

CAVALRY

A resin cast of a bronze artillery mule, part of the Animals in War Memorial, Park Lane, London. Designed and sculpted by David Backhouse.

Lent by David Backhouse

The Broken Limber by Robert Lindsay Clark, 1924. Bronze statuette depicting horses and rider of the Royal Field Artillery in action.

Relief Study, for the Animals in War Memorial that was unveiled in 2004 on Park Lane, London. Designed and sculpted by David Backhouse.

Lent by David Backhouse

Maquette, Animals in War Memorial, unveiled in 2004 on Park Lane, London. Designed and sculpted by David Backhouse.

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Horse, model for the Animals in War Memorial that was unveiled in 2004 on Park Lane, London. Designed and sculpted by David Backhouse.

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Sergeant Ewart, Royal Scots Greys, Battle of Waterloo, 1815

Trooper, 17th Lancers, Light Brigade, Crimean War, 1854-1856

Cavalry Trooper, English Civil War, c.1650

Henry V c.1415

Richard de Clare, 13th century

Edmund Beaufort, 15th century

Sir John Chandos, 14th century

Lent by Tradition of London

Model of **The War Horse**, a memorial to the one-and-a-half-million horses and mules that died during the American Civil War (1861 - 1865). The memorial which stands in the grounds of the Virginia Historical Society, was designed by Tessa Pullan and given by Paul Mellon.

Charge of the Scots Greys. Excerpt from **Waterloo**, directed by Sergei Bondarchuk, 1970. The slow motion scene was based on Lady Butler's painting and thousands of Soviet soldiers were used as extras in the film.

Courtesy Columbia Pictures

Śladami Ojców Naszych w Szeregach Armii Polskiej za Ojczyznę i Wolność

[Following the Paths of our Fathers in the Ranks of the Polish Army for Motherland and Freedom] by W T Benda. A recruitment poster aimed at Polish Americans, 1918

Sir Briggs, Horse of Lord Tredegar, 17th Lancers, Ridden at Balaklava, 1854, in Camp in the Crimea, 1854,
by Alfred Frank de Prades, 1856

Sir Briggs was one of the few horses to survive the Charge of the Light Brigade. Of the 673 horses which took part, over 500 were killed or had to be destroyed.

© Courtesy of the Council, National Army Museum

Types of the British Army Mounted Branches.

A pre-First World War recruiting poster. When war broke out in August 1914 there were 31 regular cavalry regiments in the British Army.

Not a Care in the World by Albert Bailey, 1919

Ride Ahead With The Household Cavalry by Abram Games.

A post-1945 recruiting poster.

Outrage by Terence Cuneo, 1982. Sefton, a horse of the Blues and Royals Mounted Squadron of the Household Cavalry, was severely injured by an IRA nail bomb attack on 20 July 1982. Seven other horses and four soldiers were killed in the blast. Sefton became a household name and hundreds of letters, cards and even sugar lumps were sent to him by well-wishers. He retired from military service and lived in Buckinghamshire until his death in 1993.

Generously gifted to the Royal Logistic Corps in March 2000
by Raphael Djanogly

After 28 pieces of shrapnel were removed from his body, Sefton made a slow but complete recovery. The diagram gives details of his most serious injuries. He received 38 wounds in total.

TRANSPORT

The Best Holiday is a Change of Work by Lionel Edwards, 1920. A recruiting poster for the Territorial Army.

At the Front! by Ernest Ibbetson. A 1915 recruiting poster issued by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee showing horse-drawn artillery in action on the Western Front.

The Job Worth Doing Is The One That Interests You by Lionel Edwards, 1920. Horses were still being used by most branches of the British Army in the inter-war years.

County Palatine Artillery, 1914.

A recruiting poster calling on the men of Lancashire to join a Royal Field Artillery unit raised by the Earl of Derby.

C Battery Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

A First World War recruiting poster.

‘Feeds Round!’ Stable-Time in the Wagon Lines, France

by William Roberts RA, 1922. Roberts served in the Royal Field Artillery before becoming an official war artist in 1917. In a 1924 letter to the Imperial War Museum, he recalled,

‘Feeds Round! is the order given by the Sergeant-Major for the men to cease grooming. The nose bags are then brought and placed just behind each horse where the men wait in readiness for the final order Feed!’

Working Elephant Moving Logs, Thailand, 1943 by Ronald Searle. Searle was a prisoner of war forced to work on the Burma-Thailand Railway.

