haydon Boatner, announced in late May that all remaining hardcore Communist POWs would be dispersed to smaller camps, and dispatched troops backed by tanks to take control of the hardliner HQ in Compound 76 of Koje-Do. Thirty POWs and one US soldier died in the resulting clash, but the uprising was crushed. This crude but remarkable propaganda booklet made by a North Korean prisoner during the uprising vividly portrays the campaign of vilification directed at Dodd and the American camp guards.

POW manuscript: 7.5 x 11.5in (19 x 29cm) \$8,000 - 12,000











109

"LIBERATE TAIWAN, CRUSH THE AMERICAN-CHIANG KAI SHEK ALLIANCE!" CHINESE PROPAGANDA POSTER, 1954-1955

Colored lithographic poster depicting a People's Liberation Army (PLA) soldier brandishing a rifle with bayonet at a cowering, bomb-clutching American general and a diminutive, bandaged Chiang Kai Shek, both with rodent's features, resting on a treaty translating to "American-Chiang Kai Shek Alliance" and an island marked "Taiwan." A crowd of peasants, workers and demonstrators stand behind the soldier bearing a banner calling for the liberation of Taiwan, while a series of eight caricatures with text descriptions to the soldier's right portray an American general taking over Taiwan with Chiang Kai Shek as a puppet ruler, oppressing the population. A caption below the soldier exhorts the Chinese population to liberate Taiwan.

The defeat of the Republic of China (ROC) at the hands of the Chinese Communists in 1949 saw the withdrawal of the Nationalists to the island of Taiwan, where an attempt by the PLA to invade the territory was defeated in the same year. After the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950, the USA guaranteed the neutralization of the Taiwan Strait by sending the US 7th Fleet to patrol the area. The large deployments of ROC troops on the Taiwanese islands of Kinmen and Matsu in August 1954, led to calls from the People's Republic of China for Taiwan to be liberated and saw the shelling of both islands by the PLA. In response, December 2 1954 saw the United States and the ROC sign the Sino-American Mutual Defense Treaty, castigated in this propaganda poster as the "American-Chiang Kai Shek Alliance." Despite the treaty, the PLA attacked and seized Taiwan's Yijiangshan Islands in January 1955, before public statements from the US that it was considering a nuclear strike against China obliged the latter to deescalate the conflict.

A striking poster of an early flashpoint in the Cold War. 21 x 30in (53 x 76cm) **\$2,000 - 3,000**

110

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM PRESENTED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIAN PRIME MINISTER BY THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT, 1957

Presentation photograph album, oblong 4to. The first page with a dedication to the Czechoslovakian Prime Minister in gold Vietnamese script, illustrated with 62 photographs including the Czechoslovakian delegation meeting with Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh, and the party touring North Vietnamese industrial, agricultural and military sites. Original leather binding with silk ribbons.

An interesting historic album, showing a North Vietnam fresh from victory in the First Indochina War, and following the consolidation of Communist Party power through a campaign of land reform. The inclusion of several photos of a military nature reflect the ongoing preparations in North Vietnam to continue the war for "national liberation" into South Vietnam, which would require the maintenance of a close relationship with the USSR and its European satellite states, such as Czechoslovakia. The Czech Prime Minister Ludomil Strougal, toured a series of communist countries in 1957, particualrly in South East Asia, to look for both cooperative ventures and investment opportunities. Album size 13 x 19in (33 x 48cm) \$2,000 - 3,000





113



112

...

111

CHINA'S AGRARIAN REFORM: PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM PRESENTED TO THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN AMBASSADOR BY THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, BEIJING, 1957

A special photograph album, presented to the Czechoslovakian Ambassador in 1957, illustrated with 90 photographs assembled by the Ministry of Agriculture, showing exhibits and livestock from around the country. Oblong 4to. Original cloth boards.

This photograph album reflects the emphasis placed by China's government on agricultural advancement; visiting dignitaries and ambassadors were shown model farms and special projects to reinforce the appearance of success in agriculture. Mao had been the leader for 8 years and had set about the task of agrarian reform, essential to feed the growing population, then standing at 610 million. The policy was stepped up from 1958 through to 1961 with the Great Leap Forward Campaign, an active collectivization program aimed at creating economies of scale in a countryside often operated on old, almost feudal, lines. The Campaign unfortunately resulted in the worst famine in China's history as production from these new nationalized units could not keep up with demand. The period of famine and industrial decline over this period contributed greatly to the rise of the moderate leader Deng Xiaoping.

\$2,000 - 3,000

PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH OF CHAIRMAN MAO AND PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY OFFICERS, 1959

A panoramic photograph of Mao with the People's Liberation Army (PLA), comprising officers from all the major branches, with Chairman Mao Tse-Tung seated at center, Chinese text translating to "Mao Tse Tung, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Lin Biao, Peng Zhen, Liu Bocheng, He Long, Chen Yi, Luo Rongheng, Ye Jianying, 5 October, 1959."

This striking official photograph shows many of the most prominent military and political figures of Communist China in attendance with Mao. Within a decade, virtually all those mentioned in the photo's caption would be purged from their positions on Mao's orders during the Cultural Revolution.. 11 x 76in (28 x 193cm)

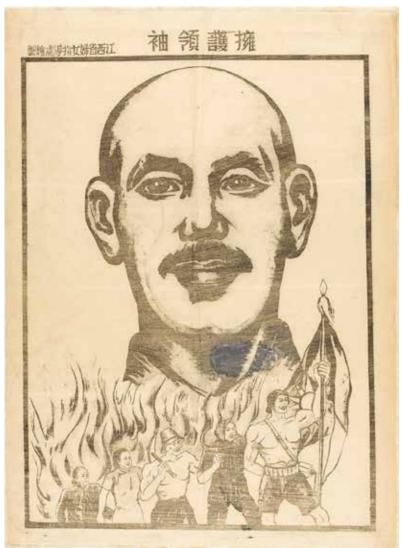
\$1,000 - 1,500

113 WOODBLOCK OF MAO ZEDONG, THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION, 1966-1976

Woodblock of Mao Zedong with Red Guard holding a copy of "Quotations from Chairman Mao Zedong" standing before a background of flags, trees and a rising sun. The Chinese text on the banner on the right of the block translates to "Long Live Mao Zedong."

The Cultural Revolution was a social-political movement in China led by Communist Party Chairman Mao Zedong geared towards eliminating all traces of capitalist and traditionalist tendencies in Chinese society. Mao Zedong was quickly able to eliminate all potential challenges to his rule and became the center of an personality cult. The image of Mao was sanctified, as can be seen in this woodblock where the rising sun forms a halo about the Chairman's head while the Red Guard standing with him smiles in admiration. $12 \times 16 in (30 \times 41 cm)$

\$1,200 - 1,800





114

CHIANG KAI SHEK UNITED FRONT POSTER, C.1940

Black and white lithographic poster depicting the portrait of General Chiang Kai Shek above a number of muscular peasants armed with farming tools led by a soldier carrying a Republic of China flag and advancing through flames, with Chinese title translating to "Support our Leader" and "Jianxi Province Women's League" with attached tag reading "Poster supporting the United Front 1940."

A rare poster in support of Chiang Kai Shek and a united China, printed up in Jianxi province, an area where several battles were fought between the Communists and Nationalists. The poster celebrates the 1936 United Front between the two parties in opposing the Japanese invasion. Despite the fervor displayed by this piece, the alliance was never a strong.

25 x 18in (62 x 46cm) **\$2,500 - 3,500**

115

VIETNAM WAR: A VIET CONG AP BAC VICTORY FLAG, BUGLE FLAG, SHOULDER PATCH AND FIGHTING KNIFE WITH BELT AND SCABBARD, 1963 Comprising:

 A three piece cotton Viet Cong battle flag with yellow star and text reading "Lúc lương vọ trang cái lấy chiến tháng Áp Bác" ["The Armed Forces take Ap Bac victory"].
 A cotton Viet Cong bugle/car flag with white star and string attachments.
 A cotton shoulder patch square with white star, and a Viet Cong/North Vietnamese Army rough cotton web belt with brass buckle displaying a star and dark cotton scabbard with painted red star holding a handmade fighting knife with darkened blade and wooden handle with pommel bottom painted and carved in the shape of a star. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

The Battle of Ap Bac was one of the first major battles of the Vietnam War following the entry of the USA. US intelligence had detected a sizeable Viet Cong force in the small hamlet of Ap Bac in the Mekong Delta to the southwest of Saigon, prompting the dispatch of troops from the Army of the Republic of South Vietnam (ARVN) to the area. The result was a humiliating defeat for the ARVN, despite their possessing numerical superiority. The battle subsequently featured heavily in Viet Cong propaganda. *Various sizes*

\$1,500 - 2,000

NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY MEDIC UNIFORM WITH WHISTLE, MEDALS AND BAG, 1966-1975

Comprising:

 A green phenolic sun helmet with a metallic Red Star cap badge and internal tag reading "Tong cuc Hau can, Cuc quan trang."
 A green cloth uniform shirt and trousers with tan bakelite buttons, the shirt with yellow and black rayon tabs with metallic, silver painted stars and bar indicating a Lieutenant's rank and a red rayon lapel tab with metallic Red Cross denoting a Medic's position.

3. A leather Sam Browne style belt with brass fasteners; together with a steel whistle on a green cord lanyard, and three medals pinned to shirt including the North Vietnam 2nd Class Resolution for Victory medal and North Vietnam Resistance Medal, both marked "Quyet Thang," and an Ap Bac commemorative badge.

4. A tan cotton first aid bag with Red Cross patch and drawstring closures containing a smaller tan cotton bag.

This North Vietnamese Army medic's uniform would have been even further simplified with the removal of all indications of rank upon infiltration into South Vietnam, thus maintaining the illusion that the fighting was directed by local revolutionary forces rather than by foreign hands. The slogan "Quyet Thang" on the medals translates to "Towards Victory."

Various sizes \$800 - 1,200

117

VIET CONG BASE CAMP FLAG, 1960-1975

Three piece red and white flag with yellow star, shrapnel holes on upper half.

A rare Viet Cong base camp flag. The National Liberation Front for Southern Vietnam or Viet Cong would have flown this flag at a base camp in one of the areas firmly under their control. As a guerrilla force, the Viet Cong relied upon their ability to avoid detection, and flags giving away their position were not generally used. 38×54 in (96 \times 137cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

118

VIETNAM WAR: CAPTURED VIET CONG FLAGS, COMBAT KNIVES AND PROPAGANDA LEAFLET FROM THE TET OFFENSIVE, 1968

Comprising:

1. A handmade synthetic fiber three piece Viet Cong battle flag with yellow star.

2. A cotton Viet Cong bugle/car flag with white star and string attachments.

3. A three piece cotton armband with yellow star and string attachments.

4. Two handmade knives with wooden handles, one in kukri configuration, the other in roundel configuration with wooden scabbard.

5. A propaganda leaflet displaying a hand clutching a set of keys with the text "The Key of Peace in South Vietnam: U.S troops out of SVN" with overleaf text in English and Vietnamese calling for a US withdrawal and the implementation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

Provenance: The War Museum.

An intersting collection of American captured Viet Cong pieces from the Tet offensive. The 1968 Tet Offensive, launched by the North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong, during a truce to mark the Vietnamese holiday of Tet, saw the virtual annihilation of the Viet Cong as an effective force, but resulted in a major Communist propaganda victory. The pamphlet is particularly rare.

Various sizes \$1,000 - 1,500



116











A WORLD WAR II JAPANESE HELMET REUSED BY THE VIET CONG, 1960-1968

Imperial Japanese Army Type 90 helmet with tan leather and cloth internal webbing and chin strap with later addition of chicken wire camouflage netting and unidentified red symbol on front.

This Japanese helmet, left over from Japan's World War II occupation of French Indochina, was inherited and brought back into service by the Viet Cong nearly two decades later. Note the improvised camouflage netting using chicken wire. The Viet Cong were masters at the art of battlefield recycling and low-cost innovation. 9.5 x 10 x 6.5 in (24 x 25 x 16cm) \$700 - 1,000

120

VIET CONG UNIFORM, HELMET AND EQUIPMENT, 1968-1971

Comprising: a wicker helmet with tan cloth headband and chinstrap; a black and white check scarf with red stripe; a black cotton tunic with plastic buttons and size tag marked "S 63"; black cotton trousers with cloth drawstring; a canvas belt with metal buckle; an olive green canvas bandolier with ten wooden-buttoned pockets for stripper clips, inside marked with printed and handwritten Chinese characters indicating production in 1968 and transfer in 1971; a rubber capped aluminum canteen with black canvas covering; a pair of black rubber sandals, cut from truck tires.

The simplicity of this uniform reflects the ability of the Viet Cong guerrillas to operate in the field for extended periods with very low logistical demands, while exacting much larger costs from their South Vietnamese and American opponents. Note the Chinese characters on the rear of the bandolier: both the Soviet Union and China were major suppliers of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese during the Vietnam War. *Various sizes*

\$1,000 - 1,500

121

CAPTURED VIET CONG PISTOL HOLSTER, AMMO POUCH AND SUN HELMET, 1970

Comprising: a leather TT Type 54 Tokarev pistol holster of Chinese manufacture with felt interior, hole and button closure and magazine pouch on front with separate leather belt strap and leg strap; a two-compartment ammo pouch with hole and button closures with separate leather belt strap; a green cotton and leather tipped pistol lanyard; three copies of a signed War Trophy Registration/ Authorization form issued at Bien Hoa Army Base in the name of Jerry L. Conrad, Company B, 1/12 Cavalry, US Army, dated 23 November 1970, with details of the above items; together with a theater-made woven reed Viet Cong conical sun helmet.

Three of these objects taken back to the States as souvenirs by US soldier Jerry Conrad in November 1970. The robust and simple nature of this pistol holster and other effects made them well suited to ownership by the predominantly rural Viet Cong insurgents, for whom the quick replacement of damaged equipment was seldom guaranteed. *Various sizes* (7) **\$800 - 1,200**

VIETNAM WAR: VIETNAMESE RANGER BATTALION FLAG, PATCH, KNIFE AND SCABBARD, 1965

Comprising:

1.A Bowie knife with brass guard and pommel, indigenous buffalo horn handle, some corrosion on blade, with its leather scabbard marked "O Willy RVN 1965."

2. A cotton battle flag of the Republic of Vietnam, with a cotton patch of the Vietnamese Rangers displaying a black tiger and star with the legend "Biet-Dong-Quan" (Vietnamese Rangers). *Provenance*: The War Museum.

The Vietnamese Rangers of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam trained as a counter-insurgency light infantry force meant to engage in search and destroy missions in areas where the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army operated. The Rangers were trained and assisted by their American counterparts.

Various sizes **\$1,000 - 1,500**

123

VIETNAM WAR, US 5TH SPECIAL FORCES: FRANK YODER'S PRESENTATION FIGHTING KNIFE, MEDALS AND EFFECTS, 1969

Comprising:

1. A presentation Bowie knife with scabbard, the knife's brass guard stenciled "Western USA" and "W49" and stainless steel blade with painted text reading "Frank Yoder 5th Special Forces Vietnam," wooden handle with silver Special Forces Death's Head insignia installed, with the leather scabbard.

2. A Bronze Star and Purple Heart medals, both with Oakleaf Clusters, medal bars and engraved "F.R Yoder" on reverse.

3.A US Army wristwatch, the reverse hand inscribed "Yoder," together with a group of Yoder's personal effects, can opener, photograph and dogtags.

Provenance: The War Museum.

Activated in 1961, the US Army 5th Special Forces Group saw extensive action during the Vietnam War, initially deploying as a battlefield advisory group for the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. As the conflict escalated, the 5th began to operate more independently, engaging in both irregular and conventional warfare. Frank Yoder was a combat hero, awarded the Silver Star in addition to the medals in this collection. The Special Forces base where Yoder served, Bu Dop, was the scene of many battles with Viet Cong units infiltrating across the nearby Cambodian border.

Various sizes

\$1,500 - 2,000

124

VIETNAM WAR: THEATER-MADE JACKET, CU CHI CAMPAIGN, 1968-1969

Black cloth jacket with white silk interior and metallic frontal zipper, front decorated with colored thread Chinese character for luck and tiger's head below the name "Don," arms decorated with Chinese dragons in the shape of Vietnam, back decorated with a map of Indochina with major South Vietnamese cities labeled alongside text reading "Cu Chi," "68," "69" and "Viet*Nam."

The Cu Chi district in the suburbs of Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) played host to an extensive network of underground tunnels used by the Viet Cong and was the staging ground for the Tet Offensive of 1968. The US launched several offensives in the region from 1966, but none were successful until the large-scale carpet bombing of Cu Chi destroyed a large proportion of the tunnel network. This theater-made jacket was likely ordered up by an American serviceman in Saigon in commemoration of the dangerous and frustrating task of pacifying Cu Chi. $22 \times 19in (56 \times 48cm)$ **\$500 - 800**









126

125

VIETNAM WAR PROTEST: A CHINESE **PROPAGANDA POSTER, 1964**

Lithographic poster depicting a soldier, worker and peasant armed with rifles and a submachine gun before a sea of red flags, the worker presenting a copy of the People's Daily of 6 August with headline "The PRC Government issues a statement that America's aggression towards Vietnam is an act of aggression towards China," with text repeated in red ink at bottom of poster with exclamation point added. Some creasing.

A rare poster, and one of the earliest posters announcing the start of the Vietnam War. to be issued in China. It was released after the Gulf of Tonkin Incident prompted US president Lyndon Johnson to launch air strikes on Communist North Vietnam and ask Congress for a mandate for continuous military intervention in the region. The result was a major escalation in the Vietnam War by both sides, with a rise in Chinese material and political support for the North Vietnamese. This poster was created to encourage the Chinese public to view the conflict as essential to China's own well being, encourage the people to assist the North Vietnamese in their struggle. 20 x 30in (53 x 76cm) \$7.000 - 10.000

126

VIETNAM WAR PROTESTS: "HELL NO! NOBODY GOES! END THE WAR!" STOP THE DRAFT WEEK PHOTO COLLECTION, 16 OCTOBER 1967

Complete suite of 18 sheets (2 double page) of multicolored photographs by David Anderson, Beth Bagby and others, printed on various color paper stocks. Small folio. Original pictorial paper wrapper sleeve with two inner flaps. Small repair on front cover near spine, some water damage and soiling. Copyright Midpeninsula Observer, Palo Alto, California.

Rare portfolio, commemorating the first "Stop the Draft Week" protests of October 16-20, 1967. This was among the earliest demonstrations of the Anti-War Movement, a loosely held coalition of peace, civil rights, student, labor and other political activista. On October 16, 3,000 protestors marched to the Oakland Army Induction Center for a sit-in to oppose the Vietnam War and discourage the induction of draftees. By the third day, the crowd had swelled to 10,000. Twenty protesters were injured on October 20 when the police attacked them with nightsticks in an attempt to unblock the streets. Among the forty arrested was folk singer Joan Baez; and the organizers became known as the Oakland Seven when they were charged, but were all acquitted on March 28, 1969. This fragile portfolio was apparently issued as a fund raiser for the Oakland Seven. Only one copy in a public institution has been traced to the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) papers in the Georgetown University Library. 14 x 11in (35 x 28cm) \$3,000 - 5,000

74 | BONHAMS

ANTI-VIETNAM WAR POSTER/COLLAGE: SIGNED BY ABBY HOFFMAN, YOKO ONO, AND 100 OTHER FAMOUS PEACE PROTESTERS 15 NOVEMBER, 1969

A poster/collage depicting a hand drawn eagle clutching olive branches above a blue square on which a stuffed dove-like doll is suspended by the neck from strips of the American flag, which is signed "Jerry Rubin"; "Abbie Hoffman";L "Yoko Ono"; and with over a hundred additional signatures covering the remainder of the poster, mostly on the blue area, including that of Dave Dillinger, Coretta Scott King, George McGovern, "Peter, Paul and Mary," and Tom Paxton, the verso displaying a "Peace Now" pasted placard and more signatures including "A Peace Prize for President Nixon (and LBJ and Kennedy too) for his massive contribution anihilation [sic] of the Family of Man by Jacqueline Stiles, New York City, Oct 20, 1969" and listing supporting organizations of the "Nov 15, 1969 National Mobilization." The signature of "Benjamin Spock" is present on the left. Framed.

This mock award poster was made and signed by members of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, a group of antiwar activists formed in 1967 to organize large demonstrations to protest against the Vietnam War. This poster was carried during one such demonstration in Washington DC on 15 November, 1969, which was attended by musicians Peter, Paul and Mary, Leonard Bernstein and Arlo Guthrie, and United States Senators Eugene McCarthy, George S. McGovern, and Charles E Goodell. The protest exceeded 250,000 people and was one of the largest of the antiwar movement. $22 \times 35in (56 \times 82cm)$ **\$2,500 - 3,500**

128

VIETNAM WAR: TWO PROTEST POSTERS, 1968-1970 Comprising:

1. A poster depicting US President Lyndon B. Johnson as a cloaked grim reaper bestride a globe in clouds with a raven flying beneath him, International Poster Corp, 1968.

2. A poster showing a Bank of America Isle Vista branch check superimposed on a photograph of the same branch in flames with rioters in the foreground, copyright Metamorphosis, March 1, 1970. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

The 1960s were the time of major student and youth unrest in the USA, during which President Lyndon B. Johnson was vilified for allowing a military draft of US citizens and for what were seen as American atrocities against Vietnamese civilians. The burning of the Isle Vista, California branch of the Bank of America in February 1970 by rioting students was seen as an anti-police and anti-capitalist gesture. California Governor Ronald Reagan reacted by declaring a state of emergency, leading to hundreds of arrests. *Various sizes*

\$1,000 - 1,500

129

US-CHINESE DIPLOMACY: THE SCREEN NEWS DIGEST, "ONE SMALL STEP. NIXON VISIT TO CHINA," [1972]

An 18 minute news reel film of footage of Nixon's important visit to China, distributed for school use in America, showing President Richard Nixon's arrival and meeting with Mao Zedong and the upper hierarchy of China. Plastic spool and case.

Nixon's ground breaking visit to China on February 21 to the 28th, 1972, the first of any American President while in office, led to a thawing of the China/USA stand-off that had been present from 1946. The visit was engineered by Henry Kissinger, who had made several visits to Premier Zhou in 1971, to lay the ground for Richard Nixon's visit the following year. It was rightly considered to be a major accomplishment of Nixon's first term in office. *Case diameter: 11in (28cm)*

\$700 - 1,000









GEORGE S. PATTON'S SABER HOLDER, USED ON THE PANCHO VILLA EXPEDITION AND IN WORLD WAR I

A leather sword holder with brass buckles and strap holder, the body of holder marked out with metal pins making the initials "G.S.P.," constructed 1913(?) used through to 1918(?). Some light wear. *Provenance:* General George S. Patton; by descent to Ruth Ellen Totten (nee Patton), daughter (died 1993); purchased at her estate sale held in Hamilton, MA, on August 21 1994 (lot accompanied by a letter from the current owner who purchased the item from that estate sale).

A rare personalized piece from Patton's early career as a US Cavalry Officer and expert swordsman. Although General George Smith Patton won much of his fame for his gifted and aggressive command during the Second World War, his accomplishments prior to that conflict are highly noteworthy. As a cadet at West Point, the young Patton excelled at swordsmanship and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the US Army cavalry in 1909. He would later fence for his country at the 1912 Olympics in Sweden during the first-ever modern pentathlon. Soon after, Patton traveled to Saumur, France, where he would learn fencing techniques from Adjutant Charles Cléry, a French "master of arms" and instructor of fencing at the local cavalry school. Upon his return to the US, Patton had brought back a Napoleonic French Cavalry saber, used at the Battle of Waterloo and purchased in Paris. On December 1912 Patton was placed on detached service with the Office of the Chief of Staff, General Leonard Wood. In this role he was required to write reports for the Chief of Staff and for the Secretary of War.

One of Patton's grievances with the US Cavalry at that time was the poor quality and training with a saber that had been in use for almost 100 years. He had seen, and had use of, the French Cavalry's Napoleonic-type two sided sabre which was more devastating in action from a horse. He subsequently delivered a report to his superiors arguing for a new saber combat doctrine for the U.S. cavalry incorporating French techniques and designed the new 1913 Pattern "Patton" Cavalry Saber around his ideas. On February 24, 1913 Wood informed the Ordinance department that the Secretary of War had ordered 20,00 cavalry sabers following the Patton designed model. Patton's career had taken off. Both Patton and the new saber would later take part in the 1916 punitive expedition into Mexico. Commanded by General John Pershing, the American Army pursued the bandit and revolutionary leader Pancho Villa, after the latter's attack on a US border town. Patton would again serve under Pershing in World War I, 1917-1918, but the age of the sword-armed cavalryman had been decisively ended by the realities of modern warfare. Ever proactive, Patton would busy himself in commanding and training the new form of the armored cavalry in the American Expeditionary Force's first tank units. He served with distinction during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. This saber holder, probably decorated by Patton himself to hold his new saber, was almost certainly made up in early 1913. It is an extraordinary surviving relic of one of the 20th century's greatest military generals, a piece reflecting his enthusiasm and creativity for everything that he set his mind on. 15.5 x 5in (39 x 13cm)

\$4,000 - 6,000



CONFLICTS IN EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS 1PM

Lots 130-299





131 FAREWELL PENNANT FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD ON THEIR DEPARTURE ON PERSHING EXPEDITION TO MEXICO, 1916

Two part felt pennant displaying a US flag and text reading "Mobilization of N.G.P. Mt. Gretna PA. 1916 for Mexican active service."

This pennant was probably waved by onlookers at the organized departure, probably from Philadelphia, of the Pennsylvania National Guard on the US military mission to Mexican territory led by General John Pershing. The Mission was charged with tracking down the bandit Pancho Villa, after he had raided the American town of Columbus, New Mexico in 1916. 11 x 28in (28 x 71cm)

\$500 - 800

132

BRITISH PATRIOTIC DOLL OF LORD HORATIO KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM, C.1898

A stuffed cloth doll of Lord Kitchener, with painted ceramic hands, feet and head, some chipping on head. The doll wearing a period officer's uniform, complete with puttee leg wraps, brass buttons and leather belt (missing cross chest section, holster and pistol). Some fraying to front pockets and epaulets, peaked hat missing.

A rare doll of Lord Kitchener, one of the earliest known "celebrity" dolls. Lord Kitchener was one of the most celebrated war heroes of the late Victorian period, winning several victories while commanding the Egyptian Army against the forces of the Mahdist Insurrection during the 1880s and 90s. Amongst these was the famous Battle of Omdurman in 1898, where Kitchener's troops obliterated an army of Sudanese dervishes with machine guns and artillery, earning him the sobriquet Baron Kitchener of Khartoum. The following year, Kitchener arrived in South Africa to oversee the campaign against the Boer inhabitants of the Transvaal Republic. Equipped with modern arms, the Boers exacted a high cost from the British, but Kitchener's successful, if harsh counter-insurgency measures insured a Boer surrender by 1902. Dolls such as this example would be sold to children to instil a sense of patriotism in the young. The legend of Kitchener, then Secretary of State for War, continued in World War I, his image famously used as a recruiting tool, on the poster "Your Country Needs You." This doll captures the iconic image of Kitchener in his prime. 18 x 6in (46 x 15cm)

\$3,000 - 5,000

WORLD WAR I (LOTS 133-224)

133

ENGRAVED FRENCH "ADRIAN" HELMET BEARING IMAGES OF GENERALS FOCH AND JOFFRE, WORLD WAR I, 1918

A Steel Adrian helmet, profusely engraved over the whole surface, with floral and portrait engravings, bearing a front-mounted Grenadier/ Infantry helmet boss in the shape of a flaming bomb, with the initials "R.F." (République de France). The helmet's brim features the engraved coat of arms of the town of St Quentin above the inscription "US. Deglain. St. Quentin" and flanked by legends reading "Vive la France" and "Honneur A St. Quentin" with an engraving of a helmeted French soldier and Marianne, the French national symbol, on the rear brim. The helmet's right side features a portrait engraving of French Marshal Ferdinand Foch above the legend "Mal Foch" and below the date "1914," while the left side features an image of Marshal Joseph Joffre above "Mal Joffre" and below "1918." The helmet interior contains brown leather lining with green cloth edging. Some interior corrosion.

