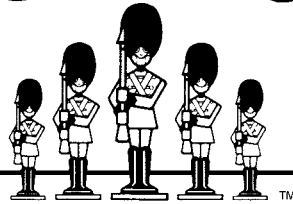


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The Journal for Collectors

Volume 48 Number 4  
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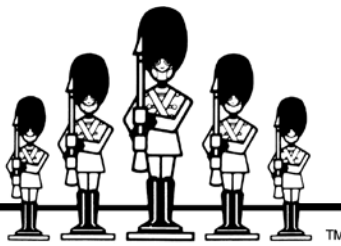


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**ON THE COVER**

Rare Royal Horse Artillery gun team by Renvoize

VOLUME 44



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# EDITORIAL

As 2025 begins, it is business as usual in the world of collecting Old Toy Soldiers.

This issue contains the usual range of articles, including one on how to display your marching bands correctly by Norman Cuthbert (who as a bandsman himself should know what he's talking about). So, no excuse for not getting this right in the future.

Norman Joplin comes up with an interesting take, based on his local knowledge, focusing on a shipwreck in his nearby town of Port Washington which throws up some new information on the Peter Pia story first introduced by Robin Forsey.

Not to be outdone Robin comes back with a piece on The civil war equivalents of "G. I. Joe". While not to everyone's taste, collecting G.I. Joe pieces is very popular amongst younger collectors who had them when they were kids. Many will be surprised to see that 100 years



before Mattel and H introduced Barbie and G. I. Joe (Action Man for British readers), U.S. companies were marketing similar dolls in Civil War uniforms!

Bill Anderson returns with The Royal Navy - the Senior Service as represented by Britains, documenting all the sets made by this famous company to portray this important arm of the services.

A number of very interesting items have turned up in auctions and online in recent months. These are covered in part in the Reconnaissance section. However, two extremely rare finds warrant their own articles. The first, is The Britains Edwardian family. This may be only the second complete example known. The second, focuses on a piece that I have never previously had sight of, not even in a photograph. The Royal Horse Artillery gun team by Renvoize has been mentioned in various books, but as far as I am aware, never pictured. It now graces our front cover. This prompted me to think again about other British makers of gun teams. The article presented here extends earlier pieces focused on Britains items.

No matter how long you have been involved in the hobby there are always new surprises to look forward to!

Happy collecting.



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# Britains Edwardian Family

By Rob Wilson

Collectors of early Britains figures will be interested in an extremely rare and rather special lot that came up for auction in the Northwest of England in November. The auction house cataloguer was amazed when he opened a rather tatty cardboard box and found hiding inside . . . an original Edwardian Family by Britains, comprising mother and father each sitting in armchairs, the father smoking his pipe, the mother nursing the baby and complete with son and daughter, all dating from circa 1907. This was indeed a rare find.



The auctioneer described the lot as follows:

*Britains - An exceptionally rare unboxed vintage 75 mm Edwardian Family set dating early 1900s. Only a small number are known to still exist. This lot contain all 5 figures; seated Father, seated Mother (missing 1 arm), Baby, Son and Daughter. Items show some age wear but good for their age. Some figures have pivoting arms.*

*The vendor informs us that both her grandfather and great grandfather amassed a collection of Britains items including these and that they have been stored in the attic of her family home for over 50 years.*

The auction house also referenced an article by Judd Tully in 2000 which quoted Daniel Agnew, (at that time) toy soldier specialist at Christies, South Kensington, stating that he believed there was only one complete set in existence, and that it was included in the Houston based insurance executive, Arnold J Rolak's outstanding collection of Britains figures offered at Christies at the turn of the century.

The "good for their age" description of condition appears a little generous, based on the images shown here. However, there is no doubt that this is an exceptionally rare item. It was eventually knocked down for £1,500 (around \$1,875 at current exchange rates, excluding commission charges).

## Previous references to the Edwardian Family

Correspondence with Joe Wallis and Norman Joplin highlights that this is not the first time that these figures have featured in the magazine and other publications. Vic Medcalf's brief article in Volume V (April 1981), issue #2, pages 4-5 Old Toy Soldier magazine was the first to mention the "Edwardian Family". This included a black-and-white photo which shows the son with broken ankles and missing his base, as well as his moveable right arm. The daughter in this set was also missing her moveable left arm, and the seated mother her left arm.

*Britains Civilian Toy Figures* by Norman Joplin (assisted by Arnold Rolak, Phil Dean and Joe Kunzleman) has a great colour photo on page 7, with a brief description at the bottom of page 6. Comparing these two photos seem to suggest that Arnold Rolak probably acquired the same set featured by Medcalf, but had the base of the son replaced. This set was subsequently sold in the Christie's sale of the Arnold Rolak Collection. This item was never shown in any official Britains catalogue.

The photos of the recent Cheshire Auction lot exhibit only one missing arm—that of the mother - a second surviving example beyond the one featured by Medcalf that Rolak subsequently owned.

The bases of the son and daughter are both stamped Wm Britains and Copyright. According to Garrett this suggests they were made between 1900 and 1914.

One suspects that a few more may have survived, safely housed in Dolls Houses, their owners perhaps unaware of the interest that they would inspire in collectors of Britains figures.

# Britains Edwardian Family

## CONTINUED

The accompanying images are taken from the British Toy Auctions' website.





# Britains Edwardian Family


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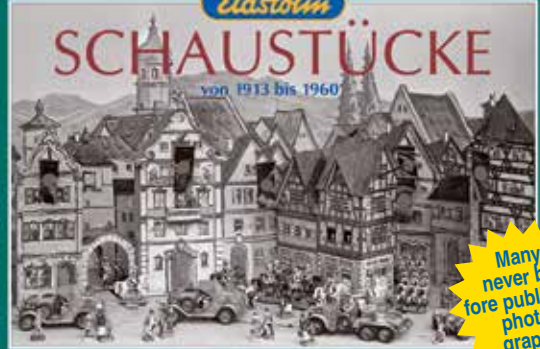
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# Royal Horse Artillery

## Variations on a Theme Revisited: Gun Teams by other British Makers

By Rob Wilson

### Introduction

A few years ago, I penned a couple of articles focussed on William Britains' efforts to reproduce the famous British Regiment, the Royal Horse Artillery (RHA) in miniature. The articles presented all the various sets that Britains produced from the closing years of the 19th century to the end of hollowcast production in 1966.<sup>1</sup>

Set #39 was one of the very first attempts by Britains to reproduce in miniature the British Army (and later many more) in a constant and consistent scale. And what a model it was! The first version of the set portrayed a pretty accurate model of the 15 lbr, breech loading, field gun. This was then in use by both the RHA and the Royal Artillery (RA). It was a state of the art piece of equipment, deployed by the army to get artillery support into position with great speed, hauled into action by a team of 6 horses at full gallop. The 1st version produced by Britains depicted the shafted limber used in real life, with 4 gunners seated on the limber itself and the gun. This model must have really captured the imagination of young "wannabe" generals on the playroom floor.

Others were quick to realise the commercial possibilities, and competitors of Britains rushed out their own attempts to tap into this market. Some were brazen in their attempts to replicate Britains success, with copies of their models that were soon to result in battles of a different kind.

In particular, Renvoize and Hanks were singled out for a barrage of legal firepower, that was eventually resolved in court in Britains favour.

A recent C&T auction in the UK turned up a rare example of one of the models that must have been the subject of Britains legal action, the Renvoize version of the RHA. Although I was aware of the existence of such a set, which is discussed in well-known books such as *Toy Soldiers* by Andrew Rose, I had never seen an example, not even in the form of a photograph. I was therefore fascinated to see the set that C&T put up for sale. This set me to thinking about examples of RHA sets produced by makers other than Britains. This new article sets out my thoughts. The focus here is on British makers during the hollowcast era. The RHA was of course also modeled by other manufacturers such as Heyde and CBG Mignot (not always very successfully!). But that is another story to which we may return at a later date.

The next section begins by focussing on the Renvoize set. Three more sections follow, detailing in turn the efforts of Hanks, Reka / Crescent and BMC. All of these are rare, some exceptionally so!

### Renvoize

The set attributed to Renvoize is a blatant copy of the Britains' set. It is no surprise that they were taken to court. Most of the discussion on the topic of copyright has focussed on sets such as the Imperial Yeomanry, which I have always thought was a bit harsh on Renvoize, as they had clearly gone to the trouble of developing a new casting, albeit in an almost identical pose to the Britains' figure.

It is hard to make the same case for the RHA model, which at first glance looks identical to the Britains' one. The pose of the team, the shafted limber, the seated figures, all look like they could have been produced from Britains' own moulds! Closer inspection reveals a few subtle differences, most notably on the mounted gunners. These have been given movable arms, an innovation that Britains had pioneered, but which was not utilised on their RHA sets until much later, with sets at the halt (Britains' set #316, introduced in 1928) and at the walk (Set #2077, introduced in 1953). The other most notable difference is in the field gun itself. The Renvoize example is rather more solid and workmanlike, with a larger gun barrel and without the bucket seats used on the early Britains' ones. Rose describes it as one of the most powerful toy cannons available at the time. The seat on top of the shafted limber also shows some difference from the Britains' one, it appears to be smooth, with no slots like those provided by Britains to help secure the gunners



<sup>1</sup> See OTS Vol 26, No. 1, 43-50, Vol. 27, No3, 74-76 and Vol. 33, No. 1, 29.

# Royal Horse Artillery

## Variations on a theme revisited: Gun Teams by other British Makers

### CONTINUED

in place. The Renvoize example uses twisted wire, painted white for the traces, but unlike the Britains' one, there are no metal rods, joining the pairs of horses together. Unlike the Britains' set, the personnel have no cap lines to prevent their head gear getting lost as they pelt along. The paint finish is very similar to that used by Britains, with virtually identical colours being used, and similar details (including the lack of moustaches, as in the early Britains sets).

I would guess that the set would have been sold with an officer, probably based on the Britains' figure? Given that the early Britains' Officer figures had no stamp on the bellies of the horses, it is possible that some Renvoize examples have survived, but are unidentified as such!

I have not seen any record of whether Renvoize might have produced any other horse-drawn sets, including a Royal Artillery gun team. If any readers know anything more on this topic, please do let us know.

*The Renvoize RHA team at the gallop as sold by C&T Auctions in December 2024*



Possibly a box for the Hanks b-size RHA gun team? (courtesy of Norman Joplin)

### Hanks

Hanks was one of the other companies pursued successfully in the courts by Britains for piracy. Their copies of Britains' Indian infantry and cavalry, as well Infantry of the Line, Foot Guards, and various British cavalry regiments are well known. They also made copies of some of Britains' smaller b-sized figures. Many of their figures were exported to the USA.

Perhaps less well known is that they copied the Britains' small scale model of the RHA in service dress. This is illustrated here. The figures, limber and gun are very similar, although not identical to the Britains' 1st version team. In particular, the team horses and the escort seem to be based on the escort



Hanks b-size, RHA gunners



Hanks B sized RHA, Service dress

figures provided in the early Britains set. The box, also shown here, was discovered on eBay but unfortunately without its original contents. It is in the style of other poses produced by Hanks and is large enough to accommodate a set like the one shown in the first image, along with an escort of 5 figures.

I have not seen any evidence that Hanks produced any larger scale gun teams.



### Reka/Crescent

Reka was one of the other main competitors of Britains in the early part of the 20th Century. It was established by Baker, an ex Britains' employee. This new company produced a huge range of figures, mounted and on foot, many of which were exported to the USA. The quality of Reka's figures varied enormously. They ranged from some very poor fixed arm cavalry to superbly sculpted and painted examples of rather obscure regiments on foot such as Indian army pioneers.

In the 1920s the company got into financial difficulties, and it was eventually taken over by Crescent, who had been established in 1922 as an independent company. Along with Hill, Crescent provided Britains with its main local competition in the 1930s.

## Royal Horse Artillery

### Variations on a theme revisited: Gun Teams by other British Makers

CONTINUED



Crescent RHA gun team in Review Order, with original "stand up" box



Crescent RHA gun team in service dress, peak caps  
(also available with steel helmets)

I am not sure when the Reka gun teams were introduced. The early Reka catalogues showed a line drawing of an RHA gun team that looks very much like the Britains and Renvoize ones. Possibly the Renvoize one was made by Reka for Renvoize?

What we know for certain is that a later design based around a team on trotting rather than galloping horses was sold by Crescent. The later design is illustrated in the next image. Many examples of this type have been discovered, not all of which have the Crescent trademark on the underside of the gun. Whether these were produced by Reka or Crescent remains uncertain. Possibly after the legal battles with Britains, a new design was produced that no longer fell foul of Britains' copyright?



Crescent RHA gun team in service dress, 2-horse team with conventional box

The cannon sold with these sets was a much simpler design, and less powerful than the Britains guns.

# Royal Horse Artillery

## Variations on a theme revisited: Gun Teams by other British Makers

### CONTINUED

The Crescent versions can be found with different heads and paint finishes, intended to portray both the RHA and RA, in review order and service dress (the latter in both steel helmets and peak caps). Without the original boxes it is impossible to know if the service dress examples were intended as RHA or RA. The Crescent sets came in various sizes, included 2 and possibly 3-horse teams, with and without a separate escort.

Later issues of the 6 horse teams were sold in a “stand up” box, similar to the those developed for Britains Parade series, in which the figures stood in what would normally be the lid of the box.

Following correspondence with Norman Joplin, who kindly looked through his extensive archive of catalogues, etc, he has confirmed that none of the examples of gun teams he has seen are marked Reka. Mostly they have a “Made in England” stamp, while some guns and figures can also be found marked with the half-moon Crescent logo. The boxed set of RHA outriders shown here in a Crescent box, are however not marked at all. Crescent started operating in 1922 and took over the Reka moulds in 1932. In the Reka catalogue, dated 1924/1925, only a picture of Britains’ style galloping gun team with escort is shown. This is similar to one shown in a Crescent catalogue dated 1939 (discussed in more detail below).

The 1939 Crescent catalogue image of Set #807 also shows a team at the walk in review order, but with Royal Artillery style helmets rather than RHA caps. In the catalogue, the page headed “SPECIALLY POPULAR LINES” describes Sets #806, 807 and 809 as “Royal Horse Artillery” and states that: “There are 3 variations of this line. Full Dress uniform, Active service and Territorials.” It seems that Crescent were not as accurate as Britains in their depictions of the British Army!

The two horse, steel helmeted illustrated here is clearly labelled #581. Comparing this information with the Crescent catalogue suggests that this is a Crescent rather than Reka issue.



