

Colonel Richard Charles Graham Mayne CB 1852-1939

83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment of Foot - Afghan War 1878-80 - 29th/30th Bombay Native Infantry - Khedive Star 1882 - Egypt 1892 - Mekran 1898 - China 1900
Brigade Commander of Southern India - ADC to Queen & King



Sub-Lieutenant Richard Charles Graham Mayne Poona India circa 1874

Richard Charles Graham Mayne was born 27th August 1852 at Simla, India, the second son of Major Robert Graham Mayne 1820-1865 and Eliza Ann Mayne (nee Landale) 1828-1890. Richard was one of nine children born to his parents between 1851 and 1862.

Richard's siblings were Robert Landale Mayne 1851-1914, Colonel George Nisbet Mayne 1854-1932, Eliza Graham Mayne 1855-1863, Fanny Clara Mayne 1857-1858, Alice Mayne 1859-1883, Edith Mayne 1859-1945, Ellen Montgomerie Mayne 1861-1955, and William Mayne 1862-1935.

Richard's father served in the Bengal Staff Corps having joined in August 1840. During his service in India, Robert Mayne had spent much of his time with the 59th Bengal Native infantry regiment. He had fought in the Indian Rebellion of 1857, and distinguishing himself in command of the 3rd Madras Cavalry. As a Major in 1864-5, Robert Mayne served with the 30th Punjab Native Infantry during the Bhutan Campaign.

The health of the British Army in India at this time faced significant challenges. The subcontinent's harsh climate, coupled with unsanitary living conditions, led to widespread health issues among the troops. Tropical diseases such as malaria, cholera, dysentery, and typhoid were rampant, posing a constant threat to the soldiers.

In May 1865, it was reported that Robert Mayne had died at Darjeeling, from “his exposure to the deadly Indian climate”, most likely from heat stroke. He was 45 years old when he died, leaving a widow and seven young children, including Richard who was just 13 years old at the time.



Wellington Boys College Crowthorne

Several years after his father's death, Richard was sent to England to complete his education, attending Wellington Boys College at Crowthorne, Berkshire, between 1867–1871. The school was founded in 1853 as the living memorial to the Duke of Wellington, described by Queen Victoria as “the greatest man this country has ever produced”.

Leaving Wellington College in 1871, Richard attended the Royal Military College Sandhurst. In June 1871, Richard successfully passed his examinations for direct commission to the army, scoring 6,577 points, fourth in his class.

Up until 1871, the British Army had recruited its officers primarily through patronage and purchase. The system of purchase allowed wealthy individuals to buy a commission in the army with a specific regiment, often with little or no military experience. Many officers came from the aristocracy and gentry, with family connections being a significant advantage. Officers could purchase higher ranks by paying larger sums, which was sometimes used as a form of investment for securing status or further opportunities.

Richard Mayne was, therefore, one of the first newly recruited officers who had earned his commission by qualification rather than by purchase. In December 1872, Richard joined the 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment of Foot, at this time garrisoned at Poona India.

By the mid-19th century, a significant part of the British Army was made up of regionally recruited line regiments of foot soldiers. These regiments totalling over 100, were key to Britain's defence and expansion around the world, especially during the height of the British Empire. In addition to the regiments of foot, other specialised army regiments included Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers.

Regiments of Foot often carried the name of the city, county, or region they were raised in, such as the 14th (The Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot or the 66th (The Berkshire) Regiment of Foot. These regiments were often seen as representing their local communities, and soldiers were usually recruited from those areas. The regimental system fostered strong loyalty and esprit de corps among the soldiers, as regiments maintained distinct traditions, uniforms, and customs that reinforced their identity. Soldiers often stayed with the same regiment throughout their career, forming tight-knit groups with a powerful sense of camaraderie. Although it was customary practice for regiments to recruit the rank and file from local communities, this was not always true for their officers.

