

Not Mentioned In Despatches The History And Mythology Of The Battle Of Goose Green

Not Mentioned in Despatches The History and Mythology of the Battle of Goose Green James Clarke & Co.

Adrian Holloway was only seventeen when he left the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth in 1940 and joined HMS Valiant as a Midshipman, sharing a gunroom with Midshipmen Terry Lewin and HRH Prince Philip. He arrived in the Mediterranean in time to witness the darkest days of the Mediterranean Fleet – providing cover for the Fleet Air Arm's raid on Taranto, fighting at the Battle of Matapan and taking part in the evacuation of Crete – during which time the Royal Navy's vessels were decimated. He also witnessed the sinking of HMS Barham, and after returning from an appointment to the Australian destroyer HMAS Nizam, was back on board Valiant when Italian frogmen mined her in Alexandria Harbour in 1941. In *From Dartmouth to War* Adrian Holloway presents a fascinating first-hand account of the war at sea, vividly recalling what it was like to be in battle whilst still little more than a schoolboy. He describes the transition from the safety of Dartmouth to the terror and confusion of the open ocean, at a time when Britain stood alone against the Axis. Complete with personal photographs, track charts and naval signals, this book provides an invaluable insight into the wartime activities of a junior officer.

A fascinating new insight into the Falklands Conflict, covering every aspect of its origins and the political and diplomatic response to the Argentinean action as well as illuminating accounts of the military action to retake the islands, at every level of command. In June 2002, exactly twenty years after the cessation of hostilities between Britain and Argentina, many of the key participants came together at a major international conference. This conference, held at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst and organized jointly by RMA Sandhurst and her sister institution Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, aimed to re-examine the events of spring 1982 from the perspective that only twenty intervening years can bring. The Conference mixed those who had participated in the events of spring and early summer 1982, diplomats, politicians, civil servants, soldiers, sailors and airmen, with historians, political scientists and journalists. These accounts and interpretations of the conflict shed new light on one of the most interesting and controversial episodes in recent British history.

Assault of Sevastopol ... Topographical and Panoramic Sketches, Representing the Advanced Lines of Attack, and the Russian Defences ... With a Description and Remarks

The Musical World

Complete Despatches of Lord French 1914-1916

The Falklands Conflict Twenty Years On

A Guide to Memoirs

The First Vcs

The book tells the story of the theory and history of the mission command approach (decentralized command) and the attempts by different armies to adopt and reform according to this approach.

'We Can Take It!' shows that the British remember the war in a peculiar way, thanks to a mix of particular images and evidence. Our memory has been shaped by material which is completely removed from historical reality. These images (including complete inventions) have combined to make a new history. The vision is mostly cosy and suits the way in which the Britons conceive of themselves: dogged, good humoured, occasionally bumbling, unified and enjoying diversity. In fact Britons load their memory towards the early part of the war (Dunkirk, Blitz, Battle of Britain) rather than when we were successful in the air or against Italy and Germany with invasions. This suits our love of being the underdog, fighting against the odds, and being in a crisis. Conversely, the periods of the war during which Britain was in the ascendant are, perversely, far more hazy in the public memory.

This controversial and very readable work examines in detail the decisive events of the Falklands War. With maps and diagrams the author takes us through the build-up to the conflict and the different stages of the battle, right up to the final surrender.

A Midshipman in the Mediterranean 1940-1941

The Official History of the Falklands Campaign: War and diplomacy

The Pursuit of Mission Command in the U.S., British, and Israeli Armies

The Untold Story of the Desert War in World War II

Lessons for the Future

Historical Records of Australia: Governors' despatches to and from England. v. v. 1. 1788-1796

