

CAVALRY - Case 1

Polish cavalry armour, worn by the Hussaria in the 16th and 17th centuries. The wings were light wooden frames with rows of feathers attached to the back of the cavalryman's armour. They were not just decorative; during charges the wings produced a buzzing sound which frightened enemy horses and troops.

Lent by Captain Andrzej Gawlik

This replica armour was made by english armourer Nigel Carren www.nigelcarren.com. The leopard skin cape was converted from a Victorian rug.

CAVALRY - Case 2

Full Dress uniform of Lieutenant – Colonel David Stanley Ogilvy, 6th Earl of Airlie of the 12th Lancers cavalry regiment. He was killed at the Battle of Diamond Hill on 11 June 1900 during the Boer War in South Africa.

Charge of 21st Lancers at Omdurman, 2nd September 1898 by Richard Caton Woodville. The 21st Lancers mounted the last major British cavalry charge at the Battle of Omdurman.

Lithograph reproduced by kind permission of Private Collection/The Bridgeman Art Library

Letter, martingale and The Queen's South Africa Medal presented by Queen Alexandra to Freddy, a horse that served in the Boer War 1899-1902

Lent by the Royal Household Cavalry Museum

Pole axe dating from the mid nineteenth century and used for slaughtering Royal Artillery horses too badly injured for medical treatment

Lent by the Royal Artillery Historical Trust

Helmet of the Garde du Corps, a German cavalry regiment, **officer's full dress helmet** 2nd County of London Imperial Yeomanry and **full dress busby** worn by the 1st Sumsky Hussars, a Russian cavalry regiment. Before the First World War, cavalry regiments were seen as the elite units of the world's armies.

Hat box

Lent by Betty and Stella Lowry

CAVALRY - Case 3

Painting The Retreat from Mons by Lady Butler (Elizabeth Southerden Thompson), 1927. The painting depicts British cavalry commanded by Lieutenant General Edmund Allenby in retreat after the Battle of Mons, 23 August 1914.

Lent by the Royal Hospital Chelsea

Sculpture Cavalryman and Horses by Gilbert Bayes RA, 1915

Ceremonial saddle and bridle belonging to Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War 1914-1916

Lent by the Royal Engineers Museum

Letter to Lord Kitchener from Poppy, Lionel and Freda Hewlett, asking that their pony Betty be spared from war service, 11 August 1914. When war broke out on 4 August 1914, the British Army had only 23,000 horses. Within two weeks, a further 165,000 horses had been bought or requisitioned from private owners. Kitchener sent a reply assuring the children that Betty would not be taken.

Photograph of the Hewlett children with Betty

First World War **medallion** depicting Belgian cavalry and horse artillery. Belgium had one division of cavalry at the time of the German invasion in August 1914.

Painting showing British cavalry in action at Passchendaele, 1917 by FW Reed. This and other paintings inspired Michael Morpurgo's book, **The War Horse**, 1982.

Lent by Michael Morpurgo

Riding crop used by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the British Expeditionary Force on the Western Front 1915-1918

Letter from the composer Sir Edward Elgar, to a friend deploring the fate of horses in the war, August 1914

Lent by the Elgar Birthplace Museum

Caltrops, spiked metal objects designed to impede the progress of cavalry horses

Badge of a New Zealand Army farrier, First World War. A farrier was responsible for shoeing horses.

British Army saddle and other equipment

Badge of a British Household Cavalry farrier, First World War

Dress wellington boots worn by Major Patrick Burrowes of the 25th Cavalry, Indian Army. Burrowes joined the Indian Army in 1900 and served throughout the First World War.

Horseshoes

Lent by the Defence Animal Centre

CAVALRY - Case 4

Painting Gardes Tcherkess (Circassian Cavalry) at Kuneitra Syria with Mount Hermon in the Distance by Anthony Gross, 1942. During the Syrian Campaign of June-July 1941, cavalry was used by the British and Free French forces and their Vichy French opponents.

Formation sign of 1st Polish Armoured Division, formed in 1943 in Scotland. Polish military badges and formation signs reflected Poland's cavalry traditions.

Lent by the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum

Tank model, carved by Eric Hepden of the Westminster Dragoons. By the Second World War, the Westminster Dragoons had been mechanised along with nearly every other British cavalry formation.

