MEDALS AND CAMPAIGNS OF THE 43RD FOOT, 
NOW 1ST BATTALION OF THE OXFORDSHIRE AND 
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

BY MAJOR WILLIAM J. FREER, D.L., V.D., F.S.A.

The earliest British medal which can be termed a war medal was that issued in the reign of Elizabeth as a naval reward in connection with the repulse of the Spanish Armada.

During the civil wars of the reign of Charles I., both the contending parties awarded military medals to their distinguished supporters, and the "Blake" medal was issued in 1653.

For the Peninsular War, medals in gold were issued to officers only, in 1808–9, and a gold cross was also awarded. In former times medals were given with a very sparing hand—in contrast to the lavish distributions of the present day. Thus, whilst medals for the Battle of Waterloo were granted in 1816, it was not until 1848 that the surviving veterans of the Peninsular War received any medallic recognition of their services in the great campaign.

It is only, therefore, since the commencement of the nineteenth century that the medals of a regiment may be said to mark its history, but since that date, it naturally follows that a collection of the medals awarded to officers and men of a particular regiment will disclose at a glance its military history.

It is therefore my object to offer to the readers of this Journal a short account of the origin and actions of the 43rd Foot, with illustrations of such of the medals awarded to it as have come within my range.

The Regiment was raised in January, 1741, by order of King George II., under Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Fowke, who had then recently commanded the 7th Dragoons. Seven regiments were raised at that time and numbered from 54 to 60, of which this was the 54th.
In 1748, it was sent to Minorca under Colonel William Graham, and its number was changed from the 54th to the 43rd. In the following year it was moved to Cork.

On April the 25th, 1757, "it sailed for Halifax, and on December the 7th a detachment marched on Renne, Forêt River, against the French, when Captain Pigott was shot, and the advanced guard cut off, but Serjeant Cockburn gallantly recovered the captain's laced hat, watch, fusil and purse, in the teeth of the enemy's fire.

On May the 12th, 1759, the Regiment landed at Louisberg, and the Light Company was inspected by General Wolfe, who reported that "he never saw greater regularity, closer fire, arms better levelled, or less disorder in any regiment since he had been an officer."

At the battle of Quebec, on September the 13th, 1759, the 43rd was greatly distinguished under the command of Major Elliott. Out of a total of 327 in killed, wounded, and missing, there were 25 of this regiment. It was also present at the Battle of Sillery, and in the expedition against Montreal.

In February, 1761, Major Elliott and a detachment were cast away on Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, and there, in 1842, after 81 years, a number of huts were found under a sand drift, and amongst other things a brass dog collar inscribed "Major Elliott, 43rd Regt.," and a halfpenny of George II. dated 1749.

In 1762, the Regiment was engaged at Martinique and Havannah, and its numbers were reduced from 380 to 240. In 1764 it returned to England.

In 1765, it was reviewed near London by George III.

In April, 1774, the 43rd returned to America, and took an active part in the War of Independence. At the Battle of Bunkers Hill the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry for the first time acted with the 43rd, and singularly enough, both had in turn been numbered "the 54th," to be eventually changed to the 52nd and 43rd respectively.

In 1782, the 43rd received the title of "The Monmouthshire Regiment," and returned to England in the following year.

In 1793, it sailed for the West Indies under Colonel Drummond, and took part in the reduction of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia.
In 1795, what was left of the Regiment returned to England under Major Dennis, 300 strong, and it was stationed at Monmouth. It then went to Exeter, and was joined by a draft of 500 men from the Londonderry Fencibles and received fresh colours. In 1796, a draft of 600 men from the 16th Regiment brought the 43rd to its full strength. It was again sent to the West Indies under Colonel Drummond, and in 1800 returned to England only 300 strong.

In 1803, whilst at Guernsey, the Regiment was formed into a Corps of Light Infantry, and in the next year it was brigaded at Shorncliffe with the 52nd and 95th, where it was joined by Captain William Napier, the historian. The 2nd Battalion was then formed under Major William Sorel.

In 1805, a Regimental School was established under Captain Gardiner. Sir John Moore was in command of the force, which was thoroughly instructed in drill and manoeuvring with the 52nd and The Rifles, which in after days earned these regiments a special reputation in the British Army.

In 1807, the Regiment took part in the expedition to Copenhagen. In 1808, the 2nd Battalion embarked for Spain, and on landing took part in the Battle of Vimiera in Anstruther's Brigade under Sir Arthur Wellesley. The advanced columns of the French were composed of ten Swiss regiments, and the Corps d'Elite under Junot. The 43rd moved up to support the 52nd, when a desperate conflict took place; and as the sweep of the round shot was crushing the enemy's ranks the 43rd, rallying in one mass, went furiously down upon the head of the column, and drove it back in confusion. In this fight the Regiment suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded 6 officers and 113 men—about one-sixth of the killed and wounded of the whole British force.

On November the 6th it joined Sir John Moore's force at Visac. Meanwhile the 1st Battalion, on returning from Denmark, moved to Colchester, and subsequently embarking at Harwich, sailed to Falmouth, where it joined 10,000 men under Sir David Baird, and landed at Corunna, being brigaded under General Crawford with the 1st Battalion of the 95th Rifles, and joined Sir John Moore at Majorga on December the 20th.
On the 21st the Combat of Sahagun occurred. Moore intended to attack Soult, but hearing that Napoleon was advancing from Madrid with overwhelming numbers, he decided to at once retreat on Corunna. This Battalion formed part of the rear guard. At Benevente there was another cavalry skirmish, which resulted to the credit of Lord Paget and the Light Dragoons. During this retreat Sergeant William Newman of the 2nd Battalion, with about 100 sick, held the French in check near the village of Betanzos, and enabled some 400 sick who could march to join the main body. For this he was given a commission in the 1st West India Regiment, and the Committee of the Patriotic Fund awarded him £50 in testimony of his gallant and meritorious conduct.

Until the Battle of Corunna was fought on January the 16th, 1809, the 2nd Battalion occupied the suburb of St. Lucia. On the 14th the transports from Vigo entered the harbour, and the artillery, with the exception of one brigade, the sick, and all other encumbrances were at once embarked. The brigade to which the 43rd was attached covered the retreat of the troops in the night, with that great deliberation and regularity which earned for it a lasting fame. Returning within the works of the town, it held them during the 17th. The loss of Sir John Moore, who received his mortal wound during the carrying of the village of Elvira, caused profound grief, and especially amongst the regiments who served under him. The loss of the 2nd Battalion was 181 non-commissioned officers and men, and of the 1st Battalion 1 captain and 66 non-commissioned officers and men.

