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1914-1918 Francis Loraine Petre 1925
Infantry in Battle Charles Trueman Lanham 1939
Sir Douglas Haig’s Command, December 19, 1915, to November 11, 1918 George Albemarle Bertie Dewar 1922
The British Campaign in France and Flanders Arthur Conan Doyle 1919
The History of the Lancashire Fusiliers, 1914-1918 John Cecil Latter 1949
Military Operations, France and Belgium, 1914-1918 Sir James Edward Edmonds 1925
The History of the Norfolk Regiment, 1685-1918 [1951]: 4th August, 1914, to 31st December, 1918 Francis Loraine Petre 1918
Reporting the First World War in the Liminal Zone Sara Prieto 2018-02-28 This book deals with an aspect of the Great War that has been largely overlooked: the war reportage written based on British and American authors’ experiences at the Western Front. It focuses on how the liminal experience of the First World War was portrayed in a series of works of literary journalism at different stages of the conflict, from the summer of 1914 to the Armistice in November 1918. Sara Prieto explores a number of representative texts written by a series of civilian eyewitness who have been passed over in earlier studies of literature and journalism in the Great War. The texts under discussion are situated in the ‘liminal zone’, as they were written in the middle of a transitional period, half-way between two radically different literary styles: the romantic and idealising ante bellum tradition, and the cynical and disillusioned modernist school of writing. They are also the product of the various stages of a physical and moral journey which took several authors into the fantastic albeit nightmarish world of the Western Front, where their understanding of reality was transformed beyond anything they could have anticipated.
The World Crisis, 1916-1918 ... Winston Churchill 1927
A Hideous Price Peter F. Owen 2019
Belgium and the Western Front Findlay Muirhead 1920
The History of the Second Division 1914-1918 - Volume 1 Everard Wyrall 2013-01-02 Of the six pre-war regular divisions only two, 2nd and 5th, published a detailed history of their part in the Great War. The 2nd Division landed in France with the original BEF as part of I Corps (Haig)
between 11 and 16 August 1914. It was not directly engaged at Mons and such casualties as were sustained (10 killed 80 wounded) were from artillery fire. During the retreat it was engaged at Landrecies (4th Guards Brigade) and Villers Cotterets but its first major battles were at the Marne and the Aisne, and subsequently it fought in all the battles of First Ypres. During the three months September to the end of November 1914 it suffered some 8,500 casualties. At the end of 1914 the division moved south to the Bethune sector where it remained throughout 1915, still in I Corps. It was at Festubert, Loos and the Hohenzollern Redoubt, which in all cost almost 9,000 casualties. In February 1916 it moved down to the Vimy sector in IV Corps where it stayed till July; the next move was to the Somme. Here the division had a protracted spell, till March 1917, during which time it was in action at Delville Wood, Guillemont and the Ancre incurring nearly 8,000 casualties. The 2nd was one of the few divisions not involved Third Ypres (July-November 1917) but it had earlier taken part in the April/May Arras offensive and later, in November/December, in the Battle of Cambrai. Throughout 1918 the division was in the line for much of the time, in the German offensive and in the Advance to Victory; its final action was the Battle of the Selle, 23-25 October. The final casualty figure was around 45,000. Seventeen VCs were won, and two of the commanders went on to greater things - Monro to Commander in Chief India, and Horne to command of First Army. The division took part in the march to the Rhine occupying the area around Cologne. In March 1919 the division ceased to exist as such when it was redesignated 'The Light Division.' The history is a very good one by probably the most prolific of all the authors of formation and regimental histories of the Great War. The detailed account is easy to follow and the Wyrall has taken care to name many individuals in the actions and events he is describing. Casualty details are given in appendices and in the text, and there is a nominal roll of divisional staff with all the changes throughout the war.

**The First Day on the Somme**
Martin Middlebrook 2006-05-25

After an immense but useless bombardment, at 7.30 am. On 1 July 1916 the British Army went over the top and attacked the German trenches. It was the first day of the battle of the Somme, and on that day the British suffered nearly 60,000 casualties, two for every yard of their front. With more than fifty times the daily losses at El Alamein and fifteen times the British casualties on D-day, 1 July 1916 was the blackest day in the history of the British Army. But, more than that, as Lloyd George recognised, it was a watershed in the history of the First World War. The Army that attacked on that day was the volunteer Army that had answered Kitchener's call. It had gone into action confident of a decisive victory. But by sunset on the first day on the Somme, no one could any longer think of a war that might be won. Martin Middlebrook's research has covered not just official and regimental histories and tours of the battlefields, but interviews with hundreds of survivors, both British and German. As to the action itself, he conveys the overall strategic view and the terrifying reality that it was for front-line soldiers.