Model of a Corporal of Horse Artillery, 1939

Lent by the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum

Polish sabre found by the Carpathian Lancers in a knocked-out German tank during fighting at Tobruk. The German crew had possibly taken part in the Polish 1939 Campaign and had taken the sword as a souvenir. The legend of the Polish cavalry charging German tanks in September 1939 is still current today. In reality, the cavalry were charging the German infantry advancing behind the tanks.

Lent by the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum

Pattern officer's tunic worn by Major Janusz Sekowski of the 8th Prince Joseph Poniatowski's Lancers. The cavalry were the pride of Poland's army in the inter-war years, and numbered 70,000 men at the time of the German invasion on 1 September 1939

Lent by the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum

Cap of a Lieutenant-Colonel in general cavalry colours, Second World War

Lent by the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum

TRANSPORT - Case 5

Tusk of Bandoola, a 46-year-old elephant of No. 1 Elephant Company, Burma. In 1944, Bandoola led a party of 198 men, women and children and 47 elephants on a dangerous journey to escape from the Japanese.

Lent by Mr T Williams

Tusk of the elephant Okethapya. Okethapya was killed by a land mine near a logging camp in Burma, October 1944. The tusk was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel JH 'Elephant Bill' Williams to the Women's Auxiliary Service in Burma, c.1944.

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

First edition of **Elephant Bill**, the memoirs of Lieutenant-Colonel JH Williams. Williams commanded the No. 1 Elephant Company in Burma during the Second World War.

Carving of an elephant hauling a log. During the Burma Campaign 1941-1945, British and Japanese troops used elephants to build bridges, clear roads and transport supplies.

Lent by Mr T Williams

Painting Camel Transport Corps by James McBey, 1919. Camels were used to carry food, water, medical supplies and ammunition in the Middle East during the First World War.

Pack saddle for a horse or mule loaded with a First World War Vickers machine gun. By 1918, British forces were using over 828,000 horses, mules, camels, donkeys and oxen.

Lewis machine gun **pannier** with ammunition, First World War

Military road sign. Despite the use of motor vehicles by all armies during the First World War, the horse remained a vital means of transportation.

Statuette of a Belgian soldier with a dog-drawn cart. The Belgian Army used dogs to transport machine guns and ammunition in the First World War.

Collection of the Royal Military Museum, Brussels

Models of a camel harness and two cacolets designed to transport wounded troops in the First World War during Middle East campaigns

Model of a horse-drawn sand or desert ambulance cart, First World War. Wider wheels stopped it sinking into the sand.

Horse sand shoe, Second World War

Lent by the Defence Animal Centre

TRANSPORT - Case 6

Painting Goodbye Old Man by Fortunio Matania. First appeared in **The Sphere** magazine in 1915 and was widely reproduced. Animal welfare charities also used the image on posters to raise funds.

Lent by The Blue Cross animal welfare charity

Japanese anti-chemical warfare **gas cape** for a horse, Second World War

Model of a horse treatment box complete with restraints, First World War

Humane and Instantaneous Horse Killer made by WW Greener during the First World War

Painting Saving the Horses by H R Cooke. It depicts an incident at Ypres in 1917 when Driver A Robinson of the 49th (West Riding) Divisional Train won the Military Medal for rescuing horses under fire.

British **veterinary microscope**, Second World War

Lent by the Army Medical Services Museum

Battledress blouse and cap, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, 1949

Lent by the Army Medical Services Museum

Model of an Army Veterinary Corps horse operating table, First World War. The table is hinged so that the animal could be securely strapped while standing and later moved into a horizontal position.

Painting A Case of Mustard Gas Poisoning by Edwin Noble.
210 British horses died from poison gas in the First World War.

Wound stripe worn by a British Artillery horse. 725,216 horses were admitted to Army Veterinary Corps hospitals during the First World War; 529,064 were cured.

Russian **horse gas mask**, Second World War. In May 1942, there were rumours that the Germans were about to use poison gas on the Eastern Front against the Russians.