On March the 23rd the Regiment, after landing at Plymouth, reached Colchester. On June the 18th the 2nd Battalion took part in the unfortunate expedition to Walcheren under Admiral Sir R. Strachan and General Lord Chatham, and lost half its numbers from fever. This force of 40,000 men wasted there would have been invaluable in Spain at that time, and the operations caused much unfavourable comment on its leaders.

In the spring of 1809 Sir Arthur Wellesley sailed for Lisbon in the "Surveillant," Captain Sir G. Collier. A company of the sick and wounded of the 43rd, under Lieutenant George Brown, distinguished
themselves in the passage of the Douro, and had ten killed and wounded.

On May the 29th the 1st Battalion, under Colonel Gifford, embarked with the 1st Battalions of the 52nd and 95th and landed in the Tagus on June the 28th.

On July the 24th these three regiments, under General Robert Crawford, left Coria for Talavera, and in the hottest weather marched sixty-six miles in thirty hours, arriving but one day too late for the battle of Talavera. In the action, however, the detachments of the regiment under Lieutenants Brown and Brockman formed on a hill to the extreme left of the position, and repulsed at the point of the bayonet a formidable attack. Lieutenant Brown was wounded, and Captain Gardiner killed. After this the three regiments above mentioned were formed into the celebrated Light Brigade, under Brigadier-General Robert Crawford. On January the 3rd, 1810, the 43rd arrived at Pinhel, close to the Coa, where it was cantoned. Lord Wellington was then forming his famous lines of Torres Vedras, entrenchments and redoubts, covering more than 500 square miles of mountainous country between the Tagus and the Atlantic. These works were occupied by 80,000 men, of which 30,000 were British.

On April the 27th the 1st Battalion marched to Almeida, and on to Gallegos, remaining there during the progress of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. On June the 11th the trenches were opened, and on July the 10th the fortress surrendered.

On the 24th the Light Division under Crawford fought the combat of the Coa. Of this, Lieutenant (afterwards Lieut.-Colonel) Henry Booth, writing to his brother in England, says:—“Colonel Hall, who had joined us to take command the preceding day, was killed, and also Captain Ewen Cameron and Lieutenant Mason, a fine young lad of seventeen. Wounded: Captain [afterwards Colonel] Lloyd, Captains J. W. Hall, William Napier [the historian], Shaw and Deshon, Lieutenants McDiarmid, Hamest, Johnson, Stevenson, Frederick, and J. P. Hopkins [afterwards Sir John P. Hopkins]. Killed, wounded, and missing, 130.”

In the beginning of September the Light Division returned to.
Busaco, where the 43rd and 52nd were drawn up in line on a small plateau just behind a steep portion of the mountain range. On the French crowning the ridge, they were charged by the two regiments with great loss.

On March the 12th, 1811, was the Combat of Redinha, and on the 11th that of Cazal Novo. The 52nd, during a fog, found themselves amongst the French outposts, and nearly captured Marshal Ney. The Light Division, led by Captain W. Napier, who was severely wounded, and six companies of the 43rd were pushed forward by Lord Wellington. This action led to the retirement of Ney's forces.

On April the 3rd the Battle of Sabugal was fought, in which Lieutenant John P. Hopkins took possession of an eminence, repulsing various attacks of the enemy. Hopkins reports: "I was quite separated from the Regiment under Colonel Patrickson, and had about 100 men in the Company. The two subalterns with me were William Freer and Henry Oglander, both most excellent officers. I reserved my fire until the French neared the hill, when I opened upon them, and caused them to retire in some disorder; they again re-formed and advanced, with the drummer beating the pas-de-charge, the officer in command some paces to the front leading his men to the hill. William Freer asked permission to go forward and engage him personally. This I of course refused, as his presence with the company was more important. We then charged and captured the French howitzer. I then directed William Freer to wheel the company into sections, as I intended to rejoin the regiment. He was struck down by a shot in his face, but persevered in marching." Sir Sidney Beckwith, in describing Hopkins, referred to him as "one of the finest soldiers" he ever beheld, and believed that, so far as one man could decide a battle, Hopkins decided the Battle of Sabugal.

Lord Wellington said that: "Sabugal was one of the most glorious actions that British troops were ever engaged in, and ought to be cherished and registered in history as a lasting tribute to the honour of the British soldier. The 43rd Regiment under Major Patrickson particularly distinguished themselves."

The Light Division was engaged in the fight of Fuentes d'Onor
FIG. 1.—PENINSULA MEDAL.

MAJOR SIR J. P. HOPKINS, K.H.
Plate II.

FIG. 2.—KNIGHT OF HANOVER.

MAJOR SIR JOHN PAUL HOPKINS.

FIG. 3.—PENINSULA MEDAL.

PRIVATE RALPH MARSDEN.
on May the 3rd, in which the British lost 1,500 killed and wounded, and the French, under Massena, more than double that number. On May the 12th the siege of Badajoz was raised, and on the 16th the Battle of Albuera was fought and won by British valour.

The Light Division then occupied its old position at Gallegos until June 6th. Here it received a draft of 373 men from the 2nd Battalion. Ciudad Rodrigo was invested on January the 8th, 1812, and on the 19th the place was carried. In the assault 100 men of the 43rd were led by Captain James Ferguson and Lieutenants Bramwell, Steel, and O’Connell, the whole attacking force being under Major Napier of the 52nd. Israel Wild, of the 43rd, was the first man to mount the head of the fausse braie. Lieutenant Bramwell was killed, and 50 others killed and wounded.

On the 18th Badajoz was besieged, the 43rd there relieving the 88th (Connaught Rangers), and the 43rd was in the thick of the storming of the works on April the 6th. It lost 20 officers and 335 sergeants and men killed and wounded. Amongst those killed were Colonel Charles McLeod and Lieutenants Harvest, Taggart, and E. L. Hodgson, and of the wounded were Major John Wells, Captains Ferguson, Johnson, and Strode, and several lieutenants, amongst whom were William Freer (whose right arm was amputated), H. Oglander (who lost his left arm), and Edward Freer. Colonel McLeod was only twenty-seven years of age; and a monument was erected to him by his brother officers in Westminster Abbey.

