2nd East Lancs First World War Diary

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The East Lancashire Regiment was, from 1881 to 1958, a line infantry regiment of the British Army. The regiment was formed in 1881 under the Childers Reforms by the amalgamation of the 30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment of Foot and 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot with the militia and rifle volunteer units of eastern Lancashire. In 1958 the regiment was amalgamated with the South ...

East Lancashire Regiment - Wikipedia

1st Battalion was already in Britain on the outbreak of the First World War (1914-18). It deployed straight to France in August 1914, where three months later it was joined by 2nd Battalion. The regiment also raised 15 territorial and service battalions during the conflict, including the 11th (Service) Battalion, raised in September 1914, and better known as the 'Accrington Pals'.

The East Lancashire Regiment | National Army Museum

Access Free 2nd East Lancs First World War Diary 2nd East Lancs First World The 66th Division was an infantry division of the British Army, part of the Territorial Force, which saw service in the trenches of the Western Front, during the later years of the Great War and was disbanded after the war. The division was created at the end of August ...

2nd East Lancs First World War Diary - e13components.com

The 2nd Battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment was formed on the same day from the old 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot. There are over 39,000 East Lancashire Regiment pension and service records (for this regiment - and its antecedents) in various War Office series held at the National Archives.

The East Lancashire Regiment - 1st & 2nd Battalions

The following tables lists the allocation to Divisions of the remaining First-Line TF Companies and the Second- and sometimes Third-line units that were created from them. The Companies were numbered in 1917. ... 2/2nd East Lancs: 432nd: 66th (2nd East Lancashire) Division. ... Review of "A Lancashire Fusilier's First World War" ...

Field Companies of the Royal Engineers - Long, Long Trail

The 30th Also served during the Third Anglo-Maratha War and the Crimean War fighting at the battles of Alma, Sevastopol and Inkerman. In 1881 the 30th was merged with 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot as part of the Childers Reforms to become the East Lancashire Regiment. The 59th

was formed in 1755 during the Seven Years War by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Montagu and raised as the 61st Regiment of Foot but renumber as the 59th in 1758.

East Lancashire Regiment - Regiment History, War ...

The 66th Division was an infantry division of the British Army, part of the Territorial Force, which saw service in the trenches of the Western Front, during the later years of the Great War and was disbanded after the war. The division was created at the end of August 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the First World War as the 2nd East Lancashire Division, a second-line formation of the East Lancashire Division, composed primarily of soldiers from eastern Lancashire and the industrial towns

66th (2nd East Lancashire) Division - Wikipedia

The East Lancashire Regiment was formed in 1881 as part of the Cardwell reforms of the British Army.. The Regiment was formed initially with two battalions, the 1st Battalion being created from the former 30th Regiment of Foot, and the 2nd from the former 59th. The first Regimental Depot was in Burnley, but moved to Fulwood Barracks, Preston in 1898.

East Lancashire Regiment | Lancashire Infantry Museum

Harry Pilkington (30657), 11th East Lancashire Regiment, has died of his wounds in hospital. Our battalion made an attack on the morning of June 28th, and your boy was wounded early in the fight. We found him lying in a trench, and did all that we possibly could for him, getting him to the doctor, and we all hoped he would recover.

East Lancashire Regiment in the Great War - The Wartime ...

World War One Photos Database Of thousands of identified photos, obituaries & short service records of First World War officers, soldiers, sailors, nurses, airmen and civilian workers available.

World War One Photos. Database Of Identified Soldiers ...

First World War. 2nd Battalion was already in Britain on the outbreak of the First World War (1914-18). It deployed to the Western Front in August 1914, where it remained for the remainder of the campaign. 1st Battalion was still in India at the outbreak of war, staying there until 1920 and fighting in the Third Afghan War (1919). The regiment also raised 19 Territorial and New Army battalions during the conflict.

The South Lancashire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's ...

About 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment was in Wijnberg, South Africa when war broke out in August 1914. They returned to England, landing at Southampton on the 30th of October 1914 and joined 24th Brigade in 8th Division at Hursley Park, Winchester.

2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment in the Great War ...

These units was formed in 1908 for the new Territorial Force. They were originally known as the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th East Lancashire Brigades RFA. Each of the units raised a "second line" in September 1914 which were organised into the 66th (2nd East Lancashire) Division. Manchester Evening News 28 April 1915.

CCX, CCXI, CCXII and CCXIII (Howitzer) Brigades (42nd ...

Second Ypres The 1st East Lancashires and the 2nd, 4th and 5th South Lancashires all took part in heavy fighting in the course of the Second Battle of Ypres, which opened on 22nd April with a German offensive using poison gas for the first time. For the next month the four battalions struggled desperately to defend the Ypres Salient, wearing improvised cloth masks soaked with urine as partial protection from the choking gas.

The Regiments In The Great War 1914-18 | Lancashire ...