Lent by the Army Medical Services Museum

British and Japanese horse post mortem equipment

Lent by the Army Medical Services Museum

Outdated **German Army revolvers** issued to German artillery drivers during the First World War for destroying mortally wounded horses

Japanese **veterinary tools and canister** of animal medicine, Second World War

Ear protectors used by the German Army to protect horses against poison gas, First World War

Collection of the Royal Military Museum, Brussels

Shoe for horses with injured tendons and ligaments requiring 360° support, First World War

Lent by the Defence Animal Centre

COMMUNICATION - Case 7

Painting Wounded Soldier and Dog by E Mondineau.

The Blue Cross Fund of Our Dumb Friends' League provided welfare for both British and Allied animals during the First World War including three canine veterinary hospitals for French war dogs, one of which could accommodate 400 dogs.

First World War **British messenger dog collars, message canisters and lead.** The first British messenger dogs began their training in 1916 at a school at Shoeburyness in Essex. By 1917, there were 20,000 dogs in the British and French armies.

British war dogs register. 7,000 British dog owners offered their dogs for war service between 1916 and 1918.

First World War **German messenger dog collars, message canisters, lead and identity tags.** There were 6,000 dogs in German military service when war broke out in August 1914 and in all an estimated 30,000 dogs served with the German Army between 1914-1918.

COMMUNICATION - Case 8

American, British and German **boxes and baskets** from both world wars

Lent by the Royal Pigeon Racing Association

Painting of five pigeons bred by Mr C Brewer: White Eyes, Jan, Mary, Old Pal, The Vicar

Lent by Robin Hooper

Model of a British horse-drawn mobile pigeon loft used on the Western Front during the First World War

Winkie with her PDSA Dickin Medal. Winkie was awarded the first PDSA Dickin Medal in 1943 for helping to save an RAF crew whose plane had been forced down in the North Sea.

Lent by Dundee City Council (McManus Galleries and Museum)

Australian Army pigeon T 139, PDSA citation and Dickin Medal. T139 was awarded the PDSA Dickin Medal for carrying a message through a severe tropical storm in New Guinea on 12 July 1945. His message helped save the crew and cargo of an Australian Army boat which had foundered.

Lent by the Australian War Memorial Collection

Register of PDSA Dickin Medal winners

Lent by veterinary charity PDSA

Pigeon message equipment, documents and National Pigeon Service **badge**

Lent by the Royal Pigeon Racing Association

British pigeon parachutes from both world wars. During the Second World War 16,544 pigeons were parachuted into German-occupied Europe; only 1,842 returned safely.

Lent by Dorothy Moores and the Royal Pigeon Racing Association

Pigeons with cameras used by the Bavarian Army before the First World War and the US Central Intelligence Agency Office of Research and Development during the Cold War

Lent by Münchner Stadtmuseum, Munich and the Central Intelligence Agency Museum

Pigeon with message bag, Italian Army, 1916

Collection of the Royal Military Museum, Brussels

PDSA citations and Dickin Medals awarded to the pigeons:
Dutch Coast, Mary, T139, Beachcomber, Maquis, Commando
and Duke of Normandy

Dutch Coast delivered an SOS message that helped save a ditched RAF aircrew. He flew 288 miles in 7.5 hours.

Canadian Army pigeon **Beach Comber** brought the first news of the Dieppe Raid back to Britain on 19 August 1942

Special services pigeon **Maquis** brought back three vital messages from German-occupied France in 1943 and 1944

Commando successfully delivered three important messages from secret agents operating in German-occupied France in 1942

Duke of Normandy brought back the first message on D Day, 6 June 1944, from British airborne forces in Normandy

Lent by the Royal Pigeon Racing Association, Robin Hooper, Mr J Heward and Mr M Noterman

Mary served from 1940 to 1945. By the time she retired, she had been wounded three times and had needed a total of 22 stitches. She was buried at the PDSA animal cemetery, Ilford, Essex.

COMMUNICATION - Case 9

Pigeon models Bugbuster, Valiant and Victoria and **hawk model** Von Talon from the animated film **Valiant**, 2005. **Valiant** tells the story of a group of messenger pigeons during the Second World War. Sir Ben Kingsley, Ewan McGregor and Ricky Gervais are among the actors who provided the birds' voices.

The exploits of Valiant and the other pigeons that feature in the film are based on true stories of British messenger pigeons during the Second World War. Valiant carries a vital message across the Channel just as the real life pigeon Gustav did on D-Day, 6 June 1944.