On July the 21st the British, under Wellington, crossed the Tormes and took position off St. Christoval. On the afternoon of the 22nd Marmont made a sudden movement to the left to endeavour to cut the British communications with Portugal. Wellington immediately attacked, which opened the first general action during the war in which he took the initiative.

In the Battle of Salamanca the 43rd led the heavy column employed to drive back General Foy’s division and seize the ford of Huerta. The 43rd marched three miles in the dark, and in the action earned the special encomiums of Lord Wellington. This battle was fought on a Sunday, and lasted six hours.
On August 12th the Light Division, including the 43rd under the command of Major Napier, entered Madrid. 2,000 French surrendered, and 20,000 stand of arms, 180 pieces of artillery, two eagles, and the stores fell into our hands.

On November the 12th the whole army assembled at Salamanca, and on the 14th moved towards Alba de Tormes, the enemy having crossed two leagues above that town, the Light Division acting as rear guard. Next morning, as the men were roasting acorns after a thoroughly wet night, an officer of the 43rd saw French cavalry stealing through the wood, and gave the alarm. Lord Wellington rode up to No. 1 Company of that regiment and said, "The enemy must not cross here." And well did the 43rd do their duty at the combat of the Huebra. They, however, suffered heavily, for Lieutenant Rideout was killed and Lieutenant Baillie wounded, in addition to some 30 rank and file killed or wounded. Lieutenant Rideout, who was much liked in the regiment, was buried beside General Crawford at Ciudad Rodrigo.

The Light Division then went into winter quarters at Gallegos. Private theatricals were in full force, and the 43rd earned a popular reputation in this respect. The play-bills are interesting as showing the spirit of our army even during the most arduous of campaigns. From them we gather that on Saturday evening, March the 6th, 1813, at the Light Division’s Theatre was performed “Fortune’s Frolic.” The parts of Robin Roughhead, the clown, and Dolly being taken by Lieutenants Hennel, Havelock, and the Hon. C. Gore of the 43rd: after which the farce of “Raising the Wind” was given, the contributions from the 43rd being by Lieutenants Pattenson (Plainway), Hennel (Sam), Considine (Richard), Edward Freer (Peggy), and Captain Holkirk (Miss Durable), whilst “No admittance behind the scenes, Vivat Wellington, Printed at Freneda,” added quaint military humour to the bill. On June the 1st the Light Division passed the Douro, and encamped by the Toro, and the Battle of Vittoria followed on the 21st, the 43rd as usual being in the thick of it; but fortunately their loss was small.

The Light Division crossed the Bidassoa on July the 27th, and
on August the 1st marched forty miles in nineteen hours in pursuit of the French.

The 43rd also took part in the second assault and storming of St. Sebastian on August the 3rd. Lieutenant O'Connel led the stormers and was killed at the breach. Out of 33 forming the detachment only 5 remained unhurt.

At this time the rank of colour-sergeant was introduced into the army, and ten sergeants of the 43rd who had particularly distinguished themselves were selected, namely, William Fitzpatrick, Richard Griffiths, Aaron and Moses Loveman, Samuel Rand (afterwards quartermaster of the Regiment and a Knight of Windsor), Morgan Jones, Ewan Cameron and Thomas Blood (the two last named afterwards receiving their commissions), Samuel Armitage and William Pardoe.

On October the 7th the passage of the Bidassoa was effected, and on the 9th the 43rd played a glorious part in the battle of the Nivelle in the taking of the Little Rhune. No better account of this battle can be wished than that given by Lieutenant McLeod of the 43rd (afterwards a Military Knight of Windsor), written on December the 12th, 1813:

"After breakfast, at 2 a.m., when we had some very thick American biscuits which we ate heartily, Wyndham Madden observed they would turn a bullet, and put one into the breast of his jacket. Early in the day the biscuit was shattered to pieces, turning the direction of the bullet from as gallant and true a heart as ever beat under a British uniform. Another bullet passed through Madden's left arm immediately afterwards. We started at 3, ascended the side of the mountain, and halted within a short distance of La Petite Rhune, and lay down in close column to await the signal of attack. At sunrise a gun was fired; General Kempt mounted his horse and said, 'Now 43rd, let me see what you will do this morning.' We got within forty yards of the redoubt, and fired behind some rocks at the French. As soon as Colonel Napier and the supports came up, I gave the order to advance, and we all dashed forward with a cheer. On approaching the top of the ridge, again I saw General Kempt, who had been wounded, with a portion of the 43rd, and we charged. I saw the enemy waver, then spring out of the redoubt, and retire downhill at a rapid pace. I now learned that Considine had his thigh broken
by a bullet, and that Murchison had been struck fatally by another musket ball, which carried him off in twenty-four hours. From our vantage ground we looked over an extent of about twenty miles, occupied by the two armies, and the sight was truly grand. The French offered an obstinate resistance at every favourable spot. But the British were not to be denied, and went in to win, and in short carried everything before them, notwithstanding the gallant resistance they met with. While looking round, William Freer came up and enquired anxiously for his brother Edward. Seeing that something was amiss, he turned round saying, ‘I see how it is,’ and started off to the rear, where his worst fears were too soon confirmed, his brother having been shot through the head. Both brothers were fine, courageous fellows, and much liked in the Regiment.”

I now quote from Napier’s *Peninsula War, 1886 edition*, vol. v, p. 383:

“From some oversight the dispatches did but scant and tardy justice to the Light Division. Acting alone, for Longa went off towards Ascain and scarcely fired a shot, that Division, only 4,700 strong, first carried the smaller Rhune, defended by Barbot, and then beat Taupin from the main position, thus driving superior numbers from the strongest works, and being less than one-sixth of the whole force directed against Clausel, those matchless veterans defeated one-third of his corps. Many brave men they lost, and of two who fell I will speak. The first, low in rank, for he was but a lieutenant, rich in honour, for he bore many scars, was young of days. He was only nineteen, and he had seen more combats and sieges than he could count years. So slight in person, and of such surpassing and delicate beauty that the Spaniards often thought him a girl dressed in man’s clothing, he was so vigorous, so active, so brave, that the most daring and experienced veterans watched his look on the field of battle, and implicitly following where he led would, like children, obey his slightest sign in the most difficult situations. His education was incomplete, yet were his material powers so happy that the keenest and best furnished intellects shrank from an encounter of wit, and every thought and aspiration was proud and noble, indicating future greatness if destiny had so willed it. Such was Edward Freer of the 43rd. The

1 Edward Gardner Freer joined the Regiment as ensign April 4th, 1809; lieutenant June 12th, 1810; present at The Coa, Sabugal, Busaco, Fuentes d’Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vera, Vittoria. Killed at the Nivelle, November 10th, 1813. There is a tablet to his memory in Oakham Church.
night before the battle he had that strange anticipation of coming death so often felt by military men. He was struck with three balls at the first storming of the Rhune rocks, and the sternest soldiers wept when they saw him fall.