Provenance: The War Museum.

A commemorative French helmet of the Great War, in very fine condition, almost certainly commissioned by a high ranking French officer, from a master engraver, probably in Paris. The Adrian pattern French helmet honors two of the most prominent of the French generals of World War I, Marshals Foch and Joffre, along with the French city of St Quentin. Marshal Joffre is credited with holding back the German advance on Paris at the First Battle of the Marne in 1914, while Foch eventually rose to become Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies and oversee the final Allied victory on the Western front. Engraving of this quality is rarely seen. $11 \times 8 \times 6in (28 \times 20 \times 15 cm)$

\$4.000 - 6.000

134

FRENCH ENGRAVED VICTORY HELMET AND POLISHED FIRE SERVICE CEREMONIAL HELMET, 1918 AND LATER

A Pair of French helmets comprising: a steel "Adrian" pattern helmet, with Victory engravings of laurel wreaths, bearing a front-mounted Grenadier/Infantry helmet boss in the shape of a flaming bomb with the initials "R.F." (République de France), the sides, front and rear brim featuring victory laurels, the rear rim with dates "1914-1918," interior contains a dark brown leather lining; together with a 1910 type Model Adrian steel helmet with brass boss depicting a flaming bomb flanked by laurel wreaths below a crown and the legend "Sapeurs Pompiers Estrees-Deniecourt." Single cloth strap with buckle attached to interior. *Provenance:* The War Museum.

The engraved helmet commemorates the costly Allied victory in World War I, which came at the cost of over a million French lives. Adrian pattern helmets would continue to be used in certain professions to the present day. The polished helmet here was used by the fire service in Estrees-Deniecourt in Northern France on ceremonial occasions. *Victory helmet:* $11 \times 8 \times 6in (28 \times 20 \times 15cm)$ (2) **\$2,500 - 3,500**





THEATER MADE FRENCH FLAG, WORLD WAR I, 1918

Canvas French tricolor, inscribed with "Vive la France / 1914-1918 / Souvenir Verdun / Madelon Madelon" and a musical bar. Heavily faded.

This Theater made French souvenir flag, probably made up soon after the end of the war, commemorates the Great War and the 1916 Battle of Verdun (which the soldier who made this fought), in which the French successfully defended the region with great bravery at tremendous cost. The flag also references La Madelon or Quand Madelon, a song about a beautiful young waitress in a country tavern, popular with the French soldiery at the time.

43.5 x 29in (110 x 74cm)

\$800 - 1,200

136

FRENCH BATTLE FLAG, 1918

A French tricolor, heavily faded, inscribed with French text translating to "Long Live the Classes and Honor to the Allies ... Down with the Boche," with short wooden pole.

Flags were not generally in use in the trenches of World War I, and this French example was likely decorating a dug out, or in a mess hall behind the lines.

Flag: 29 x 45in (74 x 114cm). **\$800 - 1,200**

137

WORLD WAR I PHOTOGRAPHY: A COLLECTION OF 24 PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FRENCH GENERALS, 1915-1917

A collection of 23 photographs of the French Generals in the field, all mounted on green or blue card, lettered in white at lower right, and dated July 1915 to March 1917, various sizes; together with a group of 14 stereocards of the French Forces, published by Keystone View Company, U.S.A., and four situation maps, c.1918, covering the Western Front and Italian Front, issued by Mrs J Ogden Armour's Unit, Illinois. *Various sizes* (41)

\$700 - 1,000

138

GALLIPOLI: BRITISH AIR RECONNAISSANCE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS, 1915

8 original Royal Navy Air Service aerial reconnaissance photographs, of the coast and battlefields of Gallipoli, including a section of the Gully Ravine Battlefield and Turkish fortifications on the Dardanelles including Kilitbahir Castle and the area east of the Burnu region of Anzac Cove.

The Gallipoli Campaign of 1915 was an attempt by British, Australian and New Zealander forces to capture Constantinople by landing troops in the Dardanelles. The campaign saw one of the earliest uses of carrier-borne aircraft, as the HMS Ark Royal launched planes to conduct aerial observation and reconnaissance missions in support of the Allied troops. Aerial recon photographs for the Gallipoli campaign are rarely see on the market. Military aerial photography was in its infancy at this time. By 1917-1918 it had developed into a special arm of the air services of all the fighting powers. With stable trench lines drawn up, it was often only by aerial observation that changes in the lines and supply trains could be observed.

Each photograph: 6 x 15in (8 x 20cm) **\$700 - 1,000**

139

MACEDONIAN FRONT: A TRENCH ART INK-WELL MADE FROM A HEAD OF A TURKISH SHELL, 1917

Brass shell head with hinged top with molded rear image of a minaret dome with star, stenciled Arabic numbers on lower section, the whole in a steel mounting on square pyramidal wooden base with brass ink holder reading "Nose of Turkish shell found near Kilindir, Macedonia 1917." *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

A curious piece of trench art probably made by British forces in Macedonia using a shell head found on the ground. The Macedonian front was an attempt in 1915, by the Allied powers, to aid Serbia in the face of a combined German, Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian offensive. In the event, Allied assistance came too late to prevent the fall of Serbia and the fighting moved on into Macedonia, where a broad front developed with additional Turkish opposition. The zone was fairly stable with occasional sporadic fighting, until a final Allied push in September 1918 freed Serbia. $6 \times 6 \times 5.5 in (15 \times 15 \times 14 cm)$ **\$800 - 1.200**

140

THEATER ART: A GERMAN SHELL CELEBRATING THE LIBERATION OF JERUSALEM, MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER, 24 DECEMBER 1917

Wooden capped, German manufactured shell with bottom markings reading "MRZ 15 1916" and "Patroneneabrik Karlsruhl Sp255," with hand carved designs of the Wailing Wall and the Tower of David framed with the star. A polished band, with designs of vines and animals below, while above is inscribed in Hebrew letters, "In remembrance of the Liberation of Jerusalem, 24th Rislev 1917." A Hebrew inscription between the designs translates to Bezalel, the piece created by the Bezalel Academy Of Arts And Design. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

The Battle of Jerusalem was the culmination of the British Army's "Jerusalem Operations" of 17 November–30 December 1917 against the Ottoman forces during the Sinai and Palestine Campaign of World War I. The capture of the city was presented as a "Christmas present" to the British people by Prime Minister Lloyd George, and was likewise seen as a momentous occasion by many Zionist Jews, who had been promised British support for a homeland in Palestine in the Balfour Declaration of 2 November, 1917. The Bezalel Academy is Israel's National School of Art established in Jerusalem in 1906. *Height: 12in (30cm); diameter 3in (8cm)* **\$1,000 - 1,500**

141

AMERICAN TRENCH ART: THREE RELIEF-CARVED ARTILLERY SHELLS, 1917-1918

Comprising:

1. A shell inscribed "Piave" with an image of the Statue of Liberty with the legend "Liberty" and crossed American flags with makers name ("Berndorf 1903") stenciled on base.

2. A shell with carved designs of Uncle Sam, a scantily clad skiing girl and a slip wearing girl with banner reading "American" and base inscribed "G.M.C.O. 1917 3 In L.G. LOT 272 J.B.S." with anchor logo. 3. A shell with splayed and fluted top and star patterning on sides with design of mounted cavalry trooper with sword and Brodie helmet with base inscribed "75 DEC P.D.P82345 L.17S." *Provenance*: The War Museum.

Exhibited: U.S.Naval War College Museum, Newport RI, "Trench Art" & Naval Scrimshaw, 1990.

The largest of this collection of hand carved artillery shells was likely made by a member of the American 332nd Infantry Regiment who were dispatched to Italy to bolster the defensive lines around Piave. Patriotic imagery of this kind was a common theme. *Various sizes*

\$800 - 1,200



135



Gallipoli (Dardanelles) Turkey 1915



Kilitbahir Castle North

138

Hamidiye Tabyasi Asiatic Coast













142





144

142

A PAIR OF BRITISH TRENCH ART ARTILLERY SHELLS, WESTERN FRONT, WORLD WAR I, 1918

Two 105mm German brass artillery shell casings, each engraved with the coat of arms of the British Army Royal Artillery and their motto "Quo-Fas Et Gloria Ducunt." The bases with German manufacturers marks "Patronenfabrik-Sept 1918." One shell engraved with the initials "RAA" and the words "France-1918" and "Le-Catelet"; the other shell engraved "ATN / France 1918 / Bonne," the text set in stylized banners.

A fine example of World War I Trench Art commemorating the tours of duty of a serviceman of the Royal Artillery at Le Catelet and Bonne. Le Catalet was in close proximity to the Battle of Cambrai of October 1918, where at the close of the War, the British forces won a quick victory through the effective use of tanks, aircraft and artillery following the new "combined arms" doctrine. 19.75 x 4.25 x 5in (50 x 11 x 13cm) \$1.200 - 1.800

143

A PAIR OF GERMAN TRENCH ART SHELLS, 1914-1918

A brass shell with the arms of the German Empire above a banner reading "M.G.ABT.19" with an image of a tripod-mounted MG 08 machine gun with text reading "Musketier Schaffer," bottom of shell stenciled "St 89 Janr 1918 w60 ANDr." Together with its pair, a brass shell with designs of the Iron Cross and Pour le Merite, other images of shells, German Eagles, coats of arms and the dates "1914" and "1915," the bottom of shell stenciled "RhMF Dusseldorf."

The long periods of static warfare during World War I often led soldiers to create works of art as a means of alleviating boredom. These skillfully carved shells denote a high level of patriotism and expertise on the part of their German makers, with their inclusion of the Imperial German Eagle and other coat of arms. Diameter 3in (8cm); Height 9in (23cm)

\$700 - 1,000

144

US TRENCH ART: AN ASHTRAY IN THE SHAPE OF AN OFFICER'S HAT, 1918

Brass lower section of shell marked "155.C. Mle 1904 TRS" and "A.R 66 L 17 R" on base, fashioned into the shape of an officer's hat with brim strap and brass seal of the United States on front.

A fine piece of American theater-made trench art for the smoker (at that time almost everyone). It was owned, perhaps commissioned or given to, Major General Harry L. Rogers, Quartermaster General for the American forces in France from July 22, 1918 to war's end. Trench art was made up from the massive amounts of waste material, shell casings and the like, produced on a daily basis in modern warfare. This example is particularly ingenious and rises above the ordinary. Diameter 7in (18cm); height 4in (10cm) \$600 - 800

A PAIR OF BRITISH "TRENCH ART" TANKS, 1916-1918

An identical pair of theater-made brass tanks, with movable guns and top hatch, each with front engraved "Stanley" and "Irene" respectively. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

A rare matching pair of brass tanks, in fine condition. The introduction of the first tanks in 1916 at the Battle of the Somme proved indecisive, as many fell victim to mechanical failure or direct fire from German artillery. Nevertheless, the new maechanical warfare had a marked psychological effect on friend and foe alike, this pair of models, made by a British serviceman and named after his children.

4 x 6.5in (10 x 16cm) **\$1,200 - 1,800**

146

A BRONZE BRITISH MK.IV TANK INKWELL, 1918

Solid bronze cast of "Male" Mk.IV British tank ascending a hill, with top mounted hatch for placing an inkwell (missing), hollow base inscribed "Made in Belgium" at rear, with highly detailed tracks, rivets and armament.

Provenance: The War Museum.

Introduced to the battlefield in 1917, the British Mk.IV featured improved armor and fuel positioning over its predecessors and was ultimately the most manufactured tank of the whole war. This commercially sold period cast of a Mk.IV reflects how the tank had quickly captured the public imagination's as a machine of war. $5 \times 9 \times 5in (13 \times 23 \times 13cm)$

\$800 - 1,200

147

NAVAL TRENCH ART: PIPESTAND AND TOBACCO HOLDER MODELLED AS A WARSHIP MADE FROM THE WOOD OF ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S FLAGSHIP, HMS *IRONDUKE*, THAT FOUGHT AT THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND, 1916 [MADE C.1918]

Wood and brass model of a warship with two diagonally joined sliding covers above spaces for holding tobacco products with pipestand at bow and tobacco pot at stern mounting a metallic plaque reading "From the teak of HMS Ironduke, Admiral Jellicoe's flagship, Jutland 1916." The model rests on four metal feet.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

A fine piece of smoking apparatus trench art, in this case, using the seasoned teak deck wood from the Ironduke. These ship-based pieces were often made up in the dockyards of England when the ships came in for refit. The 1916 Battle of Jutland was the only full scale confrontation between battleships during the First World War and was tactically inconclusive, but ultimately a British strategic victory. Jellicoe, despite taking higher losses of ships and men, pushed back the German fleet back into the Baltic.

8.5 x 26 x 10in (22 x 66 x 25cm) **\$1,000 - 1,500**





146









148

TRENCH ART: ROYAL FLYING CORPS D.H 4 PROPELLER PIPE STAND, 1916-1918

A wooden pipe stand made up from a section of a aircraft blade, with front indentations to mount four pipes, two present, with a central brass Royal Flying Corps (RFC) badge, the reverse inscribed with text, "4 bladed prop. (left hand) DH 4 (1916) ... Engines 250 H.P. Rolls Royce cast iron cylinders, copper water jackets" and the cursive initials "E.J.L." *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

An attractive smoking acoutrement made up for a British officers mess, by E.J.L., probably an air serviceman. The Airco DH.4 was a British two-seat biplane flown by the RFC from January 1917 as a day bomber in World War I. The high speed and altitude of the DH.4 made it difficult to target by enemy fighters, and is generally considered the best single-engined bomber of the conflict. Interestingly, this piece of trench art was made while the aircraft was still in its trial stages (note the 1916 date). $4.5 \times 10in (11 \times 25cm)$

\$1,200 - 1,800

149

ROYAL FLYING CORPS: TRENCH ART ICE BUCKET, 1916-1918

Theater-made ice bucket crafted from a truncated German artillery shell, the sides stenciled with geometric patterns, floral designs, the insignia of the British Royal Flying Corps with motto reading "Per Ardua ad Astra" and maple leaf motif and legend "Canada." The bottom of the shell is marked "388 Polte Marz 1916 Magdeburg." *Provenance*: The War Museum.

Many thousands of Canadians joined up with the British Royal Flying Corps during the First World War, as Canada would not develop its own air force until 1918. This beautifully inscribed ice bucket rendered in traditional Folk Art style was likely crafted by one of these Canadian volunteers. *Diameter: 7in (18cm); height: 4.5in (11cm).* **\$800 - 1,200**

150

FRENCH TRENCH ART: PLAQUE SHOWING FRENCH INFANTRY GOING IN TO BATTLE, WITH A FRENCH SOLDIERS WOODEN CANE, 1915-1918

Comprising:

 A bas-relief carved wooden plaque depicting French infantrymen standing on guard in 1915 pattern uniforms, one carrying the Chauchat light machine gun, the flaming bomb symbol of the French Infantry carved at upper left.
 A root wood, hand-carved walking stick with ivy leaf patterns and a pommel in the shape of a French soldier wearing an Adrian helmet. *Provenance*: The War Museum. *Various sizes*

\$800 - 1,200

SHRINE TO PRIVATE F. BREWER, KILLED IN ACTION, 23 NOVEMBER, 1914

Wood-edged copper frame displaying molded images of Greek pillars, an angel clutching wreaths, a coat of arms (blank) and two British soldiers with the legend "The path of duty was the way to glory" all flanking a glazed picture of a British serviceman in uniform flanked by the British War Medal and Victory Medals with ribbon bars and Army Service Corps (ASC) cap badge with caption "Pte. F. Brewer A.S.C, K.I.A 23.11.14."

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

This shrine to adorn a mantelpiece commemorates the life of Private Brewer, one of the many tens of thousands of young British soldiers who fell in the opening months of World War I. Private Brewer was likely killed in Northern France or Belgium, soon after the First Battle of Ypres.

18 x 22in (46 x 56cm) **\$1,000 - 1,500**

152

TRENCH ART: GERMAN AND FRENCH ALTAR CROSSES, 1914-1918

Comprising:

1. A German-made cross comprised of two whole 7.92 mm cartridges and two bullet sections of same with figural crucifix and royal coat of arms reading "Gott Mit Uns" on brass base.

2. A French copper cross with steel strip stenciled "1918" on a steel and wooden base with attached tag stenciled "Viola."

3. A German wooden sculpture of a dead soldier beneath a

monument bearing an encircled cross and plaque reading "Erinnerung An Weltkrieg 1914-18," with initials "JE" on reverse.

4. A German cross in brass with figural crucifix with sapper's badge and royal coat of arms reading "Gott Mit Uns," with reverse of cross stenciled "Verdun 1916."

Provenance: The War Museum.

Exhibited: U.S. Naval War College Museum, Newport RI, "Trench Art" & Naval Scrimshaw, 1990.

A fine and poignant group of trench art artifacts. Although the enormous loss of human life is commonly thought to have lessened religious sentiment, many soldiers of the Great War clung to their faith all the harder as a shield against the horror of their situation, as these crosses testify. *Various sizes*

\$1,000 - 1,500

153

TRENCH ART: A PAIR OF BAYONET CANDLESTICKS, 1917-1918

Unique pair of trench-made candlesticks crafted from pre-World War I American steel and brass triangular bayonets, secured on shell bottom bases.

Provenance: The War Museum.

Exhibited: U.S. Naval War College, Newport, RI, "Trench Art" & Naval Scrimshaw, 1990.

Fine trench art, using early issue triangular bayonets that quickly proved obsolete. A novel use was found for this particular pair, which have been skillfully twisted into spirals for use as candlesticks. *Diameter: 3.5in (9cm); height: 12in (30cm)*

\$800 - 1,200



151









154

154

BRITISH ROYAL FLYING CORPS COAT, GLOVES AND HELMETS, 1916-1918

Comprising:

 A tan leather coat with cotton interior in tartan pattern with adjustable copper snap buttons at sleeves and separate light grey woolen undercoat, both with side slits for accessing pockets.
 A pair of one-finger, tan leather gloves with woolen interiors and two snap button adjustable strap at openings.

3. A tan leather winter flying helmet with adjustable snap button ear coverings over ear holes, adjustable leather straps at the crown, an adjustable leather belt and cord strap at the eye aperture for attaching goggles and grey woolen lining with an "Adastra" tag reading "Supplied by Geo.H.Leavey & Co.L. 1918. Size 71/4."

4. A tan leather summer helmet with adjustable chin strap and snap button ear coverings and peak with woolen interior marked "SW" with tag from "A.W. Gamage Ltd."

The freezing conditions of flight in an open cockpit, particularly during wintertime, necessitated the development of heavily insulated uniforms for flyers. This example from the British Royal Flying Corp has a thick and bulky winter helmet. The overcoat and gloves would have made visibility, movement and fine manipulation difficult under normal circumstances: one can imagine the mental strain of piloting or operating the aircraft's weaponry while under fire from the ground or the air. *Various sizes*

\$5,000 - 8,000

155

ROYAL FLYING CORPS: A WARREN SAFETY FLYING HELMET AND GOGGLES, WITH R.F.C. FLAG, A TRENCH ART PLAQUE, AND FRAMED MEMORIAL SCROLL, 1914-1918

A collection of R.F.C. artefacts, comprising:

 A brown leather flying helmet with integral cap brim but without liner.
 A pair of winter flight goggles with leather body with rabbit's fur interior, glass lenses in metallic housing with grey cloth headstrap.
 A wooden and metal aviator's chart board to be strapped to the hand, incorporating a leather strap, ruler/compass and aerial sextant inscribed "J. E. Ridley", the plaque inscribed "Houghton Limited 1914," with pasted sheet of quadrant numbers.

4. A small sized Royal Flying Corps Union Jack flag, some small holes.
5. A gilt framed memorial scroll and signed letter from "George V", the scroll commemorating the sacrifice of "2/Lieut. Claude Neville Madeley, Royal Flying Corps", the letter of condolence with letterhead of Buckingham Palace, signed "George R." *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

Trovenance. The Mountilicher Oasile Museum, Essex.

A somber collection of items reflecting the service of the R.F.C. Although often viewed in popular culture as an aristocratic sideshow to the bloody fighting on the ground, the war in the air saw heavy casualties throughout the War. The thick and bulky leather helmet and goggles were used early on in the conflict, and were superseded later on. *Helmet:* $9 \times 6 \times 7$ *in* ($23 \times 15 \times 18cm$) *Union Jack:* $24 \times 20in$ ($61 \times 51cm$)

\$1,000 - 1,500





156

ROYAL FLYING CORPS SOUVENIRS: A SECTION OF GERMAN AIRCRAFT FABRIC WITH RFC BADGE AND TWO AERIAL FLECHETTE DARTS, 1915-1918

A framed compilation of a section of fabric skin from a shot-down German aircraft in yellow, red and grey displaying the number "35" and hand painted text "April 1918"; together with a brass Royal Flying Corps cap badge mounted in center and two steel aerial flechette darts, one hand inscribed "Ypres 1915," the other stenciled "1915." Mounted altogether in a frame.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

An interesting framed compilation with the fabric skin as a background, and darts and badge mounted on it. The flechette darts were used in the early part of the war to drop on opposing troops from the air! The fabric section is likely from Jagdstaffel 35, the famous German fighter squadron active from 1916-1918. *Frame: 16 x 10.5in (41 x 27 cm)* **\$1,500 - 2,000**

157

ROYAL FLYING CORPS: THREE DRESS MESS PILOT'S WINGS, 1914-1918 Comprising:

 A rare gold Royal Flying Corps (RFC) pilot's wings with red and green enamel inlays with hallmark reading "15 K," in original jeweler's silk, velvet & maroon leather box from "Dyson & Sons, Briggate, Leeds, & No 1 Westgate, Wakefield."
 A silver RFC pilot's wings with red enamel inlay and crescent button marked hallmarked "Silver" and "HCFL," together with a bronze pilot's wings with crescent button. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

Founded in 1912, the Royal Flying Corps were the forerunners of the RAF established in 1918. Pilot's wings such as these, would generally have been worn, on formal occasions, in the enlisted mens' mess. The 15 carat gold wings are particularly rare, especially in their original box. *Various sizes* **\$1,000 - 1,500**

158

BRITISH AIRSHIP PROPELLER, 1914-1918

A four-bladed wooden airship propeller, stamped with serial numbers "F6001 76121." *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex (acquired from an aviation collector in Long Marston, Midlands).

In contrast to the other major belligerents of World War I, the British maintained only a limited military airship fleet, run primarily by the Royal Navy to counter the U-Boat threat from Germany. *Cross span: 31.5in (80cm)*

\$1,200 - 1,800











159

A ROYAL TANK CORPS HELMET WITH CHAIN LINK FACE GUARD, 1915

British steel Brodie helmet, the front section with section of chain link hanging from a length of metal wire, heavy corrosion, slight dent in top of helmet, without chin strap.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

A rare early issue tanker's helmet, comprising the standard issue Brodie, adapted with a face guard. The development of the first tanks in 1915 brought with them a host of technical and operational problems, not least of which was the tendency for small, jagged pieces of metal to break off at high speeds from the tank's interior whenever a shell struck the armor. This first, crude response of hanging chain mail from a standard issue helmet was meant to prevent damage to a tank crewman's face and eyes. *Diameter 12in (30cm); height 4.5in (11cm).* **\$1,200 - 1,800**

160

BRITISH TANK CREW SPLATTER MASK, 1917-1818

Steel face mask with brown and tan leather overlay with uncovered eye slits, chainmail suspended from bottom to protect the lower face, tan cotton straps.

This unusual looking piece of "splash" armor was worn by British tanker crews to protect the wearer's face and eyes from metal fragments ricocheting inside the tank, which would occur if the tank were directly hit by a shell. The mask was first deployed in the Battle of Cambrai in 1917.

4 x 5.5in (10 x 14cm) **\$1,000 - 1,500**

161

US MARINES: HEAVY ARTILLERY GUN MODEL, 1918

A metal and wood model of a tracked M1918 155 GPF, heavy artillery gun, with finely detailed wooden tracks, riveting and armament.

A fine professional model of the US Armies and Marines standard heavy field gun, modeled soon after the War. The M1918 was a 1918 US copy of a widely used 155mm heavy field gun built by the French from 1917. The US continued to employ the weapon into the Second World War, where it was used mainly for coastal defense on the American mainland and in South East Asia. Artillery fire developed into a major force in the Great War, throwing down fields of fire onto trench lines before troop attacks or just lobbing in shells on the trenches to stop the enemy from sleeping soundly. The art of warfare had been changed forever. $16 \times 37 \times 12in (41 \times 94 \times 30cm)$

\$1,500 - 2,000

162

TRENCH PERISCOPE, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, WORLD WAR I, 1914-1918

Olive green painted wooden trench periscope with metal binding, moveable wooden resting arm and metal belt hook.

The ever-present threat from snipers during the trench warfare of World War I resulted in small compact periscopes being used by soldiers to survey No Man's Land without exposing themselves to enemy fire.

14.5 x 2in (37 x 5cm) **\$700 - 1,000**

ARMY POISON GAS WARNING CHIME WITH HAMMER, WORLD WAR I, 1915-1918

A U-shaped, olive green painted hollow metallic chime with two red painted stripes, with holes for attached metal pin and chain and canvass carrying strap. Wooden handled hammer with olive green painted metal band for striking head.

A somber relic of World War I. The widespread use of chemical warfare during the First World War necessitated a system of early warning bells, rattles and chimes to provide soldiers with sufficient time to put on their gas masks.

Chime: 15 x 7in (38 x 18cm); hammer: 12in (30cm) \$1,000 - 1,500

164

THEATER-MADE TRENCH RAIDING CLUB AND MORNING STAR, 1914-1918

Comprising:

1. A Belgian wooden trench raiding club with cut grooves for a handle, a cord lanyard attached to the pommel and a metal band with hobnails hammered through it wrapped around the head.

2. A German morning star with metal cap and hobnails hammered into the wooden handle, a chain with spiked ball attached to the cap. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

The cramped conditions of trench warfare and the need for silent weapons on night raids led to the creation of improvised melee weapons like this pair of brutal looking trench clubs. Almost certainly modeled on a medieval design, they are extremely sinister, and show how man had come full circle in his weaponry.

Club: 19 x 3.5*in* (48 x 9*cm*); *Morning Star:* 31 x 3*in* (79 x 8*cm*) (2) **\$1,000 - 1,500**

165

AN MOUNTED IRON CROSS, CAPTURED AT THE BATTLE OF ANCRE, NOVEMBER 1916

An Iron Cross, 2nd Class, mounted as Trench Art, with the cross welded to a brass pedestal on a circular wooden base. The brass plaque reading "Captured from a Boche dug out at St Pierre Divion Nov 13th 1916."