Lent by Vanguard Animation

LIFE SAVING - Case 10

Photograph of Olga, Upstart and Regal wearing the PDSA Dickin Medals that they were awarded on 11 April 1947

Courtesy of veterinary charity PDSA

PDSA Dickin Medals awarded to Olga, Upstart and Regal, three Metropolitan Police Mounted Branch horses, for devotion to duty during the V1 flying bomb attacks on London in the Second World War

Lent by the Metropolitan Police Mounted Branch Museum

Metropolitan Police Mounted Branch sergeant's **steel helmet**, Second World War. The Mounted Branch had 180 horses on its strength when war broke out in September 1939.

Lent by the Metropolitan Police Mounted Branch Museum

Bit and stirrup irons belonging to Upstart during his service with the Metropolitan Police Mounted Branch. Upstart received the PDSA Dickin Medal for being 'completely unperturbed and remaining quietly on duty' following a V1 flying bomb incident at Bethnal Green, 1944.

Lent by the Metropolitan Police Mounted Branch Museum

Saddle bag belonging to Metropolitan Police Mounted Branch horse Echo. Echo was severely wounded in an IRA bomb attack at Hyde Park on 20 July 1982. The saddle bag bears the marks of the attack.

Lent by the Metropolitan Police Mounted Branch Museum

Get well card sent to Echo. Too traumatised to continue as a police horse, he was retired the following year and died in 2003 aged 32.

Lent by the Metropolitan Police Mounted Branch Museum

A child's **drawing** of the IRA Hyde Park bomb attack, 20 July 1982

Lent by the Metropolitan Police Mounted Branch Museum

LIFE SAVING - Case 11

Painting Rob DM, War Dog 1942-1945 by Georgina Shaw Baker. Rob, a collie, was offered by his family for the war effort and served in North Africa and Italy with the Special Air Service (SAS) during the Second World War.

Lent by Mrs H Bayne

PDSA Dickin Medal on the **RSPCA Collar for Valour** belonging to Rob. Rob made over 20 parachute descents while serving with the SAS.

Lent by Mrs H Bayne

Photograph of Rob being presented with his PDSA Dickin Medal

Lent by Mrs H Bayne

PDSA Dickin Medal awarded in 1947 to Brian, a German shepherd attached to the 13th Battalion The Parachute Regiment who landed in Normandy on D-Day. He accompanied the battalion throughout the campaign in North West Europe, 1944-1945.

Lent by Mr RD Penhall (care of Dix Noonan Webb)

Photograph of Brian

Reproduced by kind permission of Mr RD Penhall (care of Dix Noonan Webb)

Dog collar with parachute badge and second lieutenant's pips, given to Bassette, a poodle, one of the station dogs at RAF Tempsford during the Second World War.

Lent by the Dog Collar Museum, Leeds Castle

Dog's parachute harness, 1960s

Lent by the Army Medical Services Museum

Photograph and dog collar belonging to Paddy. During the Second World War he was used to guard prisoner of war camps in England. After the war he was returned to his family and became a local celebrity.

Lent by Rhona Bailey

Dog collar belonging to Jim of 149 Upper Brockley Road, London SE4. Red, white and blue dog collars were given to all dogs who served with the British armed forces and auxiliary services during the Second World War.

Dog collar and PDSA Dickin Medal awarded to Bob. In January 1943, Bob, a white mongrel patrol dog, serving with 6th Battalion The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment during the North African campaign, alerted his patrol to the presence of a German unit, saving them from capture.

Lent by the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regimental Museum

Photograph of dogs at a war dog school, 1939

Produced by kind permission of Battersea Dogs and Cats Home

Certificate awarded to Don for his work as a patrol dog during the Second World War and **letter** from the RAF Provost Marshal thanking Don's owner for his dog's work during the war

LIFE SAVING - Case 12

Painting Jet of Iada by Alfred Kemp Wiffen, 1949, and **bronze bust Jet of Iada** by Edna Rose. Jet, a German shepherd from Liverpool, trained as a search and rescue dog in 1944 and with his handler, Corporal Wardle, was responsible for the recovery of 150 people from bombed buildings in the UK.