**The Australian Victories in France in 1918**
John Sir Monash 2022-07-20

This work describes Australia's enormous contribution to the Allied victory in the First World War and the man behind it. It presents an account of Sir John Monash's strategy of using aircraft surveillance, combined with heavy artillery, and only then bringing his ground troops into a battle.

**Retreat and Rearguard- Somme 1918**
Jerry Murland 2014-07-09

The German Spring offensive or Kaiserschlacht was a period of great danger for the Allies. Both sides were exhausted after years of bitter fighting and huge losses. While eventually catastrophically unsuccessful and the prelude to their final defeat, the Germans forced the Allies back over hard-won ground until the tide turned.??Historian Jerry Murland has researched and visited the scenes of desperate actions during late March 1918. He describes in graphic detail
the battles fought by British, Irish and South African regiments in the area from St Leger in the North to La Fere in the South. He unearths the extraordinary stories of unit and individual courage. He also examines the work of the Royal Engineers who blew bridges and disrupted lines of communication. This original approach covers battles that in many cases have only been described briefly in official histories. The book is a useful companion for any battlefield visitor.

**January to July 1918** Arthur Conan Doyle 1919

*Retreat of I Corps 1914* Jerry Murland 2014-09-30 On 23 August 1914 it was only the two divisions of General Smith-Dorrien's II Corps that were directly engaged with the German First Army along the line of the Mons-Conde Canal. As the British Expeditionary Force withdrew from Mons and bivouacked around Bavay on 25 August, Sir John French and his GHQ advisors - unsure of the condition of the routes through the Forêt de Mormal - ordered the British Expeditionary Force to continue their retirement the next day and to avoid the 35 square miles of forest roads. Consequently II Corps used the roads to the west of the Forêt de Mormal and Sir Douglas Haig's I Corps those to the east - with the intention that the four divisions should meet again at Le Cateau. It was an intention that was ambushed by circumstance as I Corps encountered units of the German 7th Division at Landrecies on 25/26 August. Unsure of the weight of the German attack at Landrecies, Douglas Haig hurriedly left for Grand Fayt and ordered his two divisions to immediately begin their retirement along a route that would take them west of Le Cateau. It was this decision that kept the by now five divisions of the BEF apart until 1 September and is the subject of this book. I Corps was now coming under attack from the German Second Army and the resulting rearguard actions that Haig's men were involved in are covered in this volume: *The History of the Second Division, 1914-1918* Everard Wyllie 1916

*Officers of the Green Howards,* Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), (formerly the 19th Foot) 1688 to 1920 Michael Lloyd Ferrar 1920

*Retreat and Rearguard, Somme 1918* Jerry Murland 2014-07-09 The German Spring offensive or Kaiserschlacht was a period of great danger for the Allies. Both sides were exhausted after years of bitter fighting and huge losses. While eventually catastrophically unsuccessful and the prelude to their final defeat, the Germans forced the Allies back over hard-won ground until the tide turned. Historian Jerry Murland has researched and visited the scenes of desperate actions during late March 1918. He describes in graphic detail the battles fought by British, Irish and South African regiments in the area from St Leger in the North to La Fere in the South. He unearths the extraordinary stories of unit and individual courage. He also examines the work of the Royal Engineers who blew bridges and disrupted lines of communication. This original approach covers battles that in many cases have only been described briefly in official histories. The book is a useful companion for any battlefield visitor.

*Supporting Allied Offensives 8 August-11 November 1918* Paul B. Cora, Alexander A. Falbo-Wild 2002

*Principal Events, 1914-1918* Great Britain. Committee of Imperial Defence 1922

Appendix to pt. II, section II (A): Comparative list of the official names and dates of battles, &c., in France and Flanders: 27 fold. P. at end.

*The British Campaign in France and Flanders ...: January to July 1918* Arthur Conan Doyle 1919

*How the War Was Won* T.H.E. Travers 2002-11-01 "How the War Was Won" describes the major role played by the British Expeditionary Force on the Western Front in defeating the German army. In particular, the book explains the methods used in fighting the last year of the war, and raises questions as to whether mechanical warfare could have been more widely used. Using a wide range of unpublished material
from archives in both Britain and Canada, Travers explores the two themes of command and technology as the style of warfare changed from late 1917 through 1918. He describes in detail the British army's defense against the German 1918 spring offensives, analyzes command problems during these offensives, and offers an overriding explanation for the March 1918 retreat. He also fully investigates the role of the tank from Cambrai to the end of the war, and concludes that, properly used, the tank could have made a greater contribution to victory. "How the War Was Won" explodes many myths and advances new and controversial arguments. It will be essential reading for military historians and strategists, and for those interested in the origins of mechanical warfare.