Examples of equipment and supplies carried by a General Service wagon Mark VIII in the First World War

In the Jungle - Japanese Troops Passing Down Jungle Track to Burma Front, Siam 1943 by Ronald Searle

Travoy's Arriving with Wounded at a Dressing-Station at Smol, Macedonia, September 1916 by Sir Stanley Spencer RA, 1919

A resin cast of a bronze transport mule, part of the Animals in War Memorial, Park Lane, London. Designed and sculpted by David Backhouse.

Lent by David Backhouse

Model of a horse-drawn General Service wagon, Mark VIII. During the First World War, British Army transportation and supplies were undertaken by the Army Service Corps.

Les Revenants by Herbert Haseltine, 1930

John Simpson Kirkpatrick and his donkey remains one of the most enduring and iconic Australian images of the 1915 Gallipoli campaign. Landing on 25 April 1915, Private Simpson, a stretcher-bearer, soon began to collect and transport casualties to dressing stations on a donkey that he had found. Simpson used a number of donkeys which went under a variety of names including Abdul, Duffy and Murphy. Simpson continued his rescue work until he was killed on 19 May 1915.

Maquette for **Simpson and his Donkey 1915** by Peter Corlett, 1986

On loan from the Australian War Memorial Collection

Painting above on loan from the Australian War Memorial Collection

Models of Pakistani pack mules carrying parts of a dismantled gun and pulling a trailer. The models were presented to Field Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, Minister of Defence, by Colonel Iskander Mirza, Pakistan Defence Secretary, 1950s.

COMMUNICATION

Rabs the Airedale by Judy Boyt, 2005. Rabs is wearing a message collar with a cannister. Written messages were placed inside the cannister. During the First World War, the airedale terrier was among the most common and popular breeds used by the British Army for messenger and guard duties. Airedales later became the official breed of British Army dogs.

Lent by Judy Boyt Designs Limited

Corporal Stediford's Mobile Pigeon Loft by Eric Ravilious, 1942

Lent by The Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester

Don't Shoot the Carrier Pigeon.

Poster warning soldiers and civilians against the shooting of messenger pigeons, Second World War.

With thanks to The National Archives, UK

LIFE SAVING

Bust of Maria Dickin, CBE. Maria Dickin opened the first People's Dispensary for Sick Animals of the Poor in Whitechapel, London on 17 November 1917. By 1935 five PDSA hospitals, 71 dispensaries and 11 motor caravan dispensaries had been established.

Lent by the veterinary charity PDSA

Baiting jacket and head cage worn by dog trainers at the Defence Animal Centre

© Lent by the Defence Animal Centre

Heather Bayne, describes how her family's dog Rob trained to parachute with the SAS

Wardog, Berlin 1981 by Paul Hogarth RA. The painting depicts an East German guard dog used to patrol the Berlin Wall.

Wall and Wire at Staaken, British Sector, Berlin 1981 by Paul Hogarth RA

© BBC Worldwide

A giant pouched rat. Pouched rats can clear about 150 square metres of ground in 30 minutes and are able to detect most types of mine. The cost of training a rat in mine detection is about a thousand pounds, one fifth of what it costs to train a dog for the same task.

© Lent by Natural History Museum, London

DOGNY sculptures commemorating the work of the search and rescue dogs who worked to recover victims of the terrorist attacks on the US, 11 September 2001. The American Kennel Club (AKC) coordinated efforts to assist search and rescue handlers and dogs in the aftermath of the attacks.

In 2002 AKC launched DOGNY – a public art project which involved artists and members of the public decorating over a hundred German shepherd sculptures. They were displayed in New York and later auctioned to raise funds for canine search and rescue organisations.

Our Melting Pot (hands) by Dave Alsobrooks. Lent by Suffolk County SPCA, USA

Shower of Affection (kisses) by Suzanne Couture. Lent by Dogs for Deaf and Disabled Americans (NEADS) Princeton, WA, USA.

Mitbürger – Helft uns in der Fürsorge für unsere Kriegsblinden

[Fellow Citizens – Help Us Care for Our War-Blind]

First World War German fundraising poster. The Germans started using guide dogs to assist blinded soldiers during the war, and in 1923, a guide dog training school was established at Potsdam. The first formal training of British guide dogs began in 1931 at Wallasey in Cheshire.

ANIMAL AID

Blue Cross Fund by John Hassall, First World War

Fundraising posters for the Our Dumb Friends' League by Mabel Lucie Attwell, First World War

Escape of the Zebra from the Zoo during an Air Raid by Carel Weight. The zebra escaped from London Zoo during an air raid and had to be coaxed back by the Zoo's air raid squad. In 1943, despite the evacuation of many of its animals, London Zoo still attracted 1,600,000 visitors.