Sir John French had been appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff (CIGS) in March 1912 and was promoted Field Marshal in June 1913. Following the Curragh incident in March 1914 he was forced to resign, nevertheless when war broke out he was given command of the BEF; he was nearly sixty-two years of age. Critics have argued that French's military experience, ability, acumen and temperament showed he was unfitted for such a command. Certainly his moods swung like a pendulum from over-optimism to deepest gloom. He was convinced during the retreat from Mons that disaster was inevitable, to the point that Kitchener had to come out and stiffen his resolve. In May 1915 he sacked Smith-Dorrien, commanding Second Army, among other things for making a stand at Le Cateau, (26/27 August 1914) having previously commended him for his action (see Despatch dated 7 Sep 1914). Following the unsuccessful attack on Aubers Ridge in May 1915, as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the government he revealed details of what he held to be the scandal of ammunition shortages to the military correspondent of *The Times*, and the ensuing article played a significant part in the decision to form a coalition government. The failure of the Loos offensive, the culmination of a year of failures, was the final nail in the coffin, especially as there was a sharp disagreement between French and Haig (commanding First Army which fought the battle) about the former's handling of the reserve. French claimed in his despatch dated 15 Oct 1915 that he had put the 21st and 24th Divisions from GHQ reserve at Haig's disposal at 0930 25th September and the Guards Division on the morning of the 26th. Haig formally protested that these statements were incorrect, that these divisions did not come under his command till later than stated and he wished that fact to be placed on record. In December 1915 This book contains eight despatches. The first, dated 7th Sep covers the arrival of the BEF in France, the Battle of Mons and the retreat to 28th Aug. The second takes the story on to 10th Sep describing the Battle of the Marne and the advance to the Aisne. The next despatch deals with the Battle of the Aisne and, of especial interest to medallists, is accompanied by the complete list, by regiments, of all Mentioned in Despatches since the beginning of the war. Subsequent despatches cover 1st Ypres, the Winter Campaign, Neuve Chapelle, 2nd

Ypres (German gas attack) and Loos with three more lists of MiD awards totalling some 360 pages.

Many books have been written about pilots of the Royal Flying Corps but the men on the ground, who kept the planes in the air and the guns firing, have been sadly neglected - and yet their role was a vital one. This truly remarkable book, the production of which must have seemed an impossible task, has more than remedied the situation. The authors have managed to locate all the non-commissioned airmen who enlisted in the RFC prior to the outbreak of war in August 1914, and for each one they have provided a mini-biography. The length of each entry varies, available records being what they are, but detail is provided for over 1,400 men. For those who became pilots, details of their certificates are given. Statistics include the establishment of the Corps at various times and there is a list of non-commissioned ranks as well as notes on uniforms, badges etc. There is a full record of works consulted at the Public Record Office and an excellent bibliography.

The sheer size and influence of the British Indian Army, and its major role in the Allied War effort between 1939 and 1945 on behalf of a country from which it was seeking independence, maintains its fascination as a subject for a wide variety of historians. This volume presents a range of papers examining the Indian Army experience from the outbreak of world war in 1939 to the partition of India in 1947. With contributions from many of those at the forefront of the study of the Indian Army and Commonwealth history, the book focuses upon a period of Indian Army history not well covered by modern scholarship. As such it makes a substantial contribution across a range of subject areas, presenting a compendium of chapters examining Indian Army participation in the Second World War from North Africa to Burma, plus a variety of other topics including the evolution of wartime training, frontier operations, Churchill and the Indian Army, the Army's role in the development of post-war British counterinsurgency practice, and of particular note, several chapters examining aspects of the partition in 1947. As such, the book offers a fascinating insight into one of the most important yet least understood military forces of the twentieth century. It will be of interest not only to those seeking a fuller understanding of past campaigns, but also to those wishing to better understand the development and ethos of the present day military forces of the Indian subcontinent.

Air University Library Index to Military Periodicals

Not Mentioned in Despatches

Selections from Despatches Addressed to the Several Governments in India by the Secretary of State in Council

The Falklands War – There and Back Again

The Memoir of Sgt. Fred Bagnall, C.E.F., 1914-17

Miles Hawke is the author of 'The Dragonnade,' an exciting tale of pirates, smugglers and high politics in Stuart days. Now he follows this up with a novel no less interesting and exciting. Characters appear. Swords flash and bodices are ripped. It is told in authentic Eighteenth-century Argot. The Black Pearl concerns the disappearance of a priceless clock belonging to a nobleman. Then there is the theft by Judge Jeffrey's of Inigo Pyke's priceless black pearl. The scene is set for derring-do and it is all told in the author's fast paced writing style.

This book describes the campaigns fought by the Gloucestershire Regiments sixteen infantry battalions and the 1/1st RGH which saw action on all the Allied fronts. During The Great War the Gloucesters who already had more battle honors than any other regiment won another eighty-two. Over 46,000 men served in the Gloucesters and the RGH during the First World War without a single man of the regiment being charged with either desertion or cowardice. Twenty-five Military Medals were won by 1st Gloucesters at Festubert on one day in April 1918, a record for a single battle. The book captures the contrast between the fighting in the mud of the Western Front, the heat and dust of the Middle East and the horrors of Gallipoli. The author skilfully paints the picture of the actions in the different theatres. 1/1st RGH were one of only two yeomanry regiments to fight from Egypt to Aleppo. The use of personal accounts and descriptions of acts of individual gallantry make this a superb record of a County's outstanding contribution to victory.