"On the same day and at the same hour was killed Colonel Thomas Lloyd. He, likewise, had been a long time in the 43rd. Under him Freer had learned the rudiments of his profession; but in the course of the war promotion had placed Lloyd at the head of the 94th, and it was leading that regiment that he fell. In him also were combined mental and bodily powers of no ordinary kind; graceful symmetry, herculean strength, and a countenance frank and majestic gave the true index of his nature. For his capacity was great and commanding, and his military knowledge extensive, both from experience and study. Of his mirth and wit, well known in the army, it only need be said that he used the latter without offence, yet so as to increase his ascendancy over those with whom he held intercourse, for though gentle he was ambitious, valiant, and conscious of fitness for great exploits, and, like Freer, was prescient of and predicted his own fall, but with no abatement of courage; for when he received the mortal wound, a most painful one, he would not suffer himself to be moved, and remained to watch the battle, making observations upon its changes until death came. It was thus, at the age of thirty, that the good, the brave, the generous Lloyd died.

"Tributes to his merits have been published by Wellington and by one of his own poor soldiers; by the highest and by the lowest, to their testimony I add mine. Let those who served on equal terms with him say whether in aught it has exaggerated his deserts."

In this action the 43rd lost 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants and 7 rank and file killed, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 8 sergeants, and 50 rank and file wounded. Of the officers Captain Thomas Capel and Lieutenant Edward Freer were killed on the spot, and Captain Robert Murchison and Lieutenant Angrove died of their wounds; whilst Lieutenants James Considine, Wyndham Madden, William Freer, and Hennel, and Ensign Rowley Hill were wounded. Major Napier received a clasp and the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel for his distinguished conduct.

On December the 10th Lord Wellington determined to force the passage of the Nive. The battle began with the driving in of a picket

1 The Eventful Life of a Sergeant.
of the 43rd under Lieutenant Cooke. One company of this regiment having held its ground in front of Bassussary too doggedly was surrounded, but escaped under Duncan Cameron by charging through to the rear. The rest of the 43rd held the churchyard with two mountain guns placed to the left of the church.

On the 11th and 12th the fight continued, and on the evening of the latter day a dozen men were reported missing, and were found by the patrol in a small house eating apples, on most amicable terms with about as many French soldiers, also of the 43rd Regiment, but of the French army. The truants returned with crammed haversacks to their quarters. On the 13th Soult attacked Hill's corps at St. Pierre, when both sides fought as if determined that the struggle should wind up, in brilliant style, the three days' combat of the Nive. The enemy, driven back at all points, never again resumed the offensive, nor was the British army further disturbed by petty affairs. It was a notable battle, won by the British General.

Soult arrived at Toulouse on March the 24th, 1814, and on April the 10th the battle of Toulouse commenced with the defeat of the Spaniards, who attacked the heights of Pugade, but the 2nd Brigade of the Light Division stopped the pursuit. By the middle of the day the 6th Division had gained the French position and took a redoubt, whilst the 4th Division turned the enemy's right flank. The French made a desperate attempt to retake the great redoubt but failed, and Lord Wellington entered the town in triumph on the 12th. Six weeks after this the army marched for Bordeaux and embarked for Plymouth, which it reached on July the 23rd.

The training enforced by Sir John Moore had in every respect conduced to produce a perfect soldier. He devised many improvements in drill, discipline, dress, arms and formations of the three infantry regiments which served under him, namely, the 43rd, 52nd, and Rifles. Sir William Napier records with pride that "they sent forth a larger number of distinguished officers than any three regiments in the world."

After three months' rest the 1st Battalion sailed for America, and part of the 43rd joined in the attack on New Orleans on January
FIG. 4.—NEW ZEALAND, 1863-66.
PRIVATE JOHN CONDON.

FIG. 5.—Obverse.
REGIMENTAL MEDAL TO CORPORAL J. MCCRAWLEY "FOR MILITARY MERIT FROM HIS COMRADES, 1815."

FIG. 6.—Reverse.
Plate III.
the 5th, 1815, in which it suffered great loss. Peace having been signed before this at Ghent, the 43rd sailed for England on April the 8th.

On June the 16th the Regiment sailed for Ostend, and reached Ghent on the 19th, too late for Waterloo, and at Christmas marched from Melun to Paris. On October the 23rd, 1818, the whole of the British, Hanoverian, Saxon, and Danish contingents, under the Duke of Wellington, were reviewed by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia at Valenciennes.

The 43rd returned to England, when its establishment was reduced by 140 men. When Colonel Napier left the regiment a sword was presented to him by the officers past and present.

Hitherto the colours of the Regiment—The United Red and White Rose—had borne only the names—

Quebec 1759.  
Mysore.\(^1\)  
Hindoostan.\(^1\)

But in March, 1821, permission was given by the King for the following names, in addition to other devices, to be borne on the colours:—

Corunna.  
Vimiera.  
Busaco.  
Fuentes d’Onor.  
Ciudad Rodrigo.  
Badajoz.  

Salamanca.  
Vittoria.  
Nivelle.  
Nive.  
Toulouse.  
Peninsula.

In subsequent years these were increased by—

Orthes.\(^1\)  
Waterloo.  
South Africa 1851–2–3.  
Delhi.\(^1\)  
Quebec.  
Martinique, 1762–1794.  
Havannah.  

Mysore.  
Hindoostan.  
Pyrenees.  
New Zealand.  
South Africa 1900–02.  
Relief of Kimberley.  
Paardeberg.

\(^1\) These names belong to the 2nd Battalion, the 52nd Foot, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
In 1824 the Regiment embarked for Gibraltar, where they remained until 1827, when they landed at Lisbon on February the 5th. In 1828 they returned to the Rock.