Lent by the Walker Art Gallery

Collar with the PDSA Dickin Medal awarded to Jet in January 1945 for locating a woman alive in the rubble of a bombed London hotel. Jet refused to move for nearly 12 hours while rescuers searched for her.

Red Cross dog pack, First World War. The Germans were the first to train dogs to locate casualties on the battlefield.

Lent by the Army Medical Services Museum

Medallion (right) by Ernst Zehle, 1916, showing a German Red Cross dog

Medallion (left) by Karl Goetz, 1914, depicting the first use of German Red Cross dogs to locate wounded soldiers

Model of a German Red Cross dog showing the equipment carried

Lent by the British Red Cross Museum and Archives

German **Red Cross dog collar and attachments**, First World War

Album showing photographs and postcards of Red Cross dogs at work

Courtesy of the Army Medical Services Museum and **Postcard Dogs** by Libby Hall, Bloomsbury, 2004

Harness and lead belonging to search and rescue dog Rex who helped locate casualties of the V weapons attacks on London, 1944-1945

PDSA badge, certificate and PDSA Dickin Medal awarded to Rex in April 1945 for his rescue work

Certificate of thanks presented to Rex for his fundraising efforts

PDSA Dickin Medal and Allied Forces Mascots Club badge awarded to a sheepdog named Sheila. Sheila helped rescue a United States Army Air Force bomber crew whose plane had crashed in the Cheviot Hills, December 1944.

Lent by Mr J Heward

Photograph of Sheila with shepherd John Dagg

PDSA Dickin Medal awarded to Buster on 9 December 2003 for 'outstanding gallantry' while attached to The Duke of Wellington's Regiment at Safwan, Southern Iraq in March 2003. Buster located hidden weapons which a human search had failed to find.

Lent by 101 Military Working Dog Support Unit

Harness worn by an explosives search dog

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Police Explosive Dog Unit

ANIMAL AID - Case 13

The Blue Cross Fund **posters**. Our Dumb Friends' League established The Blue Cross Fund in 1912 and during the First World War it raised funds to provide equipment and medical treatment for horses and other animals on the front line.

Models of a First World War horse-drawn ambulance and a motorised horse ambulance used by the Army Veterinary Corps

Lent by the Army Medical Services Museum

Certificate presented by The Blue Cross Fund to Sir George Denton for services rendered to animals during the First World War, **medal** awarded by The Blue Cross Fund to Peter Livingstone 'for bravery to horses and mules' in the First World War

Lent by The Blue Cross animal welfare charity

Wooden training horse

Horse hoof, saddle cloth and blanket belonging to Sally. Sally arrived in France on 11 August 1914 with her owner Brigadier General CS Owen, 2nd Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers. She served on the Western Front from August 1914 to November 1918 and returned to England in March 1919. In 1934 Sally went to the International Horse Show for the parade of the veteran war horses and later collected a large sum of money for the Royal Veterinary College.

Lent by the Royal Welch Fusiliers Museum

Sign, miniature nosebag and The Book of the Nosebag.

The Principal of the Royal Veterinary College, Professor Fred Hobday, instituted The Nosebag Fund to raise money to rebuild the college. Miniature nosebags were used to collect farthings for the appeal. Retired First World War cavalry horses helped to raise the £285,000 needed to build the college. Their stories were recorded in the book.

Lent by the Royal Veterinary College

RSPCA's Butterfly Day poster, 1918

A Little Bird Told Me poster by Mabel Lucie Attwell. Towards the end of the First World War, Our Dumb Friends' League held a huge Christmas fair at the Royal Albert Hall in London to raise monies for The Blue Cross Fund.

Badges and pins from animal charities' flag days

Red Star poster by James Montgomery Flagg, First World War
The Red Star was the US equivalent of The Blue Cross Fund.

First World War **diary** of Ethel Bilbrough of Chislehurst, Kent, with a news cutting of her letter to the **Daily Mirror** concerning the welfare of horses in wartime and examples of RSPCA fundraising flags

Jack, the pet dog of the British nurse Edith Cavell. Cavell was shot by the Germans on 12 October 1915 for assisting Allied prisoners of war to escape from occupied Belgium. After the war Jack was brought back to Britain where he helped to raise money for charities.

ANIMAL AID - Case 14

Emergency **veterinary first-aid kit and humane leash**.

Organisations such as the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) and the Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad (SPANNA) work to promote animal welfare in regions of the world where there are few, if any, measures to protect animals. They provide veterinary centres, clinics, animal health education programmes and respond to emergencies such as natural disasters, civil unrest or war.

Lent by the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)

ANIMAL AID - Case 15a

Notice for pet owners to display in their windows as an air raid precaution measure, 1939

Animal Guard armband worn by National Air Raid Precautions for Animals Committee workers

Elastic **collar** with NARPAC tag NDD 7551 for a neutered smoke grey tabby cat called Bobby. NARPAC encouraged pet owners to register their pets as an air raid precaution. Collection of unused **NARPAC tags**

RSPCA Life Saving Medal awarded to Thomas Alderson, an Air Raid Precautions worker in Bridlington, Yorkshire during the Second World War. Alderson rescued people and animals from bomb damaged buildings in the town. He was the first recipient of the George Cross in 1940.

Letters, press cuttings and medal awarded by Our Dumb Friends' League to Jim, a 19 year old pet cat, who saved his owners' lives by warning them of a fire, January 1942

Emblem of the National Air Raid Precautions for Animals Committee. NARPAC, established in 1939 by charities including the RSPCA, PDSA, Our Dumb Friends' League and Canine Defence League, set up rescue centres and clinics to care for pets. Between 1939 and 1945 over a quarter-of-a-million pets were rescued after air raids.

Dog's gas mask, Second World War. In 1939, gas masks for dogs were being sold for £9 each.

King Charles spaniel

Lent by the Natural History Museum, London

Rubber anti-gas boots for domestic animals, Second World War

Cartoon Give me the RSPCA by Beric, Second World War

Reproduced by kind permission of the Bristol Evening Post

Silver collar and PDSA Dickin Medal awarded to PDSA rescue dog Beauty on 12 January 1945. The other awards on the collar are the PDSA Allied Forces Mascot tag, silver disc from Mayor of Hendon and the PDSA Pioneer Guild Medal.

Lent by veterinary charity PDSA

British gas-proof dog kennel, Second World War. In September 1939, the PDSA was selling gas-proof kennels for £4.

Dog gas mask worn by Roy, a Shetland sheepdog, owned by the 5th Marchioness of Exeter during the Second World War

ANIMAL AID - Case 15b

Film poster print for **The Night Cry**, starring Rin Tin Tin, 1926. Rin Tin Tin was found in a German trench by US troops in September 1918. Brought back to America, he featured in dog shows before being signed up by Warner Brothers Studios in Hollywood. Rin Tin Tin made 26 films and at one time was receiving 10,000 fan letters a week. He died aged 14 on 10 August 1932.

Red Cross felt saddle, saddlebags and desert training boots worn by Rin Tin Tin Junior during a promotional tour of America with Warner Brothers in 1933. Four generations of Rin Tin Tins have appeared in Hollywood films.

Lent by the Riverside Metropolitan Museum

Photograph of Sammy, the mascot of 4th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 1916. The dog can be seen to the right of the showcase.

Photograph and hoof of Coal Box. Coal Box was a German pony found abandoned on the Western Front by men of the King's Royal Rifle Corps during the First World War. They adopted him as their mascot and named him Coal Box, the British soldiers' slang term for the burst of a heavy artillery shell.

Lent by the Trustees of the Royal Green Jackets Museum, Winchester

Dog collars belonging to Digger, the First World War mascot of 2nd Division Signals Company, Australian Imperial Force. Digger was a stray adopted by Company Sergeant Major James Martin. Digger went with the company to Gallipoli in 1915, and later to the Western Front where he was wounded and gassed.

Postcard of Digger produced to raise funds to treat the wounds he received at Pozières during the Battle of the Somme in 1916. Digger recovered and returned to Australia after the war.

Lent by the Australian War Memorial Collection

First World War **Royal Flying Corps dog jacket** with captain's insignia and observer's and pilot's wings. The jacket was made by a squadron tailor for an officer's pet.

Lent by the Royal Air Force Museum

Joey, the bulldog mascot of the Royal Navy battleship HMS **Queen Elizabeth** from August 1917 until his death in April 1922. Bulldogs were popular naval mascots.