The 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment of Foot, was one such line regiment, that had been established in 1793 during the French Revolutionary Wars. Raised to serve as part of Britain's efforts against Revolutionary France, it initially operated in the West Indies and Ireland. The regiment was involved in several key engagements, including the French campaigns in Egypt and the Peninsula War (1808-1814). During the 19th Century the regiment was garrisoned at various colonies throughout the world, including Ceylon, Canada, Gibraltar, and India, while maintaining a significant presence in Ireland. By the mid-19th century, it had become part of the British Army's regular forces.

The 83rd Regiment had been garrisoned at Poona since April 1870, where it had been shipped from Gibraltar in the Mediterranean.

Poona, located 120 miles southeast of Bombay in the western state of Maharashtra, was one of the most important military and administrative centres for the British in India. Established in the early 19th century, the Poona Cantonment (permanent military station) became a key base for British forces operating in the Bombay Presidency and the surrounding regions. The cantonment was strategically important because of its proximity to the Deccan Plateau and its distance from the coastal areas, making it a safer, less vulnerable location to potential attacks from coastal insurgents. The temperate climate of the region also made Poona an attractive location for British officers and troops, especially during the sweltering summer months in other parts of India.

The Poona Cantonment housed various regiments, including the British Indian Army's artillery and infantry units. This led to the development of infrastructure such as bungalows for officers, barracks, hospitals, roads, and a Bazaar. Over time, Poona became a major centre for British military operations in the western part of India, as well as a hub for the distribution of supplies and reinforcements.

Poona's military significance, however, extended beyond its logistical role. It was also a site of political and social importance. It was here that key military events, such as the Indian Rebellion of 1857 played out, in which Richard's father Robert had fought. While Poona itself was not the site of large-scale battles, the cantonment area saw unrest and dissent among the sepoys (Indian soldiers) stationed there. Cantonments such as the one at Poona were designed to support British control over the subcontinent, not only by housing soldiers but by shaping local economies, infrastructures, and communities around military needs.

Having joined his new regiment as a Sub-Lieutenant in December 1872, Richard passed his further exams to become a Lieutenant in 1875.



Sub-Lt Richard C G Mayne standing far right with fellow 83rd Regiment Officers Poona 1873

In November 1875, the newly promoted Lieutenant Richard Mayne was appointed as Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the regiment, assisting Lieutenant James Archibald Robert Bell Instructor of Musketry. Clearly recognised for his prowess as a good marksman, it was a pastime that Richard would enjoy long after he retired from the army.

Richard remained with the 83rd Regiment in India, until in December 1877 when he was transferred to the Bombay Staff Corps as a probationer.

The Bombay Staff Corps, was a branch of the British Indian Army, originally established in 1830. It was one of the three major "Staff Corps" that were responsible for recruiting officers into the British Indian Army, alongside the Bengal and Madras Staff Corps. The Staff Corps system was part of the British colonial military structure, and each corps served a different geographical region of India.

The Bombay Staff Corps was specifically responsible for officers serving in the Bombay Presidency, which included parts of modern-day Maharashtra, Gujarat, and other regions on the western coast of India. The officers recruited into the Bombay Staff Corps were generally responsible for military operations in this area, which was an important strategic and economic part of British India.

The Bombay Staff Corps was also responsible for recruiting British officers who would then serve in the Bombay Army. Officers in the corps could rise through the ranks and be promoted within the Indian Army. For many, service in the Staff Corps was a way to secure a prestigious military career, and the corps maintained high standards for its officers.

The officers of the Bombay Staff Corps would serve in various military and administrative roles throughout the Bombay Presidency, including in combat, garrison duties, and infrastructure development (such as building roads or overseeing engineering projects).



Sub-Lt Richard C G Mayne standing far left with fellow 83rd Regiment Officers Poona circa 1873

Like his father before him, who had been a member of the Staff Corps of Bengal, Richard had joined the Bombay Staff Corps, with a view of joining one of the Bombay Indian Native Infantry regiments. After some initial training and instruction, in December 1878 Richard joined 27th (1st Belooch) Bombay Native Infantry Regiment as a wing officer.