This record of the achievements of pipers during the war of 1914-18 is not intended to be an appeal to emotionalism. It aims at showing that, in spite of the efforts of a very efficient band, individual gallantry, in spite of the physical conditions of the modern battlefield, the pipes of war, the oldest instrument in the world, have played an even greater part in the orchestration of the war than they have in past campaigns. The piper, be he Highlander, or Lowlander, or Scot from Overseas, has accomplished the impossible—not rarely and under favourable conditions, but all the time, and in the most routine; and to him not Scotland only but the British Empire owes more than they have yet appreciated. In doing so he has sacrificed himself; and Scotland—and the world—must find a fitting proportion of the men who played the instrument and kept alive the old traditions have completed their self-imposed task. With 500 pipers killed and 600 wounded something must be done for the generation of players; it is a matter of national importance that this should be taken in hand at once, and that the sons of those who have gone should follow in the footsteps of their fathers. A fitting tribute that can be offered to them. The Piobaireachd Society intend to institute a Memorial School of piping for this purpose, and all profits from the sale of this book will be handed to the Society. A compilation of the statistical portions of the work has involved correspondence with commanding officers, pipe presidents and pipe majors of many units in the Imperial armies; to the pipe majors, and to the enthusiastic assistance in obtaining information, is due the credit for the mass of detail that has been made available.

The Indian Army, 1939-47

The Story of Naval Party 8901

The Black Pearl

The Regiments of Gloucestershire in the Great War

We Can Take It!

The Pipes of War

The new series of Spellmount Military Memoirs provides rare and sought-after texts for the collector of classic historical works, together with rigorously selected personal narratives never before in print - destined to become classics in their own right. Llewelyn Alberic Emilius Price-Davies was awarded the Victoria Cross when serving with the King's Royal Rifle Corps during the Second Boer War. He went on to serve as Divisional Corps liaison officer in 1914-15, his correspondence offers a rare insight into the changing face of the British Army at this time. In 1916 he took over the 113th Brigade, in a New Army Division 38th (Welsh). The first major test was on the Somme at Mametz Wood,

where the divisional commander was sacked. He describes this famous fight and eventual capture of the wood in dramatic detail. Once again in the thick of the fighting at Pilckem Ridge in 1917 on the first day of Third Ypres, his letters show the importance of this battle's success. In 1918 he travelled to Italy, where his diaries reveal for the first time how the Allied Command functioned in this theatre. His constant correspondence with his brother-in-law Henry Wilson, the C.I.G.S., is a unique insight into British Army High Command and this legendary Field Marshal. This rare collection of letters offers a broad and detailed insight into the First World War that will fascinate any enthusiast.

After bitter debate, South Africa, a dominion of the British Empire at the time, declared war on Germany five days after the invasion of Poland in September 1939. Thrust by the British into the campaign against Erwin Rommel's German Afrika Korps in North Africa, the South Africans fought a see-saw war of defeats followed by successes, culminating in the Battle of El Alamein, where South African soldiers made a significant contribution to halting the Desert Fox's advance into Egypt. This is the story of an army committed somewhat reluctantly to a war it didn't fully support, ill-prepared for the battles it was tasked with fighting, and sent into action on the orders of its senior alliance partner. At its heart, however, this is the story of men at war.

In the context of their war experience in the First World War, the changes and developments of the Executive branch of the Royal Navy between the world wars are examined and how these made them fit for the test of the Second World War are critically assessed.

South Africans versus Rommel

Infantry Tactics and Cohesion in the Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries

The Combat Soldier

From Captain to Major General, 1914-18

African Review

A Companion to the Falklands War

The Chasseurs Alpins, trained to fight in the mountains that border France, were and are to this day considered among the elite of the French Army. It was in the mountains of the Alsace region during the First World War that Captain Ferdinand Belmont fell prey to German fire. He was a soldier of rare ability fighting, decorated with the Légion d'Honneur and mentioned in despatches three times, but does not truly paint the picture of the man. A doctor by profession, he volunteered for front-line service along with his brother and was described by his superiors only in the most glowing terms as both a man and a soldier. In his letters home, Captain Belmont provides a detailed and rich picture of his men, full of the thoughtful musings of an educated man on the strains of war. His encounters with the enemy were fairly numerous and are detailed from his first clashes on the Somme up to the mountain fighting in the Vosges, with not a little venom directed at his German foe. During the bitter struggles for the mountain peak at Hartmannswillerkopf, he and his men suffered heavy casualties, and during a barrage, Captain Belmont was wounded by a shell splinter that took off his right arm, a wound that proved fatal.