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex

The Battle of Ancre, 11-24th November, marked the final British push in the campaign of the Battle of the Somme in 1916. The objective, to produce a quick battlefield victory to ameliorate political discontent with the war back in Britain. The British succeeded in pushing the Germans back, capturing the villages of St. Pierre Divion, Beaucourt and Beaumont-Hamel. The British Fifth Army suffered 23,000 casualties and inflicted 50,000, the German regiments facing, being replaced twice. *Diameter and height 5in (13cm)*

\$1,000 - 1,500

166

BRITISH ARMY TRENCH BUNKER TELEPHONE, 1917

Wall mounted bunker telephone with wood bodied ringer with removable cover, a bakelite headset marked "TMC AP 13220" with wire attached, mounted in a steel stand marked "AP 2570" and a wooden communication box with two metallic bells, a charging handle and a brass plaque with bakelite dial.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

Rapid communications by telephone over long distances were to revolutionize human conflict by the outbreak of World War I. This bunker telephone would have allowed the British Forces at the front or on heights near a battlefield to direct artillery fire and reinforcements quickly and accurately in reaction to changing circumstances. *Various sizes*

\$1,000 - 1,500











167

BATTLEFIELD MADE ROAD SIGN: "ST MIHIEL 2KM," BATTLEGROUND OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, 12-15 SEPTEMBER 1918

Rectangular wooden floor board, painted up as a sign with direction arrow and lettered in white paint, "St Mihiel 2K." *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

This crudely made road sign, likely made from the floor board of a house, was presumably picked up from the battlefield after the victory at St Mihiel. The Battle of Saint Mihiel was one of the first offensives launched solely by the United States in World War I and saw American and French troops under the command of General John Pershing drive the German forces back towards the city of Metz. *9 x 55in (23 x 140cm)* **\$800 - 1,200**

168

A GERMAN NO-MAN'S LAND DEFENSIVE ARMOR, 1916-1918

Grabenpanzer sheet steel plate armor consisting of a breastplate, two abdominal plates and groin plate in lobster tail configuration, with M1917 helmet with prominent ventilator horns, both armor and helmet painted in 1918 camouflage pattern, helmet with leather headband and chinstrap attached to shell and internal tag reading "W.W 179144 1918." *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex (Gifted by a wartime veteran from Cockfosters, London to the museum).

A rare early version with camouflage of the Grabenpanzer armor set. It was intended to be worn by German troops manning fixed and exposed positions on the Frontlines, such as snipers, observers and machine gunners. Weighing between 19 and 24 pounds, armor of this type was generally too bulky for use in assaults and was ineffective at stopping rifle fire at closer rangers. A striking and rare piece embodying the clash of old and new concepts of warfare arising in the early 20th century. *Armor (assembled): 14 x 30in (35 x 76cm); helmet: 8 x 11 6in (20 x 28 x 15cm)*

\$3,000 - 5,000

169

IMPERIAL GERMAN ARMY: SPIKED HELMET, IRON CROSS 1ST CLASS, BELT BUCKLE, AND CHRISTMAS GIFT CIGAR CASE, 1914-1916

Comprising:

1. A black leather Pickelhaube helmet with metal spike and rear reinforcements at rear, brim edge and chin strap supports, the front decorated with a metallic German Eagle plate with motto, "Mit Gott fur Koenig und Vaterland," interior leather lining hand-inscribed with the name "Holl."

2. An Iron Cross 1st Class marked "1914" with rear clip.

3. A brass belt buckle with Prussian "Gott Mit Uns" Royal Insignia.
4. Crown Prince Wilhelm's Christmas gift to the 5th Army comprising a black painted iron cigar case with glazed portrait of Prince Wilhelm, rear inscribed "5. Armee Weihnachten 1916" containing four period cigars.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

The commanding role of the German Royal Family and Nobility in the German military of World War I clearly defined the uniform of the German Soldier at the beginning of the Great War. The spiked helmet offered little protection and was highly visible on the battlefield, leading to its replacement by a steel helmet by 1916.

Helmet: 5.5 x 8.5 x 8.5in (14 x 21 x 21cm); Iron Cross: 2 x 2in (5 x 5cm); cigar case: 5.5 x 4in (14 x 10cm) (4) \$1,000 - 1,500

170

RMS *LUSITANIA*: A LIFE VEST WASHED ASHORE ON THE COAST OF IRELAND,, 1915

A white canvas life vest with kapok pouches, some brine staining. *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex (purchased privately in the 1980s).

This World War I era life vest was reportedly washed ashore in Ireland, following the 7 May 1915 torpedoing by a German submarine of the RMS *Lusitania*. The Lusitania, a Cunard civilian passenger liner, had been suspected by the Germans to be carrying arms to Europe along with its civilian passengers. Nevertheless, the heavy death toll resulting from the sinking, which included 128 Americans, and the quick response of British propagandists resulted in a public relations disaster for Germany. $14 \times 16in (35 \times 41 cm)$ **\$1,200 - 1,800**









172

171

AN ORIGINAL GERMAN *LUSITANIA* MEDAL, WORLD WAR I, 7 MAY, 1915

A bronze German *Lusitania* medal, type c with the date of the sinking corrected to May 7th, designed by Karl X. Goetz, the obverse portraying a sinking *Lusitania* loaded with munitions on one side with text reading "Keine Bann Ware" and "Der Grossdampfer Lusitania durch ein Deutsches tauchboot versenkt 7 Mai 1915," the reverse with a group of travelers buying tickets from the figure of Death manning the window of a British Cunard Line sales office while ignoring the warnings of other travelers about U-Boat activity, with the text "Geschaft Uber Alles," the edge stamped with Goetz's mark; with a period postcard of the U-Boat commander who sunk the vessel, Otto Weddigen. The collection includes two pages of an American period pamphlet condemning the sinking of the *Lusitania*, titled "Medals Produced by the Germans to Commemorate the Greatest Crime of All the Ages."

The sinking of the RMS Lusitania, a civilian Cunard Company Ocean Liner, mostly populated by American passengers, by a German submarine off the south coast of Ireland on 7 May, 1915, resulted in a sharp decline in Germany's image in the US. The incident prompted German artist Karl X. Goetz to cast an unofficial commemorative medal satirizing the greed of the Cunard company for sending a passenger liner to Britain after loading it with war material. Although never intended for wide circulation or endorsed by the German government, the discovery of the medal by the British Foreign Office resulted in a large number of facsimile copies being made by Selfridge's, the famous London department store, to be distributed with an anti-German flyer for propaganda purposes. This is the second issue of the Goetz German medal with the date corrected from 5 mai to 7 mai. The original German medals are now all extremely rare. Diameter of medal: 2.25in (6cm) \$700 - 1,000

172

LUSITANIA: THE BRITISH WARTIME REPLICA OF THE LUSITANIA MEDAL WITH PROPAGANDA PAMPHLET, AND OTHER U-BOAT EPHEMERA, 1915-1930

A U-Boat related collection, comprising;

1. An iron British propaganda replica of a German "Lusitania" medal in its original cardboard box.

2. A propaganda pamphlet titled "A German Naval Victory," 1 p, with illustrations of the medal and text describing same and condemning the sinking.

3. A plaque comprised of an Iron Cross on a wooden shield, the cross stenciled with text reading "July 2 German Submarine 1915", some corrosion.

4. An iron medallion showing the profile of Alfred Lohmann with text reading "H. K. 1916" on obverse with text around rim reading "Derbegrunder der Untersee-Handelsflotte Alfred Lohmann" with reverse showing an image of Neptune in winged helmet, holding a key and riding a fish at sea, "Verl.Ball.Berlin" marked around the rim; together with a 1930 award necklace depicting Neptune riding a seahorse in a jester's hat.

Provenance: The War Museum.

The 1915 sinking by a German submarine of the ocean liner RMS *Lusitania* with a large number of noncombatants aboard caused enormous outrage, and Goetz's unofficial medal issued soon after, just fueled the fire. The British Foreign Office ordered the department store, Selfridges in London, to copy and sell medals such as this one. Alfred Lohmann, former President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, helped to develop cargo submarines for trade with the US, circumventing the British fleet and resulting in the commission of this collection's medallion award. Ultimately, Germany was unable to relieve the economic pressure caused by the blockade by the Royal Navy. *Various sizes* (5)

\$1,200 - 1,800

BRITISH PILOT RECRUITMENT POSTER: "FOLLOW HIS LEAD AND JOIN THE SPORTSMAN'S BATTALION," 1915

Lithographic poster, using a photograph of (unnamed) Sub Lieutenant Reginald "Rex" Warneford, dressed in flying gear in front of his aircraft with text reading "The Sportsman Battalion's Recruit who wrecked the Zeppelin and won the V.C. ... Follow his lead and join the Sportsman's Battalion," "Apply E. Cunliffe-Owen, Hotel Cecil, Strand, London."

An early Great War recruitment poster for flyers at the infancy of the R.N.A.S. This recruitment poster depicts "Rex" Warneford, who was the first Royal Naval Air Service pilot to destroy a German Zeppelin, which he accomplished on 7 June 1915. The event was immediately used as propaganda by British military recruiters. Sadly, Warneford would survive only another ten days before dying in an aviation accident within hours of receiving the Légion d'honneur, from the French Army Commander in Chief, General Joffre. $30 \times 20in (76 \times 51cm)$ **\$800 - 1.200**

174

CANADIAN OVERSEAS BATTALION ENLISTMENT POSTERS, WORLD WAR I, 1915-1916

Pair of posters comprising: a poster depicting a Canadian soldier facing the viewer and beckoning to a line of infantrymen with shouldered arms in the background with text reading "Your Place is Here / Join the Overseas Battalion" next to the emblem of the 207th (Ottawa-Carleton) Overseas Battalion and with text below reading "Lt. Col. C. W. MacLean. Officer Commanding / Apply base recruiting office Sparks St. Ottowa"; second poster depicting an athlete with a shamrock on his track suit leaping over a line of soldiers next to the emblem of the Overseas Irish Canadian Rangers, 199th Overseas Battalion, text reading: "Jump into your place in the Sportsman's Company of the Irish Canadian Rangers Overseas Battalion under Lt, Col, H.J. Trihey / Headquarters: 91 Stanley St. Montreal / Montreal Litho. Co. Limited."

The 207th (Carleton) Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was organized at Ottawa by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Wesley MacLean, with a notably sophisticated propaganda and recruiting drive comprising musical performances, dances, carnivals and advertisements, such as this pair of posters. Many Irish immigrants to Canada volunteered to serve in the Canadian armed forces, leading to the establishment of the wholly Irish Canadian Rangers 199th Overseas Battalion in Montreal in 1915. The rangers embarked for Europe in December 1916, touring Ireland early the following year before moving on to France. Ultimately, neither battalion fought as a unit and their recruits were instead used to replace casualties in other Canadian units fighting on the Western front.

"Your Place is Here" poster: 26 x 41in (66 x 104cm); "Jump Into Your Place" poster: 24 x 35.5in (61 x 90cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000

175

"JOIN THE AIR SERVICE AND SERVE IN FRANCE" US ARMY POSTER, WORLD WAR I, 1917

Recruiting poster displaying a two man biplane with American and French markings on a red sky background with two uniformed spotters in the foreground. Poster reads "Join the Air Service and Serve in France" and "Do It Now" and is signed and dated "J. Paul Verrees 1917" in the lower right corner.

The entry of America into World War I in April 1917 saw great efforts to recruit new pilots for the nascent Army Air Service. Posters such as this rare example were used to attract more than 40,000 applicants, 15,000 of whom would go on to complete their training and serve in France. $25 \times 38.5in (63 \times 98cm)$

\$1,200 - 1,800

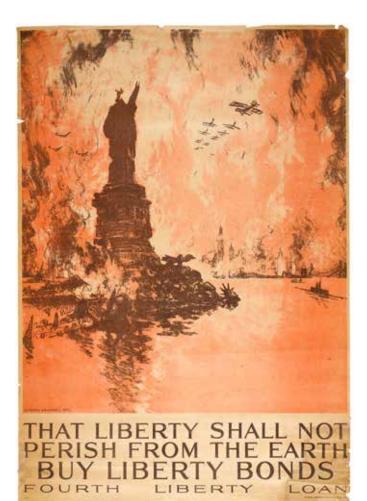






174









176 "THAT LIBERTY SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH": 4TH LIBERTY LOAN WAR BONDS POSTER, WORLD WAR I HOME FRONT, NEW YORK, 1918

The poster depicting German airplanes flying over a decapitated Statue of Liberty, as a German U-Boat sails into the Hudson River, with a burning New York skyline and a foreground of sinking and burning ships, artists signature "Joseph Pennel Del." in lower left corner. Text band at the bottom reads "That Liberty shall not perish from the Earth buy Liberty Bonds / Fourth Liberty Loan." 2-B, printed by Heywood Strasser & Voigt Lithograph Company, N.Y.

A strong image for a famous poster, showing the apocalyptic destruction of New York at the hands of German invaders, intended to bolster support for the Fourth Liberty Loan of September, 1918 in which over \$6 billion in war bonds were offered. $28 \times 41 in (71 \times 104 cm)$

\$1,000 - 1,500

177

OIL PORTRAIT OF U.S. ARMY GENERAL "BLACK JACK" PERSHING, 1918

Portrait, in cubist style, of General Pershing in uniform, signed "BJ Gavin" at bottom left. Original carved gilded frame. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

John J. "Black Jack" Pershing served as head of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in France from 1917. He actively resisted British and French demands that American troops be placed under their command so that the AEF might operate as a distinct army under his leadership. In September 1918 at St. Mihiel, the US First Army under Pershing's command overwhelmed the German salient before joining the successful Meuse-Argonne Offensive, ultimately driving the Germans to the peace table. Pershing served as a mentor to all the most famous American commanders of World War II. 16 x 11.5in (41 x 29cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

-

178 PHOTO ALBUM, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, WORLD WAR I, 1917-1918

A photograph album of 435 photos and photo postcards, mainly of French battlefields, barracks and civilian scenes, all mounted on black paper, the leaves heavily chipped. Contemporary crocodile-style leather binding, worn.

An interesting and large album, assembled by William H. Lebkicher, a member of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF). It charts the final stages of World War I through the lens of an American soldier in France. The photographs include views of the ruined town of St. Mihiel after the 1918 battle between American and German troops, French tanks attacking at the Marne, a picture of Supreme Commander of the Allied Armies General Ferdinand Foch standing with US General John Pershing at Chaumont, American barracks baseball teams, the aftermath of German Gotha air raids on Paris and captured German photographs, including General Paul von Hindenburg reviewing troops, etc. Album 14 x 10.5in (35 x 27cm) \$800 - 1,200



179

A MODEL OF A US NAVY SUBMARINE, 1917-1918

Heavy bronze solid cast of a US Navy submarine with two American copper pennies dated 1911 and 1913 as deck hatches, detachable periscope, and a base stamped with Navy inspector's proof mark of "U" and "S" with an anchor in between and an encircled "Z". *Provenance*: The War Museum.

The markings on this model indicate its production at the Washington Navy Yard. Items such as this would likely have been sold to officers in America's nascent submarine force. *Length: 20in (51cm)*

\$1,000 - 1,500

180

369TH INFANTRY REGIMENT "HARLEM HELL FIGHTERS" HELMET, 1917-1918

A brodie-pattern steel helmet with black leather and twine internal lining with tan leather chinstrap, interior rim painted "369th R. Smith" with stenciled designation "FKS 3", exterior heavily pitted with age, white 369th snake insignia visible on left side.

This rare 369th infantry helmet was worn by R. Smith, a member of the African-American 369th, many of whom viewed their service as a chance to help end racial discrimination by altering the American's public perception of color. Unfortunately in the field in France they were transferred under French Army command, after white US troops expressed reservations about fighting alongside them. The unit however fought with distinction at the Battles of Belleau Wood and Chateau-Thierry in 1918, acquiring the nickname "Harlem Hellfighters" for their toughness. As with all American wars, up to Vietnam, the military powers ignored, or put to one side, an important part of the American population.

Diameter: 12in (30cm); height: 4.5in (11cm). \$1,000 - 1,500

AMERICAN SOLDIER'S SOUVENIR FRENCH TYPE HELMET AND GERMAN HELMET. BOTH RECOVERED FROM NO-MAN'S LAND, WORLD WAR I, 1916-1919

Pair of helmets comprising: a steel "Adrian" pattern helmet with brass button bearing the seal of the USA welded to the deflector crest, painted with black and white text reading "No Man's Land" on the left side, with "Reims 1919 France" painted on the front half in red, front missing its boss, leaving two small rectangular holes, helmet interior contains a paper tag reading "Sergt. Secastle cp," and is sold with the American soldier's identification papers; together with a German helmet, a M1916 Stahlhelm relic, heavily damaged by shrapnel lacerations and bullet holes in front, top, brim and rear, two internal strap holders.

Provenance: Collection of Robert Brooks; The War Museum.

The introduction of steel helmets by all sides in World War I was intended to reduce the number of casualties from shrapnel. As can be seen by the torn and dented state of this recovered German helmet. the new equipment's protective qualities only went so far. Following the USA's entry into World War I in 1917, American troops were to play an important role in the defeat of the final German offensive at Rheims in 1918. This collection's souvenir helmet was likely recovered from the battlefield during the armistice period of 1919, and subsequently painted up as a souvenir.

Souvenir helmet: 11 x 8 x 6in (28 x 20 x 15cm); German helmet 11.5 x 10.5 x 7in (29 x 27 x 18cm)

\$1,500 - 2,500

182

A US MARINE CORPS ADRIAN HELMET, IN USE BEFORE THE BATTLE OF BELLEAU WOOD, WORLD WAR I, 1918

Steel "Adrian" pattern helmet with front boss in the shape of the Eagle. Globe and Anchor seal of the US Marine Corps. Provenance: The War Museum.

A fine example of the extremely rare French Adrian type helmet with the Marine Corps Insignia, distributed to the first American forces in France as they arrived in late 1917. The deployment of US troops to Europe in 1917 necessitated an upgrading of their equipment to match the realities of war on the Western Front. The US Marines would thus exchange their felt campaign hats for the French M1915 Adrian helmet in the run-up to their first major battle with the Germans at Belleau Wood in mid-1918, thereafter switching to the more reliable "Brodie" helmet. As such, this helmet is an extremely rare survivor of that early period of the Marine Corps' operations in France. 11 x 8 x 6in (28 x 20 x 15cm) \$2,000 - 3,000

183

SERGEANT ALVIN YORK'S COLLAR DISK, 1918

A brass circular collar disk displaying the crossed rifles, "328" and "G" of G Company of the 328th Infantry Regiment of the US Army's 82nd Division.

This disk was presented by Sergeant York to the private soldier who escorted and chauffeured him during a World War II-era tour of Army camps. Sergeant York was a famous Medal of Honor recipient during World War I, in which he almost single-handedly destroyed a number of German machine guns and captured over a hundred enemy soldiers during an action behind enemy lines in the Meuse-Argonne sector of the Western Front. Diameter: 0.5in (1.2cm)

\$700 - 1,000

184

TRENCH ART AEF MESS KIT WITH FOUR CARVED **BEAUTIES. 1918**

Oval aluminum tin with steel fold out handle and detachable plate lid with metal ringlet, handle marked "U.S T.USA 1918." Lid top is carved with image of a beauty putting on shoes, reverse carved with nude beauty in tub reaching for a faucet in the shape of a swan, the, tin bottom is carved with a nude beauty wearing a hat emerging from some rocks, tin interior carved with image of a beauty in swimming wear.

This carved trench art mess kit vividly reflects the long separation from the women of home felt by most serving men in the American Expeditionary Force of World War I.

9 x 7in (23 x 18cm) \$600 - 800

185

US ARMY AIR SERVICE: A TUNIC WITH CROIX DE GUERRE, 1918

A USAS tunic of fawn heavy cotton, 1st Army Aero Squadron patch on left shoulder, sergeant's chevrons on left sleeve, a French Air Force Pilot's Wings bullion on right breast, a US Army Air Service bullion on left breast with medal bar including the Croix de Guerre with bronze star and the World War I Victory Medal (US) with Silver Citation Star, and a Croix de Guerre ribbon medal with star with French Air Force Pilot's Wings pin attached. The collar bears two US Army Air Service Wing pins and two "U.S." pins, while the shoulder boards display sergeant's bars.

A number of American pilots distinguished themselves in World War I, earning recognition from their fellow Allies, as can be seen by the French medals and unit insignia borne on this US uniform. 30 x 17in (76 x 43cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

186

US ARMY 243 REGIMENT OFFICER'S UNIFORM, 1917-1918

The Uniform comprising: an olive green felt overseas campaign hat with black and gold officer's hat cord, tan leather headband and enamel hat pin of the US Army 243 Regiment, Rhode Island National Guard, with motto reading "Game to the Last"; an olive green woolen US Army Model 1918 tunic with brass buttons bearing the seal of the United States, brass "U.S." pins and insignia of the 345th Machine Gun Battalion at the collar and First Lieutenant's bars at the shoulders with a World War I Victory Medal bar on the left breast; a pair of olive green US Army woolen trousers with button fly and leg ends, the interior inscribed "SHO"; a tan canvas ammunition belt with brass nub holders and buckle, interior inscribed "MST 416"; tan canvas backpack with single flap marked "U.S.", the rear marked "Canvass Products Co. Sept. 1918."

The US Army upon dispatch to France in 1917 was severely unprepared and under equipped compared to its European counterparts: the campaign hat of this period uniform was swiftly discarded as the Americans adopted French and British steel helmets, while the their heavy equipment, such as artillery and tanks, were almost entirely supplied by their allies. This uniform was worn by the US Army's 90th Division's 345th Machine Gun Battalion, who fought at the Battle of St Mihiel from September 12-15, 1918. Various sizes

\$800 - 1,200















187

US 1ST DENTAL CORPS OFFICERS UNIFORM, WORLD WAR I, 1917-1918

A US Army officer's cloth tunic in olive green, with black metallic buttons molded to display the seal of the USA, with First Lieutenant's silver bars at the shoulder tabs and Caduceus and "U.S.R." badges at the lapels, with tunic interior bearing a patch reading "Browning King and Co., Custom Dept" and signed and inscribed "W.G. Robertson 54247"; an officer's hat with metallic seal of the USA and interior stamp reading "Browning King and Co. Uniform Department"; a pair of cloth trousers with rear integral cloth belt and buckle; a pair of brown leather leggings with top and bottom mounted buckles and central strap, interiors stamped "22 / 18 / Reveille Leggings."

The highly unsanitary conditions of trench warfare in World War I necessitated the deployment of large numbers of medical practitioners to keep the fighting men in adequate health. This uniform was worn by W.G.Robertson, one of the 1,684 Dental Corps Officers of the US Army, who were stationed in Europe after America entered the war in 1917. *Tunic: 19 x 34in (48 x 86cm); hat: 10 x 10 x 5in (25 x 25 x 13cm); trousers: 32 x 22in (81 x 56cm); leggings: 6 x 12 x 4.5in (15 x 30 x 11cm)* **\$1,500 - 2,000**

188

UNIFORM, PHOTOGRAPHS AND EFFECTS OF SERGEANT GEORGE ALLARD, 13TH PHOTO SECTION, 2ND AIR ARMY SERVICE, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, 1917-1918 A fine collection, comprising:

1. An olive green woolen US Army uniform tunic, pants, overseas cap and canvas personal items belt, the tunic with collar discs bearing a winged propeller and "US" initials, an Army of Occupation patch (for service in Germany in 1919), red discharge chevron and two overseas stripes on the left arm and sergeant's stripes on right sleeve, the trousers with steel buttons and rear belt with buckle and green cord ties on lower legs, the service cap with French made brass winged propeller badge and headband inscribed "Sgt. G.F. Allard. 13th Photo Sec," the belt also signed, "G.F Allard."

2. 4 books, a rare Second Army Air Service Unit History, published at Headquarters, Air Service, Second Army, Toul, April 1919, with names of 19 fellow servicemen and addresses, inscribed by Allard on front free endpaper, original cloth; a Non-Commissioned Officers' Manual by Colonel Jas. A. Moss, Second Revised edition, 1917. With Allard's notes and signature on inside back and front cover; and two other booklets, one an American Legion song book.

3. A collection bound in 2 modern albums comprising 205 official Aerial Observation Photographs, all missions from mid 1918, each annotated with reconnaissance mission number, date, time, altitude etc, with each mission arranged in sections.

4. Two modern albums of personal photographs of life at the front, totaling 442 small snaps, mostly annotated by Allard on verso, but including 5 personal shots of himself, scenes around France on R&R (225), with 46 of Paris, scenes of crashes around Toul, where they were based, 26 images of no mans land and the destruction of villages.
5. A collection of c.300 negatives, including tourist shots, family pictures, American servicemen and barrage balloons;
6. A modern album of documentation assembled by Allard: 33 manuscript and typed sheets, various sizes, listing negative numbers, camera types and scenes; together with a copy of General John Pershing's 1919 General Orders No. 38 – A letter to demobilizing AEF troops.

A remarkable collection from a member of one of the first all-American air squadrons in France, including a large number of impressive photos taken around the United States Army Air Service base at Toul in Northeastern France. The aerial reconnaissance photos of Allied and German trenches are particularly poignant as they display an almost lunar landscape left by thousands of shell craters. Sold as a collection, not subject to return. *Various sizes*

\$1,500 - 2,500

US ARMY SIGNAL CORPS: AVIATION SECTION PILOT'S UNIFORM, 1917-1920

An Aviation Section tunic in olive green wool with tan cloth interior and brass buttons displaying the seal of the United States, a metallic pilot's wing pin reading "US" and a Republic of Poland pin displaying a crowned eagle pinned to the breast, a 2nd Lieutenant's gold bars on the shoulder tabs, two "U.S." pins and two Air Service officer collar insignia in the shape of a winged globe over a torch and crossed flags a the neck;

Together with a pair of olive green wool dress trousers with bakelite buttons and drawstrings at the leg bottoms.

The nascent American Air Force, which was a mere subdivision of the Army Signal Corps in 1917, quickly mushroomed in size after the US entry into World War I. However, the Armistice in November of the following year did not end the fighting in Europe: the new state of Poland immediately found itself in a war for territory and later for its very survival against the forces of Germany (who had signed an armistice), and the new Ukrainian state and later after the Revolution, the Soviet Union. Animated by the spirit of adventure and a desire to halt the spread of Bolshevism, a number of American pilots such as the wearer of this uniform went to aid the Poles in their struggle.

Tunic: 16 x 29in (41 x 74cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

190

A US NAVY CURTISS FLOAT PLANE AVIATOR'S LIFE VEST, C.1917

A tan canvas life vest with kapok pouches and rayon straps with internal tag reading "Patent No.13475/12 SOS ... Boddy Life Saving Appliances Limited London (1914)" with additional frayed tag.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

A particularly rare item, since the number of Navy flyers of this floatplane were limited. World War I was the crucible for the rapid development of military aircraft, including the Curtiss Company's N-9 floatplane, which was used as a military trainer by both the US Army and Navy. This life jacket was Navy issue and was worn around 1917. The N-9 was retired as a trainer in 1927. Probably only 100 N-9s rather than the H models were built for World war I, and only one example survives, now with the US Navy.

20 x 12in (51 x 30cm) **\$1,000 - 1,500**

191

US NAVY PILOT'S DRESS UNIFORM, JACKET AND TROUSERS, 1917-1918

An olive green cloth jacket with brass buttons bearing the seal of the United States and with an internal tag from A. Schuman & Co., Boston, the jacket shoulders with brass-buttoned sewn, black felt tabs with an Ensign's stripes, the sleeve ends with single V stripe;together with a pair of olive green wool trousers with white and brown cloth lining and bakelite buttons, the lining hand labeled "Ferdinand Rosenberger," some spotting with a few holes.

Like its Army counterpart, the US Navy entered World War I with a tiny force of military aircraft, many of them obsolete. Consequently, the Navy would rush to land its First Aeronautic Detachment in France after the outbreak of war, where they would form the nucleus of a new generation of Navy pilots. The Navy's aircraft would help patrol the western coastlines of Europe alongside their British and French allies, detecting and attacking U-Boat movements. *Jacket: 32 x 17in (81 x 43cm)*

Trousers: 38 x 14in (96 x 35cm) \$1,500 - 2,000

192

US ARMY AIR CORPS: UNIFORM OF ENLISTED PILOT SERGEANT P. LAGUARDIA, 1918

A US Army khaki tunic in cotton with metallic buttons bearing the seal of the United States with sergeant's stripes and red insignia on the left sleeve and a US Army Aviation pilot's patch with winged propeller on the right shoulder, with one overseas stripe; a woolen dress cap with a metallic pilots wings pin attached to brim; a green woolen US Army pullover shirt with bakelite buttons; an olive green pair of cloth trousers with cord drawstrings at the leg ends.