In September 1878, Lord Lytton the Viceroy of India ordered a diplomatic mission to set out for the Afghan capital Kabul, where he hoped to set up a political resident. By establishing a British political mission in the Afghan capital, it was hoped that British India could control the foreign relations of this 'buffer' state and reduce Russian influence in the region. When however, the mission was turned back at the eastern end of the Khyber Pass, the British decided to replace the Afghan leader Sher Ali by force.

In November 1878, three British military columns, consisting of 40,000 men, prepared to invade Afghanistan. One column was to march through the Bolan Pass and seize the city of Kandahar, a second the Peshawar Valley Field Force to occupy the Ali Masjid fortress and secure the Khyber Pass before advancing to Jalalabad, while the third would advance along the Kurram Valley towards Kabul.

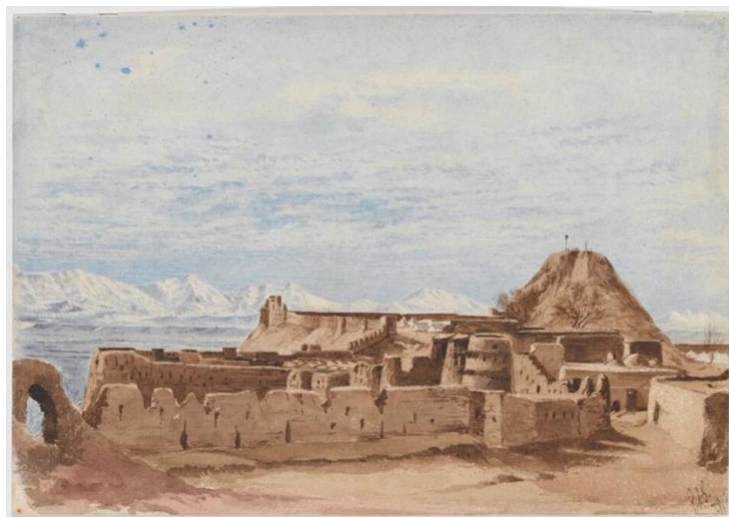
The Peshawar Valley Field Force was the largest column initially consisting of around 16,000 men, 16 guns, made up of both British and Indian Army regiments, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Samuel J. Browne. Part of this column was the 27th Bombay Native Infantry.

Browne's force crossed into Afghanistan from India in November 1878 and advanced up the Khyber Pass in the direction of Ali Masjid. On 21st November 1878, the force gained victory at the Battle of Ali Masjid, the first battle of the war.

The field force then pushed further into Afghanistan towards Kabul, occupying Jalalabad 20th December 1878.

Having joined his regiment in Afghanistan in January 1879, Richard was with the field force that advanced to Gandamak, 50 miles east of Kabul, in April 1879. The advance was slow, however, given the difficulty in keeping communications open and the hostile attitude of the Afghan people. The Treaty of Gandamak in May 1879, was negotiated by Sir Louis Cavagnari, recognising Yaqub Khan as Emir and granted Britain considerable influence in Afghan foreign policy. However, the treaty was unpopular and led to an uprising in Kabul in September 1879, during which Sir Louis Cavagnari and his escort were murdered. This event reignited the conflict, leading to a second British occupation of Kabul. In October 1879, Richard transferred to the 29th (2nd Belooch) Regiment Bombay Infantry as wing officer.

From October 1879, Richard was based at the fort at Khelat-I-Ghilzai, with the 29th Bombay Native Infantry. On 1st July, Richard was part of a patrol led by Colonel O V Tanner sent out from the fort north towards the village of Sir-i-Asp.



The Afghan Fort at Khelat-I-Ghilzai

On that day, the patrol found itself in a challenging situation against Afghan tribesmen. The British forces, often operating in difficult terrain and facing logistical challenges, encountered significant resistance from local Afghan fighters. The tribesmen, well-versed in guerrilla tactics and familiar with the local geography, posed a formidable threat.