On June the 29th, 1830, by the death of Lieut.-Col. William Haverfield, Major Henry Booth succeeded to the command of the Regiment. On December the 17th the 43rd returned to England, landing on January the 2nd, 1831, and marching on the 5th to Winchester Barracks, where it was detained until the Duke of Wellington came down from London to inspect his old and tried corps.

The Regiment was quartered in Ireland from 1832 to 1835, when it sailed on June the 4th for New Brunswick.

In 1837 the 43rd took an active part in quelling the Canadian Revolt. With the thermometer ranging from 20° to 30° below zero, this regiment marched through the wilds from New Brunswick to Lower Canada. The march which commenced on December 11th, 1838, occupied 18 days, inclusive of a halt or two, and the distance covered was 370 miles.

Col. Booth and his officers had reason to be proud of their exploits, for when the march was reported to the Iron Duke, he remarked that it was one of the greatest feats ever performed, and the only military achievement by a British officer that he really envied. In May, 1841, Col. Booth died whilst on leave of absence in England. He had served in the Regiment thirty-five years of a life of fifty-one.

In March, 1846, the Regiment sailed from Halifax to Portsmouth, and whilst at Dover several of the officers rowed a racing gig to Boulogne, much to the astonishment of the locality.

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On March the 22nd, 1847, at Portsmouth, new colours were presented to the Regiment by Lady Pakenham, wife of Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor of the District and Colonel of the 43rd, the Rev. Wyndham Carlyon Madden, an old officer of the Regiment, and at the time Rector of Trinity Church, Fareham, officiating. The old colours were presented to Sir Hercules.

In September, 1851, the Regiment, under Col. H. Skipwith, left Cork for the Cape of Good Hope, landing at East London, whence it marched to King William's Town, where it received a cordial welcome.
FIG. 7.—SERGEANT SAMUEL RAND.

FIG. 8.—PRIVATE J. MCBURNET.

Plate IV.
FIG. 9.—REGIMENTAL CROSS.
C. NUGENT, 43RD.
from the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, and took an active part in the Kaffir War in 1852.

At the engagement of Bailey’s Grave, Sergeant Davidson, with several men of the 43rd, was killed. He was buried in the Keiskamma Hoek, where a tablet has since been erected to his memory.

On February the 26th H.M.S. “Birkenhead” was wrecked off Point Danger. A sergeant and forty privates of this regiment went down with the ship. As the vessel was just sinking, the commander called out “All who can swim make for the boats.” Lieut. Giradot of the 43rd, and Captain Wright of the 91st, however, implored the men not to do so, as the women and children would inevitably be swamped—all went down together. As the last vestige of the ship disappeared Lieut. Giradot dived, and on coming up secured what had been a cabin door, and subsequently joined four or five men on a bundle of spars. One man could not swim, so Giradot, although he was well nigh exhausted from having been ten hours in the water, helped to save him. After drifting ashore in a deplorable condition they walked to a farm twelve miles off, but only four, including Giradot, arrived.

During the two years, including the twenty-eight men lost in the “Birkenhead,” the 43rd lost three officers and about eighty men. On November the 28th, 1853, the Regiment sailed for Madras, where it arrived on January the 30th, 1854. On December the 24th there was a parade at Bangalore when the medals for the Kaffir War were distributed.

During the months of the Mutiny the Regiment was then in India and early engaged. On June the 3rd, 1858, eight companies marched to Kirwee, which was reached on the 7th, where the Rajah surrendered and forty-two lacs of rupees in coin were captured.

On January the 2nd, 1859, Private Henry Addison was severely wounded in rescuing Captain Osborne, political agent at Rewah. For this Addison received the Victoria Cross.

On May the 14th, 1861, when at Fort George, the 43rd was paraded for the presentation of the Indian Mutiny medals by Major-General McCleverty.
In September, 1863, the Regiment was ordered for active service in New Zealand, where five companies of the 43rd under Lieut.-Colonel Booth took part in the "Assault of the Gate Pa," on April the 28th, 1864. In this attack Colonel Booth and six other officers of the Regiment were killed. Colour-Sergeant W. B. Garland received the medal for distinguished service in the field and an annuity of £15; whilst Lieut. and Adjutant G. Garland, Ensigns S.P.T. Nichol, William Clark, and J. P. Garland, Sergeant W. Garland and three men were publicly thanked by H.R.H. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

The Regiment, now under Major Synge, took part in the engagement at "Te Ranga," on June the 21st, in which Captains F. A. Smith, who was recommended for the Victoria Cross, and H. J. Berners were wounded, the former very severely.

On March the 21st, 1865, Major Colville was promoted to Brevet Lieut.-Colonel and Captain F. A. Smith to Brevet Major, the latter receiving the Victoria Cross.

On March 27th, 1866, the regiment under Colonel Synge was inspected by Major-General Chute at New Auckland, and returning home reached Portsmouth on July 4th. Present under arms:

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And at the depot at Winchester

| —       | 1         | 4           | —     | 11         | 4      | 234            |

On December 24th, 1867, the non-commissioned officers and men entitled to the Banda and Kirwec prize money received their first instalment at Aldershot, a private's share being £50, and that of a sergeant £100. About 120 received the awards.
FIG. 10.—SOUTH AFRICA, 1853.
ASSISTANT-SURGEON JOHN MADDEN.
Plate V.

FIG. 11.—SOUTH AFRICA, 1853.

FIG. 12. NEW ZEALAND, 1863-66.
GEORGE PACK.
On the third of June, 1873, a detachment of the 43rd at Malapurnum, India, was engaged with a band of Moplah fanatics. Captain Vesey, in command, and Lieutenant Williamson received the thanks of the Government of Madras for the promptitude with which they acted on the emergency, and so quelled the disturbance on the first day of its existence.

In 1881, the 43rd and 52nd were united under the title of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

In December, 1884, a detachment of the 1st Battalion under Captain C. J. Curtis was again employed in the suppression of a Moplah disturbance. Private L. Barrett received the medal for distinguished conduct for taking a charge of dynamite to blow up part of Trikaleur Temple, in which the Moplahs had fortified themselves, and, on the fuse going out, standing under a heavy fire whilst he relit it.