A fine example of the uniform of a sergeant in the Army Air Corps from its early days. This newly formed US Air Service uniform differs little from the conventional wear of a US Army sergeant: the nature of the American Constitution would prevent the emergence of the Air Force as a separate entity from the Army and Navy until the 1940s. *Tunic: 18 x 31in (46 x 79cm) Cap: 12 x 5in (30 x 13cm).*

\$2,000 - 3,000











US ARMY AIR SERVICE PILOT'S UNIFORM, 1918

A fine uniform comprising: an M17 dress tunic by Louis Scheeline in olive green cloth with dark metallic buttons bearing the seal of the United States, a black felt and silver thread pilot's wings badge on the left breast marked "U.S.", corporals stripes at the sleeves and bars pins at the lapels, two metal pilot's wings and "U.S." pins at the neck; two pairs of olive green cotton dress trousers with bakelite buttons.

The US Army Air Service was founded by executive order on May 24, 1918 as an independent but temporary branch of the U.S. War Department. Replacing the earlier Aviation Section, Signal Corps, the Air Service began field service in France in the spring of 1918, growing to nearly 200,000 men in 45 squadrons by war's end. This uniform is in exceptionally good condition. *Tunic:* 46×71 *in* (117×180 *cm*) **\$2,000 - 3,000**

194

US ARMY AIR SERVICE: 3RD ARMY PILOT'S DRESS UNIFORM AND MEDALS, 1918-1919

A woolen M17 dress tunic in olive green with green cloth lining and brass buttons bearing the seal of the United States with corporal's stripes sewn to sleeves, a black felt and silver thread US pilot's wings badge sewn to left breast, two metallic crossed flags, torch and wings Air Service officer and two "U.S.R." collar pins and one smaller Air Service officer on the left breast, two brass oak leaf cluster shoulder board pins, a US 3rd Army of Occupation patch on the left shoulder; a leather Sam Browne style belt with brass buckle and pistol hook; a pair of olive green wool trousers with green cloth lining and bakelite buttons; two medals including a Sons of Union Veterans War Service Medal and a French Croix de Guerre marked for 1914 to 1918. *Provenance*: University of Texas at Dallas, History of Aviation Collection.

The US 3rd Army, also known as the Army of Occupation, was founded in late 1918 to administer the disarmament of German troops per the terms of the armistice of 11 November. The troops remained until mid-1919 as a safeguard against any possible German resistance to signing a peace treaty. *Tunic:* 18 x 30in (46 x 76cm). **\$1,500 - 2,000**



195

US AIR SERVICE: A GROUP OF AVIATION MEMORABILIA FROM PILOT DAVID W. LEWIS, 25TH AERO SQUADRON, 1917-1919

The group comprising:

1. A period photo of Lewis in flight gear in front of his airplane in a silver framed stand, the frame decorated with crossed flags and American eagle with enamel US shield.

2. A silver Indian's head badge mounted on a US Air Service Roundel in a circular wooden frame with gilt highlights, the verso inscribed "Escadrille Lafavette/103d Aero Squadron". 3. An enamel Indian head insignia pin of the 103d Aero Squadron, a French Air Force Pilot's Wings pin in brass, toget a brass " Lafayette Flying Corps" pin, and a silver US Army Air Service pilot's wings pin.

4. A medal with a blue, orange and white ribbon marked "World War I Overseas Flyer", verso inscribed "David W. Lewis, Lafayette Flying Corps, Escadrille 79, U.S. Air Service, 25th Aero SQDN., 1917-1919" with signature "Poco";

Together with some personal letters and paperwork for Pilot Lewis.

David Wilbur Lewis served as an American volunteer pilot with the French army's Lafayette Flying Corps, and was awarded the Croix De Guerre with Palm for detecting from the air the infamous "Paris Gun" used to bombard the French capital. Following America's entry into the war, Lewis would serve as a trainer with the American Expeditionary Force before transferring to the US 25th Aero Squadron.

Various sizes.

\$4,000 - 6,000

196

LAFAYETTE FLYING CORPS: A FRAMED PHOTOGRAPH OF AN AMERICAN PILOT WITH THREE FRENCH AVIATORS PINS, 1914-1917

A metal framed photograph of an American pilot in the French Air Force, with his French Air Force pilots wings badge clearly visible, the frame decorated with an American Eagle, US Air Service Wings and airplanes with Lafayette Flying Corps markers; Together with three unofficial, privately purchased French pilot's wings pins in the shape of a brass eagle, copper seagull and silver Grim Reaper with scythe.

A number of Americans chose to volunteer to defend France upon the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. Those who flew with the French Air Forces were known colloquially as the Lafayette Flying Corps. Frame: 6 x 8.5in (15 x 22cm). \$2,000 - 3,000



197

RARE AIRCRAFT INSIGNIA FROM THE FIRST "US OWNED" AIRCRAFT FLOWN BY AMERICANS IN WORLD WAR I, THE DORLAND AR1, 1ST AERO SQUADRON, 1917-1918

Comprising: a wood framed canvas aircraft insignia of an image of the American flag with pole and braid with brass escutcheon plate reading "Insignia from A.R.1 / First U.S. Gov't Owned American Flown Airplane, Used in France During World War"; two large period photographs respectively of pilot Captain Merwyn F. Falk and Lieutenant Joe Farnham with comrades and the aircraft in flight, inscribed "Note American flag, insignia of the 1st Aero Squadron"; 16 smaller photos of French and American pilots and aircraft, including one crash; 1974 color photo of Merwyn's son William Falk with letter signing over the insignia, with letter of authenticity from Butterfields. *Provenance*:Captain Merwyn F Falk, the insignia taken from his Dorland AR1, 1918 (with photograph and letter).

Established in 1913, the US 1st Aero Squadron was deployed to France in late 1917 for training, and from April 1918 took part in the offensives at Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. This impressive insignia was taken from one of the Dorland AR1 planes, a reconniassance plane, ordered by the American Expeditionary Force from the Parisian factory ... with 22 delivered in December 1917, and a further 120 the following February 1918. The Renault-engined plane proved to be a poor performer and in early June 1918, it was replaced by a delivery of a new batch of French-built Salmson 2A2s. These planes were all delivered with the newly adopted insignia of the 1st Aero, the stars and stripes. The use of the stars and stripes on the Dorland up until early June had at best been sporadic in nature, and this insignia is certainly one of a very few from a Dorland AR 1 that appears to have have survived. The 1st Aero squadron was formed in March 1913 and saw action against Pancho Vila in Mexico and Texas in 1916. They were an observation squadron whose task was to photograph enemy entrenchments and to spot enemy movements behind the lines. Insignia: framed 28 x 38.5in (71 x 98cm) \$20,000 - 30,000



198

93RD AERO SQUADRON "SCREAMING INDIAN" NOSE ART PANEL, 1918

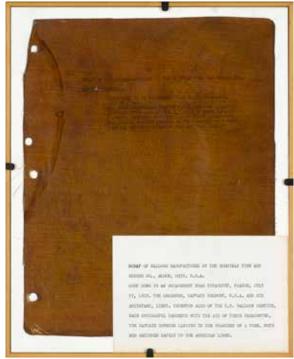
A grey camouflage section of fabric aircraft skin taken from a Spad biplane depicting a screaming Indian's head in profile wearing trailing feathers and adorned with red, white, blue and yellow paint.

The 93rd aero squadron of the Air Service, US Army, was tasked with clearing the skies of enemy aircraft and escorting reconnaissance and bombardment aircraft. The image of the fierce and intimidating American Indian was a common motif amongst US squadrons of the time, as reflecting the impact in the popular imagination of the Indian wars of the previous century. The 93rd's own depiction was commissioned on the orders of a transfer from the French Lafayette Squadron, Bill Thaw, and was sketched by artist and future successful architect John Wentworth. The 93rd would end the war with 32 aerial victories out of 64 combats after flying 157 missions, disbanding on 11 December, 1918. This piece was first acquired by a mechanic of the 93rd, who likely reclaimed it from a damaged or decommissioned aircraft as a memento of service.

39 x 23.5in (99 x 60cm) **\$20,000 - 30,000**



93d Aero Squadron - SPAD XIII, Foucaucourt Airdrome, France, November 1918





201



199

AMERICAN OBSERVATION BALLOON: A RECOVERED SEGMENT OF A SHOT DOWN US MILITARY OBSERVATION BALLOON, 27 JULY 1918

Square segment of balloon with four holes punched in left side (as if filed), with typed text detailing manufacture by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and explaining how the balloon was shot down in an engagement near Thiacourt, France on 27 July 1918, The observer, Captain Belmont and his assistant Lieutenant Thornton of the US Balloon Service successfully abandoned balloon by parachute.

A curious relic of the art of reconnaissance in World War I. The observation balloon was already over 100 years old as a tool of warfare, at the outbreak of the 1914 conflict. All sides used them primarily as a means of directing artillery fire down on gun positions or trenches. This naturally made the balloon a prime target for enemy fighter aircraft, who could easily shoot them down. Fortunately parachutes were standard issue. $12 \times 10 in (30 \times 25 cm)$

\$800 - 1,200

200

STANDARD JR-1 AIRCRAFT WHEEL, 1918

Steel spoked and rimmed wheel with remnant strips of rubber attached to steel inflation port/tube.

The Standard JR-1 was part of a series of two-seat tandem biplanes used as an advanced trainer for US Army aviators. Although vilified for its highly vibration-inducing and unreliable four-cylinder Hall-Scott A-7a engine, the Standard J's were produced in large numbers and in a variety of configurations from 1916-1918. In 1918 due to the 1:7 death rates of the pilots, all JR-1s were grounded, and contracts for 2,600 more were cancelled.

19.5 x 3in (49 x 8cm) **\$700 - 1,000**

201

IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVY: A GERMAN ENSIGN FROM U-75, DECEMBER 1917

A heavy cotton Imperial German Navy Ensign, with rope ties attached to hoist, incorporating a black cross, with central roundel enclosing the Imperial German Eagle, a canton at upper left of the National Flag with central Balkan Cross. Some fraying to edges and a few holes, from moth damage.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex (purchased privately in Jersey in 1987).

A rare naval ensign from a German U-boat. U-75 was the submarine that laid the mine, that sank the HMS *Hampshire* in June 1916, resulting in the death of British Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener. U-75 was herself sunk by a mine off Terschelling on 13 December 1917, losing two thirds of her crew. 31.5×41.5 in (80 x 105cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000





GERMAN U-BOAT CAPTAIN: A STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE CASE PRESENTED TO SKIPPER OF U-53, HANS ROSE, FROM THE CREW, 1914

Bearing a black enamel-inlaid miniature Iron Cross inset with a silver King's Crown, a "W" for Kaiser Wilhelm, and the date "1914" on the outside cover. Below the Iron Cross is a World War I miniature U-Boat Badge in gilt silver with King's Crown. Case interior is fire gilt and inscribed "Zum Lt Kapitan Hans Rose Von Diene Kameraden."

Provenance: The War Museum.

Hans Rose was one of the most successful and highly decorated German U-boat commanders during World War I. He was particularly noted for his abhorrence of unnecessary civilian casualties as much as for his effectiveness in battle. After torpedoing a vessel he would make sure its crew were all in lifeboats, take them in tow, provide food and water, and wait for a rescue ship to appear on the horizon before freeing the tow line and submerging, many times putting his own vessel at risk. Rose was responsible for sinking 79 ships for a total of 213, 987 tons. This cigarette case was presented by the crew of Rose's first command, submarine "U-53." In U-53 in 1916 Rose brazenly docked at then-neutral port of Newport, Rhode Island, went ashore for a good dinner at the Yacht Club, before sinking five Allied ships within sight of the American mainland. Rose sunk 79 ships in his career, and was awarded the "Pour la Merite" in December, 1917 for his successful career. 3.25 x 3.5in (8 x 9cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

203

TRENCH ART PORTRAIT PLAQUE OF CAPTAIN LIEUTENANT OTTO WEDDINGEN, COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL AND MUG SALVAGED FROM SS *MEDINA*, 1914-1918

A collection of U-Boat ephemera comprising: 1. A hand carved wooden plaque with uniformed bust of Otto Weddingen, labelled "Capt.lt. Otto Weddingen U9 29," verso reading "W.Scheene 1916 age 72." 2. A brass and iron medal with blue glass and red, white and black enamel insets with blue ribbon depicting the submarine U9 at sea. with the flag of the German Empire with chain, the flag reading "S.Int.Wandertag / 1918" and "Wanderfreunde SV08 BOUS." 3. A pewter mug with bottom engraved with text reading "Recovered from S.S. Medina sunk 8th April 1917 / Torpedoed off Devon carrying Thomas Carmichael, Governor of Bengal." Provenance: The War Museum.

The famous German war hero Otto Weddingen was one of Germany's first submarine commanders. Weddingen was awarded the Iron Cross second and first class for destroying three British armored cruisers within the space of one hour while in command of the submarine U-9 in the North Sea on 22 September 1914. Thereafter, Weddingen's continued to collect the highest military honors of all the German kingdoms, including the Prussian Pour la Merite, before he was sunk by HMS Dreadnought in March 1915, while in command of U-29. The salvaged mug comes from the SS Medina, targeted when it was suspected of carrying munitions and military material. Various sizes (3) \$1,000 - 1,500

204

IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVAL AVIATION: FIVE HATBANDS, WITH IRON CROSS, WOUND BADGE AND RANK INSIGNIAS, 1914-1918

Comprising:

 5 black cloth cap-tallies with silver or gold thread lettering reading "Marine Flieger Abteilung," "Marine Luftschiff Abteilung," "Luft Artillerie Kommando," "I. Seeflieger Abteilung. I" and "II. Seeflieger Abteilung. II."
 An Iron Cross 2nd Class marked 1914 with ribbon, and a Wound Badge medal

displaying a German helmet with crossed bayonets and laurel wreath, with miniature mess dress set of both.

3. A tin aviation pin with felt overlay and copper image of a wheel, propeller and lighting bolts, with an Imperial German Navy Aviation patch in black felt with initials "KMF" for Kriegsmarine Flieger; two grey woolen shoulder boards with a winged propeller and a "1" in red.

The outbreak of World War I saw Imperial Germany incorporate air services into both the Army and Navy, known as the Luftstreitkräfte and Marine-Fliegerabteilung respectively. Besides airplanes, both services operated observation balloons and Zeppelins, the Zeppelins operated by the Navy's "Marine Luftschiff Abteilung." Hatbands: 1.5 x 58in (4 x 147cm); medals: diameter 1.5in (4cm) (12)

\$1,500 - 2,000



205

IMPERIAL GERMAN AIR FORCE: A SILVER MESS PRESENTATION TANKARD TO ALTON FOERCK, AIR GUNNER, 3 AUGUST 1918

A silver Mess presentation tankard incorporating a 1914 Iron Cross, the eagle, crown and wreath insignia of the Imperial German Air Force and a German-language circular plaque announcing its being awarded to Alton Foerck for heroic services to the training system of the Flying Corps on 3 August 1918.

The Imperial German Air Force was notable for its superior training and aircraft technology throughout much of World War I. However, at the time this Mess tankard was presented the sheer weight of Allied numbers in the air, bolstered in part by the entry of America into the war, had largely eliminated the German advantage.

Diameter: 5in (13cm); height: 7in (18cm) \$800 - 1,200

206

WORLD WAR I AVIATION MEDALS: THREE AVIATION ACE AND AUSTRIAN SERVICE MEDALS, 1914-1918

Collection of four circular bronze medals comprising:

1. A French medal with obverse reading "Captain Georges Guynemer 1894 1917," cast with profile portrait of the famous ace in uniform, reverse with allegorical scene of storks and angel bearing an inscription in French detailing Guynemer's achievements, maker's name "J.P. Legastelois" on rim of both sides.

A German medal with obverse reading "Rittmeister Manfred FRHR. V. Richthofen" showing portrait of same in uniform with Blue Max medal, reverse showing German eagle, winged helmet and royal coat of arms with text reading "Der Rote Kampf Flieger" and "21 April 1918."
 A German medal with obverse reading "Oberleutnant Bolcke" with portrait of same, the reverse showing an aircraft ascending with two eagles suspending a propeller between them and text reading "Wo Mut Und Kraft in 1914-1916 Deutsche Seele flammen."

4. An Austrian medal with obverse showing a Taube monoplane with text reading "Viribus-Unitis," the reverse with Austrian Eagle with crown and shield reading "Fur Die Osterr Luft Flotte."

The bloody and unglamorous nature of ground combat in the First World War led many participating countries to emphasize the cleaner and more heroic-seeming aspects of the war in the air, and flyers maintained a more civilised position in state propaganda, as shown by these commemorative medals. *Various sizes*

\$800 - 1,200



The wreck of a French Farman aircraft. It is believed to be the first victory of Robert Ritter von Greim. October 1915. (source: www. europeana1914-1918.eu)





Source: warfarehistorynetwork.com

POUR LE MERITE "BLUE MAX" MEDAL AWARDED TO GERMAN FLYING ACE ROBERT RITTER VON GREIM, 8 OCTOBER 1918

A military class Pour la Merite medal with blue-enameled Maltese Cross with golden eagles and the Prussian royal cypher and the words "Pour le Mérite" written in gold letters on the body of the cross. *Provenance*: The family of Colonel Max von Rossum Daum, the American primary interrogator of von Greim and Herman Goering; acquired directly from the family.

This Blue Max was awarded to the World War I ace and future commander of the Luftwaffe on 8 October 1918 following a distinguished wartime career as a fighter pilot. Von Greim began the war as an artilleryman before transferring to the German Air Service in 1915, where he initially served as an artillery spotter. Von Greim later trained as a fighter pilot, joining the illustrious fighter group Jagdstaffel 34 in April 1917, which he soon rose to command by June of the same year. He was particularly successful with the Jagdstaffel 34, with a string of aerial victories and took part in the first successful attack on an armored tank force from the air on 23 August, 1918. Von Greim ended the war with 28 kills to his name and the aristocratic sobriquet "Ritter" by virtue of his receiving the Pour la Merite. Von Greim subsequently began an association with Adolf Hitler, whom he flew as an observer to the 1920 Kapp Putsch in Berlin before accepting a job offered by the Chinese government to train its nascent Air Force. Frustrated by the lack of ability on the part of his Chinese students, von Greim returned to Germany, joining Hitler in his attempted coup in Munich in 1923, and went on to assist Herman Goering in reforming the German air force in 1933 and later commanding a fighter wing during World War II (and receiving a rare top medal: the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords).

With Berlin surrounded by Soviet forces in late April 1945, von Greim flew into the besieged city on Hitler's orders and landed near the Brandenburg Gate. The wounded von Greim met Hitler at his bunker, where he was appointed Head of the Luftwaffe in place of the disgraced Goering and was dispatched to Plön to arrest Heinrich Himmler for treason. Barely managing to fly out of the city, von Greim was captured by the Americans in Austria on May 8th, reportedly stating "I am the head of the Luftwaffe, but I have no Luftwaffe." He subsequently committed suicide with a concealed cyanide pill on May 24th, fearing transfer to Soviet captivity with its associated threat of torture and execution. *Diameter: 2in (5cm)* **\$30,000 - 50,000**





208

IMPERIAL GERMAN MEDALS: POUR LA MERITE "BLUE MAX," IRON CROSS AND PRUSSIA WARRIOR LEAGUE BADGE MEDALS, 1914-1918

A fine group of medals comprising;

 A "Blue Max" with golden eagles between the blue enamel arms displaying text reading "Pour la Merite" and displaying the Prussian Royal Cipher with attached rayon ribbon in black and white.
 An Iron Cross, 2nd Class with ribbon marked with the Prussian Crown and initial "W" and "1914" on obverse and crown, oak leaves, and "FW" and "1813" on the reverse.

3. A 25 Year Preussischer Landes Kriegerverband Badge; together with a 50 Year Preussischer Landes Kriegerverband Badge; and a ribbon bar for the Iron Cross and Honor Cross, the reverse marked "DRGM." *Provenance*: Blue Max brought back from Europe by a member of the Suffolk Regt; The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

The Pour la Merite, one of Germany's highest military medals, was awarded to just 687 recipients during World War I. Given only to the bravest, we unfortunately do not know to whom it was awarded, but only that it was brought back from France by a soldier of the Suffolk Regiment. *Various sizes*

\$1,200 - 1,800

209

GERMAN FLYER'S LEATHER JACKET, WORLD WAR I, 1914-1918

Brown leather jacket, heavily faded, with double row of bakelite buttons, white cotton interior with printed words "W. Griebsch FI.A.127," shoulder mounted epaulets with brass pilot's wings and crown badges, and a breast mounted wound badge displaying a German helmet before two crossed swords surrounded by a wreath. The lot includes a contemporary paper train transportation ticket stub.

As with all the major air forces in World War I, the Imperial German Flying Corps was a new and largely untested organization which saw the rapid introduction of new technology and tactics as the conflict progressed. The leather flyer's jacket of the pilot was important to keep him warm even at the low altitudes that he flew. Lt Wilhelm Griebsch was a recconnaissance pilot, an unsung force essential to the intelligence services. $33 \times 18in (84 \times 46cm)$

\$1,500 - 2,000



Manfred von Richthofen, the Red Baron, c.1917. See lot 210.

Von Richthofen and His Flying Circus," a yarn about the Ger-man age of aces, has gone through two printings since 1958. A second tome, "U.S. Army and Air Force Fighters, 1916-1961" came out last December. Col. Brown has a private library on allation that probably stands second to none in its field, it filled the cellar of his house at Hanscom and he estimates in has taken 72 boxes for his 1,000 volumes, his 10,000 photos and file cabinets for technical documents alone. This does not include a Spad propeller, fabric from Richthofen's plane, war posters and countless over con-Statement versation pieces, He has more than 10,000 feet the works for correct access to any husband, Gol. Kinbrough From, by the faulty above, was presented in Germany to any husband, Gol. Kinbrough From, by the faulty of the Baron Manfred Yon Midbliofen as a reciprocal gift when he presented the Baron's family with a copy of his book, <u>Yon Midbliofen and The Fiying Circus</u>. In presenting the fahric to Gol. Brown, the family informed his it had been taken from one of the Baron Midbliofen's earlier fighter aircraft-not from his death plane. This fabric is now in the possession of The World War German aircraft Tabric with black cross, as represented in the photo of 16mm film, too, when it is shown, Richtheien, Ernst Udet, Wilhelm Reinhardt and others who fought under the maltese cross live again. There is extensive footage too showing the Nieuports, the legendary squadron N.124, better known as the Lafayette Escadrille, Eddie Before me, a notary public, on this day personally approaced, Martha M. Brown, known to be the person whose mame is subscribed to the foregoind document, and being first duly sworn by me, declare that the statements therein contained any true and correct Rickenbacher and his Spad 13 and countless others. While this collection is his if All Funder may also someday find its way into the permanent files of the Air Force Museum, Elened Schutzen In Brow Hoppy With Assignment gates 12-30 - 80 Colonel Brown is eagerly looking forward to his new assignment, The Air Force Museum is 210 210

BARON VON RICHTHOFEN AIRCRAFT SKIN SECTION WITH INSIGNIA. 1918

A framed section of lacquered aircraft fabric in muted olive green with a black Balkan Cross overlay. Some abrasions and cracks in the paint, some areas patched and repaired with evidence of the paint being retouched over the years, but in excellent condition for a fragile piece. Framed. Sold with a large photo album of images of Richthofen, aircraft, etc.

Provenance: Gift of the Richthofen family to Col. Kimbrough Brown (letter of provenance from Brown's widow and newspaper account regarding Brown's collection).

An astounding relic of the notorious "Red Baron." The style of the cross was prevalent on German aircraft from 1918 to the end of the war, and this piece presumably comes from the rudder.

The Baron Manfred von Richthofen was the best known fighter ace of World War I and one of the few heroic figures to emerge from a depersonalized, industrial-scale conflict. Credited with over 80 aerial victories, Richthofen began the war as a cavalryman before joining the Imperial German Army Air Service in 1915. Richthofen was selected by German ace Oswald Boelcke to head one of Germany's newest fighter squadrons, Jagdstaffel 2 in August, 1916. Richthofen scored his first aerial victory the following month and was soon racking up dozens of additional kills through his excellent tactical sense and marksmanship abilities. In January 1917, Richthofen received the Pour le Mérite and subsequently assumed command of the elite fighter squadron Jasta 11. Richthofen celebrated his appointment by

painting his aircraft a garish red, a move subsequently copied by his fellow squadron pilots and earning him the celebrated nickname "The Red Baron". Although seriously wounded in July, the Baron refused to retire from frontline service even as the German government feared his death would severely damage morale, given the heights to which his fame had reached. These fears were realized in the skies over the Somme River in France on 21 April 1918, where the Baron was fatally wounded and force landed his famous Fokker triplane in Allied territory before expiring. A respected man amongst both friend and foe, Richthofen was buried with full military honors at the village of Bertangles, near Amiens.

Accompanying the lot is a letter from the widow of USAF Colonel Kimbrough Brown, a one time director of the Air Force Museum, from whose collection the piece originates. It reads: "The World War German aircraft fabric with black cross, as represented in the photo [pasted] above, was presented in Germany to my husband, Col. Kimbrough Brown, by the family of the Baron Manfred Von Richthofen as a reciprocal gift when he presented the Baron's family with a copy of his book, Von Richthofen and the Flying Circus. In presenting the fabric to Col. Brown, the family informed him it had been taken from one of the Baron Richthofen's earlier fighter aircraft-not from his death plane." Also accompanying the lot is a period newspaper clipping about Col. Brown which mentions the fabric being a part of his collection. Skin section (framed): 34.5 x 22.25in (88 x 56cm) \$80,000 - 120,000



A BARON VON RICHTHOFEN COLLECTION. INCLUDING PLANE FABRIC SECTIONS, COFFIN SPLINTER, CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNTS AND PERIOD PHOTOS, WORLD WAR I, 1918 Comprising:

1. A wood splinter from the coffin of Manfred von Richthofen with a signed certificate of authenticity from E.A. Wischnowski, Department of the Navy, 1974.

2. Three strips of red fabric and a section of harness taken from Richthofen's 425/17 Fokker triplane following his fatal crash with a contemporary picture of his gravesite; a 1959 painted illustration of Richthofen's triplane in combat; three replicas of the brass plates from Richthofen's triplane displaying plane designation and commission dates.

3. A contemporary report on the shooting down of Richthofen by Intelligence Officer Donald L. Fraser, 11th Australian Infantry Brigade, with a period photo of Fraser in uniform. 4. Correspondence between Richthofen historian Charles Donald and crash evewitness George Ridgeway, 8th Brigade, First Australian Imperial Force, with two maps detailing Richthofen's flight path and crash site, a 1968 newspaper clipping detailing Ridgeway's account and a 1968 photo of the crash site with an overleaf description of the

terrain by Ridgeway; together with various other correspondences between Donald and Australian servicemen who were in the vicinity of the crash site; and 26 aviation photographs from the Charles Donald Collection.