"The best book to have been written about the Vietnam War" (The New York Times Book Review); an instant classic straight from the front lines. From its terrifying opening pages to its final eloquent words, *Dispatches* makes us see, in unforgettable and unflinching detail, the chaos and fervor of the war and the surreal insanity of life in that singular combat zone. Michael Herr's unsparing, unorthodox retellings of the day-to-day events in Vietnam take on the force of poetry, rendering clarity from one of the most incomprehensible and nightmarish events of our time. *Dispatches* is among the most blistering and compassionate accounts of war in our literature.

Follows the task force to the South Atlantic, through the battles of early May that saw the loss of the *Belgrano* and the *Sheffield*, and on to the landings at San Carlos and the eventual surrender of the Argentine garrison.

A Contemptible Little Flying Corps

Celer et Audax — A Sketch of the Services of the 5th Battalion, 60th Regiment (Rifles)

Experience and Development

Dispatches

Parliamentary Debates

The Letters of Major General Price Davies VC, CB, CMG, DSO

The author says this book is a profound study of our incomparable Navy, and indeed it is, but the guileless solemnity with which he presents and explains a wealth of untoward incident combines Norfield's innocently literal interpretations to make it just as diverting as it is profound. Beyond doubt there is no other like it. Both author and artist are out for fun. They take an impish delight in looking at things in every way but the normal and what they see loses nothing but their sense of period which is certainly as timeless as the sea itself. No extract can do justice to a book where every page is marked by hilarious misunderstanding, but mention of the sailmakers who were ordered not to wear any trousers when leaving the dockyards and the tremendous consequences in naval evolution that resulted, if Mr. Bestead is to be believed, will give some idea of the fare provided by a great service when seen through the eyes of experience. After all, it is truly said that only the great can laugh at themselves.

Field-Marshal Haig commanded the British Empire forces through from 1915 to 1919; his period in charge of the men under his command has been the subject of much debate ever since the First World War ended. To some he was a "Butcher" overseeing the bloodbaths of the Somme and Passchendaele, to others he was a stoic leader faced with almost insurmountable difficulties of the warfare of the age.

Whichever opinion holds sway in the public psyche, his despatches from the front, are gripping reading that drive to the heart of his character. Often fulsome of praise for the men under his command, Haig

was reticent to give vent to failures in public; the despatches are very revealing, whilst capturing all of the swings of fortune on the Western Front. Author — Field-Marshal Earl Haig, Douglas, 1861-1928. Text taken, whole and complete, from the edition published in London, J.M. Dent & sons Ltd.; 1919. Original Page Count – xvii and 378 pages Illustrations — 10 maps and Illustrations.

Beginning with volume 41 (1979), the University of Texas Press became the publisher of the Handbook of Latin American Studies, the most comprehensive annual bibliography in the field. Compiled by the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress and annotated by a corps of more than 130 specialists in various disciplines, the Handbook alternates from year to year between social sciences and humanities.

The Handbook annotates works on Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean and the Guianas, Spanish South America, and Brazil, as well as materials covering Latin America as a whole. Most of the subsections are preceded by introductory essays that serve as biannual evaluations of the literature and research under way in specialized areas. The Handbook of Latin American Studies is the oldest continuing reference work in the field. Lawrence Boudon became the editor in 2000. The subject categories for Volume 58 are as follows: Electronic Resources for the Humanities Art History (including ethnohistory) Literature (including translations from the Spanish and Portuguese) Philosophy: Latin American Thought Music

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers Relating to the Negotiations Between England and Spain Preserved in the Archives at Simancas and Elsewhere: Henry VIII. 1509-[1546] 12 v

Canada's Boy Soldiers in the First World War

A Gallant County

British Soldiers and French Civilians, 1914–1918

The History and Mythology of the Battle of Goose Green

A Record of Achievements of Pipers of Scottish and Overseas Regiments during the War 1914-18

This book uncovers the vital relationships between British troops and local inhabitants in France and Belgium during the First World War.

