

1: Abandoned ireland

Field Marshal Sir John Greer Dill, GCB, CMG, DSO (25 December - 4 November) was a senior British Army officer with service in both the First World War and the Second World War.

The British will not win this war on the strength of their character alone. But they have definitely and gloriously proved that no machine power can break their morale, British morale is the miracle of this war. Even Hitler admits it. His mouthpiece, Voelkischer Beobachter, speaks about the strain of Nordic blood in the Englishmen which enables them to hold out. For Hitlerites this might be a sufficient explanation. Human beings will seek for deeper reasons. The search for deeper reasons caused me to write this book. It is not a book on the war. Its theme is rather the origin of the war, and its prospective outcome. Both are conditioned by the British character. A wave of suicidal weakness brought disaster on them. A moral rebirth, without parallel in modern history, copes with the disaster and inspires confidence of survival and victory. In the midst of the gravest peril the English changed their leader. Winston Churchill had to follow Neville Chamberlain as inevitably as the sun breaks through the clouds. But more remarkable than this spectacular change at the helm seems the fact that the team that pulls Great Britain through the war has remained, on the whole, unchanged. Eccentrics have become constructive. Revolutionaries are now pillars of state and society. Tories forget to wear the old school tie. The English hate war. There is no English translation for Stahlbad steel bath, to put it approximately as the Germans like to call the frolic of bloodshed. Yet the war brought about a great transformation in the British. I venture to show this transformation in a few test-cases. Three elates stand out on the road from appeasement to belligerency. The first was September, 1939, when war was declared the second, and more important, May, 1940, when Churchill replaced Chamberlain the third, September, 1940, when the aerial all-out assault on England was at its height. In most cases the men around Churchill, as this book will show, demonstrated their transformation no later than May. The men I describe are not necessarily great men, but they seem to be great examples. Standing up against darkness and tyranny, the British might well set the example for all freedom-loving peoples. Only in the sense of personal and national sacrifice is this an English war. It is not the first time that they are the first to hearken to the call. Remember Milton's dictum When God has some difficult task on hand, he sends for his Englishmen.

2: Gen. Sir John Dill dies - HISTORY

Sir John Greer Dill: Sir John Greer Dill, British field marshal who became the British chief of staff during the early part of World War II and, from to , headed the British joint staff mission to the United States.

He was the last Viceroy of India and the first Governor-General of independent India, from until he was First Sea Lord, a position that had been held by his father, Prince Louis of Battenberg, some forty years earlier. His siblings were Princess Andrew of Greece and Denmark, Queen Louise of Sweden, young Mountbatten's nickname among family and friends was Dickie, although Richard was not among his given names. This was because his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, had suggested the nickname of Nicky, but to avoid confusion with the many Nickys of the Russian Imperial Family, Nicky was changed to Dickie. Mountbatten was educated at home for the first 10 years of his life, he was sent to Lockers Park School in Hertfordshire and on to the Royal Naval College. His second son acquired the courtesy title Lord Louis Mountbatten and was known as Lord Louis until he was created a peer in and he paid a visit of ten days to the Western Front, in July . He was appointed officer of the small warship HMS P. HMS Renown returned to Portsmouth on 11 October , early in Royal Navy personnel were used for civil defence duties as serious industrial unrest seemed imminent. Mountbatten had to command a platoon of stokers, many of whom had never handled a rifle before and he transferred to the battlecruiser HMS Repulse in March and accompanied the Prince of Wales on a Royal tour of India and Japan. Edward and Mountbatten formed a friendship during the trip. He served in the First World War as a commander, taking part in the Battle of Jutland with notable success. His health failed in and he resigned, dying shortly thereafter and he was educated at Fonthill School in East Grinstead, Sussex. He led her at the Battle of Jutland with notable success and he returned to the Admiralty in July to become Assistant Director of Plans and then Director of the Operations Division and was closely involved in the planning for the Zeebrugge Raid. His health was doubtful even then, but other experienced admirals were in poorer health. His admirals and captains at sea accused him of back seat driving and he had clashes with Charles Forbes and John Tovey 3. After retiring from the army, he served as Lord High Constable of England during the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in and his war diaries attracted attention for their criticism of Churchill and for Brooke's forthright views on other leading figures of the war. Brooke was educated in Pau, France, where he lived until the age of 16, he was a bi-lingual in French and English. After graduation from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich Brooke was, on 24 December , during the First World War, he served with the Royal Artillery in France where he gained a reputation as an outstanding planner of operations. At the Battle of the Somme in , he introduced the French creeping barrage system, Brooke was with the Canadian Corps from early and planned the barrages for the Battle of Vimy Ridge having at his disposal the Corps artillery and that loaned from the British First Army. Brooke ended the conflict as a lieutenant colonel with the Distinguished Service Order, between the wars, he was a lecturer at the Staff College, Camberley and the Imperial Defence College, where Brooke knew most of those who became leading British commanders of the Second World War. By the outbreak of the Second World War, Brooke was already seen as one of the army's foremost generals, as corps commander, Brooke had a pessimistic view of the Allies' chances of countering a German offensive. He was sceptical of the quality and determination of the French Army and this scepticism appeared to be justified when he was on a visit to some French front-line units. He was shocked to see unshaven men, ungroomed horses and dirty vehicles and he had also little trust in Lord Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the BEF, whom Brooke thought too much interested in details and incapable of taking a broad strategic view. Gort, on the other hand, regarded Brooke as a pessimist who failed to spread confidence. When the German offensive began Brooke distinguished himself in the handling of the British forces in the retreat to Dunkirk, in late May II Corps held the major German attack on the Ypres-Comine Canal but then found its left flank exposed by the capitulation of the Belgian army. Brooke swiftly ordered the 3rd Division to switch from the Corps right flank to cover the gap and this was accomplished in a complicated night-time manoeuvre. According to Montgomery, Brooke was so overcome with emotion at having to leave his men in such a crisis that he broke down, shortly after the evacuation from Dunkirk, he was again sent to France to