Tirpitz, a pig rescued from the German cruiser **Dresden** sunk by HMS **Glasgow** and HMS **Kent** on 14 March 1915. Tirpitz was the mascot of HMS **Glasgow** for a year before being retired to Whale Island Gunnery School, Portsmouth. In 1919, Tirpitz raised £1,785 for the Red Cross when he was auctioned off for pork.

Sailor's cap from the cruiser **Dresden**

Photograph of Tirpitz, May 1915

Cushion cover showing Hoskyn, the ship's cat of HMS **Chester**. Hoskyn was on board during the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. After the battle, this cover was embroidered by a sailor and presented to Surgeon Lieutenant Brownfield.

Lent by the National Maritime Museum, London

Sammy, mascot of 4th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers. He landed in France with the battalion on 20 April 1915, and was present during the Second Battle of Ypres. He survived being gassed and wounded, but was accidentally killed during field firing practice in autumn 1916.

Lent by the Fusiliers Museum of Northumberland

MASCOTS - Case 16

Charlie, the antelope mascot of 2nd Battalion The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 1930s

Lent by The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers (London) Museum and The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Museum (Royal Warwickshire)

Photograph of Bobby, the antelope mascot of 2nd Battalion The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, India, 1920s. The regiment first adopted an antelope as its mascot in 1707 during the War of Spanish Succession.

Reproduced by kind permission of The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Museum (Royal Warwickshire)

Painting Cruachan II by Margaret Boden, 1975, of the Shetland pony mascot of The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Cruachan II, born on 16 April 1950, was presented to the regiment on 23 September 1952 at a ceremony in Edinburgh. He was retired in 1979 and died in 1982.

Lent by The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

Taffy III, the mascot of The Royal Regiment of Wales who died in June 1993. The first official goat mascot was presented to the regiment by Queen Victoria in 1860.

Lent by The Royal Regiment of Wales Museum (Brecon)

Frippy, the War Office cat, c.1909. Frippy was officially on the War Office payroll.

Lent by the Natural History Museum, London

Tiney, mascot of 12 Company of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, a forerunner of the Royal Logistic Corps, that served in Egypt in the 1880s. Tiney was present at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 13 September 1882, and was awarded the Egypt Medal and the Khedive's Star.

Lent by the Royal Logistic Corps

Bobbie, the mascot of The 66th Regiment of Foot. Bobbie was at the Battle of Maiwand, 27 July 1880, during the Second Afghan War. She was wounded but survived both the battle and the later siege of Kandahar. Bobbie returned to England in February 1881 and was presented with the Afghan Medal by Queen Victoria. She was later killed by a hansom cab in Gosport and the Queen is said to have cried on hearing the news.

Lent by The Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire & Wiltshire Regiment (Salisbury) Museum

Battle of Maiwand by Peter Archer, 1985, showing the last stand of The 66th Regiment of Foot at the Battle of Maiwand, 27 July 1880

Painting reproduced by kind permission of The Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire & Wiltshire Regiment (Salisbury) Museum

MASCOTS - Case 17

Photograph of Judy, **PDSA Dickin Medal replica**, **autograph book** with Judy's paw print, **book** *The Judy Story* with inscription and **sculpture** of Judy

Judy was the only animal officially to have been a prisoner of war of the Japanese during the Second World War. The PDSA Dickin Medal was awarded to her in May 1946 'For magnificent courage and endurance in Japanese prison camps, which helped to maintain morale among her fellow prisoners and also for saving many lives through her intelligence and watchfulness.'

Lent by Mr H Powell and Brian Mitchell

Photograph, **coat** made for Smoky by Australian Red Cross volunteers in Brisbane and **photograph** of her owner and memorial sculpture

Smoky was a Yorkshire terrier found in a foxhole in New Guinea during the Second World War. American airman William Wynne purchased Smoky and took her on 12 combat missions. He taught her many tricks, and she entertained troops in camps and hospitals. Yank magazine voted Smoky the best US forces mascot in the South Pacific. After the war Smoky returned to the US with her owner and had her own television show in Cleveland, Ohio.