Another 2 horse Crescent RHA gun team in service dress  
this time with steel helmet



Crescent RHA gunners, sold separately (Norman Joplin)

The gun has no Crescent stamp, but this looks like a much later issue than the other two horse team show in the previous image. The #121-set number on that box suggests that this could also be a Crescent rather than Reka model, but again, the gun has no Crescent stamp.

As noted above, the 1939 Crescent catalogue also depicts as Set #864, a boxed set similar to Britains’ set #39. This comprises a 6-horse gun team and separate escort of 5 figures. The illustration looks like a copy of the one in the Britains catalogue rather than something based on Reka/ Crescent's own castings! Nevertheless, I am pretty certain that I have seen an example, but I cannot find an image to confirm its existence. Can any reader confirm a sighting of this rare bird?



# Royal Horse Artillery

## Variations on a theme revisited: Gun Teams by other British Makers

CONTINUED

### BMC

BMC were responsible for producing a fine range of figures in the late 1920s and 1930s. In their advertising material they claimed to produce models of any Regiment of the British Army (as well as many foreign types). We know for certain that they did produce models of the RHA in both review order and service dress. Both are as rare as hen's teeth!

Again, the teams are portrayed galloping at full pelt, although the officer provided with the set is in a somewhat more pedestrian pose. BMC did not go to the trouble of developing their own models of the gun and limber, relying on



BMC RHA, Review Order

the purchase of "off the shelf" equipment from the French maker SR. The latter's guns and other models, such as tanks and armoured cars, were also used in sets put together by retail distributors, which combined figures and other components from a number of different makers. While obviously making sense from a commercial viewpoint, the sight of a RHA gun team hauling a French 75mm gun with a French pattern limber remains rather incongruous to my eyes!



BMC RHA, Service Dress  
(C&T Auctions)

The figures were however BMC's own designs, possibly sculpted by G Wood. As with most other troops in the BMC range, these were rather larger than the standard Britains' figure (more like 60mm than 54mm scale).

The Review order team wears the usual Hussar style uniform, with laced jackets. However, the normal fur caps are dispensed with in favour of a Brodrick style cap. This was a short-lived uniform addition, a peakless cap, universally disliked by the troops. It was introduced in the British army in 1902 and soon rejected in reality. By 1907 it had been withdrawn. In the BMC toy world commercial considerations prevailed. The castings used by the review order and service dress sets are identical, the service dress cap being repurposed simply by repainting as a Brodrick cap!

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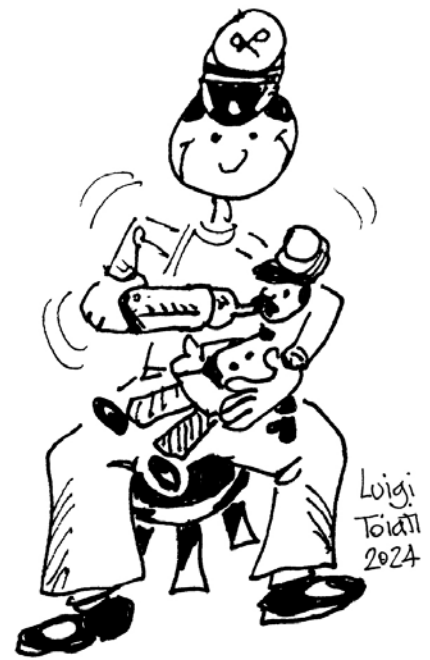
# The Civil War Equivalents of “G. I. Joe”

By Robin Forsey

In 1959 Mattel Toys introduced a revolutionary new type of girl's toy called “Barbie.” Although little more than a miniature plastic mannequin, unlike other dolls “Barbie” was unique in having a teenage lifelike figure and she soon became the clotheshorse for a limitless variety of outfits and accessories. Following her success a man in the licensing and merchandising business called Stan Weston came up with the notion of producing a similar toy, but for boys. Although he soon had Don Levine of Hassenfeld Brothers interested in the idea, there were still dissenters who deemed that a boy would never play with a doll. Nevertheless, the project went ahead and “G. I. Joe” was born. Released in 1964, it became an outstanding success and inevitably a number of other companies developed and introduced their own versions. Even following the release of the first Star Wars movie in 1977, after which fantasy toys began to replace those of reality, the movable figure concept still continued. Indeed, whether based

on a motion picture or a comic-book character, many of these later-day superhero and humanoid playthings with their articulated limbs were still arguably the descendants of “G. I. Joe.” So much for the theory that a boy would never play with a doll.<sup>1</sup>

Yet rarely in the history of the toy fighting man has any concept been entirely new and throughout the ages boys have played with soldier dolls and American children were no exception. For instance, after the Confederate batteries had fired on Fort Sumter on April 12th, 1861, evidence tends to indicate that dolls dressed in military attire became quite popular playthings. It could be argued that they were the Civil War equivalents of “G. I. Joe.” However, it should be stressed that dolls during the period, unlike more modern times, usually had adult-like features, thus many a soldier doll of the 1860s did slightly resemble an “action figure” of much later years. Although it is impossible to say with any certainty, and while there were numerous commercial doll manufacturers in the



United States, many if not most of the uniforms for soldier dolls were probably turned out at home. In fact, even the component parts that were required to make complete dolls were available to buy from fancy goods stores. Besides selling ready made toys, including dolls dresses and maybe a few “professionally” turned out soldier doll uniforms, these shops also sold such objects as doll heads, torsos and limbs. No doubt some soldier dolls also came about merely by giving an existing figurine a homemade military outfit. In fact, during the war soldier



Illus. 1. “Clothespin penny doll” probably intended to represent a Zouave and made by a Civil War soldier, possibly whilst recuperating in a military hospital. Its shirt, which is now tan, was most likely originally white and if so, the red, white, and blue coloring of its clothes indicates that they may have been cut from a flag. *By courtesy of the National Museum of Civil War Medicine.*



Illus. 2. Close up of the doll's now faded facial features.

# The Civil War Equivalents of “G. I. Joe”

CONTINUED



**Illus. 3.** Child sized Zouave jacket. Sewn to its lining is a label which reads: “This uniform was worn by my father during the Civil War in many parades for men leaving and returning from battle.” The label also bears a signature which sadly is illegible. *By courtesy of secondhandcollectibles (eBay Trader).*



**Illus. 4.** Closeup of one of the buttons, which affixes the jacket's toggle. It is of the pattern commonly found on United States Army enlisted clothing of the period.

dolls may have been more prevalent than “pewter” toy soldiers, which due to their cost were often the reserve of the more wealthy middle and upper classes. In contrast, mothers of less affluent families, particularly those in rural areas, could quite easily have knocked-up a soldier doll of some sort, if only of the rag variety. No doubt, this was especially true in the Confederacy due to the Federal blockade of its ports.

While women and girls on the home front probably made the most soldier

dolls, even some troops serving in the field turned their attention toward making them in their spare time. Besides whittling away at carving trinkets and small toys from lead Minie balls, it seems that another of their pastimes was fashioning “clothespin soldiers.” It has been said that the practice was particularly prevalent among wounded combatants who were recuperating in hospital. Apparently these convalescing soldiers often referred to their little creations as “clothespin penny dolls,” and sold them and the money so received was an extra source of income. No doubt some troops used pieces of uniform cloth or maybe even flags to clothe their small wooden figures and those shown in Illus. 1 and 2 are a fine example. Dressed in what seems to be oriental style garb, this item was most likely intended to represent a Zouave.<sup>2</sup> Of course, other men who had time to spare were prisoners-of-war and evidence suggests that some of these were not averse to making similar objects. Occasionally such a figure with a known provenance does surface, such as the “Confederate soldier doll” that came up for sale at an antiques

show in Richmond, Virginia, in April 1969. It was reported as having been “made by a Southern prisoner in the War Between the States.”<sup>3</sup>

However, whether made by a combatant, a professional toy maker, or a loving mother or child, like so many other Civil War era playthings, original source material referring to soldier dolls is almost non-existent. Occasionally they are briefly mentioned in diaries and memoirs, but only in passing. One person who slightly touched upon the subject was Margaret Junkin Preston of Virginia who wrote in her diary on January 9, 1862, about the influence the war was having on her children's play. She said that five-year-old George, among other things; “administers pills to his rag-boy-babies, who are laid up in bed as sick and wounded soldiers.”<sup>4</sup> However, whether young George's “rag-boy-babies” were in some form of military attire is impossible to say.

What little evidence is available tends to indicate that the most favored costume for a soldier doll was that of the Zouave, a form of garb popularized by the French military following its conquest of Algeria. The first widely-publicized American Zouave unit was formed in 1859. Called the United States Zouave Cadets and of company strength, it was commanded by Elmer E. Ellsworth.<sup>5</sup> During the Civil War dozens of Zouave units were organized and their appearance was to have a profound impact on many children. Indeed, following the outbreak of hostilities it became quite fashionable to dress young boys in military uniforms and undoubtedly the most voguish was that of the Zouave - Illus. 3 and 4. Something which was touched upon by The Daily Ohio Statesman on October 10th, 1861, when it reported: “The Zouave dress, particularly, is very popular, we often see boys just large enough to wear pantaloons, rigged out in this style, and with wooden gun and toy knapsack complete.”<sup>6</sup> Little wonder that Zouave dolls were favorite and that shown in Illus. 8 is a superb example. Of 1860s vintage, the doll is said to be of German manufacture. Note its diminutive gilt “US” belt plate. This small toy-like insignia was probably produced commercially because identical pieces have also been seen decorating other figures - Illus. 16.



# The Civil War Equivalents of “G. I. Joe” CONTINUED



Illus. 5. Carte-de-visite sized image of a boy wearing a Zouave style outfit. The card bears the back-mark of F. Gutekunst, 704 & 706, Arch Street, Philadelphia. *Writer's Collection.*



Illus. 6. The Zouave dress was even to influence children's everyday clothing as indicated by this carte-de-visite of a boy wearing a superb Zouave style “civilian” suit. The card bears the back-mark of Bogardus, Photographer, 363 Broadway, New York. *Writer's Collection.*



Illus. 7. Not only did the Zouave dress influence boys “civilian” clothing, but also that of girls as indicated by the cut of this little lady's jacket. The reverse of this carte-de-visite does not bear a back-mark, but it does display the hand written inscription: “This is Caroline the adopted child of mother's.” *Writer's Collection.*

Arguably the most novel of the Zouave toys took the form of an automaton. Called “THE PATENT AUTOPERIPATETIKOS, OR WALKING ZOUAVE” and powered by a clockwork mechanism designed by Enoch Rice Morrison, this mechanical figure, which measured roughly eleven inches high, was probably made by Martin & Runyon of New York City from around 1863 through to about the late 1860s. Nevertheless, although rather expensive, costing roughly two dollars depending on the retailer, its uniform was still made of rather cheap commercial material. Its trimmed jacket was of dark blue cotton. A wide sash of the same lightweight material was tied around its waist and over a white cotton vest. Its cotton baggy red Zouave trousers were gathered as a single unit and not divided so as to prevent interference with the walking movement. The doll's only underwear was a white cotton covering glued to its

cylindrical body. Surviving examples indicate that the heels and toes of their brass feet were painted black. – Illus. 9.<sup>7</sup>

Nevertheless, it seems that this was not the only commercially produced Zouave toy that was turned out in New York City during the Civil War years. Yet another type was the “JAPANESE ZOUAVE ELASTIC DOLL”, which was available at room number 17, 197 Bowery. Why “Japanese” is not known, but press advertisements tend to indicate that this type of plaything probably first appeared on the market in early 1865.<sup>8</sup> Whether this particular version was imported from abroad or made in the metropolis is not clear, but undoubtedly some “Elastic Zouaves” were manufactured in New York. Evidently they were turned out at the Elastic Zouave Doll Manufactory at 163 Mulberry Street. Although it was said that this company was “doing a good business,” in July 1865, its stock,

fixtures and tools still came up for sale.<sup>9</sup> However, it seems that this did not spell the end of the availability of “Elastic Zouaves” in the city because in November 1867, it was reported: “A number of men in town are engaged in the laudable occupation of selling Zouave dolls and other toys, which hang suspended by an elastic string, and dance up and down ten hours a day for the edification of big-eyed babies.”<sup>10</sup> Undoubtedly this must have been a very popular toy because in 1866 its play value was even touched upon in the *Scientific American*, which said in part: “The dervishes and zouaves fantastically dressed, suspended by an elastic cord, perform feats of leaping which put to shame the Buislays and Hanlons.”<sup>11</sup> However, it was not only the children of New York City who had the opportunity to amuse themselves with this form of plaything. For instance, in November 1865, a firm called M. Halle & Company in Cleveland, Ohio, was

# The Civil War Equivalents of “G. I. Joe”

## CONTINUED

Illus. 8. Measuring twenty inches high, this is a superb example of a Zouave soldier doll. The doll is said to be of circa 1860s German manufacture and has a porcelain shoulder-head, muslin stitched-jointed body, and leather arms. Its uniform consists of a light blue woolen kepi, red/blue woolen jacket with feather-stitch detail, and red woolen trousers. Its belt, which supports a cartridge box and pistol and holster, is fastened by a gilt oval “US” belt plate. No doubt this insignia was possibly produced commercially because identical pieces have been noted decorating other figures. By courtesy of Theriault's Antique Doll Auctions.



Illus. 9. A patent Autoperipatetikos or Walking Zouave Doll with its original box. Powered by a clockwork mechanism designed by Enoch Rice Morrison, this mechanical figure, which measures roughly eleven inches high, bears the name of Martin & Runyon of New York City on its box lid. By courtesy of LiveAuctioneers.

advertising “SOMETHING NEW” in the shape of “Elastic Zouaves.”<sup>12</sup>

In fact, probably the most well documented and famous of all Civil War toys took the form of a Zouave Doll. It was owned by Tad Lincoln, the youngest son of President Abraham Lincoln. Tad named his Zouave doll Jack, but it seems that Jack had a somewhat checkered military career. Tad and his White House playmates constantly court-martialed him for such offenses as sleeping at his post, desertion, and even for spying. The executioner was always Tad who used his toy cannon, which had been given to him around 1862 by Captain John A. Dahlgren, the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at the Washington Navy Yard - Illus. 10. Although Jack was put to death for his treacherous deeds, he was still buried with full military honors and this is where the troubles lay. The boys persisted in burying him among the newly planted rosebushes much to the consternation of Major Watt, the White House gardener. To get around the dilemma the gallant Major suggested that Jack should be pardoned, which Tad thought was an excellent idea. Although President Lincoln obliged and granted Jack a written pardon on official stationery, it did not last because in less than a week Jack had once more been executed. This time he was hung from a tree. The last time Jack was seen was “on top of the cornice of one of the East Room windows, where he had been tossed by one of the boys.”<sup>13</sup>

What Jack actually looked like we will probably never know, but there was at least one other child who owned a Zouave doll who often frequented the monthly

Illus. 10. Tad Lincoln's possible toy cannon. Apparently the supposed history behind this piece as a plaything began in 1862 when President Lincoln wrote a note to Captain John A. Dahlgren, the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at the Washington Navy Yard, asking him to let Tad “have a little gun that he can not hurt himself with.” Today this miniature weapon is in the possession of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, but undoubtedly it never began life as a toy. With its bronze smoothbore barrel, which is roughly twelve inches long with a three quarter inch bore, it probably began life as a scaled model of a Dahlgren Boat Howitzer, but of a design that was never put into production. However, there is even debate as to whether this was actually “the little gun” which was played with by Tad. One particular source states that it was purchased by the Lincoln Museum “at an auction in the 1950's, with no documentation as to its provenance, other than perhaps an auction catalog description.” By Courtesy of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum.