Sir John French had been appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff (CIGS) in March 1912 and was promoted Field Marshal in June 1913. Following the Curragh incident in March 1914 he was forced to resign, nevertheless when war broke out he was given command of the BEF; he was nearly sixty-two years of age. Critics have argued that French's military experience, ability, acumen and temperament showed he was unfitted for such a command. Certainly his moods swung like a pendulum from over-optimism to deepest gloom. He was convinced during the retreat from Mons that disaster was inevitable, to the point that Kitchener had to come out and stiffen his resolve. In May 1915 he sacked Smith-Dorrien, commanding Second Army, among other things for making a stand at Le Cateau, (26/27 August 1914) having previously commended him for his action (see Despatch dated 7 Sep 1914). Following the unsuccessful attack on Aubers Ridge in May 1915, as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the government he revealed details of what he held to be the scandal of ammunition shortages to the military correspondent of The Times, and the ensuing article played a significant part in the decision to form a coalition government. The failure of the Loos offensive, the culmination of a year of failures, was the final nail in the coffin, especially as there was a sharp disagreement between French and Haig (commanding First Army which fought the battle) about the former's handling of the reserve. French claimed in his despatch dated 15 Oct 1915 that he had put the 21st and 24th Divisions from GHQ reserve at Haig's disposal at 0930 25th September and the Guards Division on the morning of the 26th. Haig formally protested that these statements were incorrect, that these divisions did not come under his command till later than stated and he wished that fact to be placed on record. In December 1915 This book contains eight despatches. The first, dated 7th Sep covers the arrival of the BEF in France, the Battle of Mons and the retreat to 28th Aug. The second takes the story on to 10th Sep describing the Battle of the Marne and the advance to the Aisne. The next despatch deals with the Battle of the Aisne and, of especial interest to medallists, is accompanied by the complete list, by regiments, of all Mentioned in Despatches since the beginning of the war. Subsequent despatches cover 1st Ypres, the Winter Campaign, Neuve Chapelle, 2nd Ypres (German gas attack) and Loos with three more lists of MiD awards totalling some 360 pages.

The Falklands War is a story of occupation, fierce air battles, heavy naval losses and bitter encounters between ground forces amidst an inhospitable terrain and unforgiving climate. With complex political machinations and nationalist sentiment at the centre of the conflict, even today the sovereignty of the islands is hotly contested in political circles. For the first time, renowned military historian Gregory Fremont-Barnes has compiled a definitive A-Z guide to the British involvement in the Falklands conflict, including personalities, weapons, battles, ships, places and much more. This accessible yet comprehensive companion to the Falklands War will be a welcome addition to any enthusiast's shelves.

Humanities

The Canadian Experience of the Great War

Sir Douglas Haig's Despatches (December 1915–April 1919) [Illustrated]

Steady, Boys, Steady!

A Crusader Of France: The Letters Of Captain Ferdinand Belmont Of The Chasseurs Alpains (August 2, 1914-December 28, 1915)

From Dartmouth to War

Between 15,000 and 20,000 underage youths, some as young as ten, signed up to fight in Canada's armed forces in the First World War. They served in the trenches alongside their elders, and fought in all the major battles: Ypres, the Somme, Passchendaele, Vimy Ridge, and the rest. Many were injured or suffered psychological wounds. Many died. This is the first book to tell their story. Some boys joined up to escape unhappy homes and workplaces. Others went with their parents' blessing, carrying letters from fathers and mothers asking the recruiters to take their eager sons. The romantic notion of a short, victorious campaign was wiped out the second these boys arrived on the Western Front. The authors, who narrate the fighting with both military professionalism and humanity, portray many boys who, in the heat of battle, made a seamless transition from follower to leader to hero. Authors Dan Black and John Boileau combed the archives and collections to bring these stories to life. Passages from letters the boy soldiers wrote home reveal the range of emotions and experiences they underwent, from the humorous to the unspeakably horrible. Their parents' letters touch us with their concern, love, uncertainty, and often, grief. Meticulously researched and abundantly illustrated with photographs, paintings, and a collection of specially commissioned maps, Old Enough to Fight is Canadian military and social history at its most fascinating.

Although the United States itself did not enter the war until April 1917, Canada enlisted the moment Great Britain engaged in the conflict in August of 1914. The Canadian contribution was great, as over 600,000 men and women came to serve in the war effort. Over 150,000 were wounded while near 67,000 gave their lives. The literature it generated, and continues to generate so many years later, is enormous and addresses all of its aspects. The Canadian Experience of the Great War: A Guide to Memoirs is the first attempt to identify all of the published accounts by Canadian veterans of their Great War experiences.