Lives of the First World War. Discover, explore and remember millions of personal stories from the First World War. Accessibility Menu. Close. Main navigation. Home; Life Stories; ... British Army 9881 Private East Lancashire Regiment 2nd east Battalion. British Army 9881 Private East Lancashire Regiment. More about Richard Brooks. Arthur ...

Lives of the First World War

The Lancashire Fusiliers was a line infantry regiment of the British Army that saw distinguished service through many years and wars, including the Second Boer War, the First and Second World Wars, and had many different titles throughout its 280 years of existence.

Lancashire Fusiliers - Wikipedia

17th (Service) Battalion (1st South-East Lancashire) and 18th (Service) Battalion (2nd South-East Lancashire) 03.12.1914 The 17th formed and the 18th formed on the 13.01.1915, both as a bantam Page 6/15

Battalion in Bury by Lieutenant-Colonel G E Wike and a committee.

Lancashire Fusiliers - Regiment History, War & Military ...

Popular heritage attraction The East Lancashire Railway (ELR) has had to halt all services and close its doors once again following the announcement of the second lockdown. Running between Heywood ...

The War Diaries for the Great War, held under WO95, represent one of the most popular record collections held at the National Archives, Kew, London. For researchers and family historians, the War Diaries contain a wealth of information of far greater interest than the army could ever have predicted. They provide unrivalled insight into daily events on the front line and are packed with fascinating detail. They contain no modern editing, opinions or poorly judged comments, just the war day by day, written by the men who fought this 'War to end all Wars. They are without question, the most important source of information available on the war on the Western Front. Full colour facsimile of each page with specially created chronological index. What is a War Diary? The headquarters of each unit and formation of the British Army in the field was ordered to maintain a record of its location, movements and activities. For the most part, these details were recorded on a standard army form headed 'War diary or intelligence summary'. What details are given? Details given vary greatly, depending on the nature of the unit, what it was doing and, to some extent, the style of the man writing it. The entries vary from very simple and repetitive statements like 'Training' up to many pages of description when a unit was in battle. Production of the diary was the responsibility of the Adjutant of the headquarters concerned. Is

there any other information or documents with the diaries? Some diaries have other documentation attached, such as maps, operational orders and after-action reports.

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Recent studies of the British Army during the First World War have fundamentally overturned historical understandings of its strategy and tactics, yet the chain of command that linked the upper echelons of GHQ to the soldiers in the trenches remains poorly understood. In order to reconnect the lines of communication between the General Staff and the front line, this book examines the British army's commanders at battalion level, via four key questions: (i) How and where resources were found from the small officer corps of 1914 to cope with the requirement for commanding officers (COs) in the expanding army; (ii) What was the quality of the men who rose to command; (iii) Beyond simple overall quality, exactly what qualities were perceived as making an effective CO; and (iv) To what extent a meritocracy developed in the British army by the Armistice. Based upon a prosopographical analysis of a database over 4,000 officers who commanded infantry battalions during the war, the book tackles one

of the central historiographical issues pertaining to the war: the qualities of the senior British officer. In so doing it challenges lingering popular conceptions of callous incompetence, as well more scholarly criticism that has derided the senior British officer, but has done so without a data-driven perspective. Through his thorough statistical analysis Dr Peter Hodgkinson adds a valuable new perspective to the historical debate underway regarding the nature of British officers during the extraordinary expansion of the Army between 1914 and 1918, and the remarkable, yet often forgotten, British victories of The Hundred Days.

Imperial Germany's "Iron Regiment" of the First World War offers a rare English-language account of a premier German infantry unit. Renowned as the Iron Regiment for its fighting record in the legendary 1916 Battle of the Somme, its service spanned from WW I's earliest battles through its destruction by US Marines in the Argonne Forest in the war's final days. Inspired by a wartime journal written by the author's grandfather, an IR 169 veteran, much of the book is drawn from rare soldier accounts, many published here for the first time in English. The voice of these soldiers take us into the other side of the trenches and through the unimaginable horrors of the First World War. This second edition adds over 100 pages of text, maps, and pictures to the original publication. "An excellent writing looking at WW 1 from a German soldier's perspective. I highly recommend it to everyone interested in learning more about the Great War." Gerald York, Colonel (Ret), US Army Grandson of Sergeant Alvin York, famed US Army WW I Medal of Honor Recipient "This book stands head and shoulders above previously published unit histories and should not be ignored for its substantial value in providing the whole picture of many of the war's landmark battles." Roads to the Great War "War histories of German regiments during either the First or Second World War are comparatively rare, and this book is a welcome

addition." Britain at War Magazine "A complete lifecycle account of a German regiment for the duration of the First World War, and so a rare contribution to those wishing to see the war from the German perspective." Great War Society ------- The author, John K. Rieth, is a retired US Army Lieutenant Colonel with a lifelong interest in military history. He is the author of Patton's Forward Observers: The History of the 7th Field Artillery Battalion and is a member of the US Army Historical Foundation and the Western Front Association.

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