This impressive collection of materials relating to "The Red Baron" von Richthofen reflects the mystigue and legendary reputation acquired by the German flying ace which has endured long past his death in battle at the age of 25. Richthofen was awarded the Pour le Mérite in January, 1917, after 16 aerial victories, before taking command of fighter squadron Jasta 11. Richthofen guickly developed the squadron into an elite formation, painting his aircraft in the garish red color that gave the Baron his nickname. After 80 officially credited air combat victories, Richthofen was eventually shot down and killed on 21 April 1918 over Morlancourt Ridge near the Somme River in France. It is unclear whether ground fire or Allied aircraft fired the fatal rounds, as evinced by the many eyewitness accounts in this collection. Regardless, Richthofen's remains were given a full military funeral, in accordance with the great respect the baron commanded from friend and foe alike. Richthofen's plane was not so lucky: the aircraft was dismantled within hours of crash landing by souvenir hunters, many of them from Australian units nearby. An important collection of memorabilia of one of the few heroic figures to emerge from the Great War.

Various sizes \$3,000 - 5,000

212

DIARY AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF **GUNNER F.R. SEATON DETAILING BARON RICHTHOFEN'S CRASH, WORLD WAR I, 1918**

Comprising:

1. An Australian Handy Diary 1918 No.10. 8vo, original calf.

2. Three photos showing the aftermath of Richthofen's fatal crash and the grave site with Seaton present (some burn damage) and one portrait photograph of Seaton in uniform at Balmoral Meach, Sydney, Australia. 3. Two period photos of Seaton with his fellow soldiers, various newspaper clippings relating to Richthofen's life and death, a certificate acknowledging the receipt of a piece of Richhofen's propeller by the Australian War Memorial from Seaton and various family correspondence.

The downing of the famous German flying ace Baron Manfred von Richthofen near the village of Vaux-sur-Somme, France, guickly resulted in the crash site being mobbed by servicemen from the Australian Imperial Force in search of souvenirs. Seaton's diary describes the event, and that Seaton was able to make away with part of Richthofen's propeller (now at the Australian War memorial), while his contemporary photographs show him present at the Baron's graveside following the latter's funeral. First hand accounts of this event are very rare. Various sizes

\$1,500 - 2,000

213

CANVAS FRAGMENT FROM A GERMAN FOKKER D.VII (F) BIPLANE, WORLD WAR I, 1918

Tan and green camouflage patterned canvas section of a Fokker D.VII, with "DK.D VII F" in black paint.

Designed by Reinhold Platz, the Fokker D. VII was introduced in the final months of World War I and guickly proved itself superior to any Allied aircraft in the field. In August 1918 alone the D.VII achieved 565 kills. Despite German production problems, about 3,300 Fokker D.VIIs were manufactured in the last 6 months of the war. Those D.VIIs that received the "overcompressed" 138 kW (185 hp) Ila engine from BMW were given the "F" suffix. It was a plane like this that wartime ace and future head of the Nazi German Luftwaffe, Hermann Goering, flew in and with which he achieved a high number of kills. The new aircraft design was considered so effective that the Allied powers required Germany to surrender all D.VIIs as part of the the terms of the Armistice. 23 x 13.5in (58 x 34cm)

\$7,000 - 10,000

214

A GERMAN IRON CROSS INSIGNIA: A FABRIC SKIN FROM A DOWNED GERMAN AIRCRAFT, 1916-1918

A brown and green painted camouflage cloth aircraft skin, decorated with the Iron Cross, taken from the fuselage of an Albatross D.III, the museum number "94228" at upper right. Framed. Provenance: Purchased in the 1980s in Belgium; The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

The Albatross D.III was a biplane fighter aircraft used by the Imperial German Army Air Service to great effect during "Bloody April" of 1917, in which the British Royal Flying Corps suffered four times their enemies' losses in the air. The D.III had been superseded by newer fighters by 1918 but would persist in front line service until the end of the war. This section of D.III skin was likely removed from a crashed aircraft behind Allied lines. 35 x 29in (89 x 74cm)

\$1.500 - 2.500

215

GERMAN AIRCRAFT SKIN: A SECTION WITH THE BALKAN CROSS, TAKEN FROM A FOKKER AIRCRAFT, 1914-1916 Green-brown fabric skin section taken from a downed or captured Fokker aircraft, with a painted Balkan Cross. Framed.

Anton Fokker, the young and gifted pilot and aircraft manufacturer, would supply the German armed forces with several famous aircraft throughout the Great War. The section of this aircraft skin was likely taken from an early period Fokker plane, 1914-1916, due to the absence of the post-1917 lozenge pattern camouflage. Frame: 35 x 29in (89 x 74cm) \$4,000 - 6,000

216

GERMAN JAGDSTAFFEL AIRCRAFT FABRIC AND DATA PLATE, 1916-1918

Square of airplane fabric with red and gold coloration with German language metallic data/warning plate for an aircraft engine. Recovered by George A. Knopfler from the 649th Aero Supply Squadron, American Expeditionary Force.

The gaudy coloration of this section of airplane fabric suggests that it once belonged to a Jagdstaffel or fighter squadron of the Imperial German Air Force. Notably, the red and gold configuration was a signature of Jagdstaffel 11, Manfred von Richtofen's squadron. 8.5 x 10.5in (22 x 27cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500















217[¤]

SCRAPBOOK RECORDING DOWNED GERMAN AIRCRAFT, WITH FABRIC SAMPLES, WORLD WAR I, 1914-1918

A contemporary manuscript scrapbook containing reports, sketches and descriptions of downed German aircraft, 4to, [1914-18]. The writer detailing crash site, dates of downing, most with samples of the plane's fabric covering, and sometimes sketches. Original boards; together with four later letters clarifying information in the scrapbook, and an *Argus* newspaper clipping from 1930 concerning the manner of Richthofen's death.

An extremely rare and detailed personal scrapbook written out in fair hand by a Royal Air Force serviceman based on his official Typed Description Reports, the information acquired from his role as inspector of the sites of downed German aircraft. The entries include a number of flying aces, notably for September 1917, the downed aircraft of the German ace Werner Voss, numbered (1)03/17, as well as the description and sample of a plane from von Richthofen's Jasta 11 Squadron, numbered 147/17.

\$1,000 - 1,500

218

IMPERIAL GERMAN ARTILLERY MODEL, 1918

Stylized brass model of a railway artillery gun, with wooden wheels, inscribed "Die Grosse Bertha" ("The Big Bertha") on the base of the rotating platform, gun elevation adjustable by rotating valve. Seating for crew visible at either end of the carriage.

An attractive brass gun model, carefully worked and far beyond the Trench Art of the time. Pioneered in the mid-19th century, the railway gun was widely used in World War I during the more mobile stages of the fighting. The term "Big Bertha" was originally applied to a superheavy mortar used by the Germans to destroy the Belgian forts at Liege in 1914, but became a colloquial term for the very heavy artillery used by both sides. 18.5 x 9 x 30in (47 x 23 x 76cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

219

MILITARY SITUATION MAP OF NORTHERN FRANCE AND BELGIUM [THE WESTERN FRONT], 25 SEPTEMBER 1918

Waxed paper lithographic map of the "Situation on September 25th 1918" in Belgium and France, with reference key for Allied and Central Powers (Axis) army divisions, indicating both tired and fresh units of the forces. Overall commanders for different sectors of the front on both sides are denoted by name and embrace grouping symbols, while separate numbered Armies are denoted by Army name and the commander's last name.

This situation map of the complete front of Western Europe was commissioned (presumably by high command) during the Hundred Days Offensive (August 8 to November 11). This final push, forced the Germans back out of France, causing their subsequent surrender, in order to protect the Fatherland. Note the aristocratic titles of the German commanders: the German army was still a force dominated by a mostly Prussian nobility. $22 \times 26in (56 \times 66cm)$

\$1,000 - 1,500

220

BRITISH NAVY ARMISTICE SIGNALS: COMMANDER IN CHIEF GRAND FLEET TO GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF, HIGH SEA FLEET, WITH THE GERMAN REPLY, TIMED 1150, AND 0009, AND DATED 13 NOVEMBER 1918

Two carbon copies, on official naval signal proforma, of an exchange of signals from and to Rosyth (Navy Base Scotland) to "OU'V," "Request you will direct KONIGSBERG to rendezvous in latitude 56 degree ... at 8:00 o clock GMT Friday morning 15th November, where British light cruiser will meet her and escort her to my base. Request that you will inform me of route KONIGSBERG will follow so that British Patrols may be warned," with the reply, in German, from Admiral Meurer that he would comply. Both signals with old tape markings on edges, somewhat creased and folded.

One of the first signals from C in C British Fleet (Admiral Sir David Beatty) to his German counterpart (Admiral Meurer) requesting that the German vessels come out of hiding and proceed to Scapa Flow. This process ended up on November 21st with the complete German Fleet, (approximately 70 vessels) being escorted by the British Grand Fleet of 76 vessels into Scapa Flow, Orkney, the German flags were then lowered, and the German crews repatriated. They remained at anchor but most of the German ships were scuttled by their skeleton crews as a final act of defiance. The *Konigsberg* took Rear Admiral Hugo Meurer to Scapa Flow to negotiate the interning of the Germen Fleet. His ship escaped was scuttled and ceded to France as a war prize, renamed *Metz*; it was scrapped in 1936. $6.25 \times 8in (16 \times 20cm)$ (2)

AT VIERNES VESS TASTA IS The first Fokker Driplane Dexamined. Balow is a copy of the "Dyc Description Report" which I wrote at the time. September 1917 "Syse examined - Driplane which was shot down by a flight of S.E.S's. "Dotal wreck. - Erew filled (1) 03/14 Part MERMER VESS Little of this machine is intact to enable a fully detailed description at this time but the following points are worthy of note. The machine is one of the new Driplane Scouts which have been reported active in the sector during the past four incerto. The fuscinge is of alloy baling covered with fabric, whilst the wings are of wood, fabric Covered. The de Rhone ongine is covered, with a cavling, -granish grey or rather partly constant ano the coul is not a full one-103/17 possibly to assist Greyish Blue costing, wan the tuo holes in the front / top of same. -bowling shaving coling Haca The machine features a new attempt by the energy at computage. The entire apper and cide surfaces an depeda greenich grey. This colour taking the form of streaks at various angles. The -under carfaces are a light greyich blue. The fabricated 217



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222





221

WORLD WAR I SCRAPBOOK, ASSEMBLED BY AMERICAN HERMAN G SCOTT JNR, WAR RISK SECTION, A.E.F., 1917-1918

A scrapbook of c.46 leaves, heavily mounted with an large assemblage of ephemera and items, mounted recto and verso, documenting his tour of duty in France 1917-1918. Large folio, original cloth boards, disbound, sheets slightly browned and chipped.

A fine personal scrapbook assembled by Scott from his point of embarkation on December 1917 on the RMS *Adriatic*, to late 1918, including newspaper clippings, advertisements, cigarette packs, his cap, shoulder insignia and a MP armband, typed poetry and numerous signed photographs of colleagues. **\$1.000 - 1.500**

222

WORLD WAR I BRITISH COMMEMORATIVE HANDKERCHIEFS AND CLOTHS, INCLUDING A GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN TABLECLOTH, 1914-1918

Six commemorative cloth maps, including three smaller maps of Europe with the borders of the major empires, two larger maps of same with one labeled "By permission of the Manchester Guardian," and a Gallipoli map, displaying landing sites in the Dardanelles for French, British and Anzac troops with captions marking major Turkish forts, urban centers marked in red.

The purchasing of war merchandise such as these civilian cloth maps was often seen as a way to show patriotism on the home front. The optimistic tone of the Gallipoli Map's captions in particular belie the disastrous nature of the campaign for the Western Allies. *Various sizes* **\$700 - 1,000**

223

WORLD WAR I: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE FROM THE UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD STUDIOS, NEW YORK 1914-1919

A photographic archive of c.210 photographs, some press issued with descriptive typed captions, others prepared for publication in newspapers or magazines, contained in a concertina file. Many images with overcoloring for publication, some with small tears or nicks.

Underwood and Underwood was founded in 1881 and moved to New York in 1891. They grew to be the worlds largest producer of stereoviews, producing 10 million a year at one point. In 1910 they entered the field of news photography and became a major agency for news photographs for US publications, as can be seen with this small archive of images. The subject matter of the shots is arranged thematically and covers both the German side and the Allies, often the imagery is more local in scale, of life in Europe with the Great War going on around. *Various sizes*

\$1,000 - 1,500



224

RUSSIA IN WORLD WAR I: LETOPIS VOINY [CHRONICLES OF WAR], PETROGRAD [ST. PETERSBURG] 1914-1917

A complete set of 132 issues, nos. 1-96 bound in four original publisher's folders and nos. 97-132 loose as issued. Edited by Dmitri Dubenskii, published by R. Golike and A. Vilborg. large 4to, illustrated with photogravures. All in original wrappers and gilt cloth folders designed by A. Leo. Minor wear with some loss along spines and wrappers, folders slightly rubbed.

Provenance: L. Grinberg, [Owner, A La Vieille Russie]; Purchased from the Paris Antiquarian in the 1930s.

A De Luxe complete copy of this invaluable record of Tsarist Russia's doomed campaign in World War I. Dubenskii, a prominent Russian

journalist, was sent to the Front to cover the military stories for this rare pictorial weekly of patriotic propaganda. Thousands of photographs, portraits, maps, drawings and diagrams follow the progress and eventual failure of the imperial Russian forces against the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. This run also provides an extraordinary eyewitness account in both word and picture of the final days of Romanov rule. The text includes official orders, circulars, reports from the war, and correspondence from The Front. A handsome periodical, essentially a propaganda tool for the Tsar, and printed by the official court printers, Golike and Vilborg in St. Petersburg. **\$6,000 - 8,000**

RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR: A COLLECTION OF SIX WHITE RUSSIAN BROADSIDES ISSUED BY THE DON COSSACK HOST CALLING FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE BOLSHEVIKS, 1919.

Six Cossack broadsheet announcements in poster form. Some folds, a few minor tears and loss to margins not affecting text.

AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF PATRIOTIC APPEALS TO THE WHITES TO FIGHT THE REDS. On May 18, 1918, the establishment of the Don Republic was declared eight days after the Don Cossacks overthrew the Bolshevik-controlled Don Soviet Republic. The territory occupied a large section of the Don region in Southern Russia with the city of Novocherkassk as its capital. Gen. Anton Ivanovich Denikin (1872-1947), Fedor Dmitrievich Kriukov (1870-1920) and other Tsarist officers established an anti-Bolshevik Volunteer Army in the Northern Caucasus. But the Don Republic collapsed in 1920 when the Red Army defeated the Don Cossacks. The Soviets then carried out a program of genocide against the Cossacks. With such slogans as "THE DON CALLS ...," "FREE THE EAGLES OF THE GRAY CAUCASUS," "YOUR LEADERS HAVE COME BACK," these large dramatic broadsides call for the White Army to destroy the Bolsheviks. One reprints an impassioned speech delivered by Gen. Denikin at a Don Cossack meeting, February 3, 1919. After serving as Lieutenant General of the Imperial Russian Army, he became a leading general of the White Army during the Russian Civil War. Others are signed by Vasilii Akimovich Kharlamov (1875-1957), a leader of the Don White movement; and Kriukov, a Cossack writer and White Army soldier who served as secretary of the Don Cossack Assembly and editor of the official newspaper of the Don Government. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and others accused Nobel Prize winner Mikhail Sholokhov of plagiarizing Kriukov's writings on the Russian Civil War in the internationally acclaimed novel And Quiet Flows the Don (1926-1940). Kriukov appears in Solzhenitsyn's novel November 1916 as the anti-Bolshevik "Fyodor Dmitrievich Kovynev." It is a miracle that such fragile agitational ephemera has survived. These propaganda sheets were generally plastered on walls and then torn down and destroyed when the Bolsheviks took back control of the area. See D---. Stremya "Tikhogo Dona." Paris: YMCA-Press, 1974.

\$4,000 - 6,000

226

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: A NINE PIECE TABLEWARE SET FROM THE SOVIET NAVY CRUISER AURORA, 1905-1945 Comprising:

 An aluminum bowl, aluminum tea spoon, soup spoon, and fork.
 A white enamelware set of a creamer, sugar & coffee-tea mug with black bordering, all marked on bottom with maker's mark of a stag.
 A tin kettle with handle, and a steel bosun's pipe with chain with maker's mark "37"; and a letter of provenance. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

Currently preserved as a museum ship in St. Petersburg, the cruiser *Aurora* was one of the few Russian ships to survive the disastrous Battle of Tsushima in 1905 in the Russo-Japanese War. During World War I, the *Aurora* was deployed to the Baltic Sea, moving to Petrograd in late 1916 for repairs. The ships crew subsequently fell in with the 1917 February Revolution, with the *Aurora*'s guns giving the signal on the night of 25 October 1917 for the Bolshevik forces to seize the Winter Palace. From 1922, the *Aurora* served as a training vessel, and again in 1941 she was used in the land defense of the city of Leningrad. The ship was repeatedly targeted for air and artillery strikes and was soon sunk. The Aurora was subsequently raised and repaired from 1945-1947 and has been permanently anchored on the Neva in Leningrad as a monument and later a museum ship. *Various sizes*

\$800 - 1,200

227

AMERICAN RED CROSS MISSION TO RUSSIA: OFFICER'S UNIFORM, EFFECTS AND PAPERS, THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MISSION TO RUSSIA, 1917-1918

A fine group comprising;

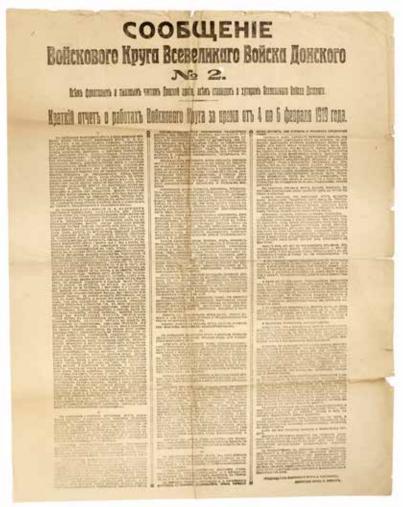
1. A cloth Red Cross uniform jacket and trousers in olive green, the jacket with darker green cloth interior with tag reading "Wetzel New York," leather buttons, sleeves with two blue stripes and Red Cross Eagle Patch, blue tabs on each lapel and a simple Red Cross patch on each shoulder tab, shoulder tab buttons missing.

2. A Red Cross officer's hat with a metallic US Eagle badge and silk interior with tag reading "Knox New York."

3. A grey woolen blanket with two red stripes marked with white medical cross, with a metallic Red Cross pin with Cyrillic script, and a personal album of official documents, period newspaper clippings and photos on 39 leaves, heavily chipped, including an American passport with 1917 Russian stamps.

The 1917 American Red Cross Mission to Russia was unusual in that its members comprised many senior ranks of the army, many moved on from France, along with Financiers from Wall St, all paid and equipped out of the pocket of William Boyce Thompson. Thompson was a wealthy American mine owner, went to Russia in 1917 and again in 1918, and saw that support of the Kerensky Government was essential for the Russians to feed their people, and for America to have some inluence. The mission was well equipped and smartly turned out, but with the rise and control by the Bolsheviks, the mission withdrew. *Various sizes*

\$900 - 1,200







228

KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT: MULTILATERAL TREATY ON RENUNCIATION OF WAR, SIGNED AUGUST 27, 1928

A printed facsimile document of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, in French and English, an International Peace Treaty signed by USA, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Poland, Czechoslovakia and India, in which they signed a document renouncing war. Mounted, matted, and framed, with seals intact. A few marginal tears.

One of the special facsimile copies, presumably done for the signatories of this agreement. The Kellogg-Briand Pact was an attempt by American Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand, to orchestrate an international unilateral peace treaty. The Great War was a huge disaster for the world economy, and in the late 20s with nationalism on the rise again in Europe, the French and US governments tried to engineer an agreement to bind countries into a peaceful discussion of disputes, rather than conflict. Of course the Treay was bound for failure, but its definition of crime against peace was used during the Nuremberg trials and at Tokyo hearings, in the prosecution of War criminals. $12.5 \times 34in (32 \times 86cm)$

\$2,000 - 3,000





VOILA CE QUI NOUS ATTEND DEMAIN, SI LE <u>FRONT COMMUN</u> DÉSARME LA FRANCE !

229

229

SPANISH CIVIL WAR: "UNIO ES FORCA" POSTER, 1936-1939

Framed lithographic poster depicting two raised arms with clenched fists wearing armbands reading "U.G.T" and "C.N.T" with text reading "Unio Es Forca" (Unity is Strength) below the artist's signature "Sola." Sindicat de Dibuixants Professionals U.G.T, Barcelona, 1936.

A fine poster depicting the wartime alliance between the UGT or General Union of Workers and the CNT or National Confederation of Labour, two trade union confederations of respectively socialist and anarchosyndicalist political leanings. It was the UGT and CNT who would spearhead the general strike of 18 July 1936, which led directly to armed confrontations with the Nationalist rebels under General Francisco Franco and the decline into civil conflict. In the event, the CNT-UGT alliance would be forced into open war with not only the Nationalists but with the Communist-Republican government of Spain. This civil war within a civil war fatally weakened the anti-Nationalist cause, even as military support for Franco's forces from Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany increased. In the event, the CNT-UGT were defeated and many of their members were arrested and executed. The Republican government was steadily driven back by repeated Nationalist offensives over the following two years before surrendering unconditionally in April, 1939.

41 x 29in (104 x 74cm) **\$9,000 - 12,000**

230

230 FOUR PRE-WAR AND VICHY FRENCH PROPAGANDA POSTERS, 1935-1941

Collection including: a rare, likely limited edition poster depicting opentopped German bombers dropping bombs over the city of Paris, signed "A.S", with text reading "Voila Ce Qui Nous Attend Demain, Si Le Front Commun Desarme La France" [This is what awaits when the Common Front disarms France], produced by the Center of Propaganda of the National Republicans, with stamp in upper section of poster from "Office Central de Propaganda" [Central Office of Propaganda] dated 12 February 1935; a Vichy French poster depicting an artillery piece with helmeted soldiers reading "Engagez-vous, rengagez-vous dans l'artillerie de l'Armée Nouvelle", produced by the "Secretariat D'Etat a la Guerre", "Mont-Louis Clermont-Ferrard"; a Vichy French poster of a soldier carrying a light machine gun, signed "Sogno", reading "Engagezvous, rengagez-vous dans l'infanterie de l'Armée Nouvelle", produced by the "Secretariat D'Etat a la Guerre", "Wallon-Vichy"; a framed Vichy French poster depicting a tricolor and globe, reading "Pur votre avenir et pour celui de la patrie engagez vous rengagez vous dans l'Armee" produced by the "Affiche d'Interieur", "Secretariat D'Etat a la Guerre", J. Demachy and Co., "Wallon-Vichy". Pre-war poster: 31 x 47 In (78 x 119 cm) Framed poster: 23.5 x 31 In (60 x 79 cm) Small Vichy posters: 11.5 x 15.5 ln (29 x 39 cm) (3) \$1,000 - 1,500





WORLD WAR II (LOTS 231-288)

231

FINNISH ARMY KEV.OS.4 "THE WHITE DEATH" HELMET, 1939-1943

A small sized steel M40 helmet (German import) with tin headband marked "s 60-53" with heavily frayed tan leather and cord lining, all but one rivet loose or missing, heavily corroded. Helmet front is painted with skull and crossbones with triangle, indicating membership of the Finnish Army Light Unit Number 4 (Kev.OS.4), with the triangle denoting Horse Artillery.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex (purchased in Riga from a street market, 1984).

This helmet from the feared Kev.OS.4 was said to have been recovered from the area of Lake Ladoga alongside Leningrad in the former USSR, where the Finns had joined the Nazis in their long siege of the city. Kev.OS.4 acquired the nickname "The White Death" from their Soviet enemies for their use of skull iconography and their tendency, as a skiing force, to suddenly attack and disappear in wintertime.

10.5 x 8.5 x 6in (27 x 22 x 15cm) **\$1,500 - 2,000**

232

HERMES CIGARETTE CASE FROM A POLISH CAVALRY UNIT, 1939

A silver French Hermes art deco cigarette case with cover engraved "6.P.K.S" and "J.B" and displaying enamel flag of the Polish region of Gorzów Wielkopolski, the interior stenciled "For Mr. John Botter from polisch [sic] officers," and showing "Hermes Ges. Gesch" and the Minerva hallmark on both sides. *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex (purchased from a street market in Riga, in 1984).

This Hermes cigarette case, ironically made in Germany between 1938 and 1939, was a gift to John Botter, an officer of a British tank unit, from Polish cavalry officers, possibly on a visit to Poland before the war. As much as 10% of Poland's armed forces at the outbreak of World War II were mounted, although fortunately they never had the chance to fight the mechanized German Army. $3 \times 4.5in (8 \times 11cm)$ **\$2,000 - 3,000**



233

DUNKIRK: THE MEDALS AND RAF COMMISSION OF PILOT OFFICER C. L. DEARDEN, NO.2 SQUADRON, KILLED IN ACTION OVER THE BEACHES, DUNKIRK, 31 MAY 1940

Wood framed display box comprising:

1. A commission appointing Clifford Herbert Dearden to officer rank in the RAF in March 1939.

2. A contemporary photograph of a Westland Lysander aircraft in flight.

3. Three British medals, including the 1939-1945 Star, the 1939-1945 Defence Medal and the 1939-1945 War Medal; with a printed caption charting the combat history of 41677 Pilot Officer C. H. Dearden in the hours leading up to his death. *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

This remarkable collection tells the tale of a pilot of a reconnaissance Lysander at Dunkirk, who survived a 20 minute running battle with nine German Messerschmitt Bf 109s before crashing. Dearden, the pilot of the Lysander, aged 20, died in the crash and was buried by the Germans with full military honors.

21.5 x 28.5in (55 x 72cm) **\$1,500 - 2,500**





235

234

COMMANDER ERIC ERNEST CAMPBELL TUFNELL RN. BRITISH (1888-1978)

Watercolor on paper, titled at lower left, "H.M.S. 'Montrose', Dunkirk June 1940", signed lower right, showing the Montrose steaming away from the port of Dunkirk, her decks crowded with soldiers, and above, enemy aircraft surrounded by flak explosions, and in the background the port and harbor burning. In window mount, framed.

HMS Montrose, a Type 23 frigate, "Scott" class, commissioned in 1919, had a distinguished career in the Med and in home waters. She made one run into the port of Dunkirk under heavy fire and took off 925 soldiers. This watercolor celebrates that action. Commander Tufnell, a career naval officer from 1903 until his retirement in 1946, was a prolific painter of military vessels, mostly British actions in World War II. Most of his pictures are of Class ships at sea, often sold to retired Naval Officers, but for this example of Dunkirk he has an animated background and a sky crowded with enemy aircraft.

Watercolor 9.75 x 14.5in (25 x 37cm). Frame 18.5 x 23in (47 x 58cm) \$800 - 1,200

235

COMMANDER ERIC ERNEST CAMPBELL TUFNELL RN, BRITISH (1888-1978)

Watercolor on paper, titled lower left "Sinking of 'Bismarck' 27 May 1940 10.00" [hours], and signed lower right, the picture showing the stricken *Bismarck* in the background with shells landing all around, and fires aboard, the ships in the foreground probably the Rodney and the Dorsetshire. In window mount, framed.

The chase and the sinking of the German pocket battleship Bismarck was an important action in the naval engagements of the war. Despite being chased and harried from Norway up to Greenland and out into the Atlantic, the combined British Navy forces were only able to disable the Bismarck by two torpedo hits on the 26th May 1940 out in the channel approaches. One hit her steering mechanism, allowing the British Navy to close in. Throughout the morning of 27th May barrages of shells rained in on the stricken vessel, some 2,800 shells were fired with more than 400 hits, but still she would not sink, and it was the German scuttling charges that finally sunk the vessel at 10.40am. Watercolor 10 x 14.5in (25 x 37cm); frame 18.5 x 23in (46 x 59cm) \$800 - 1,200

7TH ARMORED DIVISION "DESERT RATS": HELMET, DESERT SMOCK, MEDALS, DOGTAGS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS, 1940-1943

Comprising;

 A Mk. II Brodie steel helmet with exterior painted yellow for desert camouflage, with rubber internal webbing and tan rayon chinstrap.
 A white discolored light pink desert camouflage smock with brass buttons and tan rayon internal straps marked "1943" on internal neckline.