# The Civil War Equivalents of "G. I. Joe"

## CONTINUED



Illus. 11. A rather poor newspaper photograph of Eliza St. John Bowne's Zouave doll, which appeared in *The Springfield Union*, February 12, 1934, p. 12.



Illus. 12. One of the most popular booths at Sanitary Fairs featured young girls dressed as the nursery-rhyme character "the old woman who lived in a shoe." Sitting in a giant shoe, her children consisting of dolls that were for sale, two of which in this illustration seem to be in the form of Zouaves. Woodcut from *The Tribute Book: A Record of the Munificence, Self-Sacrifice and Patriotism of The American People during the war for the Union*, p. 194.

parties given by President Lincoln for "boys and girls in the White House..." Her name was Eliza and her Zouave doll was described as having "red trousers, red tassled (sic) cap, blue coat and equipped true to life even to a knapsack." In later years when entertaining visitors and reminiscing about the olden days, one of the mementos she would show her guests was her Zouave doll, by which time and due to play-wear it had lost its hands - Illus 11.<sup>14</sup>

Referring back to Jack, Tad Lincoln's Zouave doll, it is believed it was given to him by The Metropolitan Fair, an event which had been held in New York City from April 4, through to April 23, 1864. This was one of just many such gatherings that were organized throughout the country to raise funds for the United States Sanitary Commission. In effect, this organization was the Civil War equivalent of the latter day Red Cross. Besides displays of war relics and other attractions, these "Sanitary

Fairs" always fostered numerous booths, some of which sold dolls and other toys. While most of the dolls were probably of professional manufacture, no doubt their apparel, including soldier doll uniforms, was made at home by charitable ladies and girls who had given up their spare time - Illus. 12.<sup>15</sup> The dolls in question, no matter what type, often showed superb craftsmanship and were usually aimed at the more well-heeled of society. However, not all were directly sold to wealthy visitors, some were raffled, much to the advantage of the United States Sanitary Commission's coffers.<sup>16</sup>

Before leaving the subject of Zouave soldier dolls, brief mention should also be made about their female equivalents, the vivandière figures, which were probably most popular with young girls. The origins of the true life cantinières and vivandières could be found in France. Indeed, since the French Revolution women had been seen on the battlefields

administering refreshments and medical aid to combatants and although these females had become an accepted French military institution, it was not until the Crimean War when they gained worldwide attention.<sup>17</sup> Thus it was inevitable that once the War Between the States had broken out some American Zouave commands would be accompanied by members of the fairer sex - Illus. 13.<sup>18</sup> The vivandière dolls shown in Illus. 14, and 15 are in the form of sewing companions. The concept of the "sewing companion" doll was inspired by ladies magazines of the period which proposed that a favorite doll could be accessorized with sewing tools as though part of her costume.<sup>19</sup>

Although the rather flamboyant Zouave figurines were popular, numerous soldier dolls in more conventional looking uniforms were also evident - Illus. 17. Indeed, even the Index of American Design listed at least three examples. The Index of American Design was a Federal Art Project set

# The Civil War Equivalents of "G. I. Joe"

## CONTINUED

up during the Great Depression as a work-relief program. Between the years 1935 and 1942, approximately four hundred artists were employed to create watercolor renderings of American folk and decorative art objects ranging from

early colonial times through to around 1900.<sup>20</sup> In the process numerous old toys were recorded, including the three Civil War era soldiers dolls shown in Illus. 18, 19 and 20.



**Illus. 13. Uniform Plate by Frederick P. Todd of a musician and a vivandière of the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment (Collis Zouaves). The name of the lady in question was Marie Tebe. This artwork first appeared as Plate No. 56, June 1952, in The Company of Military Collectors & Historians series Military Uniforms in America. By courtesy of The Company of Military Historians.**

**Illus. 14.** This doll measures eleven inches high and is said to be of German manufacture of the Civil War period. It has a porcelain shoulder-head, muslin stitch-jointed body, porcelain hands and lower legs. In the form of a sewing companion, its costume and accouterments are of superb quality. Indeed, this vivandière doll may have been one of those sold at a Sanitary Fair. Its canteen is stamped with the wording "GETTYSBURG." on one side and "U.S." on the other. *By courtesy of Theriault's Antique Doll Auctions.*



Whether these three soldier dolls still exist the writer does not know, but undoubtedly similar pieces have survived the rigors of time and can occasionally be seen in toy collections today. However, being that many, if not most, were turned out at home and like all homemade toys they are rather difficult to authenticate and accurately date. Usually the collector has to use his or her own initiative to determine a homemade toy's vintage and the two miniature garments shown in Illus. 21 and 22 fall into this category. So the story goes these two items were found in a box in the attic by a person upon inheriting his grandparents' estate. Although his grandfather and grandmother had been antique collectors and were probably quite knowledgeable on the subject, he still decided to have them appraised by a Civil War militaria dealer who declared that they were of the 1861-1865 era. Both pieces were cut from the same dark blue cotton material and while they are large enough to have been worn by a very small child or a baby, they probably were intended for a soldier doll. Regarding the sack coat, sewn to the garment are four genuine United States Army cuff buttons - Illus. 23. However, they are not of the more common pattern usually seen on U.S. Quartermasters Department issued clothing (see Illus. 4), but of a commercial type that could be privately purchased from military supply houses and similar outlets. While the design of this button's shield is often associated with more modern times, the pattern was undoubtedly in use during the 1860s.<sup>21</sup> As for the forage cap, the diminutive brass buttons that affix the chin strap are of a type which could be found on many items of doll's apparel during the period. However, more interesting is the gilt embroidered number "101" that adorns the cap's front - Illus. 24. No doubt, this number represented the regiment in which the child's father was serving. Only five states could boast of a regiment with such a high designation, they were Illinois, Indiana, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.<sup>22</sup>

Of course, children in the South suffered far greater hardships than those in the North and due to the United States



# The Civil War Equivalents of “G. I. Joe”

CONTINUED



Illus. 15. Sixteen inches high vivandière doll with sewing companion accessories. Said to have been made in Germany it has a bisque shoulder-head, muslin body, and bisque lower limbs. Note its miniature gilt oval “US” belt plate. By courtesy of Theriault’s Antique Doll Auctions.



Illus. 16. Close-up of the vivandière doll’s oval “US” belt plate. No doubt this small toy-like insignia was probably produced commercially because similar buckles have been seen adorning other soldier dolls.

Illus. 17. Civil War era soldier doll, dressed in a more conventional looking uniform. The figure carries a metal sword and black leather case with shoulder strap containing small imitation binoculars. Said to be of Germanic manufacture, it has a porcelain shoulder-head, cloth stitched-jointed body with porcelain lower arms. By courtesy of Theriault’s Antique Doll Auctions.

Navy’s blockade, even commercially made playthings became a rarity. With shortages becoming particularly noticeable at Christmas, some of the excuses given to youngsters for the absence of toys were that the blockade had held up Santa’s journey or prevented him from visiting. Nevertheless, if at all possible parents still endeavored to furnish their children with gifts at Yuletide, but increasingly items were being turned out at home. Eighteen-year-old Susan Bradford of Bradfordville, Florida, recalled how the making of toys taxed “the inventive powers to the utmost” and how she, her mother, and several aunts made presents for the young ones, including rag dolls some of which were dressed “in Confederate uniforms...”<sup>23</sup>

Nevertheless, some toys still managed to find their way past the Yankee blockading squadrons, but they were costly and usually the reserve of the more opulent planter class of southern society. For instance, in South Carolina it was said that affluent officers, away for long periods of time, sent home exquisite China dolls and other expensive toys that had slipped through the blockade.<sup>24</sup> In January 1865, the ladies of Columbia, South Carolina, held a “great bazaar” in the State Legislature to raise funds for wounded soldiers and some of the luxury goods available had passed through the blockade. Referring to the cost of such items, seventeen year old Emma Florence LeConte recorded in her diary on January 18: “Some

beautiful imported wax dolls, not more than twelve inches high, raffled for five hundred dollars, and one very large doll I heard was to raffle for two thousand.” Upon hearing this her uncle, Professor John LeConte who was the superintendent of the Nitre Bureau works in Columbia, remarked; “one could buy a live negro baby for that.”<sup>25</sup> Of course, the prices being realized were in Confederate dollars; a currency which within a few months would be worthless.

On August 6, 1861, the United States Congress had passed an act for the seizure of all property used for “insurrectionary purposes,” which was followed by the “second confiscation act” on July 17, 1862. From then on all Confederate property that fell into Union

# The Civil War Equivalents of “G. I. Joe”

## CONTINUED



Illus. 18. No. 1943.8.203 in the Index of American Design is this watercolor, graphite, and gouache on paper rendering by Verna Tallman, circa 1938. Listed as being ten and a half inches high, it seems little is known about this toy. Nevertheless, the artist's impression of this piece suggests that it was of the knitted variety. As always, knitting was quite a common pastime for women and girls during the period. *By courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.*



Illus. 19. No. 1943.8.16646 in the Index of American Design is this watercolor, gouache, and pen and ink on paperboard artwork by Rex F. Bush, circa 1937. The doll was said to be seventeen inches high and had a papier-mâché head and kid leather body. The figure represents General Grant and apparently was made in the 1860s for a woman in Cressy, Michigan, a period when Ulysses S. Grant was at the height of his fame. *By courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.*



Illus. 20. No. 1943.8.16661 in the Index of American Design is this watercolor, graphite and pen and ink on paper artwork by John Hall, circa 1940. Apart from being twelve and a half inches high, little else seems to be known about this figure. However, what we do know is that excluding its non-regulation brown leather waist belt and gilt buckle, this toy dons a uniform that closely resembles that prescribed in the 1861 United States Revised Regulations. Note that its forage cap bears a red Greek cross insignia of the VI Corps, 1st Division, Army of the Potomac. Corps badges of this type were not adopted by the Army of the Potomac until March 21, 1863, which proves that this figure was made after this date. In fact, these badges were all important to many children of the period and it became somewhat of a fashion for boys, and some girls, to proudly wear them on their clothes to represent the corps to which their fathers, brothers, and sweethearts belonged. *By courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.*

hands would be deemed “contraband of war” and liable to seizure. In effect, even domestic objects fell into this category, including dolls and other playthings. Particularly susceptible to losing their treasured items were those children whose homes stood in the path of General Sherman’s “Bummers” on their “March to the Sea.” In South Carolina for instance, some boys relished the excitement while others, particularly young girls, took note of the atrocity stories and buried their playthings to keep them out of harm’s way. For years after the ending of hostilities children who had faced General Sherman’s soldiers grew up playing at war by hiding their possessions. Nevertheless, some of

their fears were well founded because there were instances of Union troops pilfering dolls and other toys.<sup>26</sup>

In America since the conflict had begun, numerous youngsters in the United States had sought and collected war relics and had pestered their fathers to send artifacts home. No doubt, amongst the spoils of war some southern toys did find their way northwards, but whether any “contraband” soldier dolls made the trip to Yankeedom we can only surmise, but if so what could have been more iconic in the realms of a Rebel plaything than a rag soldier doll dressed in Confederate gray or butternut brown?



# The Civil War Equivalents of “G. I. Joe” CONTINUED



**Illus. 21.** Doll's sack coat. It measures ten inches long and six inches across the shoulders and is unlined. *Writer's Collection.*



**Illus. 22.** Doll's forage cap. The crown measures four and a half inches across and is lined. *Writer's Collection.*



**Illus. 23.** Doll's coat button. It does not bear a back-mark, which is not unusual for a cuff button.



**Illus. 24.** The gilt embroidered number “101” that adorns the forage cap.

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# The Royal Navy

## The Senior Service as Represented by Britains

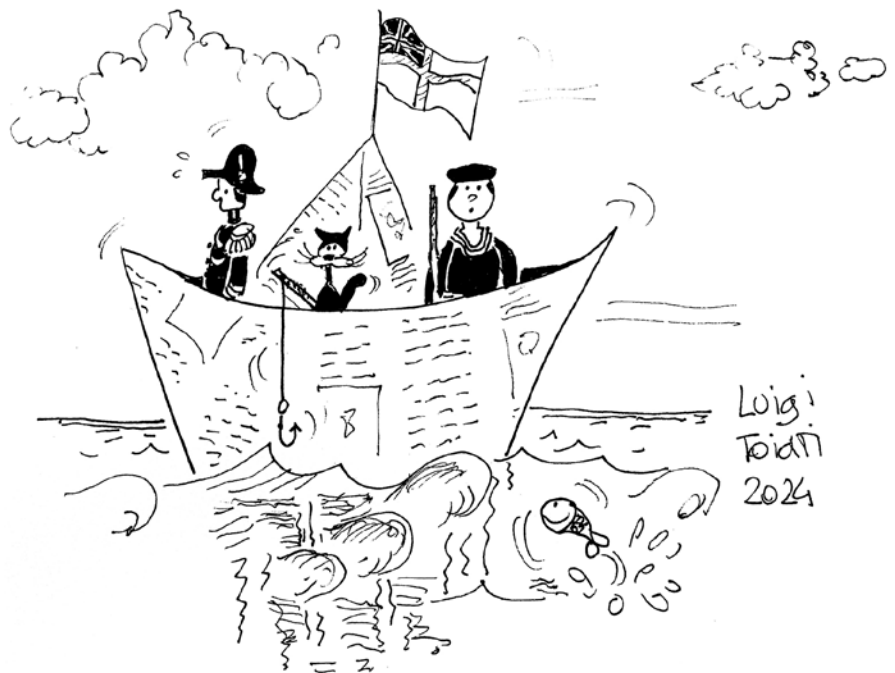
By Bill Anderson

### 1. Introduction

*"It is upon the navy, that under the good providence of god, the wealth, prosperity and peace of these islands and the empire do mainly depend"* quote from the Articles of War.