In 1899 the Regiment sailed for South Africa for the Boer War, and formed part of Lord Roberts’s Field Force. It was 614 strong in the 6th Division, under Lieut.-General T. Kelly-Kenny, being part of the 13th Brigade under Major-General E. C. Knox, which Division on February 10th, 1900, was at Modder River.

In the engagement at Klip Kraal—on February the 16th, 1900—in the great flank march after Cronje, Hanney started at 4.30 A.M. with the Mounted Infantry, and towards 6 A.M. Captain Chester-Master, with an advanced screen of Rimington’s Guides, noticed a cloud of dust rising behind the broken kopjes to his right front. He at once sent back to Hanney, who however, insisted on waiting for Knox. During the half-hour’s delay Cronje occupied the line of kopjes with a strong rear guard.

The Mounted Infantry, attempting to get round the Boer left, were thrown into confusion and withdrawn by Knox. The Oxfordshire Light Infantry and the 81st Battery were sent forward, and supported by the West Ridings, cleared the Boers out of brushwood and dongas. The enemy’s rearguard retired and the Oxfordshire Light Infantry recrossed the river, and attacked the kopjes on the south. The 43rd lost 52 men out of 100 casualties, having borne the brunt of the day.
On February the 18th, the Regiment was present at the Battle of Paardeberg, at which out of 10,000 men engaged, 20 officers and 300 men were killed, and 52 officers and 890 men wounded. This was the best fought battle in the War.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry was also engaged at Kitchener's Kopje on February the 20th.

On June the 6th, 1900, Lord Roberts ordered General Kelly-Kenny to reinforce the garrison at Kroonstadt with the Buffs, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, some Yeomanry, and the 17th Battery, all under the command of General C. E. Knox. On June the 14th, the 43rd, with two guns, precipitated the retreat of the Boers who had attacked the post at Virginia Siding, which had been well held by Colonel Capper and a mixed force of some 750 men.

On August the 6th, the 43rd, under General Knox, took part in the first of the "De Wet Drives" into the North-Western Free State. On July 16th, 1901, under Colonel Western, 120 of the 43rd joined in the great Free State Drive. Smuts and 10 Boers escaped, and whilst only 17 Boers were killed or wounded, 259 were taken prisoners, 814 wagons captured, 186,000 sheep seized or destroyed, and 21,000 cattle driven off the veld.

During the war a mounted company of Oxfordshire Light Infantry was formed, and joined to the 8th Corps of Mounted Infantry under Colonel W. C. Ross, which also served in the 1st Brigade under General Hutton.

The 43rd was present at the following engagements:—Klip Kraal, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Vet River, Zand River, Doorn Kop, Ladybrand, Bothaville, and the 1st De Wet hunt. It was in South Africa from January, 1900, to the end of the war, and its total loss was: killed, 3 officers and 112 men; wounded, 8 officers and 96 men.

Note.—My thanks are especially due to Mr. H. C. Lea for lending me his medals and for information most kindly given.
FIG. 13.—INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-58.
PRIVATE HENRY CASTLE.
Plate VI.

FIG. 14.—INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-58. BAR CENTRAL INDIA.
PRIVATE JAMES BRASSELL.
FIG. 15.—NEW ZEALAND, 1863-66.

PRIVATE JOSEPH GRANARDOS.
The Colours.

The Colours of the 43rd Foot.

Extracted from The Royal Monmouthshire Militia, pp. 10-12.

"The colours carried by the 43rd between the years 1818 and 1827 are now at Whitehall."

"The first, or royal colour, is the Great Union, and the second, or regimental colour, the Red Cross of St. George on a white field. They only bear the one distinction, 'Peninsula,' the other honours, shortly afterwards authorised, not having been added. The colours were made to replace those carried with such distinguished honour in the Peninsula, and were presented to the regiment in 1818, at Valenciennes, by Lady Blakeney, wife of Colonel Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., commanding the 7th Fusiliers, which, with the 23rd Fusiliers and 43rd Light Infantry, formed Major-General Sir James Kemp's brigade of the Army of Occupation in France. Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Patrickson, C.B., commanded the 43rd. The colours were carried on parade at the celebrated review held on October 23rd, 1818, the day before the break-up of the army, when the whole of the British, Hanoverian, Saxon, and Danish contingents, commanded by the Duke of Wellington, were paraded before the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia near Valenciennes. They were again on parade when the 43rd were inspected at Gibraltar in 1822 by General Foissac le Tour, commanding the French army in Spain—the occasion when he was forced to admit that the regiment moved quicker than the French infantry, whom he had hitherto prided himself were the fastest in Europe. Their last public act was to accompany the regiment to the Peninsula in 1827, when 5,000 British troops were despatched under General Sir Henry Clinton, owing to the disturbed state of Portugal and the hostile attitude of Spain. A few months later the colours were retired from service, when a new set, bearing the eleven additional honours authorised in 1821, were presented by Mrs. Haverfield, wife of the commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel William Haverfield. On the death of Colonel Haverfield in 1830, the old colours came into the possession of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Booth, K.H., who died in 1841. On April 8, 1895, they were presented to the Royal United Service Museum by Colonel J. Johnstone and the officers of the 43rd (now the 1st battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry), to be placed alongside those of the sister battalion, the 52nd Light Infantry.

"Another pair of colours of the regiment may be seen in St. Mary's Church, Monmouth. They saw service with the regiment until 1887,
in which year Lady Aberdare, at Shorncliffe, presented the regiment with new ones. The regimental colour, though in a very dilapidated condition, still bears the name ‘Monmouthshire’ and the number 43; also the names of two of the Peninsular victories in which the regiment took part—Vimiera and Salamanc. The Queen’s colour is so shattered that it is scarcely discernible. The colours were deposited with great ceremony within the church by the officers of the 43rd, a colour party escorting them from Shorncliffe. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Crompton-Roberts gave a luncheon-party in honour of the occasion, at which Captain J. Hanbury-Williams, the senior officer of the colour party, in reply to a toast to ‘the health of Colonel Vesey and the officers of the 43rd,’ responded as follows:—

"I beg to thank you most cordially on behalf of Colonel Vesey, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment, for the kind way in which you have drunk the health of the regiment. The task which devolved upon me to-day was one that brought with it a feeling of pride in my regiment, and of love to the old county to which I have the honour to belong, and which more than a century ago gave us our title of “Monmouthshire Light Infantry.” Those colours which we have handed over to-day are, I may say, the last relics of the old 43rd, for on the regimental colour there still remains the glorious old number—the number of a regiment which formed part of that splendid light division whose undying fame was gained in the Peninsular War. Forty years ago (1847), when the silk on those poles was full and bright, they were presented to us by Lady Pakenham. Forty years ago we were quartered for the last time in Monmouthshire, and though our connection with the county has been but slight, yet there is a name which stands prominently in our regimental records, and which all Monmouthshire men honour, the name of a Lord Raglan, who, when wounded at Busaco, was a captain in the 43rd."