Lent by Manchester Art Gallery

Rabbits Can be Fed On poster by Frederic Henrion. During the Second World War the British government encouraged people to breed rabbits for food.

Off the Ration exhibition poster by George Him and Jan Le Witt, 1943. The exhibition encouraged the public to rear domestic animals to supplement food rations.

Cartoon by Joseph Lee, 1940. There were nearly 7,000 pig clubs in Britain by 1944.

Sculpture of **Beauty** by Caroline Wallace, 2003. Beauty was one of London's most successful rescue dogs during the Second World War, locating 63 animal victims of air raids. She became the mascot of the PDSA's Rescue Squad and was awarded the PDSA Dickin Medal in January 1945.

© Courtesy of veterinary charity PDSA

MASCOTS

Bamse was the St Bernard mascot of the Royal Norwegian Navy minesweeper **Thorodd**, which from 1942 was based at Montrose, Scotland. Bamse became well-known in the town as he helped to round up the **Thorodd's** crew after a night out. In 1941 he saved the first mate from being stabbed by pushing his assailant into the sea and in 1942 he rescued a sailor who had fallen overboard. Bamse was posthumously awarded the PDSA Gold Medal in June 2006.

Bamse by Alan Herriot. Maquette for a sculpture that the Montrose Heritage Trust is fundraising to erect in Bamse's memory.

By kind permission of the Montrose Heritage Trust Bamse Project supported by Glaxo/Smith/Kline; The Royal Norwegian Navy; Angus Council & Clipper Ltd; The Kavli Foundation; Oslo International Seaman's Fund; Fred Olsen Ltd; Reider Pedersen, Henrik Sem; Sir James Cayzer

Sculpture **Winnie** by Lorne McKean. Winnie, the First World War bear mascot of 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade, was left behind at London Zoo after the war and became a popular attraction. Winnie was the inspiration for AA Milne's Winnie the Pooh character. The original sculpture was unveiled at London Zoo in 1981.

Lent by Lorne McKean

Sculpture of Voytek by David Harding. Voytek was the Syrian bear mascot of the 22nd Artillery Supply Company of the Polish II Corps during the Second World War. In May 1944 at the Battle of Monte Cassino, Voytek helped to unload and carry boxes of ammunition.

Lent by the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum

Jenny, Ship's Cat, HMS Belfast by Christian Adams, 1997.
In January 1997 Jenny intercepted and attacked a fox that was wandering around the vicinity of HMS **Belfast**.

Prison Cat, Changi, March 1943 by Ronald Searle

Prison Cat, March 1943 by Ronald Searle

Prince, an Irish Terrier, Mascot of the Staffordshire Regiment in the Trenches in France, c. 1914 by Georgina Shaw Baker.

Prince was owned by Private James Brown of 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment. When the battalion went to France on 12 September 1914, Prince was left behind. On 27 September Mrs Brown wrote to her husband that the dog had gone missing. In fact, Prince had travelled over 200 miles through southern England, crossed the Channel and then, after another 60 miles, rejoined his master in the trenches. The story was verified by the RSPCA.

Lent by permission of the Council of the National Army Museum,
London SW3 4HT

Oscar, Cat Mascot of the Bismarck by Georgina Shaw Baker.
Oscar was the ship's cat of the German battleship **Bismarck** which was sunk by the Royal Navy on 27 May 1941. Oscar was rescued by HMS **Cossack**, which was torpedoed and sunk on 24 October 1941. Oscar was saved and transferred to the aircraft carrier HMS **Ark Royal**, but she too was sunk on 14 November 1941. He was rescued yet again, this time from a floating plank and spent the remainder of his life at a sailors' home in Belfast.

Lent by the National Maritime Museum, London

Cat Mascot Jimmy, HMS Renown by Georgina Shaw Baker. Jimmy was the pet of a Royal Navy cook on HMS **King George V** and was wounded by a shell at the Battle of Jutland in May 1916. He was nursed back to health and later transferred to HMS **Renown** with his owner. In 1917 Jimmy retired to a cats' home where he died in 1924.

Lent by the National Maritime Museum, London

Peggy, Bull Dog Mascot of HMS Iron Duke by Georgina Shaw Baker.

Peggy was lent to the Royal Navy in 1915 and was on board HMS **Iron Duke** at the Battle of Jutland in May 1916. When the ship's football team played ashore Peggy would be there. If the team was losing she would rush in and join the game. After the war she helped to raise funds for St Bartholomew's Hospital. Peggy rejoined HMS **Iron Duke** in 1921 but died on board in 1923. She was given a sailor's burial at sea.

Lent by the National Maritime Museum, London