Lent by Mr W Wynne

Portrait of US President Franklin D Roosevelt with his Scottish terrier pet dog Fala, **dog tag**, **Barkers for Britain Medal** and **Member of the War Dog Fund tag** awarded to Fala, **press cutting** on Fala's death

Fala was a gift to President Roosevelt, 1940. Fala died on 6 April 1952 and was buried near his master in the rose garden of Roosevelt's home at Hyde Park, New York State. On his death, Fala was described in **The Times** as 'one of the most famous dogs in history'.

Lent by Mr W Wynne

Fusilier Donald Duck, Second World War mascot of 9th Battalion The Royal Fusiliers. Donald Duck was present at the Anzio landings, in January 1944.

Lent by Royal Regiment of Fusiliers (London) Museum

Painting and hoof and tail of Minnie, the pony mascot of the 1st Battalion The Lancashire Fusiliers in Burma. Born in March 1944 during a Japanese mortar attack, Minnie did much to keep up the men's morale. They established a 'Minnie Fund' to pay for her upkeep when she accompanied the battalion back to Britain in October 1947.

Lent by the Fusiliers Museum, Lancashire

Photographs, model and plaque of Voytek, the Syrian bear mascot of the 22nd Artillery Supply Company of the Polish II Corps. He was found and adopted by Polish troops as a cub in Northern Iran in 1942. After the war, Voytek was given to Edinburgh Zoo, where he died at the age of 22 on 15 November 1963.

Lent by Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum

Photograph of service pet owners queuing to register their animals for the PDSA Allied Forces Mascot Club and **record cards**

Reproduced by kind permission of veterinary charity PDSA

Flying logbook belonging to Sammy, Flight Lieutenant Oliver Philpot's dog. Philpot was one of the three 'Wooden Horse' escapees from Stalag Luft III prison camp. Sammy had accompanied his owner on non-operational flights before Philpot's capture.

Photograph of Sammy

Bell of HMS Amethyst. Ship's cat Simon was badly injured when Chinese communists shelled HMS Amethyst as she sailed up the Yangtze river on 20 April 1949. 46 officers and men died during the attack. Simon was wounded by shrapnel in the leg and back and his face was burnt.

Lent by the National Maritime Museum, London

Crest of HMS Amethyst

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Photograph of Simon with two crew members of HMS Amethyst

Courtesy of veterinary charity PDSA

Letters and drawings sent to Simon by well-wishers and **list** of rats caught by Simon. HMS Amethyst was trapped on the Yangtze for 100 days. As soon as Simon recovered from his wounds, he resumed his rat catching duties and saved the rationed food and water supplies from being eaten or fouled.

From the scrapbooks of Commander Kerans JS DSO RN and Lieutenant Commander Stewart Hett MBE RN

Model of HMS Amethyst

Lent by the British Red Cross Museum and Archives

Jennie by Paul Gallico, 1950, which was dedicated 'To the late Simon, of the Amethyst'

Autograph book containing Simon's paw print. Details of Simon's injuries and recovery were reported in the press, and when HMS Amethyst rejoined the fleet at Hong Kong, numerous letters, toys and even tins of food awaited him.

Lent by Rosmary Crosbie

PDSA Dickin Medal awarded to Simon after his death on 28 November 1949. Simon returned to Britain but died in quarantine. He is the only cat to have received the medal.

Lent by Eton Films

Photograph of Rats with a British soldier. Rats, a mongrel dog, was attached to a number of British Army units in Crossmaglen, Northern Ireland in the 1970s. He spent two years at a frontline army border post and went on patrols, car chases and helicopter flights. He was held in such high esteem by the troops that he was given his own army service number.

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X-Ray of Rats showing shrapnel wounds. During his time with the British Army, Rats sustained a number of injuries including a broken leg, gunshot wounds, a burnt tail and shrapnel lodged in his spine.

Pro Dogs Medal awarded to Rats in 1979 for 'devotion to duty'

Lent by Major Vyvyan Harmsworth

Press cuttings, photographs and paw print of Rats. In 1979, Rats had a heart attack and at Christmas that year he received thousands of letters, food parcels and toys from the public. He retired to a farm in Kent in 1980, and died aged 14 in 1989.

Lent by Major Vyvyan Harmsworth

Rats toy and photograph. These toys were sold in aid of the Army Benevolent Fund to support dependants of troops in Northern Ireland.

Lent by Major Vyvyan Harmsworth