3. A pair of linked fiber dogtags with hand inscribed name, service number, religion.

4. Two felt Desert Rats patches; together with a steel ring hand inscribed "Anzio."

Two Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (KOYLI) brass pins and one collar badge in the shape of a horn with a silver painted Tudor rose, and two green felt KOYLI patches and one "K.O.Y.L.I." brass pin.
 Various British medals with bar, including the War Medal, the Defense Medal, the 1939-1945 Star, the Italy Star and the France and Germany Star.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

A fine "Desert Rats" ensemble, including the rare smock, from an anonymous soldier. The famous Desert Rats under noted tank theorist Major-General Sir Percy Hobart played a central role in the many battles with the German Afrika Korps in the North African theater of World War II. Following their victory at the Second Battle of El Alamein, the Desert Rats went on to fight in Italy (hence Anzio ring),then landing in the afternoon of D-Day in Normandy, and fighting through to Hamburg in Germany by 1945. They were a ferocious and acclaimed fighting force, equipped as armored units.

Helmet: 12 x 11.5 x 5.5in (30 x 29 x 14cm); smock: 48 x 20in (122 x 51cm) \$1,800 - 2,500

237

DEPUTY FUHRER RUDOLF WALTER RICHARD HESS: SECTIONS OF HIS CRASHED PLANE, RECOVERED FROM FLOORS FARM, EAGLESTON, SCOTLAND, 11 MAY 1941

Two sections of the Messerschmitt Bf 110 flown by Rudolf Hess to Scotland in 1941, comprising part of the rubber fuel tank and part of the framework strut, with the former displaying painted instructions in German. Mounted in a frame: together with an exhibition format press photograph of the fusilage on a truck on its way to London, titled, "the remains of the plane flown by Rudolf Hess ... on a giant lorry going through the streets of Oxford."

Provenance: Mrs. Edith Mackenzie, Glasgow; The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

In one of the more curious episodes of World War II, the 11 May 1941 saw the unsanctioned flight of Rudolf Hess from Germany to Britain, where he intended to open peace negotiations with the British government. As he passed over Scotland his plane began to run out of fuel, and parachuting from his plane landed at Floors Farm, Eaglesham, South of Glasgow. He was promptly arrested, take to London, and held in the Tower of London for the remainder of the war. An enraged Hitler publicly denounced Hess as a madman and stripped him of all party and state offices, ordering his summary execution should he ever return to Germany. For the crashed plane, the local farmers spirited away bits that had scattered around the fields and the main fusilage was trucked down to London and exhibited as a trophy in Trafalgar Square. Today the largest parts are in the Imperial War Museum, London, and other pieces are in the RAF Museum. These plane sections were obtained in the 1970s, from a Mrs. Edith Mackenzie, who lived near Glasgow, and who had acquired them from a farm hand from near Floors Farm where the Hess aircraft crashed. Frame: 20.5 x 20.5in (52 x 52 cm) \$3,000 - 5,000



236









238

RAF DEDBEN SQUADRON FLAG FROM THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN, 1940

A heavy cotton RAF base flag, with turquoise blue field, RAF roundel and Union Jack canton, white hoist and rope attachments. *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex (purchased from Watson's Auctions, Bishops Stortford, in the late 1950s).

A fine squadron flag, from the base used by the American Eagle squadrons, that joined the RAF and fought for Britain. A full-sized base flag to be flown from a flag pole, control tower or high building. Debden is near Saffron Waldon, Essex, north of London, constructed in 1937, with new hard runways laid in 1940 (probably using rubble from the Blitz of London). It was a sector station with an operation block for no 11 Group RAF, so various squadrons had temporary home from 1939 to 1942. From May to September 1942, Debden was used by the 71,121,and 133 American Eagle Squadrons. The airfield was turned over to the USAAF 8th Airforce in September 1942 for fighter and bomber use. Americans Eagles serving in the RAF in the above squadrons transferred over to the 4th fighter Group and continued to be stationed at Debden. 49×103 in ($124 \times 262cm$)

\$1,500 - 2,000

239

RAF DEBDEN ROLL OF HONOR: A SECTION OF A HAWKER HURRICANE PROPELLOR TIP SIGNED IN PAINT BY THE RAF PILOTS ON THE BASE. 1939-42.

The end tip section of a black painted wooden propeller from a hurricane fighter aircraft (presumably from an aircraft damaged on landing), signed on both sides in white paint by over forty pilots from RAF Debden. Paint chipped at edges.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex (acquired 1994).

A rare surviving piece of Officer's Mess "Art," taking the form of the signatures of pilots who had exceed a certain number of kills and joined the Roll of Honor for RAF Debden. This propeller was likely hung in the Officer's Mess at Debden airfield during the run up to and through the Battle of Britain and as late as September 1942 when the base was given over to the American 8th Air force. Debden in the months of August and September 1940, claimed 70 enemy planes destroyed, a further 30 probably destroyed and 41 damaged. $23 \times 12in (58 \times 30cm)$ **\$1,000 - 1,500**

\$1,000 - I

240

LUFTWAFFE ACE JULIUS NEUMANN'S MESSERCHMIDTT COCKPIT CLOCK AND PERSONAL ITEMS, 1940

Comprising:

 A Bf-109 Messerschmitt cockpit clock with black dial and rotating bezel with luminous markings and hands, from Neumann's plane.
 A later signed photograph of Neumann in his Bf-109 in 1940, verso with his hand-written timeline of his action during the Battle of Britain. together with a photograph of a drawing and a signed photostat of a German newspaper story detailing Neumann's meeting with RAF Tangmere ace Wing commander Jim Hallowes.

3. A TLS from Neumann, in English, signed and dated 18 March 1986, setting out the provenance for the enclosed photographs and newspaper.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

As a pilot in the Luftwaffe's Jagdgeschwader 27, Julius Neumann was awarded the Iron Cross 1st and 2nd class for his effectiveness in the air prior to his being shot down in a fierce dogfight over the Isle of Wight on the famous "Hardest Day" of the Battle of Britain. *Clock:* $3 \times 2 \times 2.5$ in $(8 \times 6 \times 6cm)$ **\$1,000 - 1,500**

GERMAN LUFTWAFFE BOMB FIN DROPPED ON LONDON, 1940

A section of a sheet steel stabilizer fin from a German bomb, hand painted "German bomb fin dropped on London 1940." *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

The German strategic bombing of Britain from late 1940 to mid 1941, known as Blitzkreig or the "Blitz," was an effort to destroy the British economy and break the will of its people to resist. As the nation's capital and closest city, London was especially targeted by mass air raids: this bomb was recovered from Silver Town in the Docklands district in 1940. It would have been the sort of thing that children would love to find and keep as they wandered around the broken houses and buildings. In London 20,000 tons of bombs were dropped in 71 major air raids, and around 20,000 civilians were killed. The British made use of the destruction, transporting the rubble by train out to construct runways for new airfields. The metal was mostly recycled and war production generally unaffected by the destruction.

26 x 11in (66 x 28cm) **\$800 - 1,200**

242

DIE SOLDATEN DES FUHRERS IM FELDE; DER KAMF IM WESTEN, MUNICH, 1940.

Volume 2 only, 8vo, with 99 (of 100) stereocards, recessed into the thick covers, together with a fold up metal reader, also recessed into the front cover, colored mounted illustrations of soldiers in the field. Original cloth; together with a French brass ashtray marked 'Reims 7.5 1945 CAPITULATION', showing Jodl signing the unconditional ceasefire at Reims; and a set of 15 French service medals, mounted in a case.

The stereocard series of "Hitlers Soldiers in the Field", appears to have been a 6 volume set with the first volume on the occupation of Poland issued in 1939. An interesting form of propaganda on the new model German Army. (3) **\$800 - 1,200**









244

243 CHARLES EDDOWES TURNER, BRITISH (1883-1965)

Oil painting on canvas of an RAF Vickers Wellington bomber taking off from an airfield, with tag on verso of canvas titled as "Marham sets out for Berlin" and an eraly ownership by "Group Captain C. H. Keith."

A fine painting of a Wellington bomber by the war artist, C. E. Turner. The picture is set at RAF Marham, Kings Lynn, where from the 30s, 3rd group bomber command had been located. The 38th squadron arrived in 1937 and were re-equipped with the new Wellington bombers in 1938. In 1941 the Wellingtons moved out and the Mosquitos took their place. Group Captain Claude Hilton Keith was Commander of RAF Marham from 1939, and some of the first RAF bombing raids in Europe took place under his aegis. Earlier in his career (he joined the RNAS in 1915) he was instrumental in getting the American browning gun adopted for the Spitfire and Hurricane. Turner was a prominent poster artist in the interwar years, and this picture was likely commissioned by Keith from Turner. $46 \times 30.5in (117 \times 77cm)$

\$1,000 - 1,500

244

BARRIE A.F. CLARK, BRITISH (BORN 1943) "SUPER MARINE SPITFIRE"

Oil painting of a Supermarine Spitfire in flight bearing the markings "SN-M" denoting No. 243 Squadron RAF. Artist's signature "Barrie A.F. Clark" in bottom left. Framed.

A fine oil painting from the brush of one of the best post-war painters of World War II aircraft, whose images adorn posters world wide. This particular image of the Spitfire in flight was one he revisited on several occasions, changing the form of the clouds and the intensity of the light. Reformed from a World War I squadron, No.243 Squadron was employed as a fighter squadron for the defense of Singapore and Malaya from March, 1941. The squadron's aging Brewster Buffalos were shot out of the sky by superior Japanese planes, forcing the unit's disbandment in January, 1942. Five months later, No. 243 was reactivated in England and upgraded to the Supermarine Spitfire, like the example depicted in this oil painting. $22.5 \times 43in (57 \times 109cm)$

\$3,000 - 5,000







245 RAF E

RAF EXPERIMENTAL FLAK GOGGLES, 1940-1941

Black painted plate steel goggles with central hinge and swivel-mounted eye covers with cross-shaped eye slits over eye holes with rubber face rest and elastic headband. *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

These goggles were intended to protect Royal Air Force bomber pilots' eyes from flak, and also saw use during the Blitz by Air Raid Precautions and Fire service crews facing bomb splinters.

3 x 9in (8 x 23cm) **\$1,000 - 1,500**

246

RAF MEMORABILIA: 85 SQUADRON, HANDWRITTEN ACCOUNT OF TOWNSEND'S SHOOTING DOWN OF A DORNIER, SIGNED POSTCARDS, SPITFIRE CLOCK, MODEL AND PISTON ASHTRAY, 1940-1941

A collection of RAF memorablia, comprising:

1. A handwritten account of ace Peter Townsend's shooting down a Dornier bomber on 25 February, 1941.

2. Two 1969 postcards signed by Peter Townsend depicting a Hurricane in flight and pilots scrambling respectively.

3. A Supermarine Spitfire clock converted into an Art Deco desktop clock in chrome and brass.

4. An aluminum model of a Spitfire with brass rotating propeller and molded RAF roundels on wings. 5. A steel ashtray made up from the piston of a Battle of Britain 1940 Spitfire Merlin engine,

with the RAF insignia and a quote from Churchill.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

Peter Townsend was the capable squadron leader of No. 85 Squadron RAF during the Battle of Britain, earning the Distinguished Flying Cross for his efforts to combat the German Luftwaffe. His wartime heroics were somewhat overshadowed, however, by his romance with Princess Margaret in his role as an equerry to her father, King George VI. *Various sizes*

\$1,500 - 1,800







248

247

USAAF GREAT DUNMOW BASE: 386TH BOMB GROUP FLAG, 1943-1944

A heavy cotton American flag with white hoist and hemp rope attachment, frayed at edges. *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

A fine national flag, probably flown as the Squadron Flag from the control tower of Great Dunmow airbase, in mid Essex. The USAAF's 386th Bomb Group was deployed to the Great Dunmow airbase in 1943. They flew Martin B-26B/C Marauders on attacks on Axis airfields, marshaling yards and gun positions all over Europe. American USAAF flags are rare on the market, many now in the aviation museums of America. $33 \times 60in (83 \times 152cm)$

\$3,000 - 5,000

248

USAAF: FLYING JACKET BELONGING TO COLONEL B.V. HALBERT, B-17 "I'LL GET BY," 305TH BOMB GROUP, 422 BOMB SQUADRON, 1942-1945

An A-2 brown leather flying jacket with two front pockets and lapels with internal brass snap buttons, frontal zipper with a metal clasp and the neckline and brown cotton lining, knit waist and cuffs. With squadron patch over right breast and group patch with motto "*Can Do*" over left breast with replacement name label above. Back of jacket with hand-painted bomber plane dropping bombs on a swastika with "I'll Get By" painted across top. Size 36, manufactured by Aero Leather Clothing Co., Beacon N.Y., label present, stamped "*Burt V. Halbert, II / 15364048*" and "*H 4048*" on lining.

Provenance: Acquired by the current owner directly from the pilot.

B-17 pilot Colonel B.V. Halbert flew with the 305th Bomb Group, 422nd Bomb Squadron. He was a career officer in the USAF. The 305th Bomb Group flew out of Chelveston, England and was one of the most decorated groups of the war. Under the command of Colonel Curtis LeMay, the 305th pioneered many bomber flying formations and bombing procedures that became the standard operating procedures in the Eighth Air Force. The group participated in the first bomber raid on Germany, celebrated on the back of this jacket with a flurry of bombs dropping on a swastika. The plane was named "I'll Get By" after a song made famous both by Billie Holiday on records and Irene Dunne in the movie "A Guy Named Joe." The front of the jacket features the group patch, a mailed fist grasping a bomb with the All-American "CAN DO" motto and a crumbling swastika below. The comical squadron patch on the right breast features a drunken fox riding an aerial bomb. $25 \times 15 in (63 \times 41 cm)$, Size 36

\$4,000 - 6,000



USAAF: FLYING JACKET, B-17 "IDALIZA," 303RD BOMBARDMENT GROUP, US 8TH AIR FORCE, 1942-1945

A Type A-2 brown goatskin-leather flying jacket with two front pockets and lapels with internal brass snap buttons, frontal zipper with a metal clasp at the neckline and brown cotton lining, knit waist and cuffs. With senior crewman's wing insignia on left breast above a Distinguished Flying Cross ribbon with hand-painted "35" beneath. Back with hand-painted *"Hells Angels."* above a hand-painted B-17 bomber with the name *"Idalisa"* [sic] on the nose, with hand-painted list of mostly German cities in three columns on lower half. Size 38, manufactured by Rough Wear Clothing Co., Middletown, PA, label present.

Provenance: Acquired by the present owner directly from the family of the airman.

Based out of Molesworth, England, the 303rd Bomb Group of the 8th Air Force was nicknamed "Hell's Angels." They were the first B-17 group to fly 25 missions and at 300 missions for the wars total, flew more than any other Group. As can be seen in the painting on the reverse of this jacket, the 303rd group bombed Berlin regularly. The front of the jacket sports the number 35 for the mission count, a Distinguished Flying Cross ribbon, and a senior crewman's wing insignia. The B-17 on the reverse is named IDALISA (a misspelling by the artist of "Idoliza"), a pun on the words "Idolize Her."

Most Type A-2 jackets were of horsehide but this is a rare and particularly desirable goatskin example; goatskin leather is thinner but more durable than horsehide and its lighter weight and supple leather makes it far more comfortable to wear. An example in excellent condition. 24×17 in (59 1/2 x 43cm), size 38



Courtesy of www.303rdBG.com

\$4,000 - 6,000



USAAF: A "THE NEW 'OLD' MEN" LEATHER TYPE A-2 FLYING JACKET, WITH NAMED AIR MEDAL AND PERSONAL EFFECTS OF HAL SCHERER, ITALY, 1943-1945

A fine collection comprising:

1. A brown leather type A-2 Flying Jacket with brown silk lining and partially legible internal black cotton tag reading "Type A-2," the jacket sleeve ends and bottom in brown cloth. The jacket front is decorated with silver painted crewman's wings and a leather patch reading "Hal Scherer," the left shoulder decorated with a painted USAAF insignia, while the rear is displays a faded square painting of a B-24 Liberator on a blue background with the title reading "New 'Old' Men," the name of the aircraft also painted on the B-24 on the back of the jacket, nine large images of golden bombs and 25 smaller, silver bombs representing missions flown.

2. An Air Medal with four bronze and one silver oak leaf clusters and lapel pin in its original leather box, the medal's rear inscribed "T/Sgt Harold Scherer A.C.," with "U.S." lapel pin and silver Pilot's Wings pin.

3. A file containing Hal Scherer's Army Qualification papers, flight school graduation papers, a Last Will and Testament dated November, 1942, and photostats of Scherer's honorable discharge for 8 September 1945, and 36 photographs including shots of Scherer on base with squadron mates, B-24s in flight, and various Army documentation relating to Scherer's service.

This flying jacket was owned by a serviceman of the 747th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy) of the 15th Air Force, operating out of Stornara Airfield in Southern Italy. The artwork on the back of this jacket was the professional work of a local Italian artist living near the airbase. *Jacket: 29 x 19in (74 x 48cm)* **\$3,000 - 5,000**



USAAF FLAK HELMET, USED BY PILOT XXX AD IN SUE ON D-DAY MISSIONS, JUNE 6, 1944.

Steel M5 Helmet with hinged, pointed earcups with integrated chinstrap links (chinstrap missing) with leather and olive green internal webbing attached directly to the shell:together with a letter dated April 1988 from Boyle enclosing modern photographs of his flight crew and himself during the war years. Provenance: The Mountfichet Castle Museum. Essex.

The heavy anti-aircraft gun coverage of the airspace over Nazi-occupied Europe and Northern France in particular necessitated the wearing of protective helmets such as this example by American bomber crews. Note the moveable earcups, which allowed space for headphones and equipment leads.

ADD LETTERS AND PHOTOS AND NAME Diameter: 11in (28cm); height: 10in (25cm). \$1,200 - 1,800

252

A USAAF FLAK VEST BELONGING TO CAPTAIN ENOCH E. BROYLES, SECOND BOMB GROUP, 15TH AIR FORCE, 1944

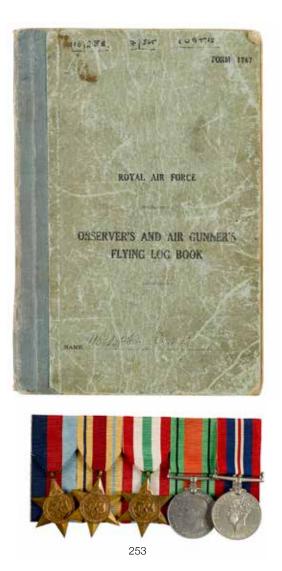
A battle-torn green USAAF flak vest back-piece, with off-white lining, manufactured by Breslee Mfg. Co., label on lining present, date stamped "Sep 1943."

Together with: A contemporary photograph of Broyles and navigator Lt. Baker holding the flak vest, with Broyles' account of the bombing raid in blue ink on verso; a photograph of Broyles receiving the Distinguish Flying Cross; a bomb strike photo of the mission; and a group of paperwork related to Brolyes' Air Force career.

An extraordinary battle artifact: this shrapnel-torn flak vest saved the life of then-Lt. Enoch E. Broyles, lead bombardier for a B-17 Flying Fortress group during a bombing mission against oil refineries in Ploiesti, Romania in July, 1944. The group came under heavy anti-aircraft fire, damaging Broyles' plane and resulting in a piece of flak wounding Broyles in the chest. Broyles recounts the story on the back of the photograph included in the lot of him and navigator Lt. Baker holding the vest: "This is the flack suit that saved my life ... I was on the bomb sight lining up my target. It felt like a mule kicking me, as it knocked me off the bomb sight, I managed to get back on ... and finish my bomb run. I did hit the target and started a fire from one of the oil tanks. The target was Poleski [sic] Oil tanks, great producers of the Nazi aircraft, tanks and etc. This was a high priority target, well defended. There were seven oil refinerys [sic] located around Polesti [sic], Romania. This was mission #242, July 28, 1944." According to a contemporary newspaper account of the event included in the lot (which cites the mission date as July 15, 1944), after completing his bomb run Broyles administered first aid to his wounded navigator, then helped navigate the group on its return to the base. For his actions, Broyles was promoted to Captain and awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

The Second Bomb Group played a crucial role in the fortunes of the 15th Air Force after joining it in Foggia, Italy, in December 1943, having already served in North Africa. 24 x 20.5in (61 x 52cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000







RAF 178TH SQUADRON: LIBERATOR GUNNER MEDALS AND LOG BOOK, 1944-1945

A Group of five British medals including the 1939-1945 Star, the Africa Star, the Italy Star, the Defence medal and the War Medal 1939-1945, all with ribbons and mounted on board hand labeled on verso, "Flt. Sgt. B. Curtis. R.A.F. 178 SQDN"; together with a "Form 1767" Royal Air Force Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book double signed "1167238 F/Sgt Curtis" on the cover, 8vo, original boards. *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

Flight Sergeant Curtis was a gunner with the 178 Squadron RAF, based variously in Egypt, Libya and Italy during World War II. They were involved in supporting partisans in Poland and Yugoslavia through air drops from their Consolidated B-24 Liberator aircraft. The log covers missions from April 1944 to May 1945, including details of the drops over Poland and Yugoslavia, as well as targets in mainland Italy. *Various sizes*

\$1,200 - 1,800

254

RAF AIRCREW MEDALS AND MOSQUITO AIRCRAFT OBSERVER AND AIR GUNNER'S LOG BOOK, 1944-1945 Comprising:

1. A brass RAF cap badge mounted on bar with with four medals including the 1939-1945 Star, the Air Crew Europe Star, the Italy Star, and the Defence Medal 1939-1945, all with ribbons.

2. A D.D. 461 A Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book for RAF Navigator C. L. Jones, 1607569, detailing training at 44 Air School in the Mosquito Mk. 16, 8vo, original boards; together with three period photos of Jones in dress and flight uniform.

Provenance: The Estate of C.L. Jones; The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

The versatile de Havilland DH.98 Mosquito, which was constructed mainly from wood, was used for a multitude of combat roles during World War II. Navigator Jones, the owner of these medals and log book flew the solely bomb-equipped Mosquito Mark 16, used for special raids and precision attacks. *Various sizes* (5) **\$1,000 - 1,500**



255

RAF BENEVOLENT FUND BELL: DOUGLAS BADER BELL CAST FROM SHOT DOWN GERMAN AIRCRAFT, CAST LATE 1945

Cast metal bell with "V" shaped handle, the sides displaying profiles of Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt with two interspersed stenciled text blocs reading, "This bell was cast by Battle of Britain fighter pilot Group Captain D.R.S Bader. D.S.O. D.F.C. 1945" and thanking the pupils of the Manor Road School, Droylsden for their contribution to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund. The rim of the bell displays text reading, "Cast in metal from German aircraft shot down over Britain 1939-45" and "RAF Benevolent Fund."

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

The famous wartime ace and prisoner of Colditz, Douglas Bader cast this bell shortly after the end of World War II, but the RAF had not undated their design with Roosevelt still prominent despite his death in April 1945. Bader was an ideal person to represent the Benevolent fund in their fund-raising efforts, because of his own disabilities. *Diameter: 6in (15cm); height: 8in (20cm)* **\$1,200 - 1,800**

256 **"KEEP CALM AND CARR**

"KEEP CALM AND CARRY ON" LONDON: 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 designs were widely distributed and put to use 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 a book shop 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 9.75in (38 x 25.5cm)





BRITISH PROPAGANDA POSTERS: "CARELESS TALK COSTS LIVES"; "CARELESS TALK MAY END IN THIS" LONDON: MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, 1943

A collection of 28 British Progaganda Posters comprising: 1. 8 color lithographed posters, "The Careless Talk series" by Cyril Kenneth Bird alias Fougasse (1887-1965), window-paned size, 4 on thicker paper. In fine unused condition.

2. 6 posters from the "Careless talk causing death" series including two designs by Norman Wilkinson. Unused condition.

3. 14 other British home front posters exorting the population to save everything, and invest in war bonds. Unused condition. *Careless Talk series:* $12 \times 8in (31 \times 20cm)$ (28)

\$1,800 - 2,500

258

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 39.5in (142 x 101cm) (2) **\$1,000 - 1,500**

259

COLLECTION OF 48 AMERICAN PROPAGANDA, ENLISTMENT AND WAR BOND POSTERS: US HOME FRONT, WORLD WAR II, 1941-1945

A collection of 48 posters, all mid-size, including 11 War Bonds posters from the Autocar Company portraying the various company trucks and half tracks used by the US military; 8 posters printed in England and distributed in the US showing the various Allied powers and their connection to Britain; and various US posters encouraging the purchase of War Bonds, enlistment and time and resource saving measures, including one poster entitled "The more women at work the sooner we win!" showing a female aircraft production worker making a glass cockpit wearing a prominent yellow temporary worker's badge, Office of War Information No. 52, US Government. A few with small tears to margins.

An attractive collection of Home Front posters, generally in fine condition. Despite the enormous resources America could call upon in her war with the Axis powers, it was still necessary to encourage the purchase of War Bonds, the frugal prevention of time and resource waste by private citizens and the movement of women into the factory and workplace positions left vacant by the newly-enlisted men. *Mid-size format: largest 17 x 23in (43 x 58cm)* **\$2,000 - 3,000**







259A

7TH WAR LOAN POSTER "NOW ALL TOGETHER": OFFICIAL US TREASURY POSTER, MAY 1945

A color lithographic poster of US Marines raising the flag on Iwo Jima, US Government Printing Office: 1945-0-637980, WFD 11A, based on a painting by C.C. Beall, taken from the Associated Press photo by Joe Rosenthal. Two small nicks at right margins, one into image area, small clean tear at centerfold at lower margin.

C.C. Beall was commissoned by Roosevelt himself to draw up, in pictorial form, a version of Rosenthal's famous photograph. It had already been decided that the flag raising event would become the center-piece of the 7th War Loan Drive, the US government quickly leveraging its popular appeal to the public, to get them to purchase war bonds. With Roosevelt's untimely death in April 1945, it was left to Truman to move the war loan drive onwards. So with the three surviving flag-raisers (brought out of the Pacific), a very large plaster model of the flagraising and as much hoopla as only America can provide, on May 8, 1945 the loan drive began in New York City, just days after VE day. It traveled to 12 cities and finished on June 30, 1945, with a record total of 26 billion dollars raised, nearly half the full war debt of 56 billion. The 7th war loan became the most successful war loan drive of the War. This is one of the posters that created that success. 18 x 26in (46 x 86cm)

260

COLLECTION OF 42 AMERICAN SAFETY PROPAGANDA AND WAR BOND POSTERS: US HOME FRONT, WORLD WAR II. 1941-1945

A fine Collection of 42 small format posters and bills, including 9 posters calling for the prevention of the "7th Column" of carelessness by Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, 7 distinct "Buy War Bonds" posters of Abbott Laboratories' Contribution to the Treasury's Schools at War Program, 5 posters advocating discretion when discussing military matters, various War Bond and payroll savings posters, including a small "7th War Loan, Now ... All Together" poster, and a November 1943 "The 'Jinx' Ship that wouldn't be licked" poster by Hudson Car Company depicting famed Boeing Marauder "Coughin' Coffin."