The colours, as they now remain in Monmouth Church, are illustrated in the frontispiece.

1 The colours in question were presented to the regiment on March 22nd, 1847, at Portsmouth by the Honourable Lady Pakenham, wife of Lieut.-General the Honourable Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., the colonel of the 43rd. They succeeded a pair which had been presented in 1827 at Gibraltar by Mrs. Haverfield, wife of the commanding officer, on the day preceding that on which the regiment embarked on the “Melville” and sailed for Lisbon to join the army under General Sir Henry Clinton.

2 Lord Raglan obtained a company in the 6th Garrison Battalion on May 5th, 1808, and on August 18th was transferred to the 43rd.
FIG. 16.—EGYPTIAN MEDAL, 1884–88.

FIG. 17.—EGYPTIAN BRONZE STAR.

SERGEANT F. ABBOTT.

Plate VII.
FIG. 18.—BURMA, 1889-92.
Sergeant G. W. Cooke.
SOME ORDERS AND MEDALS OF THE 43RD FOOT.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the following medals are in the collection of Mr. H. C. Lea.

THE PENINSULA. 1808–14:

Star of the Knights of Hanover, and Peninsular Medal of seven bars:—Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and The Pyrenees, awarded to Sir John Paul Hopkins, K.H. Figs. 1 and 2. Freer collection.

John Paul Hopkins, Ensign of the 61st, 12th October, 1804, joined the 43rd, 17th November, 1804, Lieutenant, 19th June, 1805, Captain, 29th May, 1811, Major, unattached, 5th November, 1825. Appointed to the 90th Regiment, 25th June, 1826. Knighted 11th December, 1867, a Knight of Hanover and Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor. He was present with the 43rd in the Expedition to Copenhagen, 1807; and served six years with it in the Peninsula, including the battles of Coa (wounded), Busaco, Sabugal (thanked on the field), Fuentes d'Onor, Redinha Foz, d'Aronce, Castel Nova, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Vera.

Medal of eleven bars:—Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajoz, Bidassoa, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, awarded to Lieut.-Colonel William Gardner Freer, K.H. Present possession unknown.

William Gardner Freer joined the 43rd as Ensign 12th December, 1805, Lieutenant, 5th February, 1807, Captain, 1st December, 1813, placed on half-pay of the Regiment, 28th January, 1817, Major, unattached, 10th September, 1825, appointed to the 10th Foot, 8th June, 1826, Lieut.-Colonel 24th May, 1833. Died at Corfu, August 2nd, 1836, aged 45. A tablet to his memory in the Parish Church at Oakham, the place of his nativity, bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel William Gardner Freer,
K.H., who died at Corfu commanding H.B.M.'s Tenth Regiment of Infantry on the 2nd of August, 1836, aged 45 years. He served in the 43rd (or Monmouthshire) Light Infantry (one of the Regiments of the Light Division of the army) in all the campaigns of the Peninsular War from 1808 to 1814. He was present during that eventful period in the battles and sieges of Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Bidassoa, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, and lost his right arm at the storming of Badajoz. This Tribute to the memory of a distinguished soldier and sincere friend is erected by his brother officers, by whom a monument has been placed over his remains, which were interred at Corfu.

Medal of eleven bars:—Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, awarded to J. Brown.

Medal of ten bars:—Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Toulouse, awarded to Sergeant-Major J. Johnson.

Medal of nine bars:—Vimiera, Corunna, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, awarded to Sergeant Samuel Rand. Fig. 7.

Medal of nine bars:—Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, The Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, awarded to Private Ralph Marsden. Fig. 3. Freer collection.

Silver medal: obverse, the Regimental number, 43, within the cords of a suspended bugle; inscription, "Monmouthshire Light Infantry"; reverse, "Distinguished Conduct in Action"; on the riband are attached silver clasps inscribed, "America, Flanders, Portugal, Spain, Peninsula, Pyrenees, France, Bayonne, 23rd November, 1813"; edge inscribed, "Colour-Sergeant R. Jermy, 1841," Fig. 27, and:

Military General Service medal to same recipient, with bars
FIG. 19.—BURMA, 1887–89, AND BURMA, 1889–92.
PRIVATE J. COX.
Plate VIII.
FIG. 20.—GENERAL INDIAN SERVICE.

FIG. 21.—DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

BUGLER E. CROWHURST.
Medals of the Regiment.

for Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, and two added for St. Sebastian, Pyrenees.

Robert Jermy. Born at Shipmeadow, near Bungay, Suffolk. Enlisted at 18 in the East Suffolk Militia, 1809; June 22nd, attested at Chatham as a recruit; served as a private, June, 1809, to November, 1810; promoted to Corporal in that month (entered on pay sheets as William Jermy); volunteered to 2nd battalion, 43rd Regiment, May the 4th, 1811; discharged June 30th, 1841; served 30 years, 2 months; appointed Yeoman of the Guard, 1849, at the age of 55. Served in Portugal, Spain, France, and America; received a gunshot wound in the shoulder; present at the Battle of Bayonne, November the 23rd, 1813; awarded Silver War Medal, 5 clasps, also Distinguished Conduct Medal in action, same time. Pension 2s. 0½d. per diem. Died June the 10th, 1857.

Silver medal engraved, “Presented to Sergeant William Newman by Lieut.-Colonel E. Hull; a reward for distinguished conduct at Betanzos 1809.”

Gold medal, hall-marked, inscribed, “A testimony of regard to a worthy soldier, given by the Officers of His Majesty’s 43rd Regiment, in the year 1785, to T. Loftus, to perpetuate the memory of his distinguished conduct at the Battle of Bunker’s Hill, 17th June, 1775.”

Medal of nine bars:—Fuentes d’Onor, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, awarded to Private James Gallion.