The engagement at Sir-i-Asp was characterised by intense skirmishes, with Afghan forces using the natural cover of the landscape to launch ambushes and harass British troops. The British troops, who were typically more accustomed to conventional warfare, faced difficulties in adapting to the irregular tactics employed by the Afghan tribesmen.

Towards the end of July news reached the fort at Khelat-I-Ghilzai of General Burrows' defeat at the Battle of Maiwand, and subsequent siege of Kandahar.

Following the defeat at the Battle of Maiwand, the surviving British and Indian soldiers that had managed to return to Kandahar formed part of the garrison that was besieged by Ayub Khan's victorious army. The nearest reinforcements were hundreds of miles away in Kabul and in Quetta, where forces commanded by General Roberts and Brigadier General Phayre were to be found.

In what has become known as an amazing feat of endurance, General Roberts managed to march



the 10,000 troops at his disposal, some 300 miles across some of Afghanistan's harshest terrain from Kabul to Kandahar, in just three weeks. During the march, General Robert's reached the fort at Khelat-I-Ghilzai 25th August 1880, where Richard Mayne and the 600 men of the 29th Bombay Infantry regiment were camped. Collecting the garrisoned troops at Khelat-I-Ghilzai, the enlarged force set out for Kandahar the next day.

At the same time, Brigadier General Phayre commanded a separate column of 6,000 British and Indian troops, marching 93 miles from towards Quetta in just ten days.

Arriving in Kandahar 31st August 1880, General Robert's was keen to attack Ayub Khan's army without delay. The Battle of Kandahar started the next day, the British and Indian forces totalled 11,000 men and 32 guns in the field, against Ayub Khan's 15,000 Afghan regular troops, tribesmen and 32 guns.

In a decisive battle that lasted less than 24 hours, the British had captured all of Ayub Khan's guns and forced the Afghan Army to withdraw from the field. British and Indian casualties were 250 killed and wounded, while Afghan casualties were estimated to be 2,500 killed, wounded, and captured.

Following the British success at the Battle of Kandahar, between the 9th and 23rd September the 29th Regiment together with the Headquarters and 200 sabres of the Poona Horse marched as part of Brigadier-General Daubeny's Brigade to Maiwand, for the purpose of searching for arms and prisoners, and burying the dead.



British Officers present during the Siege of Kandahar August 1880

The British left Afghanistan in the hands of Abdur Rahman, who agreed to conduct his foreign policy through the Government of India. They also seized several Afghan districts in the Khyber and Kurram border areas. However, the provocative policy of maintaining a British resident in Kabul was quietly dropped. The last British and Indian soldiers left the country in April 1881.

Returning to India, Richard was unwell after spending a year in the field in Afghanistan. At a time when the military might of Britain, with its modern weapons and tactics, was far superior to many

of its adversaries, illness and death from disease was a far more dangerous threat than battlefield injuries.

For those officers that were sick, the army would often allow them time off to recover and receive treatment. In January 1881, Richard was sent to Tasmania on a year long medical furlough due to his health, travelling on the P&O steamship "Peshawar" Richard left Bombay in mid-January 1881. In January 1882, Richard's leave was extended by a further three months.

Returning to his regiment in India in April 1882, Richard soon found himself being shipped off to war once again.

The British invasion of Egypt in 1882 was primarily driven by a combination of economic interests, geopolitical strategy, and internal instability within Egypt. One major factor was Britain's deep financial investment in the Suez Canal, which had opened in 1869 and dramatically shortened the sea route to British India. By the late 19th century, Britain had become the largest shareholder in the canal, and its protection was considered vital for maintaining British imperial dominance. Additionally, the British government was concerned about the security of its financial investments in Egypt, which had accumulated heavy debts to European creditors.

Egypt, under the rule of Khedive Isma'il and later his son Tewfik, had entered a crisis due to excessive borrowing and mismanagement. This led to increased European, especially British and French, control over Egyptian finances and governance. The situation escalated with the rise of a nationalist movement led by Colonel Ahmed Urabi (also spelled Arabi), who opposed foreign domination and sought to assert Egyptian sovereignty. The Urabi Revolt gained widespread support, and his forces took control of much of the country, threatening British and French interests.