Officers led and men followed; all were expected to do their duty without thought of reward. Enlisted men rarely penetrated the officer ranks and promotion owed more to money than merit. Then came the Crimean War. The incompetence and ineffectiveness of the senior officers contrasted sharply with the bravery of the lower ranks. Fuelled by the reports from the first-ever war correspondents which were read by an increasingly literate public, the mumblings of discontent rapidly grew into a national outcry. Questions were asked in Parliament, answers were demanded by the press why were the heroes of the Alma, Inkerman and the Charge of the Light Brigade not being recognised? Something had to be done. That something was the introduction of an award that would be of such prestige it would be sought by all men from the private to the Field Marshal. It would be the highest possible award for valour in the face of the enemy and it bore the name of the Queen for whom the men fought. This is the story of how the first Victoria Crosses were attained in the heat of the most deadly conflict of the nineteenth century. It is also an examination of how the definition of courage, as recognised by the awarding of VCs, evolved, from saving the regimental colours at the Alma to saving a comrade in the No Mans Land before Sevastopol.

Royal Naval Officers from War to War, 1918-1939

Old Enough to Fight

Transforming Command

The Stories Behind the First Victoria Crosses in the Crimean War and the Definition of Courage

Behind the Front

By Ex-Quaker

A work of historical, comparative sociology examining the evolution of infantry tactics in the American, Australian Canadian, British, French, German, and Italian armies from the First World War to the present. It addresses a key question in the social sciences of how social solidarity (cohesion) is generated and sustained.

On 1 April 1982 Major Mike Norman, commander of Naval Party 8901, was looking forward to a peaceful yearlong tour of duty on the Falkland Islands. But events turned out differently, for the next day the Argentines invaded and he and his forty-three Royal Marines found themselves fighting for their lives. They took up defensive positions around Government House and on the approach to Stanley from Cape Pembroke to protect the Governor Rex Hunt and delay the advance to Stanley. They were prepared to die executing his orders. After a desperate battle in the gardens and even inside the house against superior numbers Rex Hunt ordered them to lay down their arms. As the surrender took place, an Argentine told a marine: The islands are ours now. The response was simple: We will be back. They were, and this is their story. The Royal Marines of Naval Party 8901 as well as some members of the previous detachment volunteered to join the Task Force and, some seventy-five days later, the men who witnessed the raising of the Argentine flag over the islands on 2 April saw the triumphant return of the Union Jack. Mike Norman's dramatic account draws on his own vivid recollections, the log recording the defense of Government House, the testimony of the marines under his command and newly released files from government archives. It

is a powerful and moving tribute to the marines who confronted the Argentines when they invaded and then fought to force them out.

During the Peninsular War, the services of the 95th Rifles led to fame and frequent mentions in despatches as their united battalions in the Light Division fought with distinction. No less of a band of skirmishers were the 5th Batt. 60th Rifles, the eyes and ears of the other divisions; why they did not receive the same plaudits as their brother riflemen of the 95th is one of the injustices of the Peninsular War, even though it disbanded soon after war end. The men of the 5th Batt. 60th never fought as a united body being distributed in companies amongst the British brigades, and as such never received the attention that they deserved. This book, written by an officer of the 60th, seeks to rectify that error. The 60th were in fact raised by the father of all British riflemen, General de Rottenburg, an émigré officer of the French service. He wrote influential books on skirmishing and out-post duties that were to become the backbone of the drill of the 60th as well as the 95th. This is the story of their battles (Vimiero, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d’Oñoro, Ciudad Roderigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Nive, Nivelles and Toulouse), anecdotes of the out-post struggles, their men, and their training based on original manuscript diaries as well as a host of regimental sources. Of the Author — “Gibbes Rigaud was born in Richmond, Surrey, the third son of Stephen Peter Rigaud, the Astronomer and Radcliff Observer at Oxford. Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in 1841; he was promoted to Lieutenant in 1844 and Captain in 1850. With the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles he served in the 3rd Kaffir War, 1850-53. Promoted to Major in 1858, he sailed to India in that year and was instrumental in quelling a mutiny which broke out on board the troopship which had become becalmed. He then served in the 2nd China War, for which he was mentioned in despatches and received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Rigaud was promoted to Colonel in 1868 and attained the rank of Major-General in 1873. Retiring on Full Pay to the City of Oxford, he spent his remaining years writing, and received an honorary degree of M.A. from Oxford University.”-Dix Noonan Webb