As the US war production effort accelerated upon its entry into World War II, many American companies took it upon themselves, with government persuasion, to demonstrate their patriotism by paying for the advertising for the various War Loan Drives, worker safety and the like, also adding to their own brand. The small and very small format sizes in this lot, were for putting up in small-paned windows and in public buildings and notice boards at places of work. *Various sizes*

\$1,200 - 1,800

\$800 - 1,200

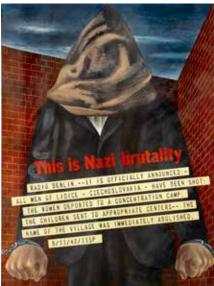
261

"UNITED WE ARE STRONG": PROPAGANDA POSTER, US HOME FRONT, WORLD WAR II, OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, 1943

The propaganda poster depicting many guns firing skywards, each gun bearing a flag of an Allied nation including the US, Great Britain, the Republic of China and the Soviet Union, with text reading "United we are strong" and "United we will win." Artist's signature "Koerner" is found on the gun bearing the Danish flag. Office of War Information Poster No. 64, US Government Printing Office, 1943-O-527286.

This poster by Henry Koerner depicts the many Allied powers committed to the fight during World War II and alludes to the Declaration of the United Nations of the previous year by including the flags of the more obscure members such as Mexico, Brazil and Czechoslovakia (then under German occupation). 28.5 x 40in (72 x 101cm) \$1,000 - 1,500









262

ANTI-NAZI US PROPAGANDA POSTERS BY BEN SHAHN AND OTHERS: OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, 1942-1943

Pair of posters, the first depicting a man with a bag over his head and chains on his wrists awaiting execution against a brick wall and a clouded sky with text reading "This is Nazi brutality" and an extract from a Radio Berlin broadcast announcing the destruction of Lidice, Czechoslovakia on 6/11/42, artist's signature ("Ben Shahn") visible in lower right, poster No. 11, issued by the United States Office of War Information, US Government Printing Office, 1942-O-491104: the second depicting a bayonet held by an arm bearing a swastika on the sleeve stabbing a Holy Bible with page marker leading the viewer's eve to the text band at the bottom reading "This is the Enemy," Office of War Information Poster No.76. US Government Printing Office, 1943-O-533688.

With an American population that was highly religious, this striking, if crude imagery depicted here was designed to inflame popular hatred for the Nazi German enemy and galvanize the war effort. Lidice was a Czech village that was destroyed by the Nazis in retaliation for the 1942 assassination of Nazi official Reynard Heydrich by Czech commandos. All men of the village were shot and the women and children sent to concentration camps. The incident quickly became a major propaganda point for both sides, with the Allies condemning Nazi brutality as the Nazis trumpeted the action as righteous revenge. Ben Shahn (1898-1969) was a famous Lithuanian-born Jewish American artist who worked at the Office of War Information, 1942-43, well known for his left wing leanings and his work of Social realism. "Nazi Brutality" poster: 28 x 38.5in (71 x 98cm); "This is the Enemy" poster: 20 x 28in (51 x 71cm) \$2,000 - 3,000

263

GERMAN POW-MADE WOODEN TANK, 1944-1945

A wooden and steel model of a Panzer I tank, in field grey with white Swastika and Balkan Crosses, green cord camouflage netting bundle and rotating turret (missing machine guns). Bottom hand labeled "Pz.1." *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

This model was constructed by one or several German or Italian prisoners in POW Camp 116, near Hatfield Heath, Essex, UK. The piece was made as a gift to the local population to trade for cigarettes or food. The Panzer I was the principal tank of the German armed forces throughout the early stages of World War II, when other better models came into production, such as the Tiger from 1942. $14 \times 6.5 \times 7.5 in (35 \times 16 \times 19 cm)$ **\$1,000 - 1,500**

GERMAN ARTILLERY SPOTTER RECOGNITION MODEL OF A SOVIET TANK, C.1944

Highly detailed wood and metal model of a Soviet IS-2 heavy tank, painted green with length of barbed wire attached to the front armor. *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

A very rare German spotter-model of a tank, used in training German tank and artillery crews in the identification of enemy vehicles. It would typically have been viewed at a distance, with binoculars, and then marked as friend or foe. The Soviet IS-2 (Josef Stalin) heavy tank was produced from 1943, and became a much feared weapon, capable of taking on the best that Germany could offer. Following the 1943 systematic withdrawal of German forces from Russia, they were used with great effect in smashing through German lines. $32 \times 13 \times 11.5$ in ($81 \times 33 \times 29$ cm)

\$1,500 - 2,500

265

D-DAY: A SIGNED EXAMPLE OF EISENHOWER'S "ORDER OF THE DAY". HIS MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS AT THE EVE OF THE INVASION, JUNE 6, 1944, [BUT 1948]

A printed copy on fine paper, (with deckle edges) of the "Order of the Day", Dwight D. Eisenhower's special message to the waiting troops in England on the eve of the Invasion of Europe June 6 1944. This a special facsimile printing of the text with his signature in ink, done for the 1,426 copies of his work "Crusade in Europe", 1948. Framed with his portrait photograph and name plaque.

One of the most famous messages by any commander to his gathered troops before battle, a message that he had planned from the beginning of the year working carefully on the text, to exhort his forces that they were in the right and that they would win. To the gathered 2.7million men who received the original printed message, maybe it helped calm their fears. When Eisenhower wandered around his forces, camped in Engalnd waiting for the invasion, he found only positive and upbeat troops, a force up for the task. These signed copies, from his work on Europe, are rarely found outside the book. In this case it is attractively framed and presented. *Frame: 23 x 27.5in (58 x 70cm)*

\$1,500 - 2,500

266

GERMAN HELMET FOUND NEAR PEGASUS BRIDGE, IN BATTLE 5 JUNE 1944, RECOVERED MAY 1971

Molybdenum steel M1935 German helmet with five ventilator holes, heavily corroded and with large crack and holes at rear top, due to wear and shrapnel. Rear of helmet hand painted in white, "Pegasus Bridge, Found by the River Orne May 1971."

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex (purchased from a street market at St. Lo, in the late 1970s).

The night before D-Day saw one of the largest airborne operations of World War II, during which glider-borne troops of the British 2nd Battalion, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry and Royal Engineers seized Pegasus Bridge, over the Caen Canal near the River Orne, in order to facilitate the movement of British troops off the beaches and further inland into Normandy.

9 x 11 6in (23 x 28 x 15cm) **\$1,200 - 1,800**

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force!

You are about to embark upon the Great Crusside, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of libertyloving people everywhere march with you. In company with our brave Allies and brothers in-arms on other Fronts, you will bring about the destructions of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

Your task will not be an easy one. Your energy is well trained, well equipped and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely.

But this is the year 1944 1 Much has happened since the Nasi triumphs of 1940-41. The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats, in open battle, man-to-mas. Our air offensive has teriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground. Our Home Fronts have given us an overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and placed at our disposal great everywes of trained tighting me. The tide has surged The free men of the world are marching together to Victory 1

I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in hattle. We will accept nothing less than full Victory 1

Good Luck 1 And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.

Denig ht & beau house

265



266



267

D-DAY: A 45 COMMANDO ROYAL MARINES UNION JACK BROUGHT ASHORE BY SERGEANT GRAY, ON RED SECTOR SWORD BEACH, WITH HIS BERET AND MEDALS, 6 JUNE 1944

A fine collection comprising:

1. A cotton Union Jack battle flag, slightly frayed at edges.

2. An olive green woolen beret with adjustable leather headband, two bakelite ventilation holes and black cloth interior with front mounted, brass Lion, Crown, Globe and Wreath insignia pin of the British Royal Marines.

3. A medal bar with five wartime service medals including a Long Service medal engraved with name "Clr.Sgt C.R. Gray" and serial number "ch24437" and one Royal Marines Gun Battery Inter Departmental .22 League Competition 1945 Runner Up shooting medal. *Provenance*: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex (acquired from the family of Sergeant Gray, at the 50th D-Day anniversary celebrations in Southampton 1994).

This Union Jack served as a Battle Flag on the D-day beaches and was flown by Color Sergeant Gray of 45 Commando, Royal Marines, at Queen Red sector of Sword Beach. Casualties were light, and the Commandos successfully took their objective of the town of Merville and subsequently attacked and captured the town of Franceville Plage on D-Day plus 1. The overall British advance stalled, however, in the face of fierce counterattacks by 21st Panzer Division and the debacle the following week at the village of Villers-Bocage. The Battle of Normandy would continue into mid-July, with heavy casualties on both sides. *Flag: 36 x 60in (91 x 152cm)*

\$8,000 - 12,000



A 48-STAR ENSIGN FLOWN BOTH ON THE SALERNO INVASION OF SICILY, AND ON D-DAY ON THE NORMANDY BEACHES 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 LSTs, 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 late 1942 onwards. Hundreds were damaged or did not survive the landings, but LST-2 obviously saw some fierce action both in Salerno and D-Day. LST-2 was built in Pittsburgh, launched in September 1942, saw action in Europe, February 1943 to November 1944, passed to the British Eastern Mediterranean Fleet and finally returned to the States in April 1946. Boatswain Casanueva, was rightly proud of his service in the war, and prized this flag all his life.

Flag: 61 x 39in (155 x 99cm); photos: 8 x 10in (20 x 25cm) \$15,000 - 20,000



269 OPERATION OVERLORD: AMERICAN FLAG FLOWN BY BRITISH LCT 7074, NORMANDY, JUNE TO JULY 1944

A heavy cotton US flag, made in New York, with white hoist and brass ringlets, severe fraying from wind damage on right side.

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

An American flag flown in action on the Normandy beaches by the last surviving British LCT in the world. The LCT was developed by the British Navy in 1940 under the insistence of Churchill. It went through various phases marks 1-4 in 1940-1942, when the Americans adopted the craft and worked on marks 5-9, in cooperation with the British. 7407 is a mark 3. This flag was flown aboard the British Navy's Landing Craft Tank vessel(LCT) 7074, which carried 10 Sherman tanks into British sector Gold Beach on D-Day. It was part of the 17th LCT Flotilla (Assault Group L2), LCT Squadron H of the Eastern task Force. LCT 7074, commanded by Sub Lt John Baggot RNVR, successfully disembarked nine of her ten tanks onto Gold that day, and continued to shuttle men and tanks to Normandy over the next few months, making 32 landings in all. Despite being a British craft the mixing up of the landing craft groups with both American and British crews presumably created both a frisson and a camaraderie, resulting in the swapping of flags and suchlike. Although the British crew would have flown a Union Jack on D-Day, on later trips to Normandy beaches Utah and Omaha, the American flag would have been flown out of respect. The flag was obviously up flying for a while as the wind managed to create the fraying.

LCT 7074 was decommissioned in 1948, renamed Landfall and became the clubhouse for the Master Mariners Club of Liverpool, and later in the 1990s she became a nightclub, but that failed eventually and she was found half submerged in Birkenhead in 2014 after an earlier attempt to restore her failed. A grant of a million pounds from the National Memorial Trust enabled the vessel to be raised and moved to her new home at the National Museum of the Navy at Portsmouth, England. There she is undergoing a full restoration, as she is the only surviving British Royal Navy LCT in existence. $30 \times 53 in (76 \times 135 cm)$ **\$6,000 - 8,000**

142 | BONHAMS



271

270

D-DAY, JUNE 6 1945: A "UNION JACK" LIBERATION FLAG, FLOWN FROM A WINDOW OF A HOUSE IN ST AUBIN-SUR-MER, NORMANDY

A hastily homemade "Union Jack" flag of blue cotton with red crosses stitched over, probably made rapidly on the morning of June 6th 1944, and apparently flown out of a window in the seaside resort of St Aubin-sur-Mer, as the Allied Forces 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, creased.

A fascinating relic with a written affidavit from the present owner stating 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 Allies would not shoot at his house. This seaside town is at the eastern edge of Juno beach, where it wasn't the British who came ashore, but the Canadians, and Quebecois French Canadians amongst them. The fighting in St. Aubin was fierce, as the preliminary bombardment failed to hit most of its targets and the 100 strong German defense unit held off a large Canadian force for many hours.

23 x 35in (59 x 89cm) **\$1,500 - 2,500**

271

D-DAY: US ARMY RANGERS MEDIC HELMET, IN ACTION 6 JUNE 1944

Steel M1 Helmet with outer shell painted white with Red Cross on front, back and sides with plastic liner made by Firestone Tire and Rubber Company with leather liner chinstrap and olive green rayon webbing. Helmet interior chalked with name "Arnold" and serial number. Front seam, liner and fixed bale indicate 1942-1943 manufacture.

Provenance: Purchased in the mid 1970s from a French family who recovered the helmet from near St Lo, Normandy, shortly after D-Day; The Mountfichet Castle Museum, Essex.

This rare helmet was owned by a US Army medic "Arnold," who served with the US Army Rangers in Normandy. The Rangers were charged with breaking through German defenses and eliminating artillery positions covering the beaches on D-Day. The discovery of this helmet near St. Lo suggests it belonged to the 2nd Ranger Battalion who scaled the cliffs while under fire at Point du Hoc, 20 miles away. The bright coloration was intended to signal enemy troops not to shoot the unarmed medics, as per the Geneva Convention. $11 \times 9 \times 7in (28 \times 23 \times 18cm)$ **\$2,000 - 3,000**



D-DAY 101ST AIRBORNE: US ARMY PARATROOPER JUMP KNIFE AND SCABBARDS, JUNE 1944

A carbon steel M3 fighting knife with grooved leather handle and angular cross guard with M8 OD fiber-type scabbard with olive green rayon strap with brass buttoned fastener and steel throat marked "USM8 BMCO," scabbard body hand inscribed "Norm Capels G 506th PIR"; together with a leather M6 scabbard with metal wire belt hooks and brass button fastener.

Provenance: Norman Capels; the knife lost in combat June 1945, recovered by the French civilian population and sold in 1998 at a market in Balleroy, N.E. of St. Lo; The Mountfichet Castle Museum, Essex.

This jump knife was used on D-Day by Norman Capels of G Company, 506th PIR, 101st Airborne Division. The M6 scabbard was likewise found in Normandy following D-Day. Knives such as this were issued as a close-combat weapon to paratroopers. *M3 knife and scabbard: 12 x 2.5in (30 x 6cm)* **\$1,200 - 1,800**

273

D-DAY COLLECTION OF SEAMAN JOHN BENTON FRANKEMOLLE, US COAST GUARD, 6 JUNE 1944

Collection comprising: a Coast Guard Dress Blues uniform made up of a black woolen tunic with bakelite buttons, white piping and displaying the shoulder patch of a Petty Officer 3rd Class, black cotton trousers with bakelite buttons and cord drawstrings with interior tag from the Naval Clothing Factory inscribed "Frankemolle Mo. MM. 3/C" and a black felt seaman's cap with silk headband reading "U.S. Navy" and balck silk interior with leather patch; a US Navy photo log for 1943-1956 with American Campaign Medal and European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal bars pasted to front containing 59 period photos including a group shot of Frankemolle's class at the Naval Training Station in Sampson, NY in 1943 signed overleaf, several photos from the Normandy aftermath involving the crew of a Liberty Ship and shots of Le Havre and on station in the Pacific in Guam, a pasted shirt patch for an athletic shirt bearing a Nazi Eagle and swastika inscribed "Normandy, 1944", a pasted uniform patch of a Nazi Eagle with swastika, Construction Battalion patch, various period newspaper extracts, Chinese and French banknotes and postwar photos; a diary extract for 8 June 1944 detailing Frankemolle's exploration of Omaha Beach after the battle with vivid descriptions of the dead bodies and destroyed equipment covering the beaches; a set of medals comprising the American Campaign Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal and the World War II Medal; sixteen good luck charms, captured Nazi and Japanese patches and Coast Guard pins including a set of dog tags for a John Benton Frankemolle chained to an expended bullet inscribed "June 1944 Normandy Beach"; a glazed wood framed photo of a Liberty ship inscribed "Hubert Howe Bancroft - AM. 5-22-43 U.S. Coast Guard" with photos of crewmen posing with an artillery shell on deck and a crewman manning an anti-aircraft gun; a glass cased plastic model of the USCG Hubert Howe Bancroft on a wooden base.

John Frankemolle served as a gunner on the Coast Guard ship USCG Hubert Howe Bancroft off the Normandy beaches on D-Day, during which the ship was tasked with ferrying ammunition to the troops on the beaches. This collection's diary extract made by Bancroft a few days after the landings serves as a poignant reminder of the heavy losses incurred by the Americans at Omaha beach. Dress cap: $9.5 \times 3 \times 9.5$ in (24 x 8 x 24cm); dress tunic: 18×23 in (46 x 58cm); dress trousers: 44×24 in (112 x 61cm) **\$2.000 - 3.000**

SIX ALLIED BANNERS MADE IN LIBERATED FRANCE, 1944-1945

The six flags all mounted on wooden poles, comprising a cotton British Red Ensign flag; a cotton American national flag; two cotton French Tricolor flags; A cotton Union Jack; a cotton flag of the USSR of French production marked "U.R.S.S" with Star, heavily worn.

These flags were most probably handmade for the occasion of the liberation of French town or village, made by a local seamstress, and to be arranged in a V formation.

Various sizes \$1,000 - 1,500

275

A 407TH INFANTRY REGIMENT PRESENTATION PLATTER FROM THE USN, SEPTEMBER 1944

A silver platter stenciled "USN" with US Navy anchor logo at top rim, inscribed on the rim, "COL. PHILIP R. DWYER U.S.A.T. MARINE WOLF SEPT. 12. 1944 407TH INF. REGT. CHERBOURG FRANCE"; together a 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 through Europe.

This platter is a gift from the US Navy to Colonel Dwyer, commander of the 407th Infantry regiment, to commemorate the transport into Cherbourg, Normandy in September 1944. The 407th as part of the 102nd infantry Division (The Ozark Division) took part in the Allied drive into the heart of Germany in 1945. Platter: 18 x 14in (46 x 35cm) (2)

\$800 - 1,200

276

US "GHOST ARMY": HELMET AND GOGGLES. 1944 A fine group comprising:

1 A steel M1 helmet painted in olive green with plastic liner made by Westinghouse with green rayon chinstrap and olive green rayon and

leather headband and internal webbing. 2. A pair of M-1944 goggles with clear plastic lens in brown rubber frame hand inscribed "V.D Veldt," with olive green elastic strap. Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex (purchased in Ghent, Belgium, in the 1970s).

The "Ghost Army" was a United States Army tactical deception unit officially known as 23rd Headquarters Special Troops, whose chief task was to impersonate other US Army units to fool the enemy rather than engage in direct combat. They landed in Normandy, a 1100 strong unit. The US Unit had its origins in Fort Drum New York, sent overseas 2 weeks after D-day. They moved east behind the regular army, finding themselves in Luxembourg where they did fake crossings of the Ruhr and Rhine to deceive the enemy. The force was almost caught up in the Battle of Bulge at Bastogne. The unit was broken up into smaller sections of 100 men sent off on deception projects. They used many ways to fool the enemy including inflatable tanks, sound trucks, fake radio transmissions among other pretenses. They staged over 40 battlefield deceptions, and details about the Ghost Army remain limited even to this day. A notable pair of items from an important period in the history of clandestine warfare. Various sizes

\$1,600 - 2,000



275 CHANNEL CHANNEL

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278



277

THE ROAD TO BERLIN: A COLLECTION OF 13 MILITARY MAPS, THE COLLECTION OF A CAPTAIN G.W. EDICK, ANNOTATING THE ROUTE OF HIS AMERICAN ARTILLERY UNIT FROM CHARTRES TO GERMANY, THE ROUTE CIRCA 1944-1945, THE MAPS 1941-1944.

A collection of 13 miscellaneous sheets of various scales (1:100,000 or 200,000), covering a series of missions around Rheims, and off to Strasbourg and finally up through France to Liege and across to Germany, just north of Duisburg.

A fine "used in the field" collection covering Western France, Central Belgium and Western Germany, most of military issue, but including two cut Michelin maps, all used to guide an Artillery unit across France, Belgium and into Germany, near Duisburg. The maps form into 3 groups; one of two maps unannotated of the coastal areas of Normandy, a second a maneuver from Valacienne south to Rheims over a 22 day period, and another longer track from Chartres north and west of Paris to Luneville then east to the German border North of Strasbourg, only to turn round and go back via Liege and Maastricht, and enter Germany north of Duisburg. The route marked in a red crayon line, winding around northern France and north through Belgium, and several sheets with various pencil notation on verso, and two sheets are signed by Edick. At the outbreak of World War II, artillery still needed to be moved around on road transports from position to position. *Various sizes* (13)

\$1,000 - 1,500

278

MAJOR GENERAL MAURICE ROSE, 3RD ARMOURED DIVISION, US ARMY: THE GENERALS GUIDON WITH GOLD THREAD EDGING, USED 1944-1945

A red silk flag with white silk star and gold thread edging, with a white cloth hoist. Significant tearing at the hoist.

A veteran of both World Wars, Major General Maurice Rose (1899-1945), commanded the 1st Armored Division in North Africa and later the 3rd Armored Division in Europe. The 3rd Armored Division was the first US division to penetrate the Siegfried Line along the German border, advancing over 100 miles a day under Rose's command. A hands on and aggressive General, Rose would often be leading from the front. This proved to be his undoing, when his column was ambushed by German tiger tanks in March 1945, near the city of Paderborn, Rose was killed in the turmoil. He was the highest ranking officer to be killed in the European Theater during World War II, and also the highest ranking Jewish-American in the US Army. This guidon was likely flown outside his tent or HQ, whenever they stopped long enough to establish one! $36 \times 47in (91 \times 119cm)$ **\$1,800 - 2,500**

279

GERMAN V-1 FLYING BOMB: ORIGINAL REAR TAIL RUDDER AND PERIOD MODEL, 1944-1945

A sheet steel riveted V-1 rudder, painted in field gray; together with a wooden model V-1 in the form of a pipe smokers ashtray, the model on a wooden base with pipe rest, stone ashtray and metallic plaque reading "Belgique 1945."

Provenance: The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

The new and terrifying V-1 flying bomb made an indelible impression on the Western Allies, as it was such an indiscriminate bomb falling wherever it stopped. This V-1 model was made in Belgium, site of many flying bomb targets from late 1944, as the Germans were pushed back out of the low countries. The V-1 rudder was recovered from a crash site near Canvey Island, Essex, East of London. The survival of a complete rudder intact is rare.

Rudder: 20 x 10 x 2in (51 x 25 x 5cm); model: 11 x 6 x 9in (28 x 15 x 23cm) \$1,200 - 1,500

GERMAN V2 ROCKET: A COLLECTION OF SHRAPNEL RELICS, RECOVERED 20 JANUARY 1945

A framed display case of over 48 mounted V2 Rocket Shrapnel fragments with a label identifying the pieces as mainly of the outer skin and fuel tank. An additional label displays a cutaway diagram of a V2 rocket and details the time and location where this particular example fell.

Provenance: Gathered for his shrapnel collection by Alan Goldsmith (aged 5); The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

The V2, the first intercontinental missile, was an ominous harbinger of the postwar standoff between world superpowers armed with nuclear missiles. Once launched, the V2 could not be stopped. It breached the boundary of space, landing indiscriminately six minutes later, hitting at around 200mph. Often the gyros were sabotaged, so rather than land in London they fell in countryside outside the city. The label with these pieces explains that it fell on Farnham Fields, Bishops Stortford, Essex on 20 January, 1945 at around 10.06am. It continues by identifying the rocket as originating from "Batterie 444" near the Hague in German occupied Netherlands. *Frame 21 x 21in (53 x 53cm)*

\$1,200 - 1,500

281

INTERCEPTED GERMAN SURRENDER ORDER FROM FIELD MARSHALL WILHELM KEITEL TO THE GERMAN FORCES OF WESTERN GERMANY, HOLLAND AND DENMARK ORDERING AN IMMMEDIATE CEASE FIRE AT 0800 MAY 5TH, 1945

A British W/T (wireless transmission) Red Form proforma on two sheets, off-white military paper, both numbered 27 and both dated 7 May 1945 0215 hours, written out in pencil, with the text of the German messasge and the English translation (written out for forward telexing) of an original intercepted German telex from Field Marshall Keitel to his Land, Sea, Air, and SS forces in Holland, Denmark, the Northern and Western sectors of Germany ordering an immediate "Cease Fire at 0800 5/5 German summertime." Some light cockling of the paper.

A historic surviving artifact of the German Surrender to the Allies in May 1945. A fair-hand transcription on a proforma copy, written out in pencil, presumably by an operative/translator in the UK, from an intercepted message picked up by a radio surveillance unit near the German Front. the dating of the copy is some 36 hours after the interception. This fascinating document records the radio interception of Keitel's order to all his forces in the North West facing Montgomery to cease fire on the morning of the 5th May, following the signing of the surrender terms at 1800 hours on the 4th May at Luneburg Heath, Montgomery's HQ. Doenitz had succeeded Hitler, after his suicide, as Head of State on 30th April 1945, and moved to the naval academy at Flensberg on the Baltic coast to form a provisional government. On 2 May Doenitz was joined by Wilhelm Keitel, Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, there as number 2 to Doenitz, and, in effect, assisted in arrangements for the ceasefires of the German forces fighting in the various sectors around Europe. Keitel was one of the signors at the Russian Surrender at Berlin on 8th May. Keitel served as head of the Wehrmacht for most of the War, a career soldier who was heavily influenced by Hitler but equally scorned by other officers as a yes man. He was tried at Nuremberg, convicted, and hung on 16th October 1946.

9.5 x 7in (24.5 x 18cm) **\$4,000 - 6,000**



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281

RED ARMY BATTLE FLAG FLOWN IN BERLIN BY RUSSIAN FORCES DURING THE BATTLE OF BERLIN, APRIL-MAY, 1945

An original Red Army Battle Flag, hand-made with stitched yellow cloth hammer, sickle and star, white hoist. Relatively undamaged. *Provenance*: R.C.L.Greenman; The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

This flag was part of a swap in Berlin in late 1945 by a Russian soldier of the 150th Rifle "Idritskaya" Division with a British soldier, R.C.L. Greenman. The flag was given over in exchange for rations. The 150th Rifle Division was formed 3 times from 1939 to 1946, on two occasions being completely wiped out. In early 1944 it was reformed for the last time, and was selected for the push into Berlin, and particularly for the final assault on the Reichstag building in the heart of the city. They were given special battle flags to fly over the building: the first flag went up late on the 29th April, but there were no press photographers present. so Kaldei was sent back on the 30th April to see a new Russian Battle Flag hoisted above the Reichstag ruins. Contemporary photographs show groups of Russian soldiers, led by an officer holding the flag up; others climb up on to stone monuments around Berlin and pose with the flag for photographers. It would be interesting to speculate if this might be the flag that they took down on the morning of the 30th. 33 x 49in (84 x 125cm)

\$1,500 - 2,000



282



283

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. A TLS from Captain Collins, Comdg "D" Coy, Sherborne, 16 June 1940, 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 1p and 2pp, 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 local affection for their presumed loss.

2. A 3pp telegram, in pencil, 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 Oflag 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, from 12 June 1940 to 25 April 1941. All mounted in an album, with some clippings and loose ephemera.

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, up until December 1944, mostly single sheets, close written; together with six other letters to and from Tannner, 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 the 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 POW 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 for France 1940. 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*

\$3,000 - 5,000



THE CAMERA OF JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP WITH ARRESTING OFFICERS' PHOTOGRAPHS AND EFFECTS, JUNE, 1945

An interesting collection comprising;

1. A c.1936 camera, a Contax Carl Zeiss Jena in Zeiss Ikon leather carrying case with strap, with attached leather tag labeled "R.C. Holloway" with a British address.

2. A steel armored fighting vehicle first aid kit case with felt lining used to keep extra camera pieces and housing three additional lenses and other accessories for the camera.

3. Three contemporary English newspaper clippings detailing Ribbentrop's capture; together with 140 photographs, mostly war damage and Victory parades, but including images of the 3 man team that found von Ribbentrop, including Sargeant Major Holloway, serving as part of the 26th F.S Section, Intelligence Corps, with 59th Infantry Division HQ.