Medal of nine bars:—Busaco, Fuentes d’Onor, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, The Pyrenees, Nivelle, Toulouse, awarded to Private Robert Clarkson.

Freer collection.

Medal of nine bars:—Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, awarded to J. McBurney. Fig. 8.

Medal of eight bars:—Busaco, Fuentes d’Onor, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, awarded to Private W. Hetherington. Freer collection.
Medal of eight bars:—Busaco, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, awarded to Private Martin Joyce.
Medal of seven bars:—Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Toulouse, awarded to Private John Hughes.
Medal of seven bars:—Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Toulouse, awarded to Private Thomas Brackins.
Medal of seven bars:—Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, awarded to Private Richard Harris.
Medal of five bars:—Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, awarded to Private Roger McKendrick. Freer collection.
Medal of four bars:—Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Toulouse, awarded to Private William Folkes.
Medal of three bars:—St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive, awarded to Private E. Williams. Freer collection.
Medal of two bars:—Vimiera and Corunna, awarded to Sergeant Thomas Winson. Freer collection.
Medal of one bar:—Salamanca, awarded to Private G. Hewlett.
Medal of one bar:—Nive, awarded to Private J. Miles. Freer collection.
Regimental Maltese Cross for Peninsular, Busaco, Corunna, and Vimiera awarded to C. Nugent "43rd." Fig. 9.
Regimental Medal to Corporal J. McCrawley "for military merit from his comrades, 1815." New Orleans. Figs. 5 and 6. Freer collection.

**SOUTH AFRICA. 1851-53. The Kaffir War:**

Medal awarded to Assistant-Surgeon John Madden, M.B., April the 3rd, 1849; Surgeon in the 8th Regiment, October the 2nd, 1857. Fig. 10.
FIG. 22.—SOUTH AFRICA, 1899–1902.
PRIVATE A. B. WALFORD.
Plate IX.

FIG. 23.—KING’S MEDAL.
FIG. 24.—SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
PRIVATE G. F. PLUCKWELL.

FIG. 25.—LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.
PRIVATE J. SULLIVAN.
Medals of the Regiment.

Medal awarded to George Pack (see also under New Zealand). Fig. 11.

**Indian Mutiny. 1857-58:**

Medal awarded to 3527, Private Henry Castle; enlisted in 4th Foot March the 26th, 1841; transferred to 25th Foot December the 1st, 1847; volunteered to 43rd Foot March the 1st, 1855; engaged at Sabao September the 5th, 1858; discharged on pension 17th July, 1862. Fig. 13.

Medal awarded to Private William Henry Mills (see "William Mills" under New Zealand).

Medal with bar:—Central India, awarded to 3501 James Brassell; joined 25th Foot March the 13th, 1839; volunteered to 43rd Foot March the 1st, 1855; in engagement at Panghatta September the 6th, 1858; discharged on pension October the 13th, 1860. Fig. 14.

**New Zealand, 1863-66:**

Medal awarded to Private John Condon. Fig. 4. *Freer* collection.

Medal awarded to Private George Pack; enlisted November the 26th, 1857; discharged on pension December the 10th, 1878. (See above under South Africa.) Fig. 12.

Medal awarded to Private Joseph Granardos, 1863-66. Fig. 15.

Medal awarded to Private William Mills, 1863-66 (see "William Henry Mills" above). Enlisted February the 18th, 1854; discharged on pension August the 10th, 1875.

Medal awarded to Bugler-Major William Morris, 1863-66. Died December the 7th, 1870.


Medal awarded to Private John Hanna, 1864-66.

Medal awarded to Private John Hackett; enlisted March
the 23rd, 1863; discharged March the 23rd, 1873, on termination of 10 years’ engagement.

EGYPT, 1882–9:

Medal and Bronze Star awarded to Sergeant F. Abbott. Figs. 16 and 17.

BURMA, 1887–92:

Medal, 1889–92, awarded to 1024 Sergeant G. W. Cooke; enlisted June the 5th, 1883; discharged Lance-Sergeant February the 21st, 1896. Fig. 18.

Medals, 1887–89, 1889 and 1892, awarded to 1765 Private J. Cox; enlisted January the 15th, 1885; discharged January the 14th, 1897. Fig. 19.

INDIAN FRONTIER:

Medals, Tirah, 1897, Punjab Frontier, 1897 and “Distinguished conduct in the field” awarded to 4354 Private E. Crowhurst. Figs. 20 and 21.

Crowhurst enlisted January the 5th, 1893; was a bugler; promoted Corporal and won his “Distinguished Conduct in the Field” Medal for riding the Colonel’s pony down the Khyber Pass for reinforcements when an outlying picket was surrounded and being shot down. See Oxfordshire Light Infantry Chronicle, Vol. VII.

Medals, Tirah and Punjab Frontier, awarded to 4568 Private J. Cleary. Enlisted October the 10th, 1893; discharged October the 19th, 1905. (See next.)

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899–1902. The Boer War:

Medals, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa, 1902, and the Westminster City Council, May, 1905, awarded to Private J. Cleary (see also preceding medal).

Medal of five bars:—Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesberg, Diamond Hill, and Belfast, and the King's Medal with two bars, South Africa, 1901–1902, awarded to 5536 Private A. B. Walford. Figs. 22 and 23.
FIG. 26.—LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.
FRANCIS COLLINS.
Plate X.
FIG. 27.—SILVER MEDAL, COLOUR- SERGEANT R. JERMY, 1841.

FIG. 28.—CENTENARY MEDAL FOR THE LIGHT DIVISION IN THE PENINSULA, 1808-1908.
Medals of the Regiment.

Medal of four bars:—Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal, and the King's Medal with two bars:—South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902, awarded to 1974 Private J. Scarfe.

Medal of three bars:—Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and the King's Medal with two bars:—South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902, awarded to 2243 Private A. Turner.

Medal of three bars:—Johannesberg, Orange Free State, and Cape Colony, awarded to 5805 Private G. F. Pluckwell. Fig. 24.

General:—

Medal, long service and good conduct, awarded to 82 Private J. Sullivan. Fig. 25.

Medal, the like, awarded to 690 Francis Collins. Fig. 26. Freer collection.

Medal in bronze to commemorate the Centenary of the Light Brigade, 1808–1908. Fig. 28. Royal United Service Institution.

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The Royal Monmouthshire Militia. By B. G. Sergeant, Captain 12th Battalion, The London Regiment.