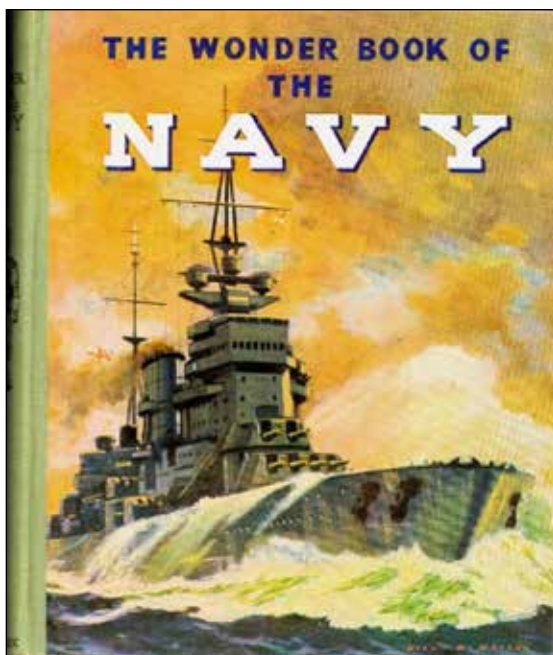
The Royal Navy is traditionally the oldest part of the British armed forces, founded during the reign of Henry VIII. It is therefore known as the "senior service". From the nineteenth century until the second world war, it was the world's most powerful navy. As an island nation, the sea played a pivotal role in defending Britain's shores and enabled the British to project power across the globe. This is the first of two articles, focusing on toy soldiers made by Britains. Part two on other makers will follow next year.

A career in the Royal Navy would have been a popular choice for the youth of the pre-war period, "Join the Navy and see the world!". Books such as The Wonder Book of the Navy published in the 1930s and later stirred the imagination and painted a romanticised picture of life at sea.



### Recruiting Poster

Recruitment posters were used as an advertisement to recruit people into the military, with an appeal to patriotism, adventure and greater social status remaining the main selling point. They would play an important role during the wars. Vintage posters were a combination of art, propaganda and graphic design and are now quite collectable. These were also printed on cigarette cards!

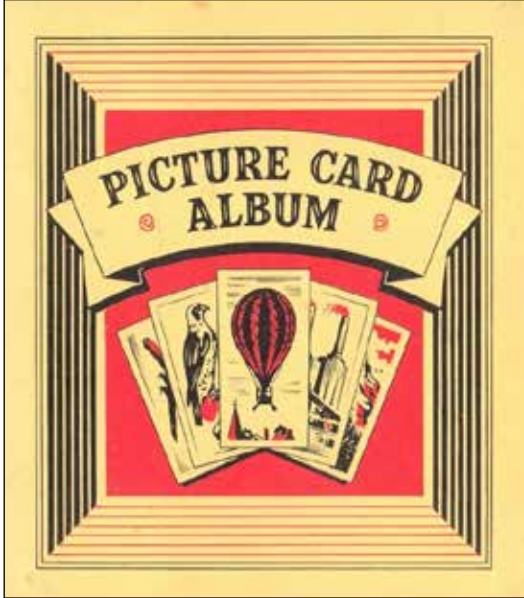


The Wonder Book of the Navy (late 1940s edition)

# The Royal Navy

## The Senior Service as Represented by Britains

### CONTINUED



#### Cigarette Card album

Cigarette cards were trading tokens issued by Tobacco Companies between 1875 and the 1940s, aimed at attracting customers and keeping them hooked to a particular brand. Collectible cards were included within their packs of cigarettes. The card sets documented popular culture, with a focus on people, places, military uniforms, heroes and events. Each set typically consisted of 25 or 50 cards.

In an era when most people smoked and cigarettes were issued freely to servicemen, these cards were highly collectable - military subjects being amongst the most popular.



Britains Defences. Set of 50 by Carreras Ltd. 1938



Advertisement for Capstan Cigarettes with typical naval theme

## 2. Uniforms of the Royal Navy

The current Royal Navy (R.N.) uniform dates back to 1906, which replaced an earlier version introduced in 1856. Their uniforms changed very little over the following years, remaining almost unaltered until the present day.

R.N. officers and ratings have several different uniforms, some blue and some white. The familiar

No.1 blue uniform is still worn on ceremonial occasions. The white, warm climate No.1, dress uniform is a white version of the traditional sailor's suite.

More up to date and practical working uniforms replaced the traditional kit in 2015. These are known as the No.4. Dress RNPSCS, Personal Clothing System.



# The Royal Navy

## The Senior Service as Represented by Britains

### CONTINUED

#### 3. Britains first representation of Royal Navy - Bluejackets

Not to be left out, the Senior Service were represented by an amazing number of Britains sets almost from the start of their production of toy figures. Lack of a colourful dress uniform and a palette of either blue or white did not deter Britains from producing many different Naval sets from 1897 to the last hollowcast set in 1966.

The first set was simply entitled Bluejackets. The oval bases used initially (top set in the photos) were replaced by square in 1910.



Set No. 78, Royal Navy Bluejackets, 1897-1941

#### 4. Naval Landing-Party

Throughout the nineteenth century, the Royal Navy had a strong tradition of landing Naval Brigades in trouble spots that were difficult to access for the Army. The Navy was in a position to land forces made up of Marines and Bluejackets as most ships carried light field guns which could be broken down for easy transportation. Britains wasted no time in introducing their second naval set hauling the same gun as used in the popular Mountain Artillery set (No 20).



Archetypal Bluejackets



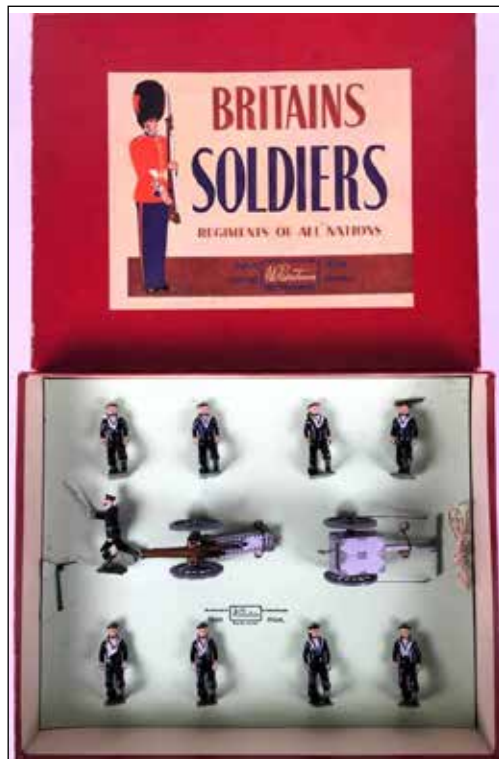
The Naval Brigade in line with Marines—Zululand 1879

Set 79 comprised 8 Bluejackets hauling the gun and introducing a new limber which also held the ammunition. They were accompanied by the same running petty officer used in Set 78. The set had semi oval bases until c.1920. The set was very popular, it continued after the 2nd World War almost until hollowcast production ceased in 1966.

# The Royal Navy

## The Senior Service as Represented by Britains

### CONTINUED



Set 79, post WWI, 1952-1963

#### 5. Whitejackets

Set no 80 was also introduced in 1897. The Whitejackets are wearing the summer uniform whilst the Petty Officer is wearing the dark blue regular pea jacket and trousers. The set had oblong bases from 1897-1910, with sailors running at the slope. They then changed to square bases and soon after to running at the trail.

The next standard size set was Set no 151, the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve. This was introduced in 1908. It comprised seven square based figures with rifles at the advance arms position with a Petty Officer who had a movable arm, soon replaced by a fixed arm figure. Initially the bases were dated (up until 1920).



Set No. 79, Royal Navy Landing-Party, gun and limber, 1898-1941



Set No. 80, Whitejackets of the Royal Navy, 1897-1941 at the slope (Whisstock box label)



Set No. 151, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, 1908-1941



# The Royal Navy

## The Senior Service as Represented by Britains

### CONTINUED

#### 6. Naval Officers

After the first World War, Britains introduced a set of new figures portraying various officers, including two admirals. Set 207 also presented two midshipmen but the petty officers were the same as the one used in Set 151.

Set no. 1911 introduced a set of mainly new figures, in both Blue and White uniforms. It was introduced in 1940-1941. Post War, the set was reduced to seven pieces 1946-1959.



Set No.207, Officers and Petty Officers of the Royal Navy, 1925-1941, Whisstock box.

#### 7. More Other Ranks

Two new sets depicting other ranks were also introduced, first in 1937, probably as part of Britains efforts to help people reenact the Coronation. Set 1510 contained 8 Bluejackets marching empty handed in regulation dress. The pre-war set, issued 1937-1941 had white cap tops. After WW II they were given blue caps.



Set No. 1911, Officers and Petty Officers of the Royal Navy

Set 2080 was introduced in 1953, again probably linked to Queen Elizabeth's Coronation. This time the figures were marching at the slope with a new officer leading them. Produced 1953-1961, the set was reduced to seven pieces in 1960.



Set No. 1510, British Sailors, Regulation Dress, 1945-1959

#### 8. 2nd grade figures and other lower priced items

Britains did not neglect the cheaper end of the market, offering a more affordable alternative to the best quality sets. They came in varying sizes, but all were in a 2nd grade paint finish. Some were sold singly, others in boxed sets. Britains decided to paint up every fixed arm figure in the inventory in a 2nd grade finish and then issue them unlisted. Naval figures were included in the following series.



Set No. 2080, Royal Navy, marching at the slope, with officer.



# The Royal Navy

## The Senior Service as Represented by Britains

### CONTINUED



Set No. 22b, Bluejackets of the Royal Navy, 1901-1916 (square bases, Whisstock box).



Set No. 24b, Whitejackets, c.1905, oval based, in a Printers decorated box possibly for set 156W?



No. 49n, n series, Bluejacket (also available as a Whitejacket, No.50n), sold singly



Set No. 24b, Whitejackets of the Royal Navy, 1903-1916 (square bases, Whisstock box)



No. 19n. n series, Bluejackets in straw hats, with hexagonal bases, sold singly from 1920s-1940. An earlier version, No. 26c. had arms away from the body



Set No. 105a, a series, pre-WW II, 54mm, in original box

**a. series.** These were introduced c.1929. In this year there were large gaps in the numbering system of this series. Sets 101a-115a were unlisted.

**b. series.** These were small size figures (44mm), introduced 1907-1914. Sold in sets, usually in boxes of 4-7. The foot figures had fixed arms. The Naval figures included Set 22b, Bluejackets and 24b, Whitejackets.

**n.series.** This was similar to the a. series but sold singly. Produced 1938-1940. Naval figures included: 49n, Bluejacket; 50n, Whitejacket; 51n, Midshipman; 92n, Bluejacket.

**w.series.** Again similar to the a. series. W was for Woolworths, and they were sold in their stores only - post 1918. This included 156w, Bluejackets and Whitejackets - box of 6 and 162w, a similar set of 10 figures.

### 9. The b series sets

Two Naval sets were introduced to support the Army in Britains first grade b series. Set 22b were Bluejackets at the slope while Set 24b were Whitejackets. Initially on oval bases, a slightly larger figure on rectangular base was introduced in 1912. They were all at the slope with no officer.

A plain Printer's decorated box with Britains name and trademark omitted was used for the packaging of some sets of 2nd grade figures at the time, such as Set 156W.



# The Royal Navy

## The Senior Service as Represented by Britains

### CONTINUED

#### 10. Larger Display Sets

Britains also produced a number of large sets, including Set 1648. This was a spectacular 51 piece display which combined all of the single row sets, including:

- The landing party from Set no.79, with a running petty officer, limber and gun pulled by 8 running sailors;
- Set no. 78, bluejackets running at the trail, 8 pcs;
- Set no.80, whitejackets running at the trail, 8 pcs;
- Set no.207, admirals, midshipmen and petty officers; and
- a double row of 16 bluejackets from Set 1510, marching without weapons.

This set did not enter catalogue until 1940 and was only made in 1940 and 1941.



Set No.1648, Types of the Royal Navy, 1940-1941 (a magnificent 51 piece set)

Other displays are listed below:

Set No. 408. Royal Navy Bluejackets. A 16 piece display box. Running at the trail. Produced 1930 1932. [not shown]

Set No. 409. Royal Navy Whitejackets. A 16 piece display box. Running at the trail. Produced 1930-1932.[ not shown]

Set No. 417. Royal Navy Admiral with Bluejackets. A 16 piece Display box. Produced 1930-1932. [not shown]

Set No. 418. Royal Navy Admiral with Bluejackets. A 23 piece Display box. Produced 1930-1932. [not shown]



Set No. 407, Royal Navy Whitejackets and Bluejackets, 1930-1941 (a 16 piece display box, 1st version in a Whisstock, Armies of the World, box)



Britains Christmas Box. Wartime Series, 1945 (also containing figures from Set 77 and 225)

# The Royal Navy

## The Senior Service as Represented by Britains

### CONTINUED

#### 11. Military Picture Packs



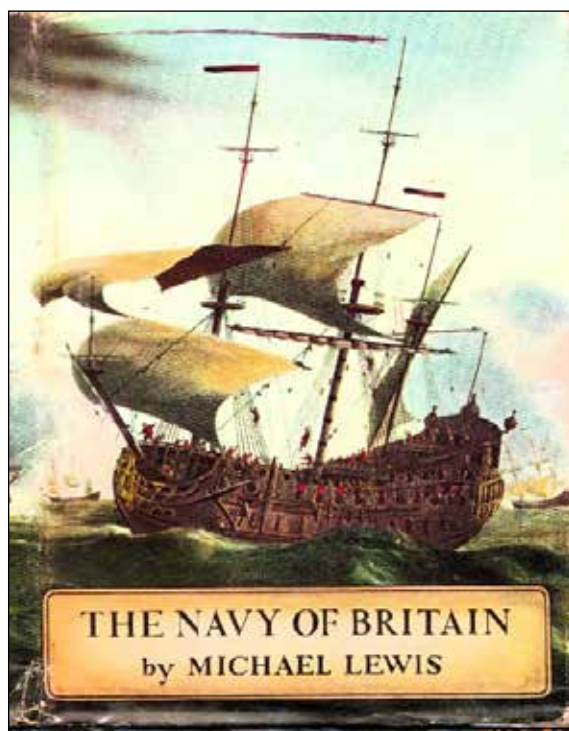
1289b, Royal Navy Bluejacket marching at the slope (bayonet missing) and 1290b, Royal Navy Officer marching with drawn sword

Military Picture Packs were produced from 1954-1959, sold as individual figures in matching boxes. Most figures were already available in existing sets, packaged separately, a few new figures were introduced to increase the range. The Royal Navy had a number of representatives.