take command of the remaining British troops in the country. Brooke soon realised that the situation was untenable and in his first conversation with Prime Minister Winston Churchill he insisted that all British forces should be withdrawn from France 4. Ismay also accompanied Churchill to many of the Allied war conferences, for Ismays advice and aid, Churchill owed more, and admitted that he owed more to him than to anybody else, military or civilian, in the whole of the war. After the end of the war, Ismay remained in the army for another year and he then retired from the military and served as Lord Mountbatten of Burmas Chief of Staff in India, helping to oversee its partition. From to , he served as chairman of the council of the Festival of Britain, helping to organise, then, in , when Churchill again became Prime Minister, he appointed Ismay Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. He served in this role until , and helped establish and he died on 17 December , at his home Wormington Grange, Gloucestershire. Ismay began his education in Britain at the Charterhouse School, and his parents hoped that after completing his education there he would attend Cambridge and enter the civil service. Ismay, however, had a desire to be a cavalry soldier. As a result, he entered the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, after completing the course at Sandhurst, Ismay placed fourth overall on its examinations and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Indian Army. Ismay was then attached to the Gloucestershire Regiment of the British Army in Ambala, after leaving the regiment, Ismay did not immediately find a place in the Indian cavalry, so he spent nine months floating among positions with various British and Indian units. In , Ismay found a permanent position in the Indian cavalry, joining the 21st Prince Albert Victors Own Cavalry, Ismay thoroughly enjoyed his time with the regiment, describing it as blissful. In , he saw his first action with the regiment, in , after a reorganisation of the Indian Army, Ismays regiment moved from Risalpur to Jhelum, further from the frontier. Ismay decided that this was just the sort of job that wanted, due to his reputation as a thorough and dependable officer of sound judgement, Ismay was appointed second in command of the Somaliland Camel Corps, a cavalry unit led by Thomas Cubitt 5. Roosevelt and Harry S. Born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Marshall was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, after serving briefly as commandant of students at the Danville Military Academy in Danville, Virginia, Marshall received his commission as a second lieutenant of Infantry in February, Franklin Bell, the commander of the Western Department. He was assigned to the staff of the 1st Division, and assisted with the mobilization and training in the United States. Subsequently assigned to the staff of the American Expeditionary Forces headquarters, after the war, Marshall was assigned as an aide-de-camp to John J. Pershing, who was then serving as the Armys Chief of Staff. He later served on the Army staff, commanded the 15th Infantry Regiment in China, in , he became assistant commandant of the Armys Infantry School, where he modernