



# BARRELS & BLADES



## December 2023





**SA Members our next meeting is on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Friday of the Month at the Lutheran Church Hall 57-59 Botting Street (Corner of Osborne St) Albert Park SA.**

The hall can be entered from Botting Street. For those members who will be displaying items there is also car parking for approximately 13 vehicles in the rear carpark off Osborne street), for members and visitors who are not putting on a display there is plenty of street parking.

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The Association Email Address is: [heritage.arms.society@gmail.com](mailto:heritage.arms.society@gmail.com)

Webpage: <https://heritagearmssa.com/>

**Membership Applications**

Nominee: Peter Wyschnja  
 Interests: Ammunition  
 Location: South Australia

Any member having objection to membership being granted to the above applicants should give reasons in writing, in confidence and without prejudice, to the Secretary, c/- 32 Teakle Street, Exeter, within 21 days of this meeting. South Australian applicants that do not have a current firearm or firearms collectors’ licence will require a fit and proper person check from SAPOL.



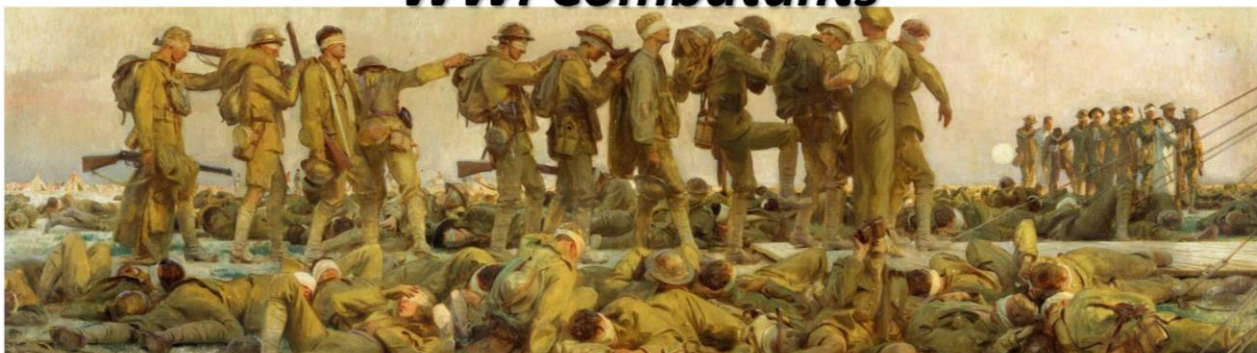
SA Member Displays

# NOVEMBER

## Japan



## WWI Combatants



## Maker Marked, Presentation, Religious, Royal



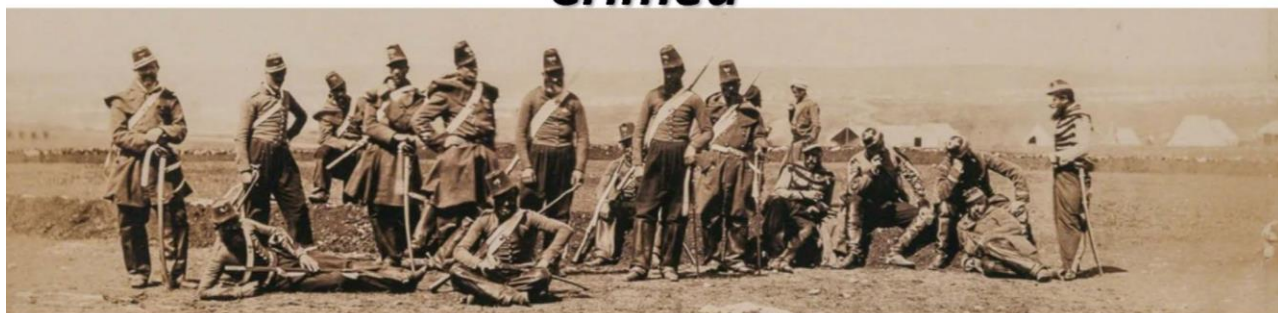
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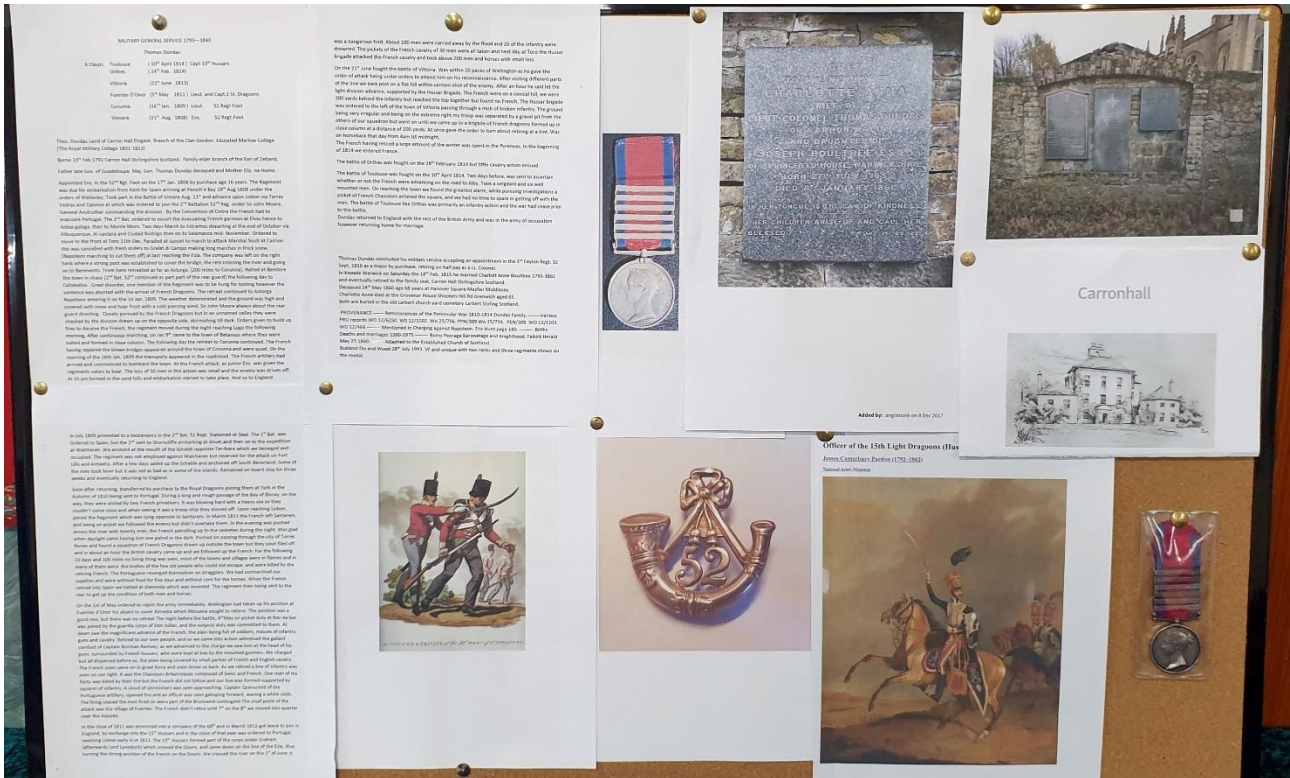


## Crimea



**PLUS, Anything over 100 years old**





**MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840**

**Thomas Dundas**

**6 Clasps**

**Toulouse (10th April 1814 ) Capt 15th Hussars**

**Orthes (24th Feb. 1814)**

**Vittoria (21st June 1813)**

**Fuentes D'Onor (5th May 1811 ) Lieut. and Capt.1 St. Dragoons**

**Corunna (16Th Jan. 1809) Lieut. 52 Regt Foot**

**Vimiera (21st. Aug. 1808) Ens. 52 Regt.Foot**

**Russian Kindjal**





This month display is a Japanese Tobiguchi (fire axe) circa 1880, walking cane, Japanese imperial army type 32 sword and Japanese cigarettes.

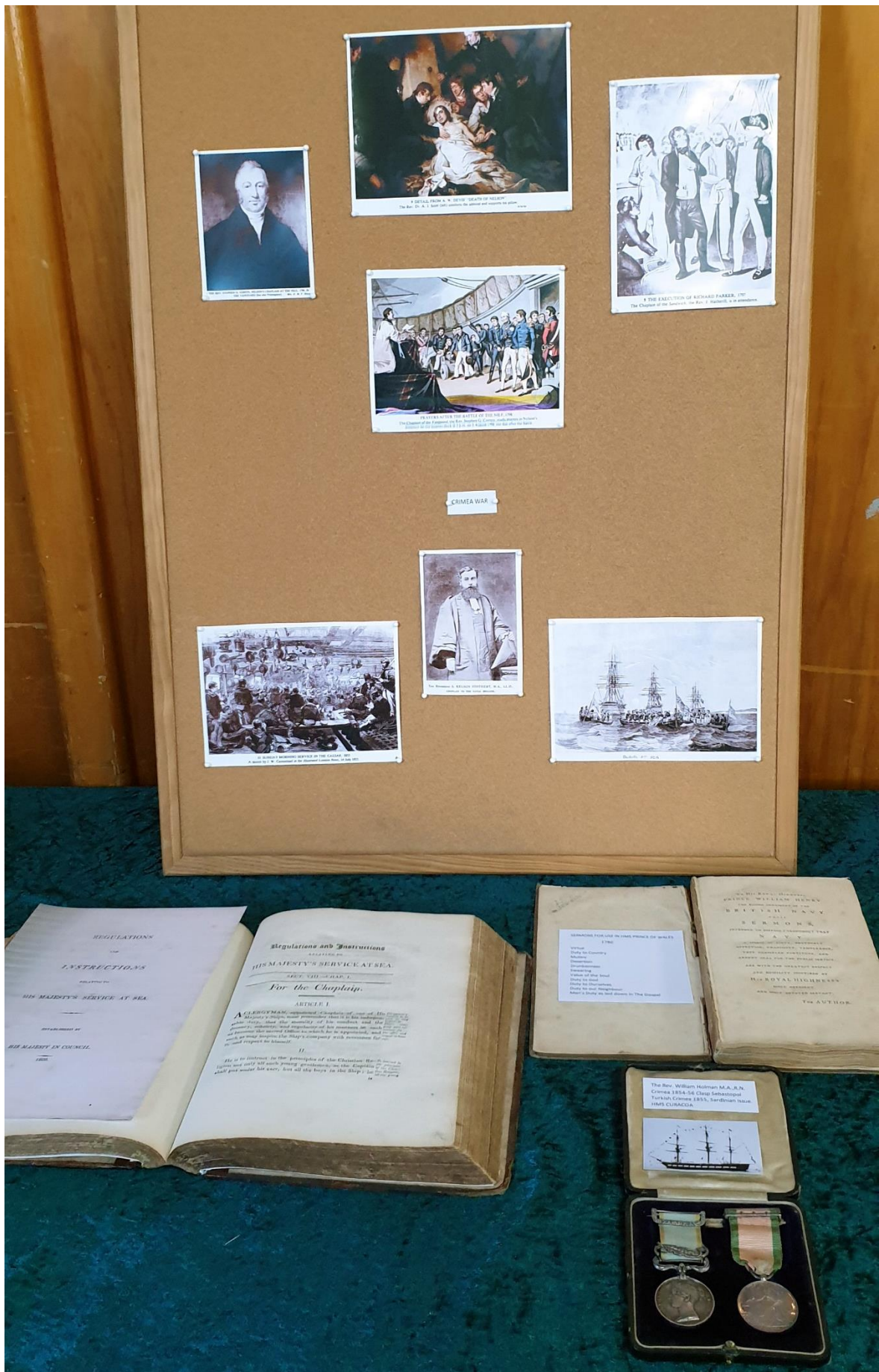


Hikeshi (Japanese fire fighters), carrying tobiguchi (fire ax), circa 1880.





# The Royal Navy Chaplain In The 19th Century



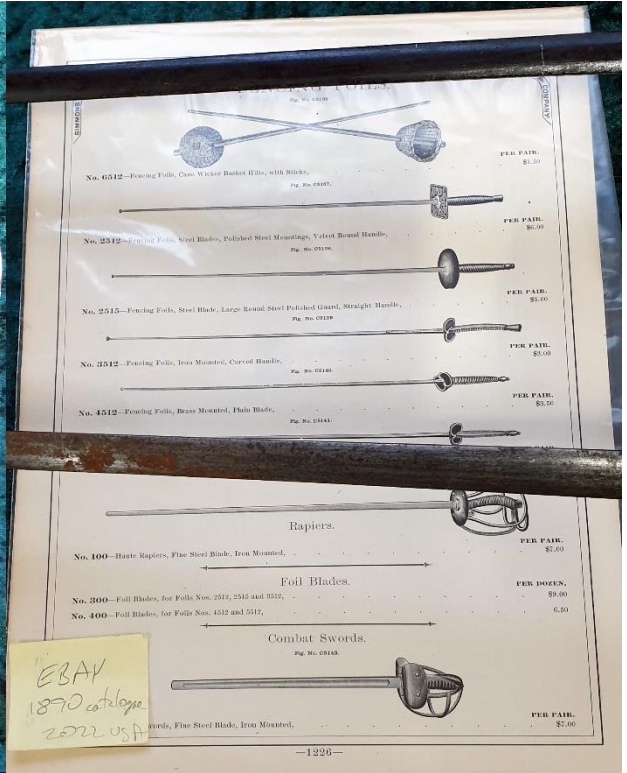


The Rev. William Holman M.A., R.N.  
Crimea 1854-56 Clasp Sebastopol  
Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian Issue.  
HMS CURACOA





Two French left-handed daggers in the style of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century and a collection of early fencing foils.







**WW1**

**UK-Basket Hilt-c1915-Blade A.B. FROM H.K.B. 19th July 1915.** A bit of a mystery, we know the owner served in WW1.



**UK-Cavalry c1821-96-Officer's 1st Royal Dragoons Balfour K R.** An officer in 1st Dragoons and later with the Imperial Yeomanry (Lt., 1885; Capt., 1892; Maj., 1900; Lt-Col.) who served in Boer War and in First World War.



**UK-Cavalry c1821-96-Officer's 15th Hussars Learmonth N J C L-HW 34765.** Captain in the 15th (The Kings) Hussars served as ADC to the GOC Bazar Valley Field Force from February 1908-March 1909, mentioned in despatches medal and clasp, also awarded George V Coronation Medal 1911. Appointed Adjutant of the Dorset Yeomanry on 3 September 1911, killed in action Gallipoli on 22 August 1915.



**UK-Field Officer Scottish c1857-Kirsop P A-Pillin.** Captain Purves Alexander Kirsop fought in both WW1 and WW2 and was killed in action at Dunkirk. He was awarded the Military Cross for his action in the battle of Ypres in 1917.





**UK-Home Service-Royal Army Medical Corp-c1905-Officer-Tin WE Hudleston-SB-10.** Colonel Wilfred Edward Hudleston DSO Army Medical Service For services rendered in connection with Military Operations in France and Flanders Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George (CMG).

**UK-Home Service-Royal Artillery-c1902-Officer's-Tin HA Boyd Esq.** Lieutenant Colonel Henry Alexander Boyd fought in the Boer War between 1901 and 1902.1 He fought in the First World War, and was mentioned in despatches four times.1 He gained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Field Artillery.1 He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) in 1916.1 He was awarded the Chevalier, Ordre national de la Légion d'honneur.1 He was appointed Companion, Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.) in 1919.

**UK-Home Service-Eton Rifle Volunteers-c1878-Officer-Tin SWR Newburn & UK-Pill Box-Eton Rifle Volunteers-c1878-Officer-SWR Mewburn-SB-46.** Both items belonged to Captain Simon William Richmond Mewburn of the 14<sup>th</sup> Hussars who was killed in action at Al Basrah on the 21<sup>st</sup> of May 1916 aged 31.



### Crimea

**UK-Basket Hilt-c1828 Scottish-Officer-HW 8214-HRC Godley.** Major Henry Robert Crewe Godley 28<sup>th</sup> (North Gloucestershire) Regiment of foot, served in the Crimea and was severely wounded in the 1<sup>st</sup> Attack of the Redan.

**UK-Cavalry c1821-96-Officer's 79th Cameron HL McCall W-HW7565.** Captain William McCall 79th Cameron Highlanders Served in the Crimea 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Balaclava, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol; the assaults of 18 Jun and 8 Sep 1855, and the expedition to Kertch and Yenikale.



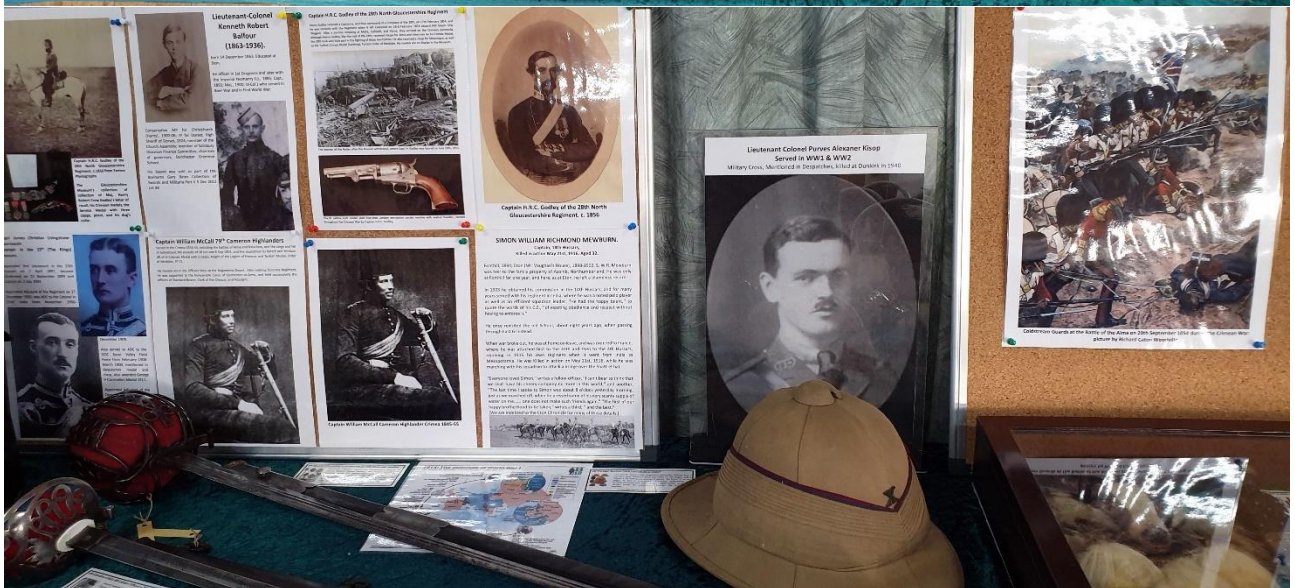


UK-Dirk Scottish Set-Argyll & Sutherland-c1880-Leckie, Graham & Co and UK-Sporran-Scottish-Argyll & Sutherland-c1902-Badger



**UK-Sporran-Scottish-Argyll & Sutherland-c1902-Badger**  
Sporran of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's), plain gilt brass cantle, badger head with glass eyes, six white hair tassels in gilt thistle sockets on gilt cords, red leather pouch.













7 examples of variants of the 6353/1905 pattern British clasp knife. All maker marked, in the image above they are, left to right; H.G.Long chequered metal scale variant(scarce). Thomas Turner Encore brand, flat metal scales, brass shackle pin. George Wostenholm, black chequered horn, or buffalo horn scales, Canadian marked. Wade & Butcher 1939 dated with lanyard & black hexoid scales. Scotia J.McClory, black pressed fibre scales. G.Butler & Co, jiggged bone scales & lanyard. Camillus Cutlery Co. ,U.S. manufactured for Canadian contract in WW1. These large robust knives remained in production as late as 1939 as per the Wade & Butcher specimen.









Benedictine monk's black robes of same pattern and design worn since the 6th century and 17th-18th century Spanish crucifix. From New Norcia abbey in Western Australia'. 1909 Pattern, Italian Enlisted man's tunic.





Crimean War, English field marshal's forage cap



First world war private purchase French officer's tunic and M1915 Adrian helmet with early light colour paint. M1917 pattern tunic for an American artillery first lieutenant. With M1911 campaign hat and matching equipment. M1917 pattern tunic for an American field medic with medical equipment pouch and matching M1917 "Brodie" helmet. German M16 Stahlhelm (Steel Helmet) with camouflage paint. M1915 Adrian helmet, later model dark paint. Pattern 1907 Hooked Quillon bayonet, manufactured in South Australia





Collection of first world war German badges, including The iron cross in first and second class, a pair of shoulder straps for a minenwerfer operator, cockades for a field cap, and two wound badges in both black and gold grades









Light Brigade medals to Trumpeter Joseph John Keates 11<sup>th</sup> Hussars who has his horse shot and killed under him during the charge. Ketes was Orderly Trumpeter to the Earl of Cardigan. His damaged trumpet was recovered and hung in a glass case in the Officers Mess of the 11<sup>th</sup> Hussars.



Single light Brigade medal to Private Joseph Phillips 4<sup>th</sup> Light Dragoons, who was wounded in the charge and dies subsequently.







**Austro-Hungary.**

Mannlicher M1895 Carbine. Manufactured at Steyr in 1917, in 8x50mm and has a straight pull bolt action, with a magazine capacity of 5 rounds.



The particular example in the 1930's was reworked by Bulgaria and rechambered for the 8x56 round.

**France.**

Berthier M1916 Carbine. Manufactured at Chatellerault in 1890 as a 3 shot M1890 Carbine, in 8x50mm. The action is a conventional French turn bolt.

These were converted from 1916 onwards with 5 shot capacity magazine.



**Germany.**

Mauser Kar98AZ Carbine. Manufactured at Erfurt in 1918 in 7.92x57mm, with a 5 shot magazine. Conventional turn bolt.





From 1920 those retained by the Reichswehr, were known as the Kar98a to distinguish it from the full-length Kar 98b.

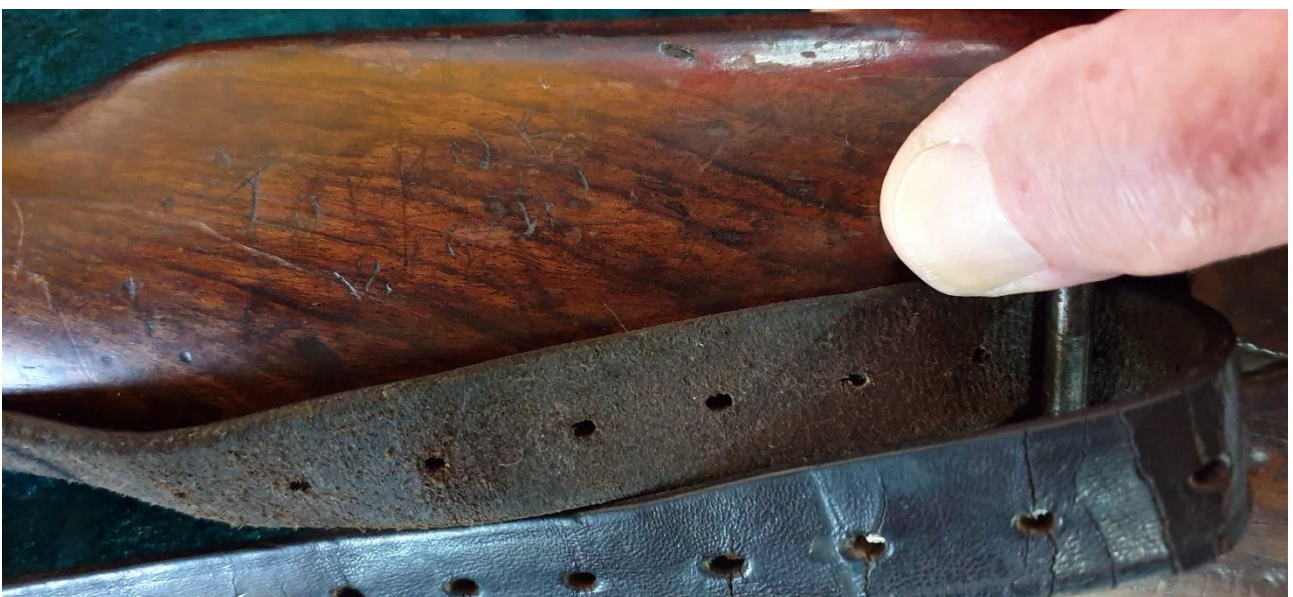
Italy.

“Carcano” M1891 TS (Truppe Speciali). Manufactured at Brescia in 1916 and chambered for a 6.5x52mm round, with a 5-round magazine. Turn bolt.



The model has an unusual bayonet lug which accepts a sideways locating bayonet.

Interestingly the stock is inscribed with the initials E.V. on the righthand side and Tobruk 18.6.41. Of the ‘Rats of Tobruk’ with the initials E.V. only 2 are potential candidates, the others are eliminated as KIA, POW or unknown. However, there does not appear to be any public means of confirming who E.V. was and the story of the carbines travels.





### Japanese - Iwato Ichimonji Katana - c1325

This blade was an heirloom of the Sakai Saemon no Jo family, which ruled the Shonai fief in Dewa province. It was then worn by its descendant, Navy Rear- Admiral Sakai Tadatoshi (1857- 1943). Tadayoshi had this heirloom Ichimonji sword shortened when he had a meeting with Emperor Meiji on the occasion of being appointed Residential Naval Officer of the Japanese legation to Russia in 1901 in order to wear it with a court dress.



### Japanese - Kanesaki Katana

Kanesaki Mumei Katana with early NBTHK. Certificate for the blade attributed to Inshu Kanesaki and certificate for the Koshirae. Excellent well forged blade with very nice Horimono and large active Hamon. Mounted in a very nice original Koshirae with unusual silver fittings.



### AGE-T21 Tsuba - Oak Leaves and Flowers - c1580

A mokka shaped Tsuba with extensively decorated faces inlaid with brass of Oak Leaves and flowers on a highly dimpled background. From the Muromachi period. Mumei (no Signature)

### AGE-T14 Tsuba - Flying Geese Tanto - c1603

Japanese iron Tsuba for Tanto. From Owari Province and purported to be Edo Period. Mam Gata – Round form with stylised Flying Geese. Mumei (no Signature)

### AGE-TO4 Tsuba - Moon and Bat - cEdo Period

Iron Tsuba with engraved moon and bat over a chrysanthemum and rabbit on lower half engraved in gold and silver. Elongated mara gata shape. (slightly oval) Mumei (no Signature)

### AGE-T22 Tsuba-Orochi Dragon - c1600s

Samurai perched on rock facing a dragon. Samurai's face and hands are decorated with shakudo, armour has silver striping and there are gold flecks through the surrounding foliage and chrysanthemum flowers. The samurai's hand appears to have been severed. The rear shows a flowing stream and the rear of a dwelling. The rim is gold with diagonal filing across it. Yamata no Orochi is a legendary 8-headed and tailed Japanese Dragon and Serpent.





**AGE-T21 Tsuba – Oak Leaves and Flowers – c1580**

A mokka shaped Tsuba with extensively decorated faces inlaid with brass of Oak Leaves and flowers on a highly dimpled background. From the Muromachi period. Mumei (no Signature)

*Collection Athy and Libbie Kalatzis*



**AGE-T14 Tsuba – Flying Geese Tanto – c1603**

Japanese iron Tsuba for Tanto. From Owari Province and purported to be Edo Period. Maru Gata - Round form with stylised Flying Geese. Mumei (no Signature)

*Collection Athy and Libbie Kalatzis*



**AGE-T04 Tsuba – Moon and Bat – cEdo Period**

Iron Tsuba with engraved moon and bat over a chrysanthemum and rabbit on lower half engraved in gold and silver. Elongated maru gata shape. (slightly oval) Mumei (no Signature)

*Collection Athy and Libbie Kalatzis*



**AGE-T22 Tsuba – Orochi Dragon - c1600s**

Samurai perched on rock facing a dragon. Samurai's face and hands are decorated with shakudo, armour has silver striping and there are gold flecks through the surrounding foliage and chrysanthemum flowers. The samurai's hand appears to have been severed. The rear shows a flowing stream and the rear of a dwelling. The rim is gold with diagonal filing across it. Yamata no Orochi is a legendary 8-headed and tailed Japanese Dragon and Serpent.

*Collection Athy and Libbie Kalatzis*







## THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIGHORN – HAS Member Phillip Luff



Better. known as Custer's last stand.

It happened on the 25 and 26 of June 1876, at the Little Big Horn river, Montana.

The events leading up to this disaster were the product of typical irresolute government policies of the US government.

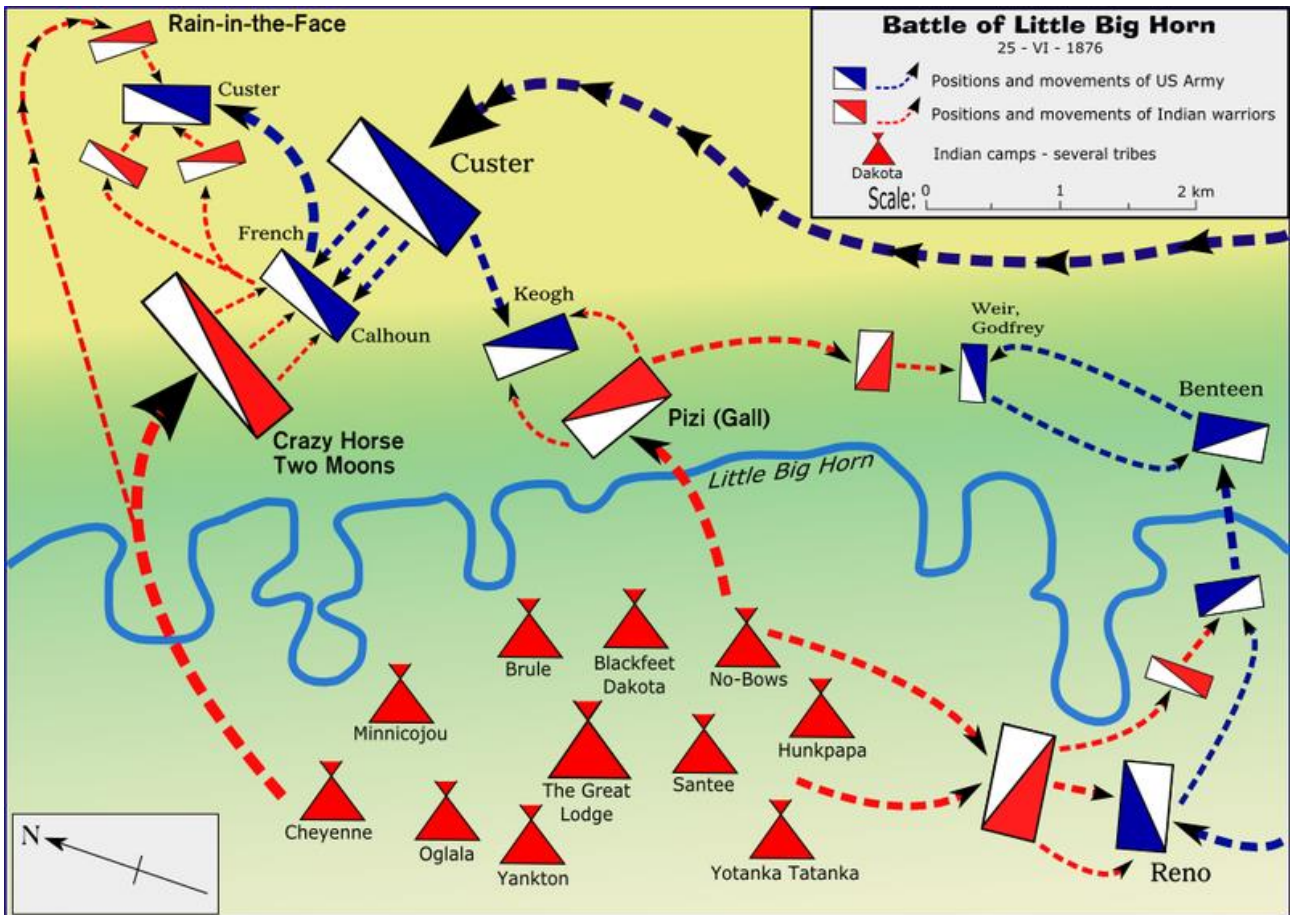
To complicate any peace attempts, gold was discovered on lands sacred to the Indians, so the problem was to persuade them to return to their designated reservations and stay there, thus making it easier for the Gold prospectors to run rampant over the goldfields, without Indian interference.

Custer was sent to peacefully and tactfully move the Indians back onto the reservations. Three detachments were sent to corral the Indians ---moving east from fort Ellis was a column led by Colonel John Gibbon, from the south came a column led by General George Cook. In control of the Dakota column headed west under Brigadier General Alfred Terry was the bulk of the 7th cavalry with Custer at its reins. Now it appears the three leaders had a feasible plan to somehow "half peacefully" sort this Indian Reservation problem out, but Custer, with a rambunctious and "devil may care" attitude, did things his way and went headlong into action with the Indians.

He split his regiment into three battalions. He sent three companies under. Major Marcus Reno to charge straight into the Indian village ,sent three more companies under Captain Frederick W Benteen to the south to cut off the flight of any escaping Indians, and then took five companies under his own personal direction to attack the village from the north. This tactic was his undoing. In fragmenting his regiment, Custer had left its three main components unable to provide each other support.

As the battle of the Little Big Horn, unfolded the good general fell victim to a series of surprises, not the least of which was the number of braves that they faced, army intelligence at the time had estimated Sitting Bull's force at 800 fighting men. It was in fact 2000 Sioux and Cheyenne Warriors one account says, "cut off by the Indians all 210 soldiers were killed in a desperate fight lasting possibly two hours" the book I've got with the 44.40 rifle says the count was 264, so who do you believe? This was Custer's last stand.





The details of the movements and components of Custer's contingent have been much hypothesised. Reconstructions of the actions have been formulated, using both accounts of native American eyewitnesses and sophisticated analysis of archaeological evidence, viz, cartridge cases, projectiles, gun fragments, buttons, human bones, arrowheads. Finally, my ultimate conclusion can only be, much of the understanding of one of the Wild West's most famous battles can only be the product of conjecture, and the popular perception of it remains shrouded in myth. I mean it really did happen, but there seems to be so much written about this aspect of history one must ask, by what authority has all the documentation been recorded.

In the heat of battle, sometimes events can become distorted.

Reference

In the Valley of the Little Big Horn June 25-26, 1876  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_the\\_Little\\_Bighorn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Little_Bighorn)

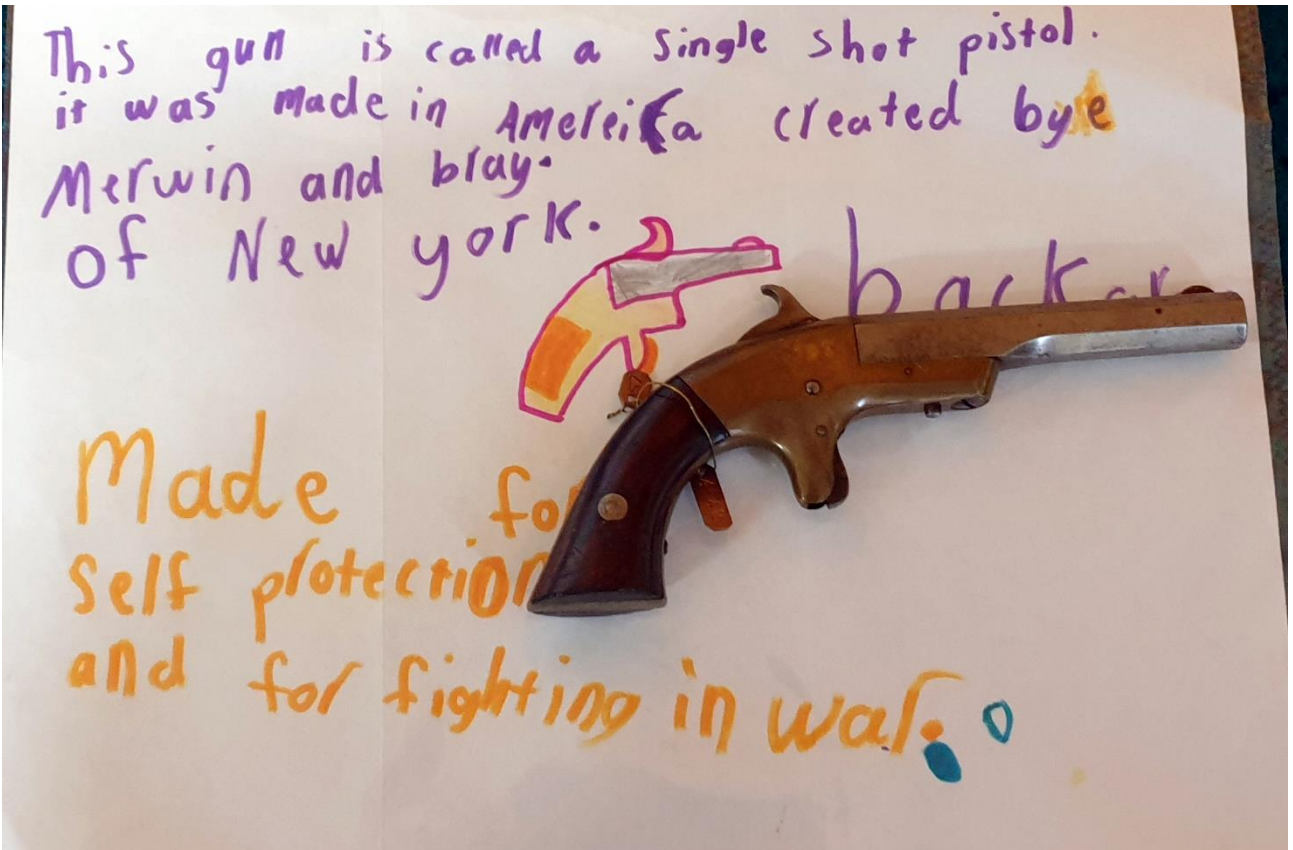


*The Battle of Little Bighorn* by [Charles Marion Russell](#)





From the top, Cashmore D-Barrel Shotgun, Bolt Action Cane Gun, 2 decorative walking sticks, a Mauser Model 1878 Revolver and a Merwin & Bray Pistol catalogued and illustrated by my granddaughter.











**A .303 'A.C.II' MARTINI-ACTION SERVICE CARBINE BY ENFIELD, Lever Rifle NO.B5656 - ENGRAVED BOER WAR WILLIAM JAMES TOSELAND.**

Enfield No 1885 450/577 converted .303 in 1899 M M 303 Martini action, Enfield rifling. South Australian History from 1889 to WW1. In lovely condition. with broad arrow markings. Enfield started conversion of Martini rifles to the newer .303 round in 1895 replacing the old .577 ammunition. The action retaining some original blued finish, stamped *V.R., Enfield, 1885, M M .303 A.C.II*, numerous War Department marks, the receiver, barrel, fore stock, and stock all stamped *D.P.*, the stock with Boer war markings showing regiment no. and name of soldier, steel butt-plate, sling-swivels, the nose cap with bayonet bar, the barrel with open-sights and ramp-mounted pyramidal blade-foresight. *Weight 6lb. 13oz., 14¾in. pull (14½in. stock), 21in. barrel, London nitro proof.*

**Footnotes**

These rifles were used during the Second Boer War 1899-1902, WWI and were still being issued to reserve regiments and units during WWII. Famously used by Lawrence of Arabia men during the Arab Revolt of 1916-1918



3657\*  
 Pair: Queen's South Africa Medal 1899, (type 2 reverse with clear ghost dates), - three clasps - Cape Colony, Orange Free Stac, Transvaal; British War Medal 1914-18. 21 Pte. W.J.Toseland, S.A.M.R. on first medal, 64242 Pte W.J.Toseland. 3 L.H.R. A.I.F. on second medal. First medal engraved, second medal impressed. *Court mounted, toned, very fine.*

\$700

Privately purchased in November 1978.

British War Medal is his only WWI entitlement. Not entitled to Victory Medal as he was not taken on the strength of a unit in a theatre of war before 11Nov1918.

WWI: William James Toseland, railway porter, age 39, born at Hamley Bridge, Sth Aust; Enl. 18Apr1918 at Adelaide, Sth Aust, with previous service Garrison Arty and 2nd Contingent to Sth Africa; Emb. 14Sep1918; TOS 3LHR 13Nov1918; RTA 05Mar1919; Disch. 27Apr1919.













Twigg & Bass percussion duelling pistol. Circa 1789.

John Fox Twigg was born in Grantham, Lincolnshire, Great Britain. By 1732 he was apprenticed to Edward Newton of Grantham. By 1755, John Twigg was working as a gunmaker from Angel Court., Charing Cross London. In 1760 he moved to 132 The Strand London, opposite Catherine Street, and continued at this address until 1776. He moved again in 1776, this time to Piccadilly where he remained until his death in 1790.

John Bass was born in 1761. In 1788 he joined in partnership with his uncle John Fox Twigg. The partnership lasted until Twigg's death in 1790. John Bass continued to trade under his own name from 1790 until his sudden death at the age of 33 in December 1794.

The deeply chequered pistol grip on this gun is a signature of this maker. The upper part of the grip has a small silver oval inlet showing the motto "Stand Sure" and what appears to be a symbolic Oak Tree. This gun certainly was one of a pair.... sadly no longer. It has a fine smooth bore hexagonal barrel with a rear 'V' sight and a blade fore sight. This particular pistol's cocking action shows that it has been converted to the more advanced percussion system. It's difficult to put a precise date on this change but possibly 1850's.

Acknowledgment to Museums Victoria's Website.







From the top, a wooden Japanese bayonet trainer (mokuju), a comparison of a type 30 Arisaka bayonet and a reproduction

Fencing sword market Wilkinson.

1853 pattern British cavalry troopers sword marked Mole.

1885 pattern British cavalry troopers sword marked Mole.



Household Cavalry sword guard marked Mole.

Australian ww1 Lithgow bayonet.

Circa 1600 hunting sword marked Solingen.



Sterling Silver Velvet & Ermine Baroness Coronet London Hallmark 1901, worn at the coronation of Edward VII.





**United States Army, First World War  
Webbing set, Browning Automatic Rifle team, 1918**

By 1918, armies on both sides of the conflict were experimenting with ways that attacking troops could provide their own suppressing fire. The Germans eventually developed the MP18, the British had the Lewis gun, while the French came up with the notoriously unreliable Chauchat light automatic. The American Expeditionary Force also adopted the Chauchat, but from September it was issued with John M. Browning's excellent Automatic Rifle, which hence forward was known simply as the BAR. Along with the weapon came a set of webbing equipment by which the BAR team of two or three men would be able to provide a steady stream of supporting fire while keeping up with the assaulting infantry.

The set on display consists of the following:

*Belt, Magazine, BAR Rifleman's M1918:* made up of three components comprising four pockets each holding two 20-round magazines; pockets for two Colt .45 auto pistol magazines; a metal cup to support the butt of the BAR while firing from the hip; a central belt. The right and left components and the belt are marked respectively LONG 6-18; LONG 7-18; LONG 7-18.

*Belt, Magazine, BAR Assistant Rifleman's M1918:* made up of three components comprising four pockets holding eight 20-round magazines; four pockets for 30-06 rifle ammunition clips; a central belt. The right and left components are marked respectively PLANT BROS. & CO. / BROWNING COLT / 2<sup>ND</sup> ASST. / RIGHT (or LEFT) / 9-1918.



*Bandoleers, Magazine, BAR M1918:* each comprising three pockets holding six 20-round magazines. The right is marked Bandoleer / L. & D. Inc. / 11-18 / Right plus regimental markings. The left is marked LONG 10-18 and LEFT.

Surprisingly, the BAR saw very limited service for the remainder of the war. This was because the AEF commander General Pershing, in keeping with the Allies' expectation that the fighting would drag on until 1919, was fearful that the Germans would capture and copy the BAR for their own use. He therefore ordered that the majority of the BARs on issue be held back in anticipation of the final assault in 1919. The BAR would have to wait until its widespread service in WW2 as a squad automatic weapon before it achieved the regard it deserved. The webbing on display was acquired from a militaria dealership in the Akihabara district of Tokyo.

*Reference:* Martin J. Brayley, 'l'équipement individuel du soldat américain, 1903-1918', *Militaria* no.248 (Mars 2006), pp.26-31.



**JAPAN**

Katana period c 1600, marked on blade hilt 'Matsuno Kami Daido'. Blade 61cm in length in nice condition for its age. This sword was obtained by a soldier of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF) in Japan following World War 11. Accompanying the sword is a Japanese silk Flag acquired at the same time.



**MARKED/ PRESENTATION**

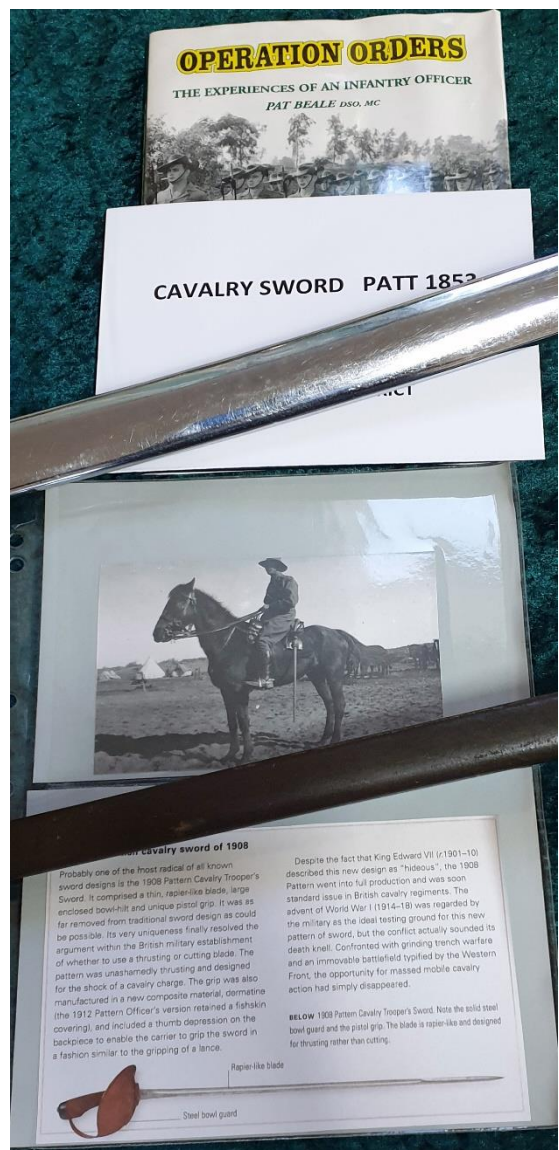
Sword, Cavalry Patt 1853 ex Central Command – Staff Cadet Presentation Sword. Included on the Scabbard is a listing of recipient Cadet Under-Officer’s, with a particularly well known South Australian - “Guard Commander 1956 U/O P W Beale”. Pat Beale later joined the Regular Army and served on operations in Malaysia (1963-64) with 3 RAR, Borneo (1965), Papua & New Guinea (1967-69) with 2 PIR and Vietnam (1970) with the AATTV. His military decorations include the DSO and MC.

Pat’s book ‘Operation Orders’ is displayed with the Sword.

**WW1 Combatants**

Displayed is a Patt 1908 Cavalry Troopers Sword; which King Edward V11 when examining the model, described as “hideous”, despite being regarded by the Military as “one of the finest thrusting swords designed”. The sword comprised a thin, rapier-like blade with a unique pistol grip and large steel bowl guard. The grip was manufactured of a new composite material (Dermatine) and the thumb depression enabled the Trooper to grip the sword in a fashion similar to the gripping of a lance.

Alongside the sword are the ‘dog tags’ of 57175 Tpr H G Miell 9<sup>th</sup> Light horse AIF.





## South Australians in World War 1

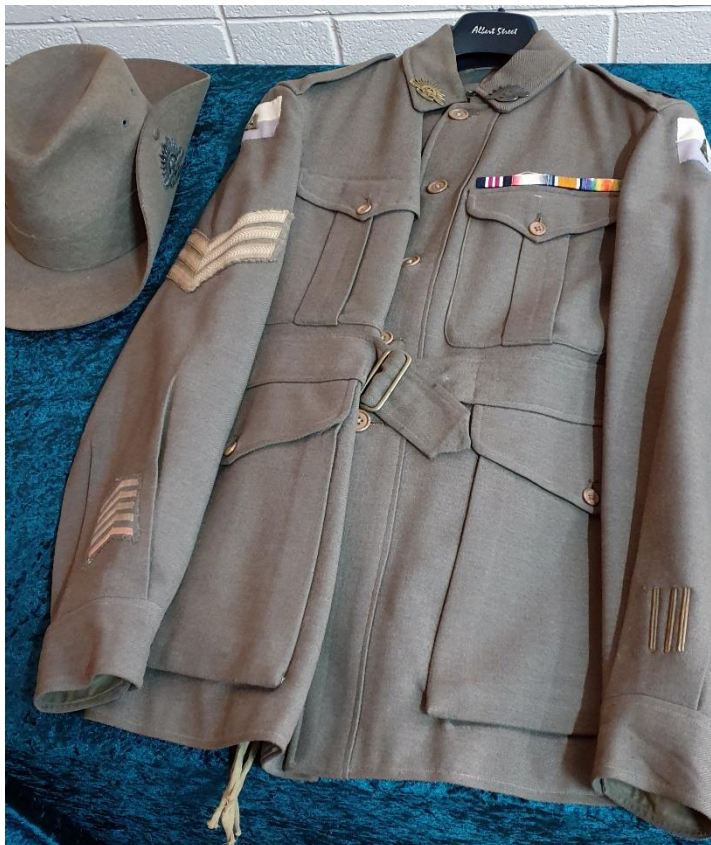


### No. 576 Willie Harold Possingham

A farmer from Naracoorte, he enlisted during 1914 in Adelaide and was posted to the 12th Battalion. He landed at Gallipoli on 25th April, 1915 and was wounded while fighting there. His Battalion was evacuated during December 1915 back to Egypt where it was reinforced and retrained before service in France where he was wounded a further 2 times. He was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field and returned to Australia in December 1918 and discharged. I believe he had this uniform made while recuperating from wounds in England in the later half or 1918.

This lower ranks uniform with button up collar has the rectangular patch of the 12th battalion (light blue over white) with a brass 'A' in its centre indicating an original ANZAC.

Above the cuff on the right sleeve are 5 inverted overseas service chevrons, the first (lowest) being red which indicates he left Australia prior to 1915 with the remainder in blue (1 per year of service) being issued on the anniversary of the first chevron. These chevrons were introduced during 1917.



There are 3 chevrons on the upper right sleeve below the unit patch indicating the rank of Sergeant. On the lower left sleeve above the cuff are 3 brass wound bars indicating 3 substantial wounds, which necessitated evacuation from the front for surgical treatment. Above the left breast pocket are ribbons for service, these being: - Military medal, 1914-15 Star, 1914 -20 War medal, and Victory medal.

A British manufactured slouch hat dated 1918 and breeches completes this uniform,



### Walter Vincent Pendle

From Renmark, he enlisted during 1914 in Adelaide and was posted to the 10th Battalion. He landed at Gallipoli on 25th April 1915 and was wounded while fighting there. His battalion was one of the last to be evacuated during December 1915 back to Egypt where it was reinforced and retrained before service in France. Due to his wound, he remained in hospital in England while the battalion commenced duties in France. On recuperating he joined the 4th battalion and earned the Military medal for bravery while with that battalion. He was then commissioned before joining the newly formed 50th battalion for the remainder of service. He was wounded a total of 3 times during his service. Pendle returned to Australia during December 1918 and was discharged.

This uniform with open collar has a round patch of the 50th battalion (purple over light blue) with a brass 'A' in its centre indicating an original ANZAC. Above the cuff on the right sleeve are 5 inverted overseas service chevrons, the first (lowest) being red indicating he left Australia prior to 1915 with the remainder in blue (1 per year of service) being issued on the anniversary of the first chevron. These chevrons were introduced during 1917.

A star shaped metal pip attached to the shoulder epaulette on each shoulder indicates the rank of Second Lieutenant. On the lower left sleeve above the cuff are 3 bullion wound bars indicating 3 separate substantial wounds, which necessitated evacuation from the front for surgical treatment.

Above the left breast pocket are ribbons for service, these being: - Military medal, 1914-15 Star, 1914-20 War medal, and Victory medal.

An officer's peaked cap and breeches completes this uniform.





## Virtual Display – HAS Member Maurie Castle

Colt 45 pistol, made in London.



## Virtual Display – HAS Member Lee Blair-Jenke

Pickelhaube with foul weather cover





## Virtual Display – HAS Member Tony Willis



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## Announcing a new book by HAS Member Kevin Colman

An updated hard back version of Military Clasp Knives of Australia, Britain, Canada, and India Second Boer war to the Present is now available. This book is great value at \$60 Australian and the proceeds from the sale will in part go to Soldier On and Legacy, two charities which help Australian veterans and their families.

# MILITARY CLASP KNIVES

OF AUSTRALIA, BRITAIN, CANADA AND INDIA  
SECOND BOER WAR TO THE PRESENT



**KEVIN COLEMAN**



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# MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840 Thomas Dundas - HAS Member Ian Anderson

Featuring 6 Clasps

Toulouse (10<sup>th</sup> April 1814) Capt 15th Hussars

Orthes (24<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1814)

Vittoria (21<sup>st</sup> June 1813)

Fuentes D'Onor (5<sup>th</sup> May 1811) Lieut. and Capt. 1<sup>st</sup> Dragoons

Corunna (16<sup>th</sup> Jan 1809) Lieut. 52 Regt Foot

Vimiera (21<sup>st</sup> Aug 1808) Ens. 52 Regt. Foot

Thomas Dundas was the Laird of Carron Hall Fingask, a branch of the Clan Gordon. Thomas was educated at Marlow College (The Royal Military College 1801-1813). Borne 13<sup>th</sup> of February 1792 at Carron Hall Stirlingshire Scotland. Family elder branch of the Earl of Zetland. Father late Governor of Guadeloupe, Major General Thomas Dundas deceased and Mother Elizabeth ne Home.

Thomas was appointed Ensign in the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot on the 17<sup>th</sup> of January 1808 by purchase age 16 years. The Regiment was due for embarkation from Kent for Spain arriving at Peniche Bay 19<sup>th</sup> of August 1808 under the orders of Wellesley.

He took part in the Battle of Vimera Aug. 21st and the advance upon Lisbon via Torres Vedras and Calonse at which he was ordered to join the 2nd Battalion 52nd Reg. under Sir John Moore. General Anstruther commanding the division.

By the Convention of Cintra the French had to evacuate Portugal. The 2nd Bat was ordered to escort the evacuating French garrison at Elvas hence to Aldea-galega, then to Monte Moro. Two days March to Estremoz departing at the end of October via Albuquerque, Al-cantara and Ciudad Rodrigo then on to Salamanca mid-November. They were ordered to move to the front at Toro on the 11<sup>th</sup> of December. They paraded at sunset to march to attack Marshal Soult at Carrion this was cancelled with fresh orders to Gralet di Campo resulting in long marches in thick snow.

[Napoleon was marching to cut them off] at last reaching the EsJa. The company was left on the right bank where a strong post was established to cover the bridge, the rest crossing the river and going on to Benevento. From here they retreated as far as Astorga. (200 miles to Corunna).

They Halted at Bembire; the town was in chaos [2nd Bat. 52nd continued as part of the rear guard] the following day to Callabellos. There was great disorder, one member of the Regiment was to be hung for looting however the sentence was aborted with the arrival of French Dragoons. The retreat continued to Astorga Napoleon entering it on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1809. The weather deteriorated and the ground was high and covered with snow and hoar frost with a cold piercing wind. Sir John Moore was always about the rear guard directing. Closely pursued by the French Dragoons but in an unnamed valley they were checked by the division drawn up on the opposite side, skirmishing till dark. Orders were given to build up fires to deceive the French, the regiment moved during the night reaching Lugo the following morning.





After continuous marching, on January the 9<sup>th</sup> they came to the town of Betanzos where they were halted and formed in close column. The following day the retreat to Corunna continued. The French having repaired the blown bridges appeared around the town of Corunna and were quiet. on the morning of the 16<sup>th</sup> of Jan. 1809, the transports appeared in the roadstead. The French artillery had arrived and commenced to bombard the town. At the French attack, as junior Ens. was given the regiments colors to bear. The loss of 50 men in this action was small and the enemy was driven off.



*Retreat to Corunna, Jan 1809*

At 10 pm they formed in the sand hills and embarkation started to take place. And so, to England. In July 1809 Thomas was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 2nd Bat. 52 Regt. Stationed at Deal. The 1st Bat. Was Ordered to Spain, but the 2nd sent to Shorncliffe embarking at dover, and then on to the expedition at Walcheren. They anchored at the mouth of the Scheidt opposite Ter-Nere which they besieged and occupied. The regiment was not employed against Walcheren but reserved for the attack on Fort Lillo and Antwerp. After a few days they sailed up the Scheide and anchored off South Beverland. Some of the men took fever but it was not as bad as in some of the islands. They remained on board ship for three weeks, eventually returning to England.

Soon after returning, Thomas transferred by purchase to the Royal Dragoons joining them at York in the Autumn of 1810 and then being sent to Portugal. During a long and rough passage of the Bay of Biscay, on the way, they were visited by two French privateers. It was blowing hard with a heavy sea so they couldn't come close and when seeing it was a troopship they shoved off. Upon reaching Lisbon, Thomas joined the Regiment which was lying opposite to Santa rem. In March 1811 the French left Santarem and being on picket they followed the enemy but didn't overtake them. In the evening they pushed across the river with twenty men, the French patrolling up to the vedettes during the night. They were glad when daylight came having lost one patrol in the dark. Pushed on passing through the city of Torres Novas they found a squadron of French Dragoons drawn up outside the town, but they soon filed off and in about an hour the British cavalry came up and they followed up the French.



For the following 10 days and 100 miles no living thing was seen, most of the towns and villages were in flames and in many of them were the bodies of the few old people who could not escape and were killed by the retiring French. The Portuguese revenged themselves on stragglers. They had outmarched their supplies and were without food for five days and without corn for the horses. When the French retired into Spain the Regiment halted at Almeida which was invested. The regiment then being sent to the rear to get up the condition of both men and horses.

On the 1st of May 1811 Thomas was ordered to rejoin the army immediately. Wellington had taken up his position at Fuentes d'Onor his object to cover Almeida which Messena sought to relieve. The position was a good one, but there was no retreat The night before the battle, 4<sup>th</sup> of May 1811 on picket duty at Nar-da-bar the regiment was joined by the guerilla corps of Don Julian, and the outpost duty was committed to them. At dawn saw the magnificent advance of the French, the plain being full of soldiers, masses of infantry guns and cavalry. The regiment retired to there our own people, and they came into action and witnessed the gallant conduct of Captain Norman Ramsey, as we advanced to the charge we saw him at the head of his guns, surrounded by French hussars, who were kept at bay by the mounted gunners. We charged but all dispersed before us, the plain being covered by small parties of French and English cavalry.



*Captain Norman Ramsey, R.H.A. saving the guns of Bull's troop at the battle of Fuentes de Oñoro 5th May 1811.*

The French soon came on in great force and soon drove the regiment back. As they retired a line of Infantry was seen there right. It was the Chasseurs Britanniques composed of Swiss and French. One man of Thomas's party was killed by their fire but the French did not follow, and the regiments line was formed supported by squares of Infantry. A cloud of skirmishers was seen approaching. Captain Qxenschild of the Portuguese artillery, opened fire and an officer was seen galloping forward, waving a white cloth. The firing ceased the men fired on were part of the Brunswick contingent. The chief point of the attack was the village of Fuentes. The French didn't retire until 7<sup>th</sup> on the 8<sup>th</sup> the regiment moved into quarter near the Aqueda.

In the close of 1811 Thomas was promoted into a company of the 60<sup>th</sup> and in March 1812 got leave to join in England, by exchange into the 15<sup>th</sup> Hussars and in the close of that year was ordered to Portugal, reaching Lisbon early in 1813. The 15<sup>th</sup> Hussars formed part of the corps under Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch) which crossed the Douro, and came down on the line of the Esla, thus turning the strong position of the



French on the Douro. They crossed the river on the 1st of June; it was a dangerous ford. About 100 men were carried away by the flood and 20 of the infantry were drowned. The pickets of the French cavalry of 30 men were all taken and next day at Toro the Hussar brigade attacked the French cavalry and took above 200 men and horses with small loss.

On the 21st of June of 1813 they fought the battle of Vittoria. Thomas was within 20 paces of Wellington as he gave the order of attack being under orders to attend him on his reconnaissance. After visiting different parts of the line, they took post on a flat hill within cannon-shot of the enemy. After an hour he said let the light division advance, supported by the Hussar Brigade. The French were on a conical hill, we were 200 yards behind the infantry, but they reached the top together but found no French. The Hussar Brigade was ordered to the left of the town of Vittoria passing through a mob of broken infantry. The ground being very irregular and being on the extreme right Thomas's troop was separated by a gravel pit from the others of his squadron but went on until they came up to a brigade of French dragoons formed up in close column at a distance of 200 yards. They were ordered to turn about retiring at a trot. Thomas was on horseback that day from 4am till midnight. The French having retired a large amount of the winter was spent in the Pyrenees. In the beginning of 1814, they entered France.

The battle of Orthes was fought on the 27th of February 1814 but little cavalry action ensued.

The battle of Toulouse was fought on the 10th of April 1814. Two days before, Thomas was sent to ascertain whether or not the French were advancing on the road to Alby. He took a sergeant and six well mounted men. On reaching the town he found the greatest alarm, while pursuing investigations a picket of French Chasseurs entered the square, and they had no time to spare in getting *off* with the men. The battle of Toulouse like Orthes was primarily an infantry action and the war had ceased prior to the battle.

Thomas Dundas returned to England with the rest of the British Army and was in the army of occupation however returning home for marriage.

Thomas Dundas concluded his military service accepting an appointment in the 3rd Ceylon Regt. 12 Sept. 1816 as a Major by purchase, retiring on half pay as a Lt. Colonel.

In Knowle Warwick on Saturday the 18th of Feb. 1815 he married Charlott Anne Boulton 1795-1861 and eventually retired to the family seat, Carron Hall Stirlingshire Scotland.

Deceased 24<sup>th</sup> of May 1860 age 68 years at Hanover Square Mayfair Middlesex.

Charlotte Anne died at the Grovenor House Shooters Hill Rd Greenwich aged 65.

Both are buried in the old Larbert church yard cemetery Larbert Stirling Scotland.

#### PROVENANCE

Reminiscences of the Peninsular War 1810-1814 Dundas Family.

Various Pro records WO 12/6250. WO 12/1202. WO 25/756. PEN/309. WO 12/1203. WO 12/464

Mentioned in Charging against Napoleon. Eric Hunt page 140.

Births Deaths and marriages 1380-1975 –

Burns Peerage Baronetage and Knighthood. Falkirk Herald May 25, 1860.—

Attached to the Established Church of Scotland Bukland Dix and Wood 28th July 1993

VF and unique with two ranks and three regiments shown on the medal.



## A Historically Important Japanese Naval Officer's Sword- HAS Member Athy Kalatzis

In 1901 Rear Admiral Sakai Tadatoshi was appointed by Emperor Meiji as the Residential Naval Officer of the Japanese Legation to Russia. In order to be suitably attired for court dress Tadatoshi had a Sakai family heirloom sword shortened so that it could be mounted in Naval Kyu-Gunto fittings (Koshirae) as befitting his rank and appointment. We can surmise that this delegation had the task of negotiating a path forward for relations with Russia as it occurred shortly before the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan in the Russo-Japanese war.

This sword as presented here encompasses, not only the story of Tadatoshi Sakai, but also relates to major events in Japanese history.



Swords are the most revered of family heirlooms in Japan and this one is no different. The blade was made in 1325 by the Iwato-Ichimonji school of Bizen province. Like many swords from this era this blade is unsigned which hinders naming the actual smith that forged this magnificent blade. The blade exhibits a characteristic flamboyant hamon featuring dramatic ko-choji midare with extensive nie. The Kyu-Gunto Koshirae features gilded brass fittings over a lacquered black ray skin covered scabbard. The fittings are decorated with Sakura (cherry blossoms) on leaves. The Tsuka (handle) is white ray skin with brass wire spiralled over the grip. The Habaki is silver covered brass featuring a falling rain pattern. The back of the handle features the Sakai family mon, and the sword knot is gilded thread over red.



Returning to the tale of Tadatoshi, the results of the delegation became obvious when the Russo-Japanese War broke out between the Empire of Japan and the Russian Empire during 1904 and 1905 over rival imperial ambitions in Manchuria and the Korean Empire. The major theatres of military operations were in Liaodong Peninsula and Mukden in Southern Manchuria, as well as the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. That Japan



defeated Russia in this war sent shock waves around the world even though the treaty signed at the cessation of hostilities didn't reflect Japan's dominance in the war. This was the first opportunity for people to test new military innovations such as rapid-fire artillery and machine guns. This led to massive casualties on both sides which neither had the resources to compensate for. The war was instrumental in establishing Japan's emergence as not only a world power but the major Asian power, whilst in Russia it fuelled the simmering Russian Revolution of 1905 which eventually led to Tzar Nicholas' downfall in 1917.

For Tadatoshi, the appointment was a boost to his career and in September 1905 he was appointed Rear Admiral. But this story has a much earlier beginning:

The Kyu-Gunto fittings of this sword are strongly influenced by western styles. This was a dramatic departure from the traditional Japanese swords and customs of the Edo Period when Ieyasu Tokagawa, who became the first Shogun to rule all Japan establishing a dynasty in 1600 that survived until 1868. During this time Tokagawa banned Christianity and shut Japan off from the rest of the world. In 1853 Commodore Perry arrived in Japan and requested open access. From here the closed stance of the Edo period began to crumble and in 1878 power was restored to the Imperial family with Emperor Meiji at its head. The ensuing Meiji period was characterised by reform and expansion in Japan. It was Emperor Meiji who drove the western influence in sword styles and appointed Tadatoshi to his role in 1901.

In spite of the western trappings the links to the feudal past of Japan remained strong. Firstly, Tadatoshi was a member of the Sakai family, through adoption, which entitled him to place the family Mon on the handle of his sword.



### Sakai Clan History

The Sakai clan (酒井氏) was a Japanese samurai clan that claimed descent from the Nitta branch of the Minamoto clan, who were in turn descendants of Emperor Seiwa. Serata (Nitta) Arichika, a samurai of the 14th century, who was the common ancestor of both the Sakai clan and the Matsudaira clan, which the Sakai later served. In the Sengoku period, under Tokugawa Ieyasu (who was the head of what was formerly the main Matsudaira family line), the Sakai became chief retainers. In the Edo period, because of their longstanding service to the Tokugawa clan, the Sakai were classified as a *fudai* family, in contrast with the *tozama* "outsider clans".

The *fudai* Sakai clan originated in 14th century Mikawa Province. They claim descent from Minamoto no Arichika. Arichika had two sons; one of them, Yasuchika, took the name of Matsudaira, while the other son, Chikauji, took the name of Sakai. Chikauji is the ancestor of the Sakai clan. Sakai Hirochika, Chikauji's son, had two sons as well, and the descendants of these two sons gave rise to the two principal branches of the clan. The senior branch was founded by Sakai Tadatsugu (1527–1596). Tadatsugu, a vassal of Tokugawa Ieyasu, was charged with the defense of Yoshida Castle in Mikawa Province. In 1578, Sakai Ietsugu (1564–1619) succeeded to his father's role as defender of Yoshida Castle. The *le-* in the beginning of Ietsugu's name was a special honor bestowed by Tokugawa Ieyasu, who intended to emphasize bonds of loyalty with those who were allowed to share in any part of his name. When Ieyasu's holdings were transferred to the Kantō region in 1590, Ietsugu was installed at Usui Domain (30,000 *koku*) in Kōzuke Province, but, in 1604, he was moved to Takasaki Domain (50,000 *koku*). In 1616, he was again moved to Takada Domain (100,000 *koku*), this time



in Echigo Province. In 1619, he was moved to Matsushiro Domain in Shinano Province; and then, from 1622 to 1868, he was installed at Tsuruoka Domain (120,000 *koku*) in Dewa Province. The Sakai of Tsuruoka (which later grew to 170,000 *koku*) in Dewa Province were prominent in the late Edo period as a military power. Charged with the safety of Edo, they were patrons of the Shinchogumi police force, and were very effective in their duties. Following the surrender of Edo, the Sakai withdrew and returned north to their domain, where they were active in the northern theatre of the Boshin War, as well as becoming signatories to the pact that created the Ōuetsu Reppan Dōmei in 1868. The head of this clan line was ennobled as a "Count" in the Meiji period.

It is interesting that the importance of the family and its rise through the ages was referred to in terms of Koku of rice (1 Koku =150Kg.) starting with 30,000 Koku in 1590 and growing to 170,000 Koku in 1868 when the clan retained favour with the new Emperor Meiji and the then head being ennobled as a "count" in Emperor Meiji's new nobility. For a family to retain prominence and be significant after 6 centuries is a story in itself.

### The Blade and its Maker

Although not the primary weapon used by Samurai, swords were always revered as the status symbol for the samurai and their family and were looked after like holy relics being passed down from generation to generation. This particular blade was probably made for one of the earliest Sakai Clan heads by the Iwata-Ichimonji School of Bizen Province in 1325. Like many swords from this era this blade is unsigned which hinders naming the actual smith that forged this magnificent blade.

The Ichimonji School (一文字) in Bizen Province was a large school that was founded in the beginning of the Kamakura period and lasted through the Nanbokuchō period. From the beginning of the Kamakura period and up until the middle of the Kamakura period, works by this school are commonly referred to as Ko-Ichimonji (古一文字) works. From the beginning of the Kamakura period and through the middle of the Kamakura period, the centre of the production done by this school was located in the area called Fukuoka (福岡). From the end of the Kamakura period and through the early part of the Nanbokuchō period, the centre of production moved to Yoshioka (吉岡). Around the Shochū era (1324-1326) another branch of the Ichimonji school sprang up in Iwato (岩戸) in Bizen. This branch is called the Iwato Ichimonji (岩戸一文字). Since it was most active around the Shochū (正中) era, it is also called the Shochū Ichimonji school (正中一文字).



Around 1225, Norifusa (則房) is said to have founded Katayama Ichimonji school (片山一文字) when he moved to Katayama (片山) from Fukuoka (福岡). The name of the school is derived from the fact that many of the swords extant today are signed only with the *kanji* character "Ichi" (一). To this day there is uncertainty as to whether any of the smiths who signed with individual names are one and the same as any of these practically anonymous artisans who signed with only an "Ichi" (一). Norimune (則宗) has long been highly reputed to be the symbolic founder of the Fukuoka Ichimonji School (福岡一文字). His early swords were of the Ko-Ichimonji (古一文字) style that had a modest *sori*, a *nioi* based *hamon* of *sugubamixed* with *ko-midare* and *ko-choji* lined with plenty of *nie* and embellished with varied *nie* structures in the *ji* of *hotsure*, *sunagashi*, and *kinsuji*.



Around the middle of the Kamakura period the shape and workmanship style changed to become more flamboyant with a more robust *sugata* and large and closely packed *choji* formations known as *juka-choji*, *o-choji midare*, *o-busa choji*, etc. These are the swords that we commonly identify with when we speak of the Fukuoka Ichimonji School (福岡一文字).

The notable smiths who followed Norimune (則宗) such as Yoshifusa (吉房), Sukezane (助真), Norifusa (則房), Yoshiie (吉家), Sukefusa (助房), Nobufusa (信房), Yoshihira (吉平), Yoshimune (吉宗), and others developed what we today refer to as the Fukuoka Ichimonji (福岡一文字) style. These smiths produced the *nioi* dominant *hamon* consisting of *o-busa*, *juka*, *kawazuka*, and *kukuro* variations of *choji-midare* tempered in diversified widths and heights. The vivid *midare-utsuri* in the *ji* further increases the gorgeous and magnificent quality of their works.

### Provenance

The sword was evaluated by the NBTHK (Nihon Bijutsu Token Hozon Kyokai) The Society for the Evaluation of Japanese Art Swords in 2019 as follows:

Tokubetsu Hozon Certificate no 1011889.

Katana unsigned: Den Iwato-Ichimonji

According to the result of the Shinsa committee of our society, we judge this work as authentic and rank it as Tokubetsu-Hozon Token. August 26, 2019

The blade is held in a separate scabbard (Sura-saya) which has been inscribed with a dedication by Ishiyama who is possibly the polisher, an assessor or the smith that modified the sword to fit the Kyo-Gunto Koshirae.

Sayagaki obverse:

岩戸一文字 長サ貳尺貳寸七分 海軍勅任官大禮服着用剣

Iwato-Ichimonji Nagasa ni-shaku ni-sun shichi-bu Kaigun chokuninkan taireifuku chakuyō no ken Iwato-Ichimonji

Blade length 68.8 cm

Sword worn with court dress of Imperial Navy appointee.

Sayagaki reverse:

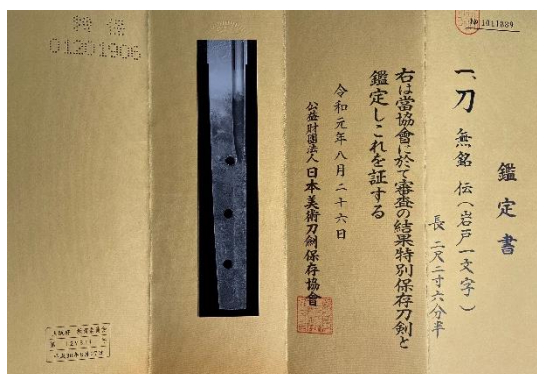
出羽庄内藩酒井左衛門尉家傳來海軍少将從四位勲三等功四級酒井忠利拜刀 明治三十四年駐露西亞  
公使館駐在武官ニ補サレ明治大帝拜謁之際家傳ノ一文字ヲ磨上 大禮服着用剣ニ改ル者也  
石山識「花押」

Dewa Shōnai-han Sakai Saemon no Jō-ke denrai Kaigun Shōshō Ju-Shi'i Kun-Santō Kō-Shikyū Sakai Tadatōshi haitō. Meiji sanjūyōnen chū Roshia kōshikan chūzai-bukan ni hosaru Meiji Taitei hai'etsu no sai kaden no Ichimonji o suriagaru Taireifuku chakuyō ken ni aratameru mono nari Ishiyama shirusu + kaō. This blade was an heirloom of the Sakai Saemon no Jō family, which ruled the Shōnai fief in Dewa province. It was then worn by its descendant, Navy Rear-Admiral Sakai Tadatōshi (1857-1943), holder of the Fourth Court Rank Second Grade, the Order for Distinguished Service Third Grade, and the Order of Merit Fourth Rank. Tadayoshi had this heirloom Ichimonji sword shortened when he had a meeting with Emperor Meiji on the occasion of being appointed Residential Naval Officer of the Japanese legation to Russia in 1901 in order to wear it with a court dress.

Written by Ishiyama monogram.

### Tadatōshi Sakai

But what is the story of Tadatōshi the man who has brought together this historical epic. He is best known for his exemplary Naval career as follows.







Tadatoshi SAKAI  
(May 12, 1857 - February 8, 1943) was a Japanese Navy officer.

He was the second son of Masaaki Yonezu and the adopted son (third son) of Tadahatsu Sakai, a member of the family of Saemonnojo Sakai, the lord of the Dewa-Shonai domain. He was the foster-great-uncle of Earl Tadayoshi SAKAI and the uncle of Viscount Masakata YONEZU.

He was the lord of the Matsuyama domain in Bitchu and was the son-in-law of Viscount Katsusa ITAKURA (Katsusada) and army general Juzo NISHIO.

Junior Fourth Rank, Third Grade, Fourth Grade. His final rank is Rear Admiral.

His navy career began as a cadet at the marine Military Academy in 1872. He graduated and became a naval ensign on the ship Kongo. Promoted to Lieutenant in 1883, Captain in 1886 and Lieutenant Commander in 1891 with his

first full command in 1895 of the Hoshu after fighting in the battle of the Yellow Sea on the Hashidate. He captained 7 ships until his appointment as the Naval Military Attache to the Russian delegation in 1901.

In 1904 he was commander of the Sasebo Marine Corps and promoted to Rear Admiral in 1905 as commander of Kansasebo Naval Base. He became a reservist in 1906 and Director of the Imperial Water Relief Society after he retired.

His wife Tatsu, born 1868, was the adopted daughter of Masanao Kurita. They had nine children, 4 sons and 5 daughters between 1889 and 1906.

Chujiro Sakai (May 1889- unknown)

Keiko (March 1891 - 1960) Graduated from Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, wife of Katsusada Itakura.

Chuzaburo Sakai (later Tadayori) (October 1892- Unknown) Graduated from the Department of Science and Finance at Keio University and worked at Daiichi Bank.

Kozaburo Sakai (1893 - unknown)

Kiyoshi Sakai (March 1895 - unknown) Graduated from the Department of Law, University of Tokyo

Toshiko (1898- unknown) Graduated from Gakushuin Jogakuin Specialized Course a cabinet official.

Utako (August 1899 - unknown)

Noriko (1901 - unknown)

Chiyoko (1906 - unknown)

#### Medals and Awards

November 22, 1889 (Meiji 22) - Order of the Sacred Treasure, Sixth Class

November 24, 1894 (Meiji 27) - Order of the Sacred Treasure, Fifth Class

September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1895 (Meiji 28) - Gold Medal of Merit 4th Grade, Order of the Rising Sun

November 18<sup>th</sup>, 1895 (Meiji 28) - military badge



May 9, 1899 (Meiji 32) - Order of the Sacred Treasure, Fourth Class

He passed away on 8<sup>th</sup> February 1943 (85 years old)

Service Record Rear Admiral Sakai Tadatoshi

Date	Rank	Assignment
1857. 5.12		Born
1872. 1.17		Cadet, Naval Academy
1877. 2.10	Naval Ensign	Study in Naval Academy
1878. 6.17		Crew, Kongo
1879. 9.19	Second Lieutenant	
1883.11. 5	Junior Lieutenant	
1884.10.15		Deputy Captain, Kongo
1885. 3.25		Deputy Captain, Fuso
1886. 6.17	Lieutenant	
1886.12.28		Deputy Captain, Kongo
1887. 4.25		Deputy Captain, Tsukuba
1888.11.24		Ope.Inst, Naval Academy,
1890. 3. 6		Vice Commander, Kaimon
1891. 1.19	Lieutenant Commander	Vice Commander, Jingei
1891. 7.23		Vice Commander, Musashi
1892.10. 6		Vice Commander, Chiyoda
1893. 2.14		Vice Commander, Yamato
1894. 4. 4		Vice Commander, Hashidate (battle of Coral Sea)
1895. 2.20		Commanding Officer, B-Atk, Yokosuka Torpedo
1895. 8.27		Commanding Officer, 4tbg, Readiness Fleet
1895.10.28		Commanding Officer, Hosho
1896. 4. 1		Commanding Officer, Manju
1896. 8.13		Commanding Officer, Maya
1897. 4.17	Captain	Commanding Officer, Yamato
1898. 3. 1		Commanding Officer, Yaeyama
1898. 9. 1		Commanding Officer, Takao
1900. 2.13		Commanding Officer, Yoshino
1901. 1.21		Naval Attache, Russian Delegation
1904. 2.10		Att, NGS
1904. 4. 9		Commanding Officer, Sasebo SC
1905. 1.27		Commanding Officer, Sasebo SC, Member,
1905. 2.13		Commander, Gensan bg
1905. 9.23	Rear Admiral	
1906.11.22		Susp
1906.11.30	Reservist	
1914. 3. 1	Reservist 2	
1918. 5.12	Retired	
1943. 2. 8		died (85)



# Duke of Clarence Swords – HAS Member Mark Barton

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Many readers will be aware of presentation swords being used as rewards for naval and military officers in the Napoleonic era, with those awarded by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's<sup>1</sup> being well documented. Another set is not well known, and no full list has ever been published for it. That set consists of those awarded by Prince William, the third son of George III, who became the Duke of Clarence and later William IV. These cast interesting insights into how rewards were used to influence officers in the Royal Navy during the Georgian era.

The sons of George III followed what is now perceived to be a traditional noble employment pattern with George, the heir, as Prince of Wales; Frederick, the Duke of York, closely involved with the army; and the third son William, Duke of Clarence, serving with the Royal Navy. It was unexpected at that time that the Prince of Wales, the firstborn child and his brother, Frederick, would both predecease Clarence and that the third son would become king.

Whether inspired by his elder brother's interest, or whether he realised from his service how much they were appreciated, the Duke of Clarence was at the forefront of giving presentation swords, initially ones with a coffin pommel. However, following the introduction of a naval pattern sword in 1805, the Duke of Clarence appears to have soon used the official pattern, initially the 1805 and then the 1827; forty-three such swords have been identified, with three whose recipients are unknown.<sup>2</sup>

No full list or criteria for the awards has been identified. This article endeavours to address that deficit. However, without direct documentary evidence it is only possible to work backwards from objects, paintings and comments made by others on individual swords to bring the account together. The swords are found in museums, private collections (usually seen as auctioned) and family ownership. One came to light through a portrait of Vice Admiral Andrew Pellet Green as an illustration shown in this journal.<sup>3</sup> Therefore the table of known swords at the end of this article is almost certainly not complete but is the first ever published.

When identifying a sword from a painting the researcher must look for the distinctive cartouche on the grip. Fighting swords tend to be held so they add to the martial image, whereas presentation swords are displayed to show them off, as can be seen in the illustrations of FitzClarence and Hardy (shown here), where the cartouches are made clearly visible. A few of these swords indicate the recipient's achievement and some have the recipient's coat of arms. Such swords seem to have been generally given to naval officers when both friendship and heroic deeds led to the presentation.

## George III's family interest in swords and armour

During his reign, George III and his sons started appearing in uniform in public and in portraits with swords. The wearing of uniforms with swords by the males of the royal household became a common practice after the outbreak of the Anglo-French wars (1793–1815).<sup>4</sup> Whether the wars led to the prevalence of wearing swords as a symbol of martial vigour, or whether this was triggered by other factors can only be conjecture, but it appears that all George III's sons were interested in swords.<sup>5</sup>

In the early 1800s the Prince of Wales started ordering expensive and elegant small swords to give to members of his household. It is estimated he bought sixty made by John Prosser.<sup>6</sup> Prosser was not the only supplier; at least one sword was made by Osborn and Gunby<sup>7</sup> and one by Thomas Price given to one of the Prince's brothers.<sup>8</sup> It is known the Prince bought pieces from Brunn for the dedicated armour display room he built at his residence, Carlton House.<sup>9</sup> He also presented swords to the Earl of Yarmouth in 1811,<sup>10</sup> Major



Wright of the York Hussars, and Captain Aylmer in 1815.<sup>11</sup> Additionally, the Prince of Wales received two elaborate Indian swords originally captured by Lord Cornwallis. They were acquired by Sir John Craddock and presented to the Prince in 1811.<sup>12</sup>



*British School, Rear Admiral Lord Adolphus FitzClarence GCH ADC RN (1802–1856), as a young naval officer, circa 1823 and 1824. Oil painting on canvas by anonymous artist. This portrait shows an 1805 pattern Duke of Clarence sword. (Licensed for Trafalgar Chronicle from National Trust collections library, #1000263/CMS\_PCF\_1449352)*

*Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, oil painting by Richard Evans (1784–1871). This portrait shows the 1827 pattern Duke of Clarence sword. (© National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London)*





The King owned the Creese (now spelt kris) of the Rajah of Assam, which had been brought back by Cornwallis. It was subsequently acquired by Lord Wellesley, who presented it to the King in 1804.

There is another sword (this one from Thomas Price) from the Prince Regent to his brother, the Duke of Cambridge, in 1816 for his wedding.<sup>13</sup> The Duke of Sussex gave at least one sword to Captain Thomas Pickstock, commander of the Sixth Rate HMS *Herald* (20), for action against French forces in the Bay of Naples. How much this presentation was influenced by Sussex being in the vicinity of the action is not known.<sup>14</sup> His interest in his regiment's swords seems similar to that of the Prince of Wales, who was involved with Loyal Northern Britons, a militia regiment that had very distinctive broadswords. Prince William Frederick, the King's nephew, and son-in-law, had a sword in the style of the new City of London swords made in 1801<sup>15</sup> and Prince Frederick, the Duke of York, commissioned his own elaborate sword.<sup>16</sup>

### **Prince William's naval service**

Prince William joined the Royal Navy at the age of thirteen, in 1778, and as a midshipman was present at the Battle of Cape St Vincent (1780). His early career seems to have been fairly typical, although a tutor went with him, and once he became a lieutenant, his promotion was extremely rapid. He is reported to have made good friends with other officers; in particular, Richard Keats (later Admiral Sir Richard Keats), who was lieutenant onboard the Second-Rate Prince George (90) where the prince served as a midshipman, and with Nelson, under whom he served when in command of the Sixth Rate Pegasus (28) as a lieutenant in 1786.

Indeed, Prince William gave the bride, Frances Nesbit, away at Nelson's wedding and remained a close friend after Nelson was living with Emma Hamilton. By then, the prince was also living with his long-term mistress, Mrs Dora Jordan.<sup>17</sup> The prince took command of the Fifth Rate Andromeda (32) in 1788 and then command of the Third Rate Valiant (74) the following year, when he was also made Duke of Clarence. In 1790 William ceased his active naval service and became Rear Admiral of the Blue<sup>18</sup> but returned to serve as Lord High Admiral from 1827 to 1828.

### **Prince William's first swords**

Pre-1805 there was no naval pattern sword; the choice was the officer's. The Duke of Clarence's own sword, held by the National Army Museum, is not of a typical naval style, although if the one shown in the painting of him by Francesco Bartolozzi and Paul Sandby is correct, then he had a more common naval style earlier in his career.<sup>19</sup>

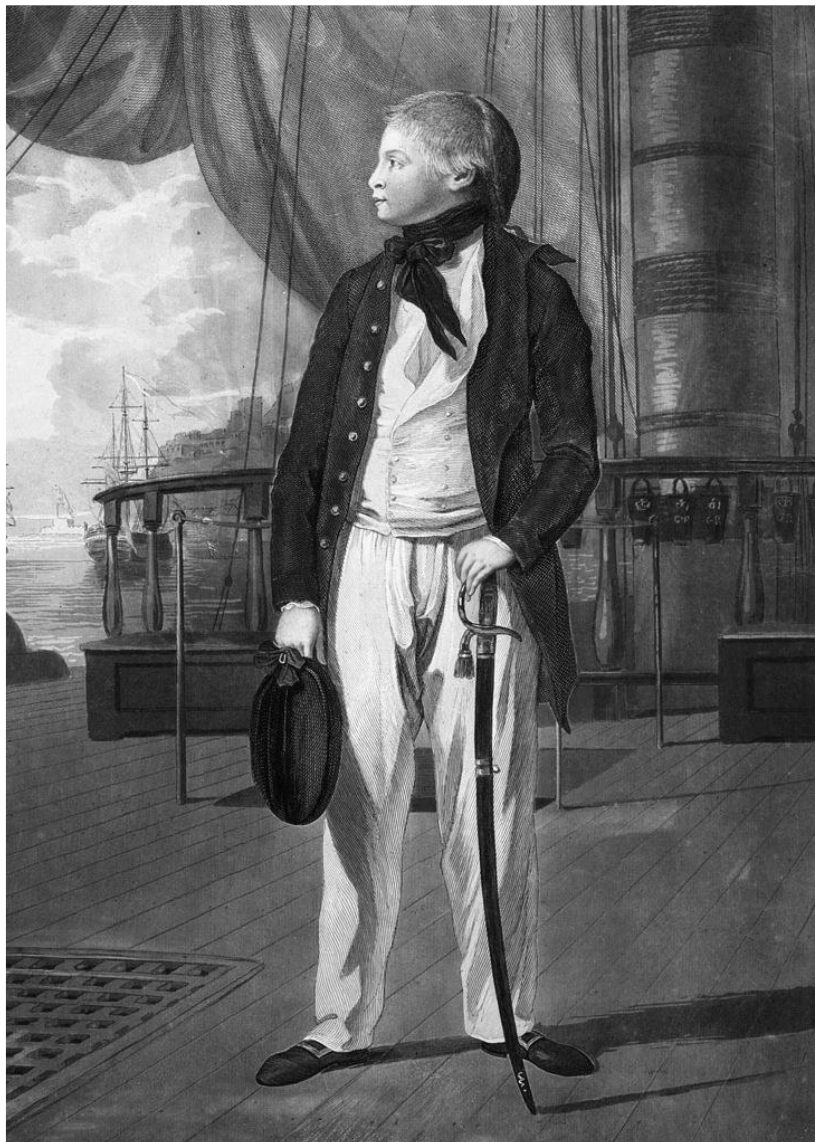
What led the duke to present swords is unknown. Thomas Pocock, his biographer, noted that from an early stage the duke was willing to support new ideas,<sup>20</sup> and while Lord High Admiral in 1827 he was particularly interested in modifying naval uniforms.<sup>21</sup> It has been argued<sup>22</sup> that he collected swords, but no evidence has been found to support this. Similarly, he was reputed to have taken a personal interest in the adoption of the new pattern naval sword in 1827,<sup>23</sup> but documentary evidence has not yet been identified. It is known that he took a personal interest in the adoption of a new naval cutlass<sup>24</sup> when Harry Angelo, the naval instructor in cutlass, suggested improvements. The four patterns made for testing were sent to both the duke and the Board of Ordnance, who differed in their preference. In the end, neither style was ordered due to a surplus of cutlasses from the Napoleonic War.

From the known examples, the duke usually seems to have had his swords made by John Prosser or Samuel Brunn, both London-based. Brunn held the royal warrant as sword cutler to the Prince of Wales from 1800 to 1820, when he ceased business. The John Prosser's (both senior and junior) were prolific sword manufacturers particularly at the upper end, and had warrants from George III, George IV, Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness Lord High Admiral (i.e., the Duke of Clarence).<sup>25</sup> The first sword he is known to have given was in 1786 to Lieutenant Walter Locke.<sup>26</sup> Lieutenant Locke served on the Fifth Rate Hebe (38) alongside Prince William the previous year, and the gift was an oval side ring sword which was a common style favoured by naval officers at the time. It has considerable silver gilt, so was a level above most officers' swords.





*Above: Duke of Clarence's personal fighting sword. (National Army Museum, 1765-10-205-1)*



*Right: Prince William, print by Paul Sandy based on a painting by Benjamin West, published 15 January 1782. This portrait shows him as a midshipman, but with a different sword to that held by the National Army Museum. (© National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London, PAH5531)*



### The coffin hilt swords

Maybe it was his personal choice of weapon that led the duke initially to award coffin pommel swords, which were atypical for naval officers. They were more common with the army. Regiments such as the Prince of Wales Irish Foot and some Light Dragoon regiments had the same distinctive pommel that gives the sword its name.

The City of London followed the duke's practice by gifting swords in 1797.<sup>27</sup> In the same year, London merchants gave presentation swords to several junior officers for dealing with the Nore mutiny. It is known that the duke presented swords to Admirals Collingwood, Duckworth, Durham, Nelson, and the Earl St Vincent. It is likely Durham was the first to receive his for the capture of the French Fifth Rate frigate Loire (40) in 1798 when he was still a captain (1780 to 1799). Duckworth's, Collingwood's, and Durham's coffin hilt swords are documented. Three more coffin hilts known to exist have unknown recipients.



Presentation sword, which belonged to Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth (1748-1817). Royal Museum Greenwich



Unknown recipient's Duke of Clarence pommel sword. (Courtesy of Bonhams, Lot 212, 29 April 2010)



The inscription on Duckworth's sword says it was given for the Battle of St Domingo (1806), so it would seem that Duckworth received his sword and that the duke continued giving out the coffin hilt swords for a short while after the 1805 pattern was introduced.

### The 1805 pattern swords

The duke awarded twenty-two known 1805 pattern swords, with two recipients not known. The Earl of Northesk was one recipient. His inclusion should not be a surprise, as it features his coat of arms after the inclusion of Trafalgar. He probably received it after Duckworth received his sword, as St Domingo was January 1806.



Two more recipients served at Trafalgar. They were Captain (later Admiral Sir) William Hargood, who had previously served with Clarence and Captain (later Admiral Sir) Henry Blackwood who commanded the Fifth Rate *Euryalus* (36) at Trafalgar. Blackwood likely came to the duke's attention for looking after the heads of the other royal families of Europe when they visited England following the defeat of Napoleon. For this later event he was created a baronet. It is unclear why the duke adopted the new naval pattern for his swords. Neither the City of London nor the Patriotic Fund did, and the Patriotic Fund even wrote to the Admiralty to make sure they could continue to give their style of sword. Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland received a sword from the Patriotic Fund for his heroic actions when he commanded the Fifth Rate (formerly *La Loire*) *Loire* (40) in 1805, the capture of the privateer *Esperanza*, the storming of the fort in the Bay of Camarinas, and his gallant conduct at Muros. His other mark of fame was that Napoleon surrendered to him.

The other surprising bestowal that is not a coffin hilt is the 1805 sword awarded to Captain (later Admiral Sir) Thomas Baker who received it for the capture of the French Fifth Rate frigate *Didon* (38) in August 1805.

Why two admirals, Sir Charles Rowley, and Sir Samuel Warren, received these swords is opaque; their careers were successful but not particularly heroic. However, both had royal connections. Rowley was five years younger, but probably met Prince William when they were both midshipmen, as they were in the same squadron. Later, aged sixteen, Charles joined *Pegasus* when she was commanded by William, who made him master's mate.<sup>28</sup> Warren was a protégé of Stopford and went on to command the royal yacht while Clarence was Lord High Admiral.

Three more recipients shared the duke's position as the third son in a family and had gone to sea. Lord William Fitzroy was third son of the Duke of Grafton, Robert Stopford was third son of the 2nd Earl of Courtown, and Thomas Byam Martin was the third son of a baronetcy. Fitzroy was involved in various actions, including Cape Ortegal, but was dismissed by court martial for fraud and tyranny in 1810. However, his royal links ensured he was restored to his rank almost immediately by the Prince Regent and made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1815, although he had no further active appointments. Stopford was a post captain by the time the Napoleonic War started; his sword was probably awarded for the Battle of St Domingo in 1806, as that is when he received a naval gold medal and was wounded in the battle. He opted to take a vase rather than the sword from the Patriotic Fund, possibly indicating he had another sword. Byam Martin's link was more personal. His first sea experience was on *Pegasus* under Prince William, and they became friends and remained in close contact; indeed, for many years the prince courted Byam's sister.<sup>29</sup> He had a successful career, rising to Admiral of the Fleet. He managed the ships for the Russian emperor's visit under Clarence in 1814 and became Comptroller of the Navy in 1816, a post he held until 1831. What is surprising is despite the volume of his surviving papers, they make no mention of when the gift was bestowed, although there are several letters referring to his award of the Swedish Order of the Sword in 1808, a snuff box from the Emperor of Russia and a plate he received prior to 1815.<sup>30</sup>

Two others who served with the duke probably received theirs for being his friends. Admiral Sir Edward Thornbrough was captain of the Fifth Rate *Hebe* (38) when the prince was one of his lieutenants. Thornbrough was an admiral by 1805 but was generally ashore with stints at sea running blockade. He had no major actions to his credit.

William Hargood was first lieutenant to the duke when the duke commanded *Pegasus* and the Fifth Rate *Andromeda* (32). Hargood's sword may have been the result of his actions as captain of the Third-Rate *Belleisle* (74) at Trafalgar. He subsequently commanded the Channel Islands Squadron as an admiral and retired in 1815.

Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford was another naval officer from the nobility. As the recognised but illegitimate son of the Duke of Devonshire, Devonshire's patronage ensured Clifford was a post captain by 1812 and in the subsequent peace he served as an attendant to Clarence when Clarence was Lord High Admiral.

Why Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher received his sword is unclear. He was involved in many heroic cutting-out operations during the French Revolutionary War. Although these actions left him with several wounds, he



continued at sea because he was unable to get a pension. In recognition of his service, he was made a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and finally, that year, awarded a pension for his wounds. Whether something in this campaign for his pension came to the notice of the duke, or whether there are other so far unfound connections is unclear. In 1827 Ussher found a position in the royal household serving as equerry to the duke's mother.



*Duke of Clarence crest on an 1805 naval sword handle. (Courtesy of Chris Allen)*



Admiral van Capellan's receipt of a sword<sup>31</sup> was unexpected. He was a Dutch admiral who spent the Napoleonic War in Britain as an exile. But after Napoleon's defeat, he was restored to the new Royal Netherlands Navy. He participated in the Bombardment of Algiers, alongside Pellew, who ironically didn't receive a sword for the battle. In 1816 Capellan was given an honorary knighthood. He retired from the Dutch navy to become a Dutch civil servant.

### **The double awards of 1805 and 1827**

At least six recipients received both an 1805 and 1827 pattern swords. Both of Admiral George Cockburn's swords survive. He most likely received his 1805 sword for his commanding of Royal Navy operations in the Chesapeake Bay during the War of 1812, particularly for the burning of Washington. His later portrait by George Lucas shows him with his 1827 pattern Duke of Clarence sword,<sup>32</sup> whereas his 1817 portrait by John James Halls with Washington burning in the background shows him with a standard 1805 pattern naval sword, indicating the first was probably given shortly afterwards, especially as he left active service in 1818 to become a politician. His 1820 portrait by Beechey shows him with the sword he received from Nelson.<sup>33</sup>

Captain Robert Cavendish Spencer's awards are slightly surprising. He had a reasonable career, but no stand-out events prior to 1827. However, his father, the 2nd Earl Spencer, was an important politician who served as Home Secretary in 1806/7. Thus, one possibility is that the duke gave the sword to encourage the Spencer family to support him in his aspirations for a more active role in the navy; later in his career Robert did exactly that. Alternatively, Robert and the duke may have had a personal friendship, as in August 1827 Robert was made the duke's private secretary and groom of the bedchamber, for the period while the duke was Lord High Admiral. Spencer also worked with the duke on naval reform. Robert died in late 1830; he had just been recalled to Britain, for serving at sea in the Mediterranean. He was to become surveyor-general of ordnance, and, with the position, Spencer was responsible for cutlasses, as well as cannon. He and the duke may have shared the interest in swords.

The swords gifted to Lord Adolphus FitzClarence are the clearest example of personal links. FitzClarence was the duke's illegitimate, but recognised, son whose naval service was largely after the wars finished. His portraits show how such paintings can give proof of sword type and ownership. The sword in his first portrait clearly has an 1805 pattern. However, the sword held by the National Maritime Museum has an 1827 pattern. While the whereabouts of the 1805 sword are unknown, it was probably presented when he became a lieutenant in 1821, as prior to then he would not have been entitled to wear that style. Flag Captain, then Captain (later Admiral Sir) Andrew Pellet Green, who was entrusted with FitzClarence's training as a midshipman in 1818 was also a recipient of a sword.<sup>34</sup>

It is not known whether some recipients returned their earlier swords or kept both, but it was probably the latter case. Each officer of the 10th Light Dragoons (who became Hussars in 1806) received swords in 1792 from their colonel-in chief, the Prince of Wales, who even paid for their replacement swords when the pattern changed in 1808. The first swords were supposed to be returned due to a regimental scandal in 1814 relating to officers attempting to undermine their commanding officer, followed by the Prince of Wales insisting that all those who participated were to be removed from the regiment.<sup>35</sup> This return of swords was not because of the changeover of sword pattern. It is clear not all swords were returned or replaced, as they have been seen in auction,<sup>36</sup> and therefore it is conjecture that some officers ignored the instruction. There is strong evidence that, despite the personal links, the swords of Pellet Green (his 1827 pattern is a standard purchase),<sup>37</sup> Hargood (his portrait from 1835 shows his 1805 Duke of Clarence sword)<sup>38</sup> and Baker (whose post 1827 portrait shows a standard purchase)<sup>39</sup> all almost certainly were not returned or replaced.

### **The 1827 pattern swords**

The year 1827 saw both the introduction of a new pattern naval sword, coinciding with the Duke of Clarence being appointed Lord High Admiral, which placed him in the navy without giving him the operational command that he really wanted. There were attempts by King George IV and First Lord of the Admiralty to ensure he was limited in what he could change.



Thus, he seems to have concentrated on uniforms. He differed with the government over whether Admiral Codrington was right to have engaged the Ottomans in the battle at Navarino (1827); he thought this would improve Britain's position and had possibly encouraged Admiral Codrington to undertake the battle. In 1827 he arranged a pageant at sea (an 1820s version of 'Meet the Navy') and in 1828 he arranged a second pageant but managed to get the fleet to sail without any admiral embarked, enabling him to take command. The duke was made to resign from the navy for this.<sup>40</sup>

Introducing the new sword pattern, the duke gave swords to those involved in naval decision-making; recipients were both the officers on the Naval Board, Admirals Cockburn, and Sir William Hope, as well as Admiral Sir Edward Owen, who was surveyor general of the ordnance. The duke presented additional swords to Admiral Thomas Hardy who led the pageant; Admiral Codrington who won the Battle of Navarino; one of the leading captains in the battle, Thomas Fellowes (later admiral); his old friend Byam Martin, who was serving as Comptroller of the Navy; the captain of the royal yacht, Captain Sir William Hoste; his groom of the bedchamber/private secretary, Captain Robert Spencer, and his serving son FitzClarence.

Hardy and Codrington would have been reasonable candidates to have received an 1805 pattern for their roles at Trafalgar. In a rare instance, Pocock cites a letter confirming that the Duke of Clarence sent a sword to Codrington.<sup>41</sup> In his portrait by Richard Evans in 1834 when he assumed the governorship of Greenwich, Admiral Hardy has the 1827 sword rather than his presentation sword for Trafalgar from the City of London. It is surprising that the sword does not feature in Admiral Thomas Fellowes's portrait by Henry Wyatt (in naval uniform) around 1836.<sup>42</sup> It was perhaps a sign of wanting to reconcile with Sir William Hope that the duke gave him a sword, as when Hope had served under the prince in Pegasus, they had dramatically and publicly fallen out.

It should not be surprising that Admiral Sir Richard Keats finally appears in this list following his friendship with the duke mentioned earlier. He had a successful career, being knighted and becoming an admiral in 1807. He retired from the sea in 1812 due to ill health and became commodore governor of Newfoundland. He appears not to have owned an 1805 sword as his portrait by John Jackson painted in 1817 shows him seemingly with every mark of approbation he could wear, but no special sword.<sup>43</sup> Therefore it is likely the sword was a later form of recognition. As Keats was governor of Greenwich Hospital from 1821, a post he held to his death in 1834, he would have been interacting with the duke as Lord High Admiral. Unless an 1805 pattern was given earlier, then the sword was probably presented in 1827 when the new pattern came out. This supports the theory that the Duke of Clarence was particularly interested in the introduction of this new pattern of naval sword.

#### **William IV awards**

Two swords were definitely presented after William became king in 1830. These follow the official pattern of the services. These are two mameluke swords, illustrating the pattern for generals in 1831, not being adopted for admirals until 1842. The first is unusual in having a polished ebony grip, instead of a white ivory grip. This blade states 'Presented by King William the Fourth to His Aide De Camp Col William Wemyss of Wemyss Castle 1831.'<sup>44</sup> The last sword the author is aware of that William presented was the one to Lord Hill as commander-in-chief of the army in 1834.<sup>45</sup>

It would appear that Admiral Gore's 1827 pattern sword was from this period and was likely awarded when he took command of the East Indies and China Station in 1831.



*Presentation sword, which belonged to Captain the Honourable Robert Gore (1810-1854). Royal Museums Greenwich*





*Lieutenant Colonel Cooper's sword with the guard having in it both Cooper's and the Duke of Clarence's crests. (Courtesy of private collection)*

### **A sword of unknown date**

Another sword of unknown date was awarded to Lieutenant Colonel Cooper, who became groom of the bedchamber in 1812 and remained in post until he died in 1828. It is a 1796 heavy cavalry pattern sword.<sup>46</sup>

### **Surprising exclusions**

It is surprising that other officers are not on the list as having received swords. Admiral Pellew has already been mentioned, but one would have expected the inclusion of Robert Digby, who was his first captain, and Thomas Foley, who Lieutenant Colonel Cooper's sword with the guard having in it both Cooper's and the Duke of Clarence's crests. (Courtesy of private collection) was the other lieutenant in Prince George alongside Keats, who also mentored him and became a lifelong friend.<sup>47</sup> However, the Digby family does not have a sword on display alongside the other marks of approbation that he received. Similarly, from Byam Martin's letters it is clear that Admiral Saumarez did not receive a sword, even though he was part of a corresponding social group of friends with Martin, Keats and Thorborough, all of whom did receive swords.<sup>48</sup> Because Locke received a sword, one might have expected the other midshipmen from Pegasus to feature, but (later Captain) Pitt Burnaby Greene, (later Admiral) John Smollet and (later Admiral Sir) Francis Laforey do not. Similarly, (later Admiral Hon Sir) Arthur Legge does not and (later Admiral) Robert Oliver does not from his time on Hebe, although Martin, Rowley and Stopford do.<sup>49</sup> Of course, some of these swords might have been presented and have not survived or not been found.

### **Conclusion**

It is clear the Duke of Clarence (William IV) was keen to recognise naval officers, especially those whom he knew personally, with a mark of appreciation. From their appearance in portraits, it is clear such recognition was appreciated by the recipients. Unusual for presentation swords of the period, they are not ostentatious and are, once the navy adopted an official pattern for swords in 1805, standard service pattern swords with just a distinct mark made on them, so that those who know, know.



### List of known Duke of Clarence/William IV Presentation Swords

Recipient	Sword Type	Most Likely Date of Gift	Most Likely Reason
Admiral Sir John Duckworth	Coffin hilt	1806	St Domingo
Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson	Coffin hilt	Pre 1805	Personal friend
Admiral Earl St Vincent	Coffin hilt	Possible 1797	Battle of St Vincent
Admiral Philip Durham	Coffin hilt	1798	Capture of <i>Loire</i>
Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood	Coffin hilt	1805	Trafalgar
Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood	1805	c1814	Escorting foreign heads of state
Admiral Sir Thomas Baker	1805	1805	Capture of <i>Didon</i>
Admiral Sir George Cockburn	1805 1827	1818 1827	For burning Washington Board member with Prince William
Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford	1805	Unclear	Personal Friend
Lord Adolphus FitzClarence	1805 1827	1821 1827	His Son His Son
Lord William Fitzroy	1805	1805	Trafalgar, but also personal friend
Admiral Sir John Gore	1805 1827	1811 to 1815 1827	Battle of Lissa Command of royal yacht
Sir William Hargood	1805	Probably 1816 to 1826	Personal friend, served at sea together
Captain Sir William Hoste	1827	1827	Personal friend
Admiral Sir Byam Martin	1805	1805	Single ship actions
Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland	1805	1805	Trafalgar
Admiral William Carnegie, 7th Earl of Northesk	1805	1818	Looked after FitzClarence
Admiral Sir Andrew Pellet Green	1805	Unclear	Personal friend
Admiral Sir Charles Rowley	1805	1805-26	Family connections
Captain Robert Cavendish Spencer	1827	1827	Groom of the bedchamber
Admiral Sir Robert Stopford	1805	1806	Battle of St Domingo but also midshipman with the prince
Admiral Sir Edward Thornborough	1805	Unclear	The prince's captain while training
Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher	1805	1815	With award of his pension for wounds
Admiral Theodorus van Capellen	1805	1816	Bombardment of Algiers
Admiral Sir Samuel Warren	1805		Presumed personal friend
Admiral Sir Edward Codrington	1827	1827	Battle of Navarino
Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes	1827	1827	Battle of Navarino
Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy	1827	1827	Led Prince William's pageant
Admiral Sir Henry Hope	1827	1827	Board member with Prince William
Admiral Sir Richard Keats	1827	1827	Governor of Greenwich and friend
Admiral Sir Edward Owen	1827	1827	Brought in new naval sword
Lieutenant Colonel Cooper	1796 heavy cavalry	Post 1812	Groom of the bedchamber
Col William Wemyss	Mameluke	1831	Aide-de-camp to William IV
Lord Rowland Hill	Mameluke	1832	Army commander-in-chief from 1828

In three instances the recipient is unknown: at least one coffin hilt (and potentially two more) and two 1805s, one of which passed through Bonhams but bore an unrecognised coat of arms.

Acknowledgement: I am particularly indebted to Chris Allen, an arms valuer who has worked for several major auction houses and has noted all of these that he has seen.



## Meetings and Topics

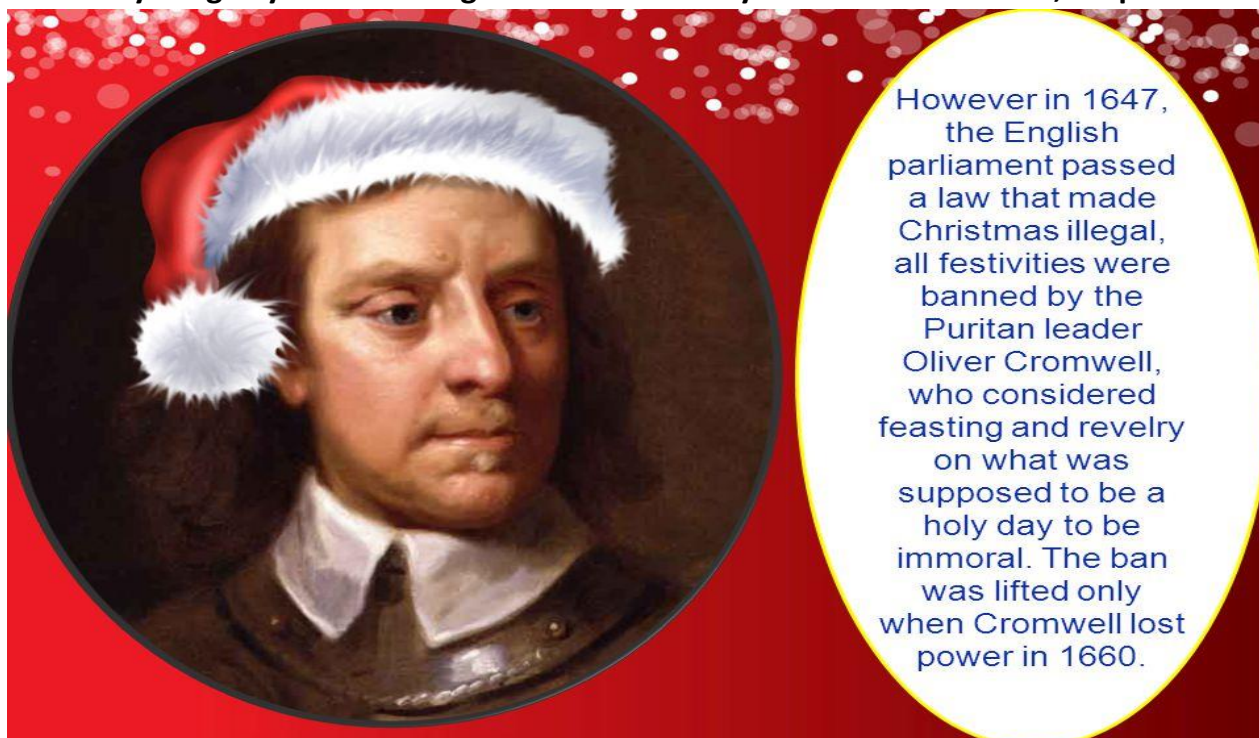
All members are reminded and encouraged to bring along items for display. **If you don't like the topic categories on the night, no problem, pick your own, if it is over 100 years old, we would love to see it.** Note: All ammunition must be securely contained to prevent handling.

### Calendar of Topics

**Note: Display topics may change as required to accommodate special requests.**

Month	Where	Who	What	Famous/infamous
Dec	Islands	Civilian	Uniforms	Boxer Rebellion
Jan	Europe	Artillery	Buttons & Badges	Conversions, Restorations & Fakes
Feb	Africa	Cavalry	Axes, Polearms & Clubs	Civil Wars, Mutinies & Rebellions
Mar	America	Engineers	Accoutrements	Napoleonic
Apr	Australia	Infantry	Firearms	Egypt, Soudan & North West Frontier
May	Asia & the East	Navy	Loading Equipment	Peninsula Wars
Jun	Colonies	Pirates, Bushrangers & Highwaymen	Edged Weapons	As seen in the Movies
Jul	United Kingdom	Volunteers & Militia	Headdress	Scottish Wars
Aug	Caucasus & Eurasia	Yeomanry	Medals	Trafalgar
Sept	Mediterranean	Hunting & Sport	Failures, Blunders & Bad Ideas	Waterloo
Oct	Imperial Germany	Police	Curiosa	Zulu & Boer Wars
Nov	Japan	WWI Combatants	Maker Marked, Presentation, Religious or Royal	Crimea

**Plus - Anything in your collecting interest over 100 years old. You Choose, Surprise us.**





# HAS Member Business Directory

## Member Ben Smith

ANTIK PURVEYORS OF THE OLD & UNUSUAL

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[mailbag@antik.net.au](mailto:mailbag@antik.net.au)

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## Member Dave Wright

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## Member John Grasso

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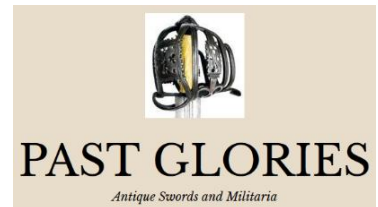


## Members Cathey & Rex Brimage

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## Member Jason Benardout

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## Member Roland Martyn

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## Member Aldo Sbrissa



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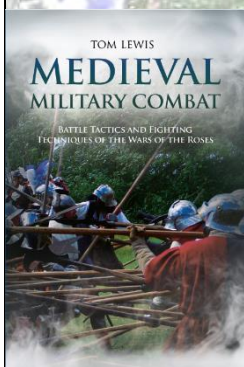
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## HAS Member Danny Watson

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**HAS Member John Burridge**



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