4. Three period documents, including a 1944 army form from Holloway to his wife detailing his then-current assignment; together with other items of Holloway's personal effects, two Intelligence Corps green felt shoulder patches, a brass Intelligence Corps clip and four World War II medals with ribbons. *Provenance*: Estate of Major Holloway, Boreham Wood, Essex; The Mountfitchet Castle Museum, Essex.

As Foreign Minister in Hitler's Third Reich from 1938 until 1945, and as a friend of Hitler from 1933, SS-Obergruppenführer Joachim von Ribbentrop was one of the architects of Nazi Germany's rise to power and its subsequent aggression; he was close to Hitler for much of his career. Following the German defeat in May, 1945, the hunt for escaping Nazi war criminals by the Allied forces began in earnest. Ribbentrop was tracked to a Hamburg boarding house on 16 June 1945, where he was captured with a vial of poison strapped to his body and letters in his possession addressed to the Allied heads of state. This camera was also found with Ribbentrop and was claimed and taken home by Sergeant Major Holloway, one of the three British Intelligence Corps servicemen who made the arrest. Ribbentrop was subsequently convicted and hung at the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunals. *Camera:* $6 \times 4 \times 3in (16 \times 10 \times 8cm)$ **\$10,000 - 15,000**





285°

A GERMAN NAVAL 4-ROTOR ENIGMA ENCIPHERING MACHINE (M4), FOR U-BOAT USE, CIRCA 1942-44.

An operational M4 Enigma machine, for use exclusively on the U-Boat fleet, serial number No. M 17158, as stamped on the bed-plate, and aluminium rotors I, IV and VII, and a bakerlite Beta rotor and reflector, all with matching numbers M17158, lamp-board display, standard QWERTY keyboard of 26 keys, white on black, battery switch, ebonite steckerbrett (plugboard), with 4 cables, the outer case lid with 4 spare cables, a colored glare screen, printed instructions in German, and a set of spare bulbs. The keyboard and rotors set in a black crackle finish metal case, the machine in an oak outer case with metal lock and carrying handle.

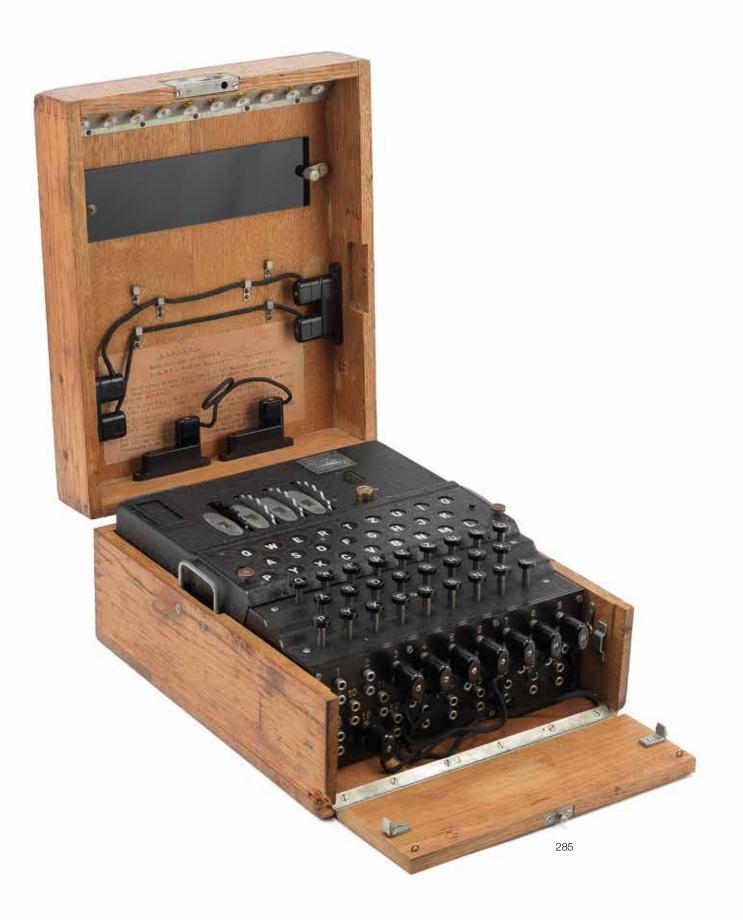
A fully operational M4 enigma machine, one of the rarest of all the enigma machines, in fine condition. The legendary German encrypting machine was used by the Navy, ordered by Doenitz in late 1941. as he suspected (rightly) that the Naval 3 rotor machine had been compromised with the capture of U-570 in August 1941. He ordered it specifically for the use of the growing U-Boat fleet, which Germany required to take the war to the Allies in the Atlantic. For this campaign, the Naval High Command needed to know, on a daily basis, the positions of the U-Boats and the vessels needed to receive orders as to where they were to go, and all this information had to be secure. After February 1942 when the M4 became operational, perhaps some 500 U Boats were constructed, and as the machines were also replaced in the earlier submarines, it is likely that from 1942, 700 to 800 submarines were equipped, most with two M4s each (they needed the two machines with the two settings around midnight when the changeover of coding occurred). This would make a total production of probably just over 1600 machines. Since over 80% of all u-boats were sunk in World War II, the survival rate was particularly low, and of course Captains had strict orders to smash their machines when captured. We know the Allies, in late 1945 and early 1946, assembled the majority of the 'Allied captured' 154 U-Boats in Lisahally, N. Ireland, and in Loch Ryan, Scotland. There 121 of the the submarines were stripped, and scuttled in deep water. The Danish, Dutch, and French also had a few U-boats, and the Danish sold two of theirs to the Israelis.

The numbers of surviving M4s, given that at least 70% of commanders should have destroyed their machines before surrendering, can be estimated at 120 examples extant, mostly one

suspects, languishing in Government storerooms around the world. The M4s, all came directly into the hands of the Allied Naval Forces after the war, whether it be in Britain, France, Australia, US, Denmark or Holland, and were not allowed to slip out of military control. The US/British forces rounded up as many M3 (army) machines as they could from the surrendering German Forces and many of them were sold back to the Eastern Bloc on a clandestine basis, which allowed the Allies to listen in to military orders throughout the Cold War. Of the surviving M4s it is suspected that for every 10 M3s there might be one M4. Analysis of the 24 Museums around the world show a total of circa 50 Enigma machines on display, of which 7 are M4s, taken from captured U-Boats. Of the many M3s, most languish in government storerooms, some 50 were found in Madrid in 2008, used by Francos regime up until the 1950s.

The story of the Enigma starts in WWI, when the British were intercepting and reading all the German Navy signals. The enigma was patented by Artur Scherbus in 1918 but it was not until 1926 that the code breaking of the WWI signals was discovered by the German High Command, and the Enigma became their encyphering machine of choice. The early enigmas had 3 interchangeable rotors, which scrambled plain-text messages and produce a cipher text message, which is sent via Morse code to a receiver machine with the same settings. The Allies breaking of the Enigma codes was one of the breakthroughs of the War..it started when Polish cryptgraphers passed on to the British their research on the codes in 1937, and in 1939 the French captured a submarine with a codebook. There was also information retrieved by a spy in Germany. The outcome was that the 3 rotor code was broken early on in the war by the code breakers at Bletchley Park set up in 1937, and included Turing, Foss, Knox and many others. In all some 12,000 people worked at Bletchley Park during the war and Churchill ordered the destruction of all paperwork and machinery, soon after the war. When the M4 came into use on 1st February 1942 it took over 9 months to crack that code, assisted by the capture of codebooks from U-599 in October 1942. Various other devices were added to the M4 from 1944, notably a UKW-D, a field rewireabkle refractor to replace the reflector and extra wheel. It is one of the rarest of Enigma machines.

Wooden case: 12 x 10 x 5in (30.5 x 25.5 x 12.5cm) \$300,000 - 400,000







288

LESTER S. HILL, US NAVY SPY AND CRYPTOGRAPHER, 1945

Collection of documents relating to Lester Hill, US cryptographer, comprising:

1. An original and rare September 1945 US Navy coded, enciphered message from a ship's Radio Log employing Hill's cryptography work. 2. Two 1945 government telegrams requesting Hill deploy to the European theater of war (Britain) to teach selected troops, having passed college, standards of physical fitness and a background check.

3. A photograph of Hill on the bowsprit of a sailing ship in the Pacific, south of the equator; a 1945 signed receipt for Hill's Army uniform and effects; a 1946 photo of Hill in uniform with other servicemen at a train station in Europe, with overleaf pencil description, and a selection of personal effects.

Lester S. Hill was an American mathematician from Yale University. He taught at the University of Montana, Princeton University, the University of Maine, Yale University, and Hunter College, and is primarily known for developing a polygraphic substitution cipher based on linear algebra in 1929. This was the first polygraphic cipher in which it was practical to operate on more than three symbols at once. Although this cipher did not meet with much commercial success, the US military would later make extensive use of Hill's work during World War II, during which Hill served as an educator for the US Army. Various sizes

\$1,200 - 1,800



his mit, Unshill

HIS RAJESTY, THE RING, TO THE BAILIPPS of JERSEY and GUERESEY.....

June 24th, 1940.

"Yor strategic reasons it has been found necessary to "yop strategic reasons it has been found necessary to withdraw the armed troops from the Channel Halands. I deeply regret this necessity, and I wish to assure my people in the Falands that in taking this decision my covermment have not been unmindful of their position. It is in their interest that this step should be taken in the present circumstances.

The long association of the Islands with the Grown and the Loyal Service the people of the Islands have rendered to my ancestors and myself are guaranteen that the link between us will remain unbroken, and I know that my people in the Islands will look forward with the same confidence as I do to the day when the resolute fortilude with which we face our present difficulties will reap the reward of Victory.*

June 20th, 1940

The evacuation proceeds on this and on subsequent days. The piers The cracket with proceeds on this and on acceptant dig . Inter are crowed with people, and many boats, including colliers leave filled to capacity. There are heartrending scenes and in the streets of the town, everyone appears anxious and bewildered, not knowing exactly what to do. and in the

June 21st. The Lieutenant-Dovermor and the Hilitia leave the Island.... and the Balliff is sworn-in as Civil Governor. Whe Animal Shelter announces that 5,000 dogs and cats have been the Animal Shelter announces that 5,000 dogs and cats have been the Animal Shelter announces that 5,000 dogs and cats have been the Animal Shelter announces that 5,000 dogs and cats have been the Animal Shelter announces that 5,000 dogs and cats have been the Animal Shelter announces that 5,000 dogs and cats have been the Animal Shelter announces that 5,000 dogs and cats have been the Animal Shelter announces that 5,000 dogs and cats have been the Animal Shelter announces that 5,000 dogs and cats have been the Animal Shelter announces that 5,000 dogs and cats have been the Animal Shelter announces that 5,000 dogs and cats have been the Animal Shelter announces that 5,000 dogs and the Animal Shelter announces that 5,000 dogs and the Animal Shelter announces the Anima

destroyed during the past four days.

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287

287

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF GUERNSEY: A GUERNSEY RESIDENT'S SCRAPBOOK OF WARTIME LIFE, SIGNED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL, 1940-1947

A scrapbook containing various newspaper cuttings, during and after the occupation, including bilingual German/English announcements, photographs, occupation stamps, postcards, identification and ration papers and Reichsmark notes, bilingual hymnals, a copy of the "Report of Five Years of German Occupation" dated 23 May, 1945 by the President of the Controlling Committe States of Guernsey, a copy of "'Press' Diary of Island Life during the German Occupation," and two letters from Churchill's Honorary Secretary A.D. Curtis confirming the sending and return of the scrapbook with signature; a "Message from His Majesty, The King, to the bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey" concerning the evacuation of the islands, dated 24 June, 1940 and signed "Winston S. Churchill."

A fine wartime scrapbook. The Channel Islands were occupied by Nazi Germany for most of the Second World War, from June 1940 to May 1945, and were the only part of the British Isles to be invaded by Axis forces during the war. The islands were deemed indefensible by the British government following the Allied defeats in France and were taken without a shot fired. The islands were subsequently administered by the German military for the remainder of the war and were subject to siege and deprivation following the Allied invasion of France in 1944, where the British preferred not to waste resources and lives liberating the territories. The curt tone of the letters from Churchill's office in this scrapbook mimics the almost dismissive attitude he held towards the islands during their time in German hands. 11 x 9in (28 x 22cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000



288

STATE FUNERAL OF WINSTON CHURCHILL: A COLLECTION OF 56 PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS, 30 JANUARY 1965

Collection of 56 black and white press agency photographs, 52 labeled, including grave preparations, shots of the public at Westminster Hall during the lying in state, the passage of the funeral cortege on a gun carriage escorted by sailors, the funeral procession at St Paul's, of the pall bearers including former-PM Earl Attlee, Sir Anthony Eden, Harold Macmillen, Field Marshall Lord Slim, RAF Marshall Lord Portal, Lord Bridges and Australian PM Sir Robert Menzies, others of Lady Churchill, Winston Jr and Randolph present in mourning dress, and an image of Charles de Gaulle present in uniform.

The state funeral of wartime PM Winston Churchill was one of the largest in world history, and saw representatives from all nations, excepting China, in attendance. By Royal Decree, the body lay in state in Westminster Hall for three days before its journey to Hanborough, seven miles north-west of Oxford. An impressive record of the passing of a world renowned leader.

Various sizes **\$900 - 1,200**

289

CUBAN REVOLTIONARY FLAG "LIBERTAD O MUERTE": 26TH JULY MOVEMENT FLAG SIGNED BY FIDEL CASTRO, WITH A **REVOLUTIONARY ARMBAND, THE FLAG DATED 18 APRIL 1958** The flag of the Cuban Revolutionaries, the "26th July Movement," in red and black cloth with white star and text reading "Libertad O Muerte. M.26.7," signed and inscribed by Fidel Castro and dedicated to

"Masseti" with inscription translating to "As a souvenir of your interview and your support to the people of Cuba" with the date given as April 18, 1958; Together with an Armband in green cotton with white text reading "M.R.26 Julio," probably worn by Masseti, in operations in Cuba.

This remarkable flag was inscribed and dedicated to Jorge Masetti, an Argentine journalist and fellow guerrilla who would interview Fidel Castro and Che Guevara several times during their struggles to oust the Batista regime. The 1959 victory of Castro's 26th July Movement saw Masetti stay on in Cuba as head of the Prensa Latina news service, later taking part in the Algerian War of Independence before disappearing in an abortive attempt to establish a guerrilla movement in Argentina in 1964. The Cuban Revolution started in July 1953, but it was not until the Revolutionary force was large enough to plan and fight a pincer movement campaign to capture Havana that Castro was able to force out the government and came to power. This is very rare flag from those early revolutionary days. It shows how Castro understood the power of media and reflects the proficiency with which he would use the media as a means of boosting the profile of his small rebel group at a time when he was but one of several guerrilla leaders opposing the Cuban government. An extraordinary survival of a flag, the gift of one revolutionary to another.

Flag: 12 x 18in (30 x 46cm); armband: 6 x 5in (15 x 13cm) \$10,000 - 15,000



290

CUBAN REVOLUTION: CIENFUGEOS'S REVOLUTIONARY FLAG WITH A SAFE CONDUCT PASS SIGNED BY CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, JUNE 1959

A cotton Cuban National Flag, bearing the signature and inscription in Spanish of Camilo Cienfuegos. The inscription translates to "Freedom City June 11th, 1959, Year of Liberation, Paca of my Heart, Keep with all your strength, this flag since many Cuban men, gave their lives for it, A hug from your, Camilo Cienfuegos." The hoist has two steel ringlets with cord attached. Some fading.

Together with a safe conduct pass, dated 5th January 1959, 8vo, signed by Cienfuegos, issued to, 'Alberto Rolan'. Cienfuegos signs as Commander of the Ground, Air and Sea Forces, with letterhead translating to "The Chief of Staff of the Army."

An important and personal gift of his nation's new flag by revolutionary Cienfugeos to a close friend. The Cuban anarchist and member of Fidel Castro's 26th of July Movement, Cienfuegos was one of the few survivors of the initial revolutionary expedition to Cuba of November, 1956. He later became one of the top leaders of the anti-Batista rebels, winning a decisive victory at Yaguajay in December 1958, before joining Che Guevara in his attack on Santa Clara. Cienfuegos would later serve in Cuba's revolutionary government, suppressing anti-Castro elements, and he personally arrested his former comrade and rebel commander Huber Matos. Shortly after, Cienfuegos disappeared while flying his light airplane from Camagüey to Havana on October 28, 1959. He was subsequently honored by the Castro regime, and the day of his presumed death is marked by Cuban schoolchildren throwing flowers into the sea. This flag was a gift from Cienfuegos to his beloved but unknown "Paca." Flag: 14 x 28in (35.5 x 71cm) \$4.000 - 6.000

291

CUBAN REVOLUTION: A FIDEL CASTRO MEDALLION BY SCULPTOR FELIX DE WELDON, 1959

A bronze medallion displaying profile of Fidel Castro in military hat on obverse with text on rim reading "Libertad Cubana / Dr. Fidel Castro" and "Lider maximo movimiento 26 de Julio," reverse displaying the yacht "Gramma" at sea below a coat of arms with text on rim reading "El Gramma" and "Diciembre 2 1956 Enero 11959," in original cardboard box with internal cover label reading "Medallic Art Co. New York."

Provenance: Felix De Weldon: The War Museum.

This medallion is one of a very small number cast by De Weldon, and given to Fidel on the occasion of his visit to Cuba in c. 1959, soon after Castro had come to power. De Weldon retained two medallions for his own use, this being one of them. The medallion commemorates the 1956 voyage of the *Gramma* from Mexico to Cuba, carrying the nucleus of the guerrilla force that would eventually force out President Fulgencio Batista. Once Castro had assumed power he carried out a charm offensive in 1959, met vice President Nixon, and managed to capture the popular imagination. De Weldon seems to have become caught up in that. Unfortunately all these overtures were turned over by his close alliance with Russia and the Bay of Pigs incident in 1961. *Diameter 2in (4cm)*

\$1,000 - 1,500

CUBAN REVOLUTION: "ALBUM DE LA REVOLUCION CUBANA 1952-59" CEREAL CARD ALBUM, THE CUBAN REVOLUTION, C.1960

An album of 268 cereal cards with captions charting the Cuban Revolution from the March, 1952 coup of Colonel Fulgencio Batista to the entry of rebel leader Fidel Castro into Havana on January, 1959. The final page displays an edited transcript of Castro's famous "History Will Absolve Me" speech. Edited by Revista Cinegrafico, S.A, printed by Editorial Echevarria Fomento.

The Cuban Revolution was one in which the incompetence and reflexive brutality of the Batista regime played as much a part, as the luck and perseverance of the 26th of July Movement led by Castro. Events lent themselves well to the comic book format of this cereal card album, which would have been sold to children to encourage popular support for the revolutionary government. Note the advertisement for Felices canned goods on the back page of the album: the cards were distributed with each can sold. $9 \times 12in (23 \times 30cm)$

\$2,000 - 3,000

293

CUBAN REVOULUTION: CHE GUEVARA, A SIGNED COPY OF "LA GUERRA DE GUERRILLAS" AND A SIGNED COPY OF "EMPRESA CONSOLIDADA DE ARTES GRAFICAS," 1961-1962 IS THIS A BOOK? PLEASE USE BOOK STYLE. AUTHOR LNF. TITLE IN ITAL. CITY: DATE. SIZE. BINDING. Ernesto "Che" Guevara. "La Guerra De Guerrillas", 8vo, [Havana: 1961]. Signed by Che Guevara WHERE? and with his official Receiver stamp for "Comandante Ernesto Guevara, Ministro de Industrias" dated 13 November 1961 on second page, with additional handwritten note referring the reader to "Pagina 55." Original red cloth.

Together with *Empresa Consolidada de Artes Graficas*. HAVANA?: 1962. 8vo. cloth. 7 issues bound in one volume, with Che's Receiver stamp as Minister of Industry along with his signature on each of the magazines.

A rare signed copy of Che's work on Guerilla warfare. The success of the Cuban Revolution in 1959 prompted influential rebel leader Che Guevara to write La Guerra de Guerrillas, drawing on his experiences fighting the Batista regime to theorize on the future prosecution of insurgent warfare. Published after the failed Bay of Pigs Landing in 1961, Guevara dedicated the book to deceased fellow revolutionary Camilo Cienfuegos, to whom he had originally intended to submit it for editing. This copy was owned and inscribed by Che Guevara, who directs the reader to page 55 where he has underlined a guote by the Cuban Spanish Civil War veteran Alberto Bayo referring to the "bonds of hope" between revolutionaries and the people. Che achieved the status of an international and iconic figure in the Marxist/Socialist world, in some senses the ultimate revolutionary figure of the 20th century. Through his exploits in Cuba and with guerrilla movements around the world, his incisive interviews with the world's press, but also through works such as this, he was able to espouse his new revolutionary world order. He was captured and killed by the Bolivian Army in October 1967.

\$6,000 - 8,000



291



292

"LA GUERRA DE GUERRILLAS"

A Camilo

por CHE GUEVARA



294

IKARA MISSILE TAIL FIN, 1967

Riveted aluminum vertical stabilizer with red painted microwave transmitter at top, with red leather covering with numerical markings over pointed section, the left side with removable section covering a glass fronted cutaway revealing the UHF Receiver and IF Amplifier, both marked "I.M.I. Electronics (Aust.) PTY. Ltd." and a metallic plaque reading "Struct Assy: Vert Stabilizer Upper, Ser No. AQ 409, Date 10 67, Manufactured by GAF." The whole mounted on v-shaped aluminum stand.

The Ikara ship-launched anti-submarine missile was a remarkable development in naval warfare. Developed in 1959 for the Royal Australian Navy, the Ikara was guided by radio command link after launching from a warship and would fly up to ten miles until it reached the vicinity of an enemy submarine, determined by sonar contact. The Ikara would then release an acoustically-guided anti-submarine torpedo, which would descend by parachute while the Ikara splashed down some distance away to avoid interfering with the torpedo's seeker head. The torpedo would then begin a circular search pattern to find and destroy the submarine contact. Through this process a warship could quickly target an enemy sub at long ranges without the risks associated with an attack in the sub's vicinity. A remarkable piece of Cold War technology, but apparently never used in anger. The missile went out of use by the early 1970s. 22 x 42 x 17in (56 x 107 x 43cm) \$8,000 - 12,000

295

U.S. NAVY TALOS RADAR INTERCEPT MISSILE 8A MODEL, 1958 A white plastic model with black number markings reading "142" on a steel stand.

The Radar Intercept Missile (RIM) 8 Talos was one of the earliest surface-to-air missiles to be installed on US Navy ships. The Talos used a radar beam for guidance to the area of its target, whereupon it would switch to semiactive radar homing through the array of four pointed receivers on the nose to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft. In this respect the RIM-8 was a first in missile technology. The weapon's large size at over 11 meters long, however, limited its deployment to the larger cruisers in the US Navy. A later variant was equipped with a nuclear warhead. Both the ground-to-ground and air-to-air versions saw use in the Vietnam War, with some success. By the end of that conflict, the RIM-8 was on the road to retirement from service, with active use terminated in 1980. This custom model pays tribute to a remarkable feat of Cold War engineering. *Missile (with stand): Height 61in (155cm).*

\$7,000 - 10,000





8TH MARINES: A MARINE OFFICER'S SWORD, MODEL 1850 BY HORSTMANN AND SONS, PHILADELPHIA, ADOPTED AS THE OFFICIAL SWORD OF THE 8TH MARINES SEGEANT MAJOR, MADE PROBABLY 1870S, ADOPTED DATED 29 JUNE, 1966.

A Model 1850 marine officers sword, made after the Civil War with finer engraving and fittings, the blade etched in foliate scrolls and devices incorporating the image of the Great Seal of the USA with motto "E Pluribus Unum," and the initials USMC, the throat of the scabbard further engraved "Adopted as the Official Sword of 8th Marines Sergeant Major. 29 June 1966. Colonel Gerald F Russell USMC Commanding." French stilt hilt, leather scabbard with polished brass fittings.

A fine Marine Officers sword, readopted as the official sword of the 8th Marines Sergeant Major in 1966 (so engraved). In 1859 the Marine Corps Officers were ordered to give up their distinctive swashbuckling swords and issued with the model 1850 Horstmann Sword, with USMC etched onto the blade.

The fittings and engraving on this sword post date the Civil War period, but regardless, this old sword was called back into service and adopted as the official sword of the 8th Marines Sergeant Major. Their Commanding Officer at the time of this adoption, was Gerald Russell, a career marine, the youngest Battalion Commander at both Guadalcanal and at Iwo Jima, at 26 and 28 years of age, later in Japan at Kyushi, providing protection to US technical teams analysing the ruins of Nagasaki, then served in the 1st Marines in Korea on the frontline, returning to HQ at Quantico, later appointed Commanding Officer of the 8th Marines in the early 1960s. He retired in 1968 and was assistant Provost to Penn State University. This sword adoption seems to have been the work of the Colonel himself, a seasoned veteran, who understood the importance of Marine History in the modern Marine Corps.

Overall length 35in (89cm) \$4,000 - 6,000

297

NAVAL ENSIGN OF THE SOVIET UNION, WORLD WAR II AND EARLY COLD WAR, 1935-1950

Canvas flag in white with blue southern bordering and red hammer and sickle and five-pointed star insignias. Hoist of flag threaded with hempen rope, with upper left corner marked with a Chinese character meaning "Exposure to moisture."

An intermediate Naval Ensign of the Soviet Union, flown by the Red Fleet and later Soviet Navy under the rule of Joseph Stalin. Gutted by purges and with many of its servicemen reassigned to land battles, the Soviet Navy was largely sidelined during World War II. $159 \times 102in (404 \times 259cm)$

\$4,000 - 6,000

298

THE COLD WAR: TWO METAL SIGNS FROM THE BERLIN WALL, IN USE, 1961-1989

Two original signs on thin aluminum, taken down from the Berlin Wall in 1989:

 A plain sign stating "You are leaving the American sector" in English, Russian, French and German and marked "US Army," slightly rusted.
 A yellow sign with the image of a bear and Russian script translating to "Beware of Bears." Both slightly weathered, and with a few chips.

Two West Berlin signs used on or in the perimeter of the Berlin Wall, a physical divide in the city of Berlin that quantified the reality of the Cold War, and quickly became the symbolic frontline of the divide between the Soviet and Western blocs. When the Berlin Wall fell suddenly in 1989, souvenir hunters snatched signs like these as trophies. *Each: 12 x 12in (30 x 30cm)* **\$1,000 - 1,500**

299

"OPERATION DESERT STORM:" US TANKER HELMET AND ARMOR VEST, FIRST GULF WAR, 1991

A fine set of helmet and protective armor for tanker crews, including a DH-132A ballistic Kevlar helmet with Woodland camouflage pattern, foam lining with green cloth netting overlay, integrated Centex Corp MK-1697/G earphones and mike and power lead with metal clip. Rear of helmet hand inscribed "Haren." The vest is an X-Large "Body Armor, Fragmentation Protective Vest, Ground Troops" in Woodland pattern with adjustable strap shoulder protection, two front pockets with Velcro fasteners and Velcro front closure. Two interior patches display maintenance instructions and general information, and are stamped "A.A. Perry."

Following the punishing air campaign over Iraq that marked the beginning of the First Gulf War, Coalition ground forces advanced into occupied Kuwait and then into Iraqi territory. Several tank battles occurred during this period resulting in extremely heavy Iraqi casualties with very few Coalition losses in return. This tank crewman's Kevlar jacket and helmet reflect the technological advantage of the Coalition Forces in the field.

Provenance: helmet: 9 x 9 10in (23 x 23 x 25cm) vest: 24 x 25in (61 x 63cm) **\$1,000 - 1,500**









Auction Registration Form

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