A counter display unit was also available. This showed the individual figures that had a number underneath corresponding to that of the Picture Pack. The idea was to present the figures in a more attractive way and to facilitate sales and the ordering of the figures. The display unit shown has 37 pieces, only two of which are naval figures.



Set No.3118, Picture Pack Retail Display Presentation Box, 1959



Another colourful book cover - published by Unwin Brothers, 1948



# BRITAINS QUIZ PART TWO

*By Joe Wallis*



This article presents an array of questions (with answers provided on pages 60-61) that should be fun for collectors of Britains to ponder. For more photographs, and to research the answers to the questions posed, see my hard-cover, all-color editions of *Soldiers of Greater Britain* (1893-1924), *Armies of the World* (1925-1941) and *Regiments of All Nations* (1946-1966). Note that this article only deals with regularly catalogued sets, not Paris Office, noncatalogued or second-grade production.

- 1 Which Britains set featured turquoise-colored uniforms? Was it A. the Uruguayan Infantry of Set #222, B. the Canadian Governor-General's Horse Guards of Set #1631, C. the Spanish Cavalry of Set #218, or D. Hodson's Horse of Set #46?
- 2 Which sets had either an officer or a piper added postwar to boost their appeal?
- 3 Which sets featured Pioneers marching with axes?
- 4 Britains issued charging fixed-arm figures that were dramatic and stayed in the catalog a long time. What were the charging first-grade sets—not counting the moveable arm figures provided in Sets #147 Zulu Warriors and #1613 British Infantry with steel helmets and gas masks?
- 5 15. Britains offered two mounted and six infantry sets with troops wearing Winter Dress. Can you name them?
- 6 Three of Britains sets contained British Cavalry armed with slung lances. Two were only sold prewar, while the third one only adopted slung lances postwar in place of their prewar weaponry. Can you name these sets?
- 7 Which dismounted Britains cavalry sets were standing at attention with drawn swords?
- 8 Britains had six marching sets in tropical dress wearing shorts. Name these military sets, plus the civilian sets that wore shorts?
- 9 Which Britains sets were dressed in grey uniforms?
- 10 A fez is a cone-shaped felt cap, usually with a tassel on one side. Britains featured the fez as the headgear for seven of its sets. Can you identify them?

# AUCTION REVIEW

## OLD TOY SOLDIER



### AUCTION # 101

## HOLIDAY SOLDIER SPECTACULAR

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 2024



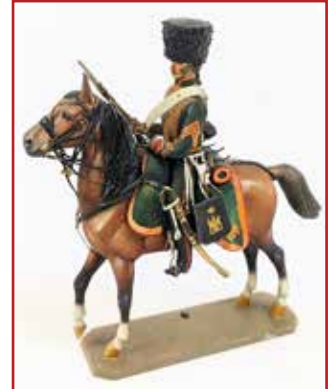
Lot 2016 Selwyn Miniatures John Lord Grey  
\$2300



Lot 1349 Desfontaines Mar'echal Ney  
1769-1815 \$2300



Lot 1350 Desfontaines Sergeant  
Pourier 1800 \$4600



Lot 1347 Roger Berdou Chasseurs  
A Cheval Campaign Dress \$2600



Lot 1056 Napoleonic Lucotte 42nd Reg't De Ligne  
Voltiguers \$1900



Lot 1338 Heyde Steeplechase Set Great Set Size 2 \$2000



Lot 2017 Selwyn Miniatures Richard le Scrope  
\$2500



Lot 1307 Heyde Germanicus Set With Large  
Elephant 14x21 Size 2 \$8500



Lot 1281 Mignot Battle of the Dardanelle's  
1915 Incredible Set \$7000



Lot 1299 Heyde Steamship Armada Size 2 \$4200



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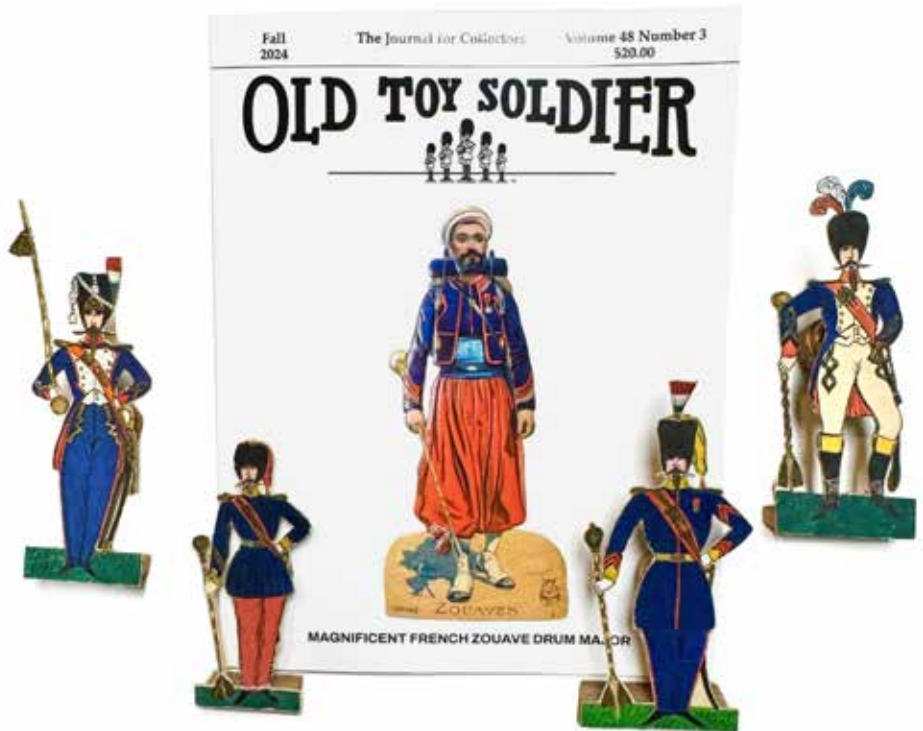
# READERS MESSAGES

## GISBERT FREBER ON PAPER SOLDIERS

The front page of the latest OTS magazine reminded Gisbert Freber of some interesting Paper-Soldiers in his own collection. Gisbert has a liking for Drum Majors, which featured in his article about the Kinkeldey moulds, where he showed two different portrait figures of Drum Majors from 7th Regiment New York State Militia (see page 10 in Vol 48, No. 1).

But back to the front Cover of the last issue, Gisbert reports that he has 4 different paper-soldiers depicting Drum Majors. These are based on drawings c. 1860 - made in France.

"I suppose these are French Uniforms from around 1830-1860. I do not know the painter, but I think he has done more, ..the quality is outstanding. These are not the typical Paper Soldiers where the Black is printed and then watercolored ...they are completely hand coloured!"



# READERS MESSAGES (Continued)

Peter Richards was intrigued by Joe Walli's Quiz in the previous issue. He writes:

*The "quiz" about Britains' figures in the last OTSN, especially the question concerning the uniforms of British cavalry regiments straying from the norm, encouraged me to look further.*

*I was thinking of the 5th Dragoon Guards set (2087) for the 1953 coronation which has green trousers and set 3, also 3 DG, which seems to have always been given blue ones.*

*In fact green seems to have been approved in the 1920s for this regiment and also figures in many pictures earlier. Britains perhaps missed a trick in not bringing out a changed version of set 3 or perhaps running two slightly different sets concurrently to encourage greater sales!*

*But the uniform for set 3 appears to have been incorrect for the set's last 20-odd years. There was then no regiment with red and white helmet plumes and blue trousers.*



Gisbert Freber enjoyed the article on Sporting figures in the same issue. He sent in this interesting set of football (soccer) players. With two full teams of 11 players plus goal posts and corner flags, this must have had great play value.

## HOBBY NEWS

### OBITUARY - DOUG DEARTH

It is with a sad heart that we note the passing of Doug Dearth. Doug worked with Britains and various others including Michigan Toy Soldiers and many more.

Doug was an accomplished artist, cartoonist and designer and worked for OTS, Matt Murphy and Hobby Bunker including the ads for The Chicagoland show.

Doug began his career over 20 years ago, creating toy soldier websites, graphic design, sculpting, and more. He was a man of many talents and a gentleman to boot.

The following is a tribute to Doug published on Facebook by the staff of Britains:

*Today was a very rough day. Kenneth, Ted and I had to say goodbye to a dear friend. Doug Dearth was a longtime friend, a very talented coworker and a fun roommate. Many of you might know Doug as the artist behind DearthCo, the graphic designer for W. Britain Toy Soldier & Model Figure Company and a very talented cartoonist. The world is a lesser place with his absence.*

Rest in peace, Doug - you will be greatly missed.





# DISPLAYING MODEL SOLDIER BANDS

By Norman Cuthbert

## Introduction

It has been my great privilege to have played in bands for over 55 years. I have traveled across Canada a few times, throughout the United States and most countries of Europe, as well as New Zealand and Australia. For a few years I was also a bandmaster. I was fortunate to be a member of the Canadian Staff Band of The Salvation Army. Many of its members were former brass bandsmen and members of various Guards bands in Great Britain. I had the great honour of being a member of the cornet section, vocal soloist,

and band historian. What a thrill it was to play in some of the great concert halls of Europe and to march down the mall in London and play an hour's concert in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace. The last band of which I was a member and president was Queen City Brass in Charlotte, NC. It was only natural therefore to combine my interests in banding and making model soldier bands. I now have over 9,800 figures in my collection. Included in that number are 125 bands, ranging from Roman times to the present.

I love to attend shows and view all the mouth-watering figures on display and for sale. Of course, bands, mounted or on foot, will grab my attention. Quite often I will see a great set but the incorrect positioning of the instrumentation for me takes something away from an excellent display. Therefore, I have at the request of the editor set out in this article material that I hope will help those entering figures in competitions or on special display at a library or other event or for your own shelves to avoid a few pitfalls.

## Full Bands of the British Brigade of Foot Guards

Firstly, let's look at the **British Brigade of Guards**. The five regiments consist of Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards. Each Regiment has a full band.

**Figure 1: Typical formation Full Bands of the British Brigade of Foot Guards**

1				
15	2	2	2	15
6	6	6	6	6
3	3	4	3	3
6	6	5	6	6
7	9	8	x	7
12	11	11	11	12
13	10	11	10	13
14	14	14	14	14

### Key

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. Drum Major | 9. Cymbals           |
| 2. Trombone   | 10. Piccolo          |
| 3. Bass Horn  | 11. Saxophone        |
| 4. Euphonium  | 12. French Horn      |
| 5. Alto Horn  | 13. Bassoon          |
| 6. Cornet     | 14. Clarinet         |
| 7. Side Drum  | 15. Bass Trombone    |
| 8. Bass Drum  | x. Director of Music |

The full band usually numbers about 35 members. Although the uniform will vary between rehearsal and parade, the formation will be consistent. The uniform of the Drum Major of a Guard's Band will change depending on the occasion in which the band is participating. His state dress will be a maroon cap (like a baseball cap) and gold and maroon uniform.

You will find that most British Commonwealth bands will generally follow the format shown in Figure 2

when on parade. It should be noted that the director/bandmaster may choose to make a change here and there at their discretion.

### Other Regiments and Instrumentation

What about other foot bands on parade? Within the Brigade of Guards there are also Drum and Fife bands. A drum major will march in front of these bands. Other instrumentation will include side drums, cymbal, bass drum and fifers.

In inclement weather a side drummer in the second row will be replaced by a colour-case bearer (responsible for carrying a leather case to protect the Colour in inclement weather). The most common formation is shown in Figure 2. The Guards fife and drum bands all carry a bugle as represented by Britains in Set #130 the big display set of Scots Guards. No fifers were provided in this big display. Viewing various videos and my personal viewing while in London I have never seen them play their bugles!

# DISPLAYING MODEL SOLDIER BANDS *(Continued)*

**Figure 2: Typical formation – Guards Fifes and Drums**

		1		
2	2	2	2	2
2	2/3	5	4	2
6	6	6	6	6
6	6	6	6	6

## Key

- |                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Drum Major         | 4. Cymbal    |
| 2. Side Drum          | 5. Bass Drum |
| 3. Colour Case Bearer | 6. Fifers    |

Another common corps is a combination of drums and fifes or bugles. The number of musicians is about the same but instead of marching five across they are typically four across and six rows deep. The formation is similar for fifers and buglers, but it should be noted that all drummers and fifers also carry bugles. This is typical for British Regiments of the Line. A Light

Infantry regiment would typically have 16 buglers.

If you have seen any of the Military Tattoos or the Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle or St James Palace, you may have seen the green uniforms of Light Infantry marching at their 160 paces to the minute. Their formation is a combination of bugles and military

brass and woodwinds. Each band consists of about 33 to 37 musicians. The formation is as shown in Figure 4. There are a number of British and Commonwealth regiments designated as light infantry. My old regiment was the Royal Canadian Lorne Scots Light Infantry. There is also the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Figure 3: Typical formation Drums and Bugles band**

	1	
2	2	2
2	2	2
3	4	3
5/6	5/6	5/6
5/6	5/6	5/6
5/6	5/6	5/6

## Key

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Drum Major | 4. Bass Drum |
| 2. Side Drum  | 5. Fifers    |
| 3. Tenor Drum | 6. Buglers   |

**Figure 4: Typical formation Light Infantry band**

	1	
2	2	2
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	6	5
7	9	8
9	9	9
11	10	10
12	12	12
13	13	13

## Key

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bugle Master | 8. Side Drum    |
| 2. Buglers      | 9. Bass Drum    |
| 3. Trombones    | 10. Cornet      |
| 4. Bass         | 11. French Horn |
| 5. Tuba         | 12. Saxophone   |
| 6. Euphonium    | 13. Clarinets   |
| 7. Cymbals      | 14. Piccolo     |

## Pipes and Drums

Of course, where would we be without the swirl of pipes and drums? I was fortunate enough to be the drum major of the Royal Canadian Lorne Scots Light Infantry Cadet Band for five years. The uniform of pipes and drums will vary in head dress, colour

of jacket and kilt depending on the clan adopted. On many occasions the drummers will wear a different colouring pattern on kilts or trews from the pipers, so be careful with your research. The Irish Guards wear an orange kilt and do not have a pipe

major as in other pipe bands. The number of members in guards pipe bands is usually 16, but in Highland and Lowland units the number is usually 20 members.



# DISPLAYING MODEL SOLDIER BANDS *(Continued)*

**Figure 5: Typical formation Pipes and Drum Bands**

1			
2	2	2	3
2	2	2	2
5	4		5
6	6	6	6
6	6	6	6

## Key

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Drum Major | 4. Tenor Drum |
| 2. Piper      | 5. Bass Drum  |
| 3. Pipe Major | 6. Side Drum  |

## Cavalry Regimental Bands

I am always impressed and excited when I see a mounted band and I am always looking out for a display of them in miniature. The British Household Cavalry have a set formation for the band of the Life Guards and Blues and Royals.

These old and historic regiments are deployed in many events, in and around London. If they change guard at Windsor Castle, they will march on foot six abreast, with the Life Guards forming three ranks on the right and the Blues and Royals three ranks on

the left. Their foot-parade formation would be like the foot guards.

For mounted duty the band formation would be as shown in Figure 6. Firstly, a single regimental band and secondly a combined household calvary band.

**Figure 6: Typical formation Household Cavalry Mounted Bands**

1			
2			
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	6	6	5
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
8	8	8	8
9	10	10	9
10	11	11	10

## Key

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Director of Music | 7. Trombones  |
| 2. Kettle Drum       | 8. Cornets    |
| 3. Trumpets          | 9. Saxophone  |
| 4. Basses            | 10. Clarinets |
| 5. Euphonium         | 11. Piccolo   |
| 6. Tenor Horns       |               |

## Massed Household Cavalry Band

On many occasions, for example Trooping the Colour, both bands will be combined. The Blues and Royals are deployed to the left, with their drum horse in front. The Life Guards are to the right, headed by their drum horse. Normally they wear their

blue or red uniforms, but for certain duties they wear state dress. The Director of Music at the very front of the combined band will be from the squadron whose standard is being carried in the procession. There are no cymbals in modern mounted

bands. It is quite possible that in the early days Britains was correct in having a cymbal in a mounted band, since all military bands had a cymbal player. However, in all my research I have not found any examples of cymbals used in modern mounted bands.

**Figure 7: Massed Household Cavalry Band Formation**

1							
2				2			
5	6	6	5	5	6	6	5
3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
7	9	9	7	7	9	9	7
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
12	10	10	13	13	10	10	12
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

## Key

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Director of Music | 7. Tenor Horn  |
| 2. Drum Horse        | 8. French Horn |
| 3. Bass Trombone     | 9. Cornet      |
| 4. Trombone          | 10. Saxophone  |
| 5. Bass Horn         | 11. Piccolo    |
| 6. Euphonium         | 12. Clarinet   |
|                      | 13. Piccolo    |

# DISPLAYING MODEL SOLDIER BANDS *(Continued)*

The drum horse is either piebald or skewbald because it must be stronger to carry the drums. They are highly trained not to panic when the drums are being played. They will usually be white and brown in colour. The state trumpeters ride white horses and all others on black horses. Things were different when Britains first produced their

Set #101, when Greys were used in more positions. 1st version sets are all mounted on Greys and even the post WWII version has half the band mounted on Greys, with one musician playing cymbals.

There are of course many other cavalry bands, both regular army and yeomanry units. Typical formations

are shown in Figure 8.

Most of the above-noted band formations are standard for military bands in Great Britain. They are also closely followed by military bands in the British Commonwealth. Typical formations for other countries will be the subject of a future article.

**Figure 8: Other Cavalry Bands**

1			
2			
5	6	3	5
4	7	7	4
8	8	8	8
10	11	12	10
9	11	11	10
11	11	11	11
12	11	11	11

## Key

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Director of Music | 7. French Horn |
| 2. Drum Horse        | 8. Cornets     |
| 3. Bass Trombone     | 9. Saxophone   |
| 4. Trombone          | 10. Baritone   |
| 5. Bass Horn         | 11. Clarinet   |
| 6. Euphonium         | 12. Piccolo    |

**About the author:** Norman was originally from Toronto, Canada and now lives in Charlotte, NC with wife, Patricia, and daughter, Jenelle. He has served as a choral leader and bandmaster and was a member of the Canadian Staff Band of The Salvation Army for 20 years. He is presently a member of the Ontario Model Soldiers Society and the South Carolina Military Miniatures Society.



**Life Guards Mounted Band – Drum Horse to the fore**



**Guards Band - Note the Drum Major in State Dress**



## DISPLAYING MODEL SOLDIER BANDS *(Continued)*



The combined band of the Royal Marines - Note the Corps of Drums in the front



Indian Army Marines drum and bugle band – again led by the Drum Corps



Royal Canadian Engineers drum and bugle band with the Drum Corps leading



## DISPLAYING MODEL SOLDIER BANDS *(Continued)*



Britains 12 piece Band of the Life Guards from Set #101 - To be correct the formation should be: Drum horse in front; Base, cymbal and euphonium in the next row (right to left); Three cornets in the next row; and two clarinets and bassoon in the last row



A large 11th Hussars Cavalry Band on foot – Drums and other percussion should be in the centre not at the rear, bassoons and clarinets should be at the back with trombones taking the lead



Britains 1st Version Set 37, Band of the Coldstream Guards – again, Drums and other percussion should be in the centre not at the rear – bassoons and clarinets should be at the back while trombones should be in front rank



# AUCTION REVIEW

## OLD TOY SOLDIER



### AUCTIONS USA

## AUCTION # 102

## THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF TOY SOLDIERS

FRIDAY DECEMBER 13TH, 2024



Lot 1462 Britains #3/118 RARE Picture Pack Counter Display \$2100



Lot 1461 Britains #3/117 RARE Picture Pack Counter Display \$2100



Lot 1460 Britains #3/116 RARE Picture Pack Counter Display \$800



Lot 1355 RARE Britains "American Soldier Military Game" \$1900



Lot 2084 Gladiators versus Tiger Diorama \$2500



Lot 1602 King & Country #RF007(G) Roman Fort (Graystone) \$1800



Lot 2083 Templar Knights versus Saracen Warriors Diorama \$1000



Lot 1259 STE Ltd (Pageantry Products) JFK Funeral Cortège \$2700



Lot 1270 RARE Lehmann Tank With Panzer Driver \$750



Lot 1268 RARE Lineol Tank With Panzer Driver \$750



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#oldtoysoldier

# RECONNAISSANCE

## Rare eBay Find – Britains Cossack in a Red Coat

Britains Paris Office produced many exotic figures, mostly focussed on the French army of the 1905-1924 period. However, they also paid attention to the various allies of France, including Russia. Over the years, I have picked up some interesting examples, including some intriguing standard scale Cossacks, but in scarlet coats rather than the usual green. Unfortunately, all of these have been badly damaged, with arms missing and horse sans legs.

Up until recently that is, when a good friend alerted me to a “buy it now” offer on eBay. I was delighted to snap up a fine example in very good condition, with all appendages in place!

The accompanying photos show the figure which is dated 7.3.1904 and also marked COPYRIGHT Wm BRITAINS Jr on the belly of the horse. The lance arm is the first version, with a red over yellow pennant. This early lance arm seems to have been the only one used in the Paris Office. All figures I have seen with later arms have been fakes. No doubt, there would have been an officer carrying a sword as well as a trumpeter to accompany this fellow, but for the time being he will stand alone on my display shelf.

Britains, of course, painted their b-sized Cossacks with red coats, but the standard size sets were always clothed in green. Other more exotic paint finishes have turned up in some English auctions which purport to have come from the Paris Office, but I suspect they have never been on the French side of the English Channel!

The Life Guard Cossacks were an elite unit of the Imperial Russian Army. They belonged to the Guard Corps and the escort of the Tsar. They included the 1st and 2nd Kuban Life Guards and the 3rd and 4th Terek Cossack Life Guards. The aide-de-camp uniform, circa 1900, comprised a scarlet cherkesska with gold edging and pipings, beshmet, blue breeches with yellow stripes, and papakha.



The second set of images shows a set of Cossacks cast from the Kinkeldey moulds discovered by Don Pielin and Gisbert Freber and discussed in detail in the Fall 2023 issue of the magazine. These figures are around 54mm scale and beautifully sculpted. Painted to depict the Life Guards they make a splendid display. Gisbert can supply more castings if you would like to replicate the group.





# RECONNAISSANCE *(Continued)*

## Paris Office finds at Eurofigurines, Paris October 13th 2024 by Harry Kemp

Harry reported his latest visit to the October 2024 Eurofigurines event in the last issue. He has now sent us some more pictures of his interesting finds.

For those planning to attend the next show, it is on Sunday 2nd of March:

EUROFIGURINES 02 Mars 2025 | Nanterre

Philippe ALBARET: +33 06 14 61 16 18

contact@eurofigurines.com



Perhaps Harry's most lucky find was from someone's bargain box, a Paris Office b size Russian cavalry figure, previously unrecorded!

The main focus was on a prearranged deal that included a rare Paris Office ambulance team. Horse drawn equipment from the Paris Office, including ambulances, service wagons and gun teams have been occasionally reported, but this was the first one Harry had seen "in the flesh". Unfortunately, because of their rarity these items have often been faked. Harry's example has an unmistakable patina associated with being well over 100 years old, but the traditional caveat emptor always applies and buyers need to proceed with caution.

Also part of the deal were Paris office Chasseurs à Cheval, as well as a b size Paris office Saint-Cyr Cadet.



The rare b-sized Paris Office St Cyr Cadet officer.



Chasseurs à Cheval in distinctive Paris Office paint finish. Note the French blue jackets as opposed to the normal grey and the lack of lace. The standard set never included a trumpeter.

## RECONNAISSANCE (Continued)



The officer which came with the set of Chasseurs, this uses the dated Scots Grey horse. Harry identified this as a St Cyr Cadet, but a number of other examples of this figure have been found leading a group of Chasseurs, so it may be a complete set with the officer given this distinctive finish for some reason.

Two views of the Medical wagon -the patina is absolutely right for a toy that has been played with and survived for over 100 years. Unfortunately, some unscrupulous folk have tried to take advantage by producing very good imitations of the genuine article which have fooled some people. With care and attention to detail it is possible to differentiate the real thing from the forgery.





# RECONNAISSANCE (Continued)

Does anyone recognise this hollowcast 54mm figure which appeared on eBay recently?



Another rare find, the Paris Office charging poilu in horizon blue is very hard to find. The body casting was later used by Britains with a head wearing a kepi for their Foreign Legion display. Here we have an even rarer example painted in khaki and probably intending to represent a Belgian.



It looks like one of the early American makers such as McLoughlin or Feix. Suggestions to the editor please.

## HEYDE CENTER PIECES

Elsewhere we highlight some of the fine items featured in the January 2025 OTS Auction. Also in the sale there were two interesting items that link up with two of Bill Anderson's previous articles. Both are center pieces from Heyde (or similar makers) display sets.

The first is definitely a Heyde piece, which portrays a life and death struggle between an Ethiopian flag bearer and an Italian officer. Such dramatic pieces were often to be found at the center of larger boxed sets produced by the German makers. Perhaps Bill can be persuaded to return to this topic to cover some of the makers other than Britains, which he dealt with in his piece in Vol 48, no.1.



Also in the same sale was this piece by another German maker. This figure is of a large scale than Heyde no 2 size figures used in the previous piece, but no less dramatic. In this case we have a single officer planting a Japanese flag on the summit of a hill. Probably intended to represent a scene from the Russo-Japanese conflict of 1905 which Bill covered in Vol. 45, Nos 3 and 4. Does anyone recognise the maker?

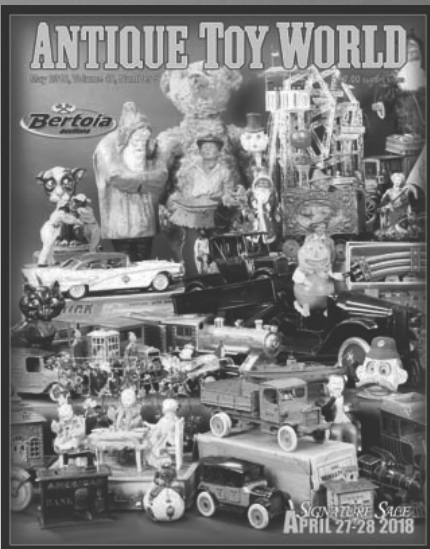


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# Toy Soldier and Other Treasures from The Toledo

By Norman Joplin

## The Toledo

SS Toledo was an American Passenger/Cargo ship that sank during a storm in Lake Michigan near Port Washington, Wisconsin, United States on 24 October 1856 with the loss of 39 to 79 lives. It was owned by the American Transport Company, whose fleet operated on the Great Lakes between east and west, catering to immigrants on their way to settle in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Toledo was built at the Benjamin Buhl Jones shipyard in Buffalo, New York, United States and completed in 1854. The ship was 54.3 metres (178 ft 2 in) long, had a beam of 8.8 meters (28 ft 10 in) and a depth of 3.4 meters (11 ft 2 in). She was assessed at 585 GRT and had a single high-pressure engine driving a single screw propeller, as well as a single boiler. The ship was also equipped with a single mast and smoke-stack. She was constructed with a wooden hull.

In August 1855, Toledo collided with the schooner White Cloud in Lake Huron with both ships suffering damage. That same year, she struck a pier in Cleveland Harbor, Ohio, United States and partially sank. She was raised and repaired, but her cargo of corn was ruined.

Toledo departed Port Washington, Wisconsin, United States harbor on 24 October 1856 for Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States with either 41 or 81 passengers and crew and package freight onboard, when a violent storm began to form. The ship's crew decided to lower the anchor, but its chain got caught. Before her crew could free the anchor chain with axes, she

## Introduction

Living in rural Southeast Wisconsin near to Lake Michigan, opportunities to research toy soldiers without using the internet are far and few between.

Small towns in Wisconsin are often proud of any local news and the downtown barber shop in Port Washington WI can be the hub of gossip.

Recently, visiting my barber, another customer struck up a conversation and it happened that he was a salvage scuba diver. He told me the story of a sunken ship - the Toledo, which lay in Lake Michigan. He and some colleague's had made successful dives to recover items from this cargo/passenger ship.

The pictures that follow are examples of some of the items salvaged and are compatible with items mentioned in previous OTS articles on the early American manufacturer Peter Pia. by Robin Forsey and others.<sup>1</sup>

ran aground near Port Washington. The storm rapidly broke up the ship, leading to the loss of all but two of its passengers and crew.

A contemporary description of the incident ran as follows:

*"Much of the travel between east and middle west then was by ship on the Great Lakes and the Toledo had aboard 80 persons, including passengers and crew, when it docked at the old Port Washington pier to discharge passengers and freight. The ship was ready to clear when a sudden summer storm blew up. The captain decided to keep on for Milwaukee. The storm increased in violence so rapidly that the ship*

---

<sup>1</sup> Previous articles about finding toy soldiers in shipwrecks have been published elsewhere. See for example: PEWTER TOYS FROM THE ROOSEVELT INLET SHIPWRECK by Craig Lukezic and illustrated by Sharon Murray, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover, Delaware 19901, [craig.lukezic@state.de.us](mailto:craig.lukezic@state.de.us)

Thanks to Gsibert Freber for finding this link:

[https://www.academia.edu/6908866/PEWTER\\_TOYS\\_FROM\\_THE\\_ROOSEVELT\\_INLET\\_SHIPWRECK](https://www.academia.edu/6908866/PEWTER_TOYS_FROM_THE_ROOSEVELT_INLET_SHIPWRECK)

This wreck is from much earlier, in the 18th century, which in Gisbert's opinion probably means that the pieces found in this shipwreck were made in Germany by one of the earliest makers - perhaps Hilpert. A different situation to Norman's story, but also very interesting, because it brings to light the early export of such toys.

See also previous articles in this magazine by Robin Forsey in Vol. 46, No. 3 and Vol. 47, No 1, as well as those by Gisbert Freber in Vol. 47, No. 3 and Vol. 48, No.1.

# Toy Soldier and Other Treasures from The Toledo

## CONTINUED

*was only 20 rods from the pier when it became apparent that she could not make headway and was getting into difficulties. Watchers ashore could see the crew breaking out the anchor. The chain fouled the hawse pipe, and the hook hung clear of the bottom. Axes were wielded desperately to clear the chain, but the ship drove on until she piled on the beach and broke up rapidly. Only two persons were saved..."*

*"Several of the officers and agents of our city Insurance Companies returned from Port Washington yesterday, whither they had gone to see about the wreck of the ill-fated propeller Toledo. They described the scene as an awful one. For two miles, or more, the lake shore is lined with fragments of the wreck, piled up, in many places, several feet high. The heavier portions of the hull have come ashore in large pieces, but the upper works are broken up into innumerable fragments. All the dry goods and furniture boxes have been rent asunder by the force of the waves and their contents riddled by the sand, like sieves, and scattered far and wide along the coast..."*

Estimates of the loss of life varied from 30 to 40 or 80 people.

### The Wreck

The wreck of Toledo lies in 20 feet (6 m) of water at 43°23'N 87°51'W. Immediately following the sinking, most of the ship's superstructure had been broken up into fragments and strewn across two miles (3.2 km) of the lake shore near Port Washington, sometimes the debris reached several feet high. The ship's hull had mostly sunk to the lakebed with some large pieces washing up on shore. The ship's boilers and engine were raised on 27 September 1857 and sent to Chicago, Illinois. The anchor was recovered in 1900, along with some of the ship's rigging. Her salvaged anchor lies at the Port Washington Union Cemetery. On 2 August 1963, two scuba divers explored the wrecksite and recovered several artifacts. The condition of Toledo's wreck is described as extremely broken up and scattered over a large area while it rests on the lakebed of Lake Michigan on top of sand, rocks and hard packed clay in 20 feet (6 m) of water. The wreck's debris field begins just two yards (1.8 m) off shore, and the ship's decking, left behind machinery, and smokestack are still intact.

### The Treasure

Some of the other items recovered, are shown in the next image. These include a vignette of Adam and Eve and apple tree, Adam presenting an apple to Eve. Hopefully I will be able to access a better picture of this item and publish it in an update to this article. A selection of some of the other items recovered, are shown in the next image.



More detailed images of a selection of the items follow. This includes the figure of Johanna (Jenny) Maria Lind (Madame Goldschmidt), (6 October 1820 – 2 November 1887). She was a Swedish opera singer, often called the "Swedish Nightingale". One of the most highly regarded singers of the 19th century, she performed in soprano roles in opera in Sweden and across Europe and undertook an extraordinarily popular concert tour of the United States beginning in 1850. She was a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music from 1840.



have salvaged some of what remains from the wreck. The following images illustrate some of their finds.



# Toy Soldier and Other Treasures from The Toledo

CONTINUED



Some of the items discovered in the wreck



Drummer in military costume



Railway Carriage clearly marked PIA



Railway Tender



Man attending pigeon coop



Single horse gig



Parrot on branch and NY Fireman



Brewing beer - Beer barrel – a tradition typical of Milwaukee and its many breweries

# Toy Soldier and Other Treasures from The Toledo

CONTINUED

The cargo list Robin found follows below.



Jenny Lind

## Endnote:

Robin Forsey wrote in response to Norman's article. "Actually, there is not much I can add, although there are three points worthy of note. Up until now I have automatically assumed that Pia Brothers toys probably did not venture any further than the boundaries of New York City, but those discovered on the wreck of the "Toledo" seem to prove otherwise, or at least they were available as far-a-field as the mid-West. Secondly, I have always wondered whether the firm had painted their toys themselves because if so they most certainly made a rough job of it. Indeed, a child could have done better. However, those recovered from the wreck suggests that they did not. All being "in-the-raw" as it were, indicates that they sold their toys as plain castings and left it to the purchaser to do the colouring. Thirdly, something else which I automatically assumed was that the firm had produced the U.S. Army eagle cap insignia during the Civil War as some form of patriotic gesture, but evidently not. They must have been making it during the 1850s.

Regarding the cargo list (attached herewith), although it would be a labour of love, but with some research it may be possible to find out from this document who were the toy and "Fancy Goods" dealers in the area. If so it would certainly indicate who may have been selling Pia Brothers playthings in Wisconsin. Maybe one day I will get around to doing this. It might make a very small Journal article."

The *Toledo* was one of the largest class of propellers, and with her cargo was probably worth \$65000 to \$70000. The vessel was not insured. We give below the list of the cargo, by which it will be seen that the loss is scattered over the state in every direction. The waves have swallowed up an immense stock of goods of every kind, scarcely anything of which will be saved.

Mr. J. J. TALMAGE, the Agent of the Company has furnished us with the check book containing the duplicate manifesto of goods bound to this port. The list is as follows:

### For the City.

J M Alcott, 2 cases stationery; F A B, 8 boxes medicine; Bremer, F & M, 2 bales sheeting, Blair & Parsons, 1 crate, 1 cask crockery, 2 cases glass. B-J & Co, 5 bbls, 1/2 cask sps; B, 1 punch, 8 boxes liquors; A Bais, 5 bales hops; B J Belden, 10 bbls oysters; N Buck, 16 pkgs furniture; J B, 50 boxes pipes, 1 do F goods, 30 do soap; B (in a diamond) L 8 hds, 3 Hercules sugar, 4 boxes railing. A B B, 50 bbls apples, Butler & Bowers, 2 cutlery, 1 sleigh, B M & Co, 20 bags coffee, 21 boxes cheese; M Bal arm, 3 bbls guano, 5 do potatoes, 10 do apples 2 wagons, 12 sleds, &c.

J H Cordes, 50 bbls sugar, 10 bags coffee, 102 boxes herring, 14 paintings; Ohapin & Gregory, 12 pkgs tobacco, Doggett & Rice, 484 bbls iron; G Dyer & Co, 5 boxes hardware, 1 bbl collars, 1 bbl trunk boards; K Dicksman & Co, 145 pkgs liquors; Duckert & Campbell, 2 boxes helms; G L Davis & Co, 1 case toys; D L & Co, 20 boxes fish. M G Elmore & Co, 2 crates crockery; J P Englehart, 6 bales hops; P Fernow, 10 boxes pickles, 1 box wine; M. Field, 3 pkgs wagons; H A Foote, 9 boxes hardware, 8 scales, 1 bellows.

E H Grady, 2 bbls sugar, 5 bags coffee, M. Gerloch, 1 bbl alcohol; H W Goodrich, 8 bbls R iron; J R Goodrich 10 bbls apples; L Hoyt, 8 do; D O E Harlow, 11 pkgs H goods; M Harlow, 29 do; M W Higgins, 1 box furniture; A D Higgins 1 crate crockery; Gaverstick B & Co, 8 bales yarn; E N Hurd, 1 crate, a hhd crockery, 1 cask wa e; A Johnson Jr, 8 pkgs; Inubush Bro, 5 pkgs liquors; O Kupper, 1 box hardware; A Kong, 16 bales hops, O A Kouffer 5 bbls sps.

E M Love, 3 bbls m dust, 2 do 1 black, 1 cask v red; M Lane & Co, 84 pkgs; Littell & Baker, 50 bbls molasses. 25 boxes candles, 28 do cheese, L F Lake, 20 pkgs; L & M R R, 1 cask oil; R. Ladington, 1 box F goods, H Miller, 4 boxes ware; Mahler & Wendt, 49 pkgs liquors; P B Marvin, 1 chest tea; Martin & Rugee, 16, cases, 10 boxes glass, 26 bbls tubes, 5 boxes castings, three top plates, 1 water buck; Maun & Bro, 6 boxes fish; D G Miller 1 box goods.

L Newboar, 1 box goods; Niedeecken, 11 pkgs; Nayanman Bro & Co, 38 boxes cheese; Noyes F & Co, 1 bbls chairs, 4 boxes furniture; Ogden & Smith, 8 bbls steel; Orton & B 1 box glass, G P Fister & Co, 28 pkgs oil, 81 bags hair; J H. Spencer, 1 box leather; M Strauss, 1 case cigars; Salzman & Booth, 1 box mittens; W W Sherman & Co, 1 box goods; Jneider & Walloth, 11 pkgs tobacco; Shepard & Co, 72 boxes herring, 4 pkgs; Seaman & Wing, 64 pkgs furniture; S Shepard, 24 bbls iron, 2 boxes ware; J H Seunle, 12 bales hops; H Schwaetling, 25 pkgs groceries; J B Schram, 12 do; A F Snellfohn, 11 boxes hardware, 123 skeins; G R Smith, 2 bbls oysters; J Stransky 4 bbls sugar; Thompson, 103 bbls apples, E Terry & Co, 2 boxes books, 2 do paper; U Tompkin, 21 pkgs furniture.

A B Nancott, 1 box oil cloth, 1 roll carpet; J H Williamson, 10 bbls iron; J Theldon 18 pkgs; A Wilson, 1 case paper; Warren & Tracy, 10 boxes tobacco, 8 hbls fish, 25 boxes cheese; E Warren & Co, 10 bbls apples.



# Toy Soldier and Other Treasures from The Toledo

CONTINUED

## For the Country.

J M Alcott, 2 cases statuary; D W Atkins & Bro, Marquette, 8 c goods, 1 box hats; S T Allen, Beaver Dam, 1 bbl apples; Ackerman & Co, do, 5 stoves and ovens, 16 pcs hardware, 2 bbls do.

Bron & Wells, Waupun, 2 cases boots; T F Burgess, Oshkosh, 1 tierce fish 24 boxes do; Bronson & L, Fond du Lac, 1 bbl ale, 1 truss bags; B Brown, Horicon, 1 box hardware; O Breed, Fond du Lac, 2 cases hardware, 12 boxes do, 1 bbl saws, 1 coil rope; E Bowen, Albany, 1 bbl vice, 4 bags coffee, 1 box fish; Bayle & Teliman, B Dan., 2 2 bbls cask hardware, 2 kegs, 4 boxes nails 1 bbl spades; Brockway & M F, Watertown, 17 packages drugs &c, 5 casks crockery; Babcock & Ford, Janesville, 2 cases crockery; H D Baldwin, Stoughton, 2 cases 1 bbl tierce crockery, 1 bbl glassware; N Burroughs & Co, Waukesha, 2 stoves and warts, 20 griddles; O Bartlett, Berlin, 7 pkgs hardware; Bennett & B, Janesville, 8 bbls sugar, 1 do molasses, 1 do oil, 1 do rice, 2 bales bags; E D Brown, Hartford, 1 wagon; B B U Co, Whitewater, 27 pkgs mdse; Blackman & Boyce, Stoughton, 2 tierces molasses, 8 pkgs tea.

M C & J Cooper, Mauston, 2 pkgs; Calwell & Co, Madison, 1 box stuff; O O Childs & Co, Mayville, 4 cases goods, 1 bale sheeting; J W Carhart, Mackford, 1 keg shoes; L N Clark, Oshkosh, 3 bbls tobacco; R Chenoweth, Monroe, 7 bxs 5 bbls hardware, 5 cases goods, 5 hhd sugar, 6 casks crockery, 1 cask 1 ke crockery.

J Dodge, Neosho, 1 cask crockery, 4 cases hats; W B Deak & Co, Mukwonago, 8 hhd 1 bbl sugar; D & A Columbus, 1 box hardware; Drummond & Co, Fond du Lac, 10 boxes axes; R R Deacon, do, 6 boxes 3 cask hardware, 6 anvils, 1 bbl oil, 2 bxs mdse, 1 bale goods; J A Dunbar, Waukesha, 25 pkgs fish, 1 bbl nuts, 1 keg f ult; J Dempsey, Oedarburg, 61 bbls trees; Dudley & Powers, Madison, 1 hhd sugar, 5 bags coffee, 8 bbl rope, 25 pkgs nails and measures, A N Davos, Waupun, 2 bxs; Donner & G, Fond du Lac, 1 bale goods; H F Daniels, Madison, 8 bxs.

J O O Eaton, Lodl, 1 bbl; E Eastman, Oshkosh, 6 cases paper hangings; E B & Co, Janesville, 16 straw cutters; E Knisgn, Waupun, 2 bbls apples; Emerson F & Co, Monroe 3 pkgs hardware; O Foute, Waupun, 4 bxs goods; W A Farboe, Oshkosh, 1 bxs hh goods; J Fraukhs, Madison, 4 bxs, 2 bbls.

O Griswold, Columbus, 96 pkgs mdse, 24 bxs tin; Glickson & H, Madison, 1 box hardware, 1 bbl steel, 10 s. ts springs, 24 cases shoes; L Guild & Co, do, 1 case oil cloth; E H Gleason, do, 2 cases; M O G, Weyauwega, 1 hhd sugar, 32 bbls whiskey, 1 cask brandy; J A Garrison, Waterloo, 40 pkgs groceries; T E Green, Fulton, 6 pkgs; Goodrich & Davis, Milton, 10 pkgs Groceries.

Haskins & Forne, Fond du Lac, 4 bags coffee; S Haley, Madison, 8 bbls apples; H & M, Horicon, 2 bbls sugar; H L & H O H, Attica, 1 keg; E L Hopkins, Edgerton, 1 box; J Hunter, Oshkosh, 185 bbls twist; K M Hutchinson, Oshkosh, 6 coils rope, A Holmes, Steven Pt, 19 pkgs mdse, 7 coils rope; S Hakes, Fulton, 2 bags coffee; Hodges & Sauborn, Oshkosh, 18 pkgs drugs, &c; H R & Co, Janesville, 1 box drugs; R Huggott, Beaver Dam, 1 trunk, 2 bags, 1 bbl; W Huggott, 8 bxs, 1 bbl.

E J Jones, Beaver Dam, 2 bags coffee, 80 pkgs fish; R Jenkins, Janesville, 4 hhd sugar, 51 bxs candy, 4 bbls rope; J P & Co, Janesville, 1 box goods.

S A Knapp, Marcellos, 1 case goods; H M Kellogg, Markeson, 21 pkgs Groceries, 2 bxs goods.

J Luke, madison, 16 pkgs hh goods; D Littell, Mauston, 1 box sauce.

F McWilliams, Earle, 2 stoves; A F Mattice, Waterloo, 2 bhd 1 bbl sugar, 1 bbl molasses, 12 pkgs Groceries; McKay & Bro, 20 bales hats; do, Watertown, 24 do; T B Mason, Fond du Lac, 5 bxs starch, 2 bbls sugar; A McBrar, Fond du Lac, 1 c mbl; Millard & P, Markeson, 5 bales; Mold & Volkman, Watertown, 33 pkgs hardware; T T Miner, Fond du Lac, 1 cask crockery; J Mauball, do, 8 crates do, 1 cask 6 bxs glassware.

J Norris, Dayton and Belleville, 41 pkgs groceries; Norton & Lawrence, Janesville, 6 hhd 86 bbls sugar, 18 bbls molasses, 20 bags coffee, 8 pkgs; E B Noble, Albany, 18 bbls apples.

Ogilvie & Barrows, Janesville, 20 bbls m dust; A Peterson, Water —, 9 pkgs; A Poyne, Fond du Lac, 10 bbls dried apples, 12 bxs fish; D O Poole, Madison, 9 pkgs ware, 2 crates 2 hhd crockery; O Peterallen, Oshkosh, 10 rolls leather, 19 pkgs hair; B F Pixley, Janesville, 33 pkgs hardware.

Robinson & Dale Stevens Pt, 15 pkgs hardware; E S Richardson, Portage City, 23 tr springs, 27 staves, 8 pcs turnaes, 17 cauldrons, 2 bxs hardware.

H S Shelton, Janesville, 62 pkgs hardware; F Street, Gift Landing, 20 plows; Stevens & Co, Darlington, 1 box; W E & J Smith, Fox Lake, 1 box hats; H S Sparks, do, 1 hhd trees; E O Starin, Watertown, 7 bxs clocks; Stringham & D, Weyauwega, 2 bxs hardware; U Swanson, Fall River, 40 pkgs hardware; S E & J, Waupun, 8 cases 3 bxs hardware, 4 bellows; G H Smith & Co, Whitewater, 1 cask hardware, 4 do crockery, 1 box glass; S Smith & Son, S Troy, 2 casks crockery, 1 case paper hang, 1 box glass; R J Smith, Madison, 1 case; D Smith, Lone Rock, 2 bxs goods; J Sutherland, Janesville, 4 cases books; Sprague & Fett, Watertown, 81 pkgs drugs &c; J M Smith, Janesville, 33 pkgs groceries; G W Stout, Portage City, 16 pkgs tobacco; Saxe & M, Saxeville, 4 pkgs; M O Smith & Co, Janesville, 2 bales dam, G & Sporr, Watertown, 4 bbls apples; Skools & E, Ripon, 8 bbls sugar, 4 pkgs; W F St John, Portage, 2 Wagons, 1 box harness; J R Stuart & Co, East Troy, 14 pkgs hardware; W K Thorne, Beaver Dam, 1 pipe gin; Topping & Fox, Dehon, 84 pkgs.

F S Van Bergen, Madison, 165 pkgs mdse; H S Van R, Madison, 3 bbls u cases.

Wilson & Raymond, Oshkosh, 25 pkgs groceries; Warlick Bros, Watertown, 1 hhd 6 bbls sugar, 1 bbl molasses, 10 bags coffee, 90 pkgs groceries; T F West, Abton, 7 pkgs

hardware; Waldron & Co, Watertown, 4 hhd 4 bbls sugar, 1 hhd 4 bbls molasses, 20 bags coffee, 24 pkgs groceries; Williams & Son, Watertown, 8 pkgs hardware; W S Watson, Waupaca, 1 hhd crockery, 1 bbl sheeting; T Williams & Co, Portland, 12 pkgs groceries; Wilbur P & Co, Fond du Lac, 1 bar iron, 1490ths, W & S Lowell, 8 pkgs groceries; G O Waring, Berlin, 28 pkgs groceries; S Walsh, Kingston, 6 casks crockery; T Weston & Co, Neeliah, 2 do; J T Woodruff, Sauk City, 2 rolls carpet; H F Wing, Janesville, 1 box; M J Williams, Oshkosh, 60 kegs lead; A P W Lerman, Beloit, 1 coal chain; Warlick & Bros, Watertown, 20 pkgs mdse.

# SHOW REPORT

## SANDOWN - NOVEMBER 2024



Rogues Gallery - Harry with chums Daniel Wildmann, Andy Morant, Adrian Little, Scot Townsend and Nick Alexander of Alexander Miniatures at the show

Harry Kemp, our regular reporter on events on the East side of the Atlantic, sent us images and thoughts on the most recent event at Sandown Park in England. As previously noted, with around 500 tables and a strong international presence this is one of the premier Toy Fairs, not just in England but in Europe. It takes place 4 times a year. You can find details here: <https://www.bpfairs.com/sandown-park.html>

The latest show again did not disappoint with many interesting finds for those who collect old lead figures. The accompanying images from Harry provide a taste of what can be found! Although, it is a general toy fair, many specialist lead and plastic toy soldier dealers are in regular attendance. But it is often on the tables of the non-specialists that the real treasures pop up. Happy hunting!



Heavily laden tables of lead



# SHOW REPORT (Continued)



Is it cavalry you are looking for?



What treasures can you spot - is that a Britains Village idiot?



Rare Heyde Chinese display



French and other hollowcast Zoo animals



Unidentified bullfighter – what a splendid casting! Can anyone identify it?



Rare CBG Mignot African troops



# SHOW REPORT (Continued)



Heyde and other Nippes



Rare Britains Mechanical Toy



More Heyde and other Nippes



And More...



# SHOW REPORT *(Continued)*



Rare Heyde British Encampment Display





# ANSWERS TO BRITAINS QUIZ PART TWO

1



The Spanish Cavalry of Set #218 wore resplendent turquoise-colored uniforms.

2



The sets that had either an officer or a piper added postwar consisted of Sets #11 Black Watch (a piper replaced three charging men), #142 (a mounted officer on a cantering horse was substituted for two of the charging Zouaves), #143 (a running Matelot officer was inserted during 1948-1949), #169 (a marching Bersagliere officer was switched for one man), #212 (a piper with a glengarry cap replaced three marching Royal Scots Lowlanders from the prewar set), and #2062 (a mounted Seaforth officer was added to what had been prewar Set #88).

3



Sets having pioneers marching with axes were included as Welsh Fusiliers in prewar Display Box #73, Set #82 (Scots Guards Color and Pioneers), Coldstream Guards in Display Box #93, and Scots Guards in the gigantic Set #130. Very early versions of Sets #64 (7th Bengal Infantry), #67 (1st Madras Pioneers), #68 (2nd Bombay Grenadiers), and #76 (Middlesex Regiment), briefly included a pioneer. It is also worth mentioning that Set #2067 (the Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry) had two mounted farriers with axes, and Set #2182 offered the Fort Henry Guard pioneer standing with an axe.

4



The sets with fixed-arm charging figures were Sets #11 Black Watch Highlanders, #15 Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, #88 (later became #2062) Seaforth Highlanders, #134 Japanese Infantry, #142 French Zouaves, #173 Servian Infantry, #191 French Turcos, and #2095 French Foreign Legion in action.

5



The mounted sets in Winter Dress were Set #400 Life Guards in cloaks and #1343 Royal Horse Guards in cloaks; the infantry sets wearing Winter Dress were #214 Royal Canadian Mounted Police marching at the slope with fixed bayonets, #312 Grenadier Guards in greatcoats, #429 Scots Guards in greatcoats, #2009 Belgian Grenadiers marching in greatcoats, #2017 and #2037 Ski Troopers, and #2027 Soviet Guards in greatcoats. Also, there were Sets #226 and #232 West Point Cadets in Winter Dress and #2014 U.S. Marine Corps Band in Winter Dress. (The American sets in Summer Dress, #299 and #2112, had white trousers made of a lighter material.) The officer for Set #2009, Belgian Grenadiers, wore a greatcoat, but the men used the French Foreign Legion casting with a British Fusilier head.





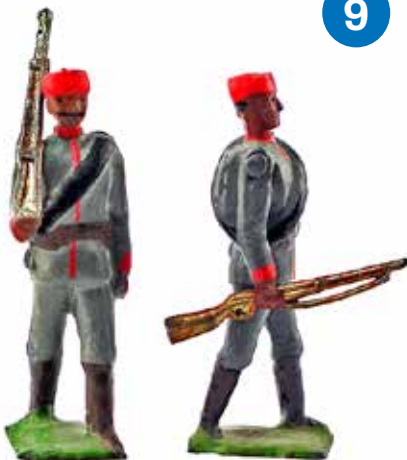
**6** Three Britains mounted sets were armed with slung lances. Two were only sold prewar, Set #127 7th Dragoon Guards and Set #128 12th Lancers, while Set #24 9th Lancers, switched to slung lances postwar from holding their lances at the carry prewar.



**7** Dismounted figures standing at attention with drawn swords appeared in Sets #2029 Life Guards Sentries, #2087 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, and #2119 Royal Scots Greys in a halfbox. There was also a dismounted officer holding a drawn sword in Set #182 11th Hussars, but the troopers he commanded were empty-handed. There were also dismounted cavalry with drawn swords provided as a Royal Horse Guard in Picture Pack #1340-B and a 1st Dragoon Guard in Picture Pack #1343-B.



**8** The military sets wearing shorts included Sets #225 King's African Rifles, #1293 Durban Light Infantry, #1294 British Infantry in Tropical Dress, #1900 the Regiment Louw Wepener, #1902 Union of South Africa Defence Force, as well as one of the Naval officers in Set #1911 who wore shorts. The civilian sets were the Boy Scouts of Set #161-163, as well as the unnumbered sets of Soccer Football players and referees.



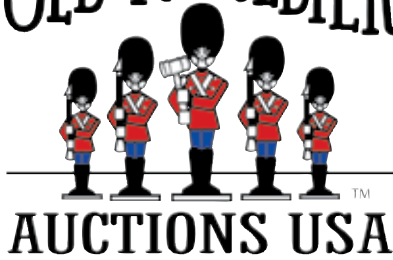
**9** Other than the Confederate sets representing the American Civil War (Sets #2055, #2057, and #2060), Britains produced Set #117 Egyptian Infantry, #174 Montenegrin Infantry, #192 French Poilus marching with Adrian steel helmets (changed to khaki in the late 1930s), Sets #226 and #299 West Point Cadets in Winter and Summer Dress, #312 Grenadier Guards in greatcoats, #429 Scots Guards in greatcoats, the prewar version of Set #432 German Infantry, and #2027 Soviet Guards in greatcoats. Sets #139 French Chasseurs, #141 French Infanterie de Ligne (up until the 1930s), #175 Austrian Lancers, and #176 Austrian Dragoons all had grey tunics, but with red breeches.



**10** The sets that wore the fez consisted of Sets 48, Egyptian Camel Corps, #71 Turkish Cavalry, #115 Egyptian Cavalry, #116 Sudanese Infantry, #117 Egyptian Infantry, #167 Turkish Infantry, and #225 King's African Rifles.

# AUCTION REVIEW

OLD TOY SOLDIER



AUCTION # 103

## THE WALKER WAINWRIGHT COLLECTION PART II

FRIDAY JANUARY 10TH, 2025



Lot 1229 Britains large Display set #73 \$4100



Lot 1316 Britains set #318 Royal Artillery \$3100



Lot 1232 Britains Scots Guards Display set #130 \$2200



Lot 2051 Durbar Procession \$1500



Lot 1231 Britains Cavalry Display set #129 \$2100



Lot 1334 Britains set #1337, Golfer \$2700



Lot 1143 Britains set #1470, Edward VIII State \$1000



Lot 1234 Britains Coronation Display set #1477 \$1300



Lot 1177 Britains set #1870 Historical Collectors \$2400



Lot 1230 Britains Display set #93 \$2100



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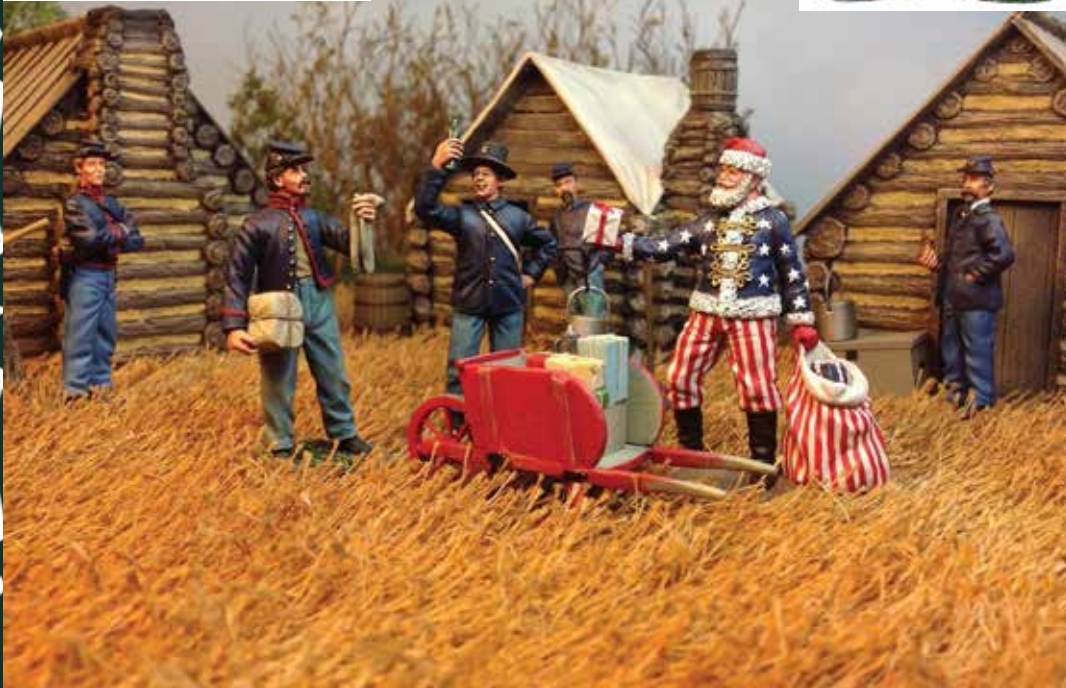
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#31250 Federal Soldiers w/Gifts \$50





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