St Quentin Philip Guest 2000-09-12 After the First World War, how many thousands of British families would have proud or bitter reason to remember the name St Quentin? At least eight Divisions, 23 Brigades, 74 Battalions an enormous number of fighting men, a weight of experience, courage, defeat and victory, all to be traced through these fields and villages round the city. There is much to honour here: exhausted British troops marching south in the Retreat from Mons in August 1914, resistance attacks on the Hindenburg Line in 1917, desperate feats of arms in the final German onslaught in the Spring of 1918. Many impressive individual and collective achievements, captured guns, Victoria Crosses richly earned. The ancient city itself suffered too - bombardment by French and British artillery, its citizens subjected and exploited by the occupying German forces, then evacuated ahead of the withdrawal to the Hindenburg Line - before its final liberation in October 1918. The book gives details of positions, redoubts, attacks, lines of advance and retreat, with many illustrations provided from local sources. Most of the positions described can still be traced and the sites of some epic events located.

The Fifth Army In March 1918 [Illustrated Edition] Walter Shaw Sparrow 2014-08-15 [Illustrated with 19 maps] On March 21st, 1918, Ludendorff launched the massive offensive that had been feared by the Allies for some time. The target for their attack was the Fifth Army commanded by General Sir Hubert Gough; weak in numbers and even weaker in the lack of entrenchments and fortifications in the front line which they had only just taken over from French divisions. The effect was shattering, the 'hurricane bombardment' was murderous the Germans fired one million artillery shells at the British lines held by the Fifth Army - over 3000 shells fired every minute. The famous Stormtroopers, specially trained and equipped, attacked with skill and determination, bypassing islands of resistance, sowing terror with flamethrowers rushing towards their objectives. The Fifth army fought valiantly and suffered greatly and no less than 21,000 British soldiers had been captured, many still stupefied by the bombardment, and, much ground that had been bought at huge human cost during the Battle of the Somme, lost. However, the shell-holed ground of the Somme battlefield proved to be the best ally of the British as it slowed the German advance; starving German troops stopped to loot abandoned British supplies. As the Germans slowed the remaining troops of Fifth and the other British Armies stiffened their resistance and eventually the front was knitted back together with the aid of the French and American forces. It was to be the last roll of the dice for the German Army in the First World War, the last real chance of victory, almost a quarter of a million of their best soldiers fell on their side during March and April 1918. The Gamble had failed however and the Allies would turn back the tide a few months later hounding the Germans back to their own borders and final capitulation.

Tanks in the Great War, 1914-1918 John Frederick Charles Fuller 1920 This book presents the history of the British Tank Corps and the history of Great Britain's tanks. The author summarizes the campaigns of World War I emphasizing the
role of the tanks during each of the battles. **Victoria Crosses on the Western Front: Cambrai to the Battle of St Quentin** Paul Oldfield 2017-11-30 In the past, while visiting the First World War battlefields, the author often wondered where the various Victoria Cross actions took place. He resolved to find out. In 1988, in the midst of his army career, research for this book commenced and over the years numerous sources have been consulted. Victoria Crosses on the Western Front - Cambrai to the German Spring Offensive is designed for the battlefield visitor as much as the armchair reader. A thorough account of each VC action is set within the wider strategic and tactical context. Detailed sketch maps show the area today, together with the battle-lines and movements of the combatants. It will allow visitors to stand upon the spot, or very close to, where each VC was won. Photographs of the battle sites richly illustrate the accounts. There is also a comprehensive biography for each recipient, covering every aspect of their lives warts and all: parents and siblings, education, civilian employment, military career, wife and children, death and burial/commemoration. A host of other information, much of it published for the first time, reveals some fascinating characters, with numerous links to many famous people and events.