In response, Britain launched a military expedition in 1882, ostensibly to restore order and protect the Khedive. The 29th (2nd Belooch) Bombay Native Infantry regiment was part of a field force totalling over 40,000 troops, commanded by Sir Garnet Wolseley.

The British defeated Urabi's forces at the Battle of Tel el-Kebir in September 1882, quickly occupying Cairo and re-establishing Tewfik as the ruling Khedive under British supervision. Though the invasion was initially presented as a temporary intervention, Britain ended up establishing a long-term presence in Egypt. The occupation allowed Britain to control the Suez Canal and dominate Egyptian politics for decades, even though Egypt remained formally part of the Ottoman Empire.

Richard was present at the battle of Tel el-Kerbir, fighting with the 29th regiment, and subsequently on the forced march and occupation of Zagazig. The 29th regiment was also part of the occupying force in Cairo for a time.

Having returned to India in May 1883, it was reported that *"Lieutenant Mayne, of the 29th Bombay Native Infantry, met with a nasty accident last week while riding near Honeymoon Lodge, a few miles out of camp. Making some arrangements for ball practise, his horse fell on some broken ground and threw him. The horse was cantering, and the light was very imperfect. Lt Mayne was stunned, but in a few minutes pulled himself together and managed to get home. The doctors are afraid that the bone of the right arm is split in two just above the elbow."*

In July 1883, Richard resigned as Quartermaster and was appointed as Wing Officer and Adjutant with the 29th Bombay Native Infantry. The role of the Adjutant was essential to the effective functioning of a regiment. Typically, a junior officer, such as a lieutenant or captain, the Adjutant assisted the commanding officer with the daily management of the regiment.

In December 1884, Richard was promoted to Captain with the 29th Bombay Native Infantry.

As regimental Adjutant, Richard would have been responsible for maintaining discipline and overseeing the regiment's training, ensuring soldiers remained fit for duty and proficient in drills. Additionally, the Adjutant handled administrative tasks, including maintaining personnel records, managing promotions, absences, and disciplinary actions, and ensuring all documentation was up to date.

By May 1888, Richard now second in command of the 29th Bombay NI, was reportedly furloughed to Australia for two years on "Private Affairs". The term "Private Affairs" was often used as a euphemism for sick leave, hiding the fact that many officers needed to return home for treatment or to recover from illness.

Having returned from Australia in 1890 to rejoin his regiment, the 29th Bombay Native Infantry Regiment formed part of a British military field force despatched to the Zhob Valley.

The Zhob Valley in northern Baluchistan, was an area of strategic importance bordering Afghanistan.

This region, populated largely by Pashtun tribes such as the Kakar, Mandokhel, and Suleiman Khel, had remained largely outside direct British control. The British saw the region as critical for several reasons. The Zhob Valley lay near the Afghan frontier and was part of a potential invasion route into India. Rebellious tribes often harboured outlaws and threatened British outposts and trade routes.

The main objectives of the expedition were to survey the Zhob Valley for potential military roads and telegraph lines. Also to assert British authority over local tribes and create a permanent British presence through a fortified post or cantonment, while subduing hostile tribes, with force if necessary.

The force was led by Major-General Sir George White, a highly experienced officer who later became famous for his defence of Ladysmith during the Second Boer War. The column consisted of around 3,500 troops, drawn from units of the British Indian Army, the 29th Bombay Native Infantry, cavalry and mounted infantry, and Artillery and engineers for roadbuilding and fortification.

The force advanced from Quetta, moving into the Zhob Valley via Gwal and Fort Sandeman (now Zhob city). The British built a road and established military posts, including Fort Sandeman, named after Robert Sandeman, the political officer responsible for British policy in Baluchistan.

While the campaign met less resistance than expected, there were some minor skirmishes with tribal forces. The British relied on a mixture of diplomacy, threat, and selective force, bringing many tribal leaders to terms. Some tribes submitted without fighting, while others were coerced by shows of strength and punitive actions.

The British also conducted reconnaissance and mapping of the region, laying the groundwork for better administrative control and future military logistics.

The Zhob Field Force succeeded in its aims without a major battle. The British established Fort Sandeman as a permanent outpost, enabling control over the valley and a link between Quetta and Waziristan. The campaign marked the beginning of direct British influence in Zhob, previously a buffer zone.

While short-term peace was achieved, the operation foreshadowed ongoing conflict along the frontier. In later years, Zhob and surrounding areas would see renewed unrest as part of the broader instability that characterised Britain's Northwest Frontier policy.

In December 1892, Richard was promoted to Major with 29th Bombay Infantry. In May 1893, Richard temporarily took command of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry Regiment while its commanding officer was on other duties, and in December the same year, then took temporary command of the 30th Bombay Regiment.

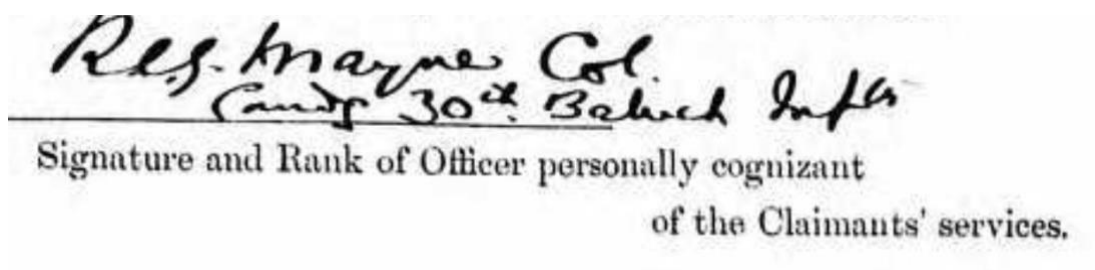
In May 1894, Richard's position as Commander of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry Regiment was confirmed on a permanent basis.

In July 1897, Richard was officiating as Assistant Adjutant General Sind District and appointed as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Karachi.

In January 1898, newspapers reported a "Disturbance in Mekran". In what became known as "The Mekran Expedition of 1898-1902", a British Indian military operation was launched along the southern coast of Baluchistan, in what is now modern-day Pakistan. The Mekran region, stretching westward from Karachi towards the Persian frontier, was a sparsely populated, rugged, and politically unstable area. In the late 19th century, the British Raj sought to maintain control over this strategically important frontier, which bordered Persia (modern Iran) and the Arabian Sea. In 1898, local uprisings against British influence, threats to the important telegraph lines running along the coast, and tribal attacks on loyalist settlements, caused the British to respond by sending troops to the region.

The immediate cause for the Mekran Expedition was a series of violent disturbances initiated by Baluchi tribe members. These tribes, resentful of British interference and emboldened by perceived weakness in frontier control, attacked British outposts, disrupted telegraph lines, and plundered caravan routes vital for trade and communication. The British government viewed the unrest not just as a local issue, but as a potential strategic threat. With global communications relying heavily on telegraph lines passing through Baluchistan to India, and with the shadow of Russian influence looming over Central Asia, securing Mekran became imperative.

The expedition was organised as a punitive measure designed to reassert British dominance and deter further rebellions. A small but well-equipped force, drawn mainly from the Indian Bombay Army, was assembled.



*Richard Charles Graham Mayne Col.
Command 30th Baluch Infy*

Signature and Rank of Officer personally cognizant
of the Claimants' services.

Richard Charles Graham Mayne, given the temporary rank of Colonel, commanded 250 men of the 30th Bombay Infantry, distinguished himself through exemplary leadership and tactical acumen. Tasked with suppressing tribal insurgents threatening vital telegraph lines and coastal settlements, Richard commanded his field force through some of the most challenging terrain in Baluchistan, demonstrating unwavering determination under extreme conditions.

Facing fierce resistance and operating across arid deserts and rugged mountains, Richard orchestrated a series of swift and effective engagements. His aggressive yet measured tactics resulted in the successful capture of 13 key rebel strongholds and their ultimate destruction.

Commanding a major segment of the expeditionary force and leading his men in several engagements against the insurgent tribes, ensured that the expedition achieved all of its objectives and was successful.

The Mekran Expedition of 1898, though relatively small in scale compared to other frontier campaigns, was crucial in maintaining British control over a geopolitically sensitive region. It demonstrated the British Raj's resolve to protect its imperial interests against local unrest.



In April 1899, Richard was promoted from Major to Lieutenant Colonel.

For his part in the Mekran Expedition Richard was awarded the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B., which he received from the Queen at Windsor Castle 6th July 1899.

In July 1900, Richard and the 30th Bombay Native Infantry Regiment formed part of a field force despatched to China. The China Expeditionary Force (C.E.F.), also known as the Eight-Nation Alliance, was a multinational military force assembled in 1900 to quell the Boxer Rebellion in China. The C.E.F. was primarily composed of troops from Britain, the United States, Japan, Russia, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. The main objective of the force was to relieve the foreign legations in Beijing, which were under siege by the Boxers, and to suppress the rebellion.

Colonel Richard Charles Graham Mayne

The Boxers were a Chinese group called the "The Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists", formed by peasants in northern China in 1898, who revolted against the imperialist policies of the western colonisers and against their Christian missionary evangelism. At first the Chinese government hesitated, but after armed foreign landings, the Dowager Empress Cixi sided with them and the foreign legations in Peking (now Beijing) came under siege in June 1900. In order to relieve the siege of the legations, an eight-nation alliance of western powers assembled a force of 30,000

soldiers, made up from the Indian army. It was called the China Expeditionary Force (C.E.F.) and was effective in ending the 55-day siege and defeating the Boxer rebellion. The final peace settlement was signed in September 1901 and this allowed foreign troops to occupy key Chinese cities to safeguard the ex-patriot civilians.

In November 1900, Queen Victoria approved the appointment of Richard as her Aide-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

With the death of Queen Victoria in January 1901, Richard was one of the small number of men of the Indian Army present at the Coronation of King Edward VII in 1902, he having been appointed Aide de Camp to the King, and was then one of the even smaller number of men who had been present at the Coronation, to be then present for the Delhi Durbar of 1903 in India, on the occasion Edward VII was crowned Emperor of India. In March 1903, Richard assumed command of the Sind District of India.

Richard retired from the Indian Army in the rank of Colonel 1st October 1905 aged 53 and relinquished the position of Aide-de-Camp to the King, he being succeeded in the post by Colonel William R. Birdwood, Indian Army, who later became Field Marshal Birdwood. Richard had latterly commanded the Southern Brigade in India.

In retirement, Richard lived for a time in Richmond Surrey with his brother George, himself a Colonel in the army, and his two younger sisters Ellen and Edith. Richard played tennis, polo, and was a vice president of the Richmond Rifle Club. The family owned a house in Monte Carlo, where Richard and his sisters would often winter. For many years into retirement, Richard would attend the annual dinner held in London by members of the Kabul to Kandahar March of 1880. In 1912, 32 years after the march took place, Richard was one of only sixty remaining officers still alive, out of the 284

officers that made that march. Richard died 15th November 1939 at the Kensington Hotel, 118 Queens Gate, London. He was unmarried.



A group of nine medals awarded to Colonel R. C. G. Mayne, Bombay Army the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge converted for neck wear, silver-gilt, and enamels; Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (Lt. R. C. G. Mayne, 29th Bo. N.I.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (Lieut: R. C. G. Mayne 29th Bombay N.I.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Lieut: R. C. G. Mayne, 2nd Belooch: Regt.); China 1900, no clasp (Lt. Col: R. C. G. Mayne, C.B., A.D.C., 30 Belooch: Inf; Coronation 1902, silver; Delhi Durbar 1903, silver; Coronation 1911; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, mounted court-style

Researched and written by Gary Hynard 2025