**Somme Offensive: March 1918** Andrew Rawson 2018-02-28 This is an account of the British Expeditionary Forces defensive battle on the Somme in March and April of 1918. It starts with the huge German offensive along a 60 mile front on 21 March. Third and Fifth Armies then had to make a series of fighting withdrawals in which some battalions had to fight their way out while others were overrun. Over the days that followed, men were called upon to fight all day against overwhelming numbers and then march all night to escape. After three years in the trenches, men had to battle in the open without tanks and often without artillery support. As communications failed, battalion and company commanders found themselves having to command in what was essentially a desperate infantry struggle. Each stage of the two week battle is given the same treatment, covering details about the most talked about side of the campaign, the British side. It explains how the British soldier time and again stood and fought. Over fifty new maps chart the day by day progress of each corps on each day. Together the narrative and the maps explain the British Army's experience during a fraught battle for survival. The men who made a difference are mentioned; those who led the advances, those who stopped the counterattacks and those who were awarded the Victoria Cross. Discover the Somme 1918 campaign and learn how the British Army's brave soldiers fought and died trying to stop the onslaught.

**The Coldstream Guards, 1914-1918** Sir John Foster George Ross-of-Bladensburg 1928

**The Signal Service in the European War of 1914 to 1918. (France).** Raymond Edward Priestley 1921

**The Fifth Army in March 1918** Walter Shaw Sparrow 1921

**The Lorraine Campaign** Hugh M. Cole 1950 This account focuses on the tactical operations of the Third Army and its subordinate units between 1 September and 18 December 1944.

**The British Army and the First World War** Ian Beckett 2017-05-25 This is a major new history of the British army during the Great War written by three leading military historians. Ian Beckett, Timothy Bowman and Mark Connelly survey operations on the Western Front and throughout the rest of the world as well as the army's social history, pre-war and wartime planning and strategy, the maintenance of discipline and morale and the lasting legacy of the First World War on the army's development. They assess the strengths and weaknesses of the army between 1914 and 1918, engaging with key debates around the adequacy of British generalship and whether or not there was a significant 'learning curve' in terms of the development of operational art during the course of the war. Their findings show how, despite limitations of initiative and
innovation amongst the high command, the British army did succeed in developing the effective combined arms warfare necessary for victory in 1918.

**Dorothy Brooke and the Fight to Save Cairo’s Lost War Horses**
Grant Hayter-Menzies 2017-11 "A biography of Dorothy Brooke (1883-1955), who founded the Old War Horse Memorial Hospital in Cairo to rescue the horses left behind by British forces during the Great War."--Provided by publisher.

**The World Crisis, 1911-1918**
Winston Churchill 1939

**The Marne--and After**
Arthur Corbett-Smith 1917

**Arms, Economics and British Strategy**
G. C. Peden 2007-02-08 This book integrates strategy, technology and economics and presents a new way of looking at twentieth-century military history and Britain's decline as a great power. G. C. Peden explores how from the Edwardian era to the 1960s warfare was transformed by a series of innovations, including dreadnoughts, submarines, aircraft, tanks, radar, nuclear weapons and guided missiles. He shows that the cost of these new weapons tended to rise more quickly than national income and argues that strategy had to be adapted to take account of both the increased potency of new weapons and the economy's diminishing ability to sustain armed forces of a given size. Prior to the development of nuclear weapons, British strategy was based on an ability to wear down an enemy through blockade, attrition (in the First World War) and strategic bombing (in the Second), and therefore power rested as much on economic strength as on armaments.

**The Middlebrook Guide to the Somme Battlefields**
Mary Middlebrook 2007-01-01

Since Roman times, the French department of the Somme has witnessed many wars, including Grecy (1346), Agincourt (1415), the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and, of course, the two World Wars. It is the Great War that has the dubious distinction of being the most notorious and 1 July 1916, the opening day of the Battle of the Somme, was the costliest in our nation's long history with some 60,000 British casualties. Thirty-five years ago Martin Middlebrook opened his literary career by writing The First Day on the Somme and, seven years later, The Kaiser's Battle, his description of the first day of the German 1918 Spring Offensive over much the same area. Having also taken numerous tours and given many lectures he knows the ground intimately. This superb guide book sets out to describe every place on the Somme where there is a military cemetery, memorial, preserved trench or crater not just from the First World War but throughout the ages until the Allies swept away the Nazi armies during their 1944 advance. Aided by his wife Mary, Martin has used his encyclopaedic knowledge to make this a truly formidable work. It is more than just a guide book as readers will benefit from the descriptive powers and sound research that are the hallmarks of this highly respected historian.

**United States Army in the World War, 1917-1919**
1988 A seventeen-volume compilation of selected AEF records gathered by Army historians during the interwar years. This collection in no way represents an exhaustive record of the Army's months in France, but it is certainly worthy of serious consideration and thoughtful review by students of military history and strategy and will serve as a useful jumping off point for any earnest scholarship on the war. --from Foreword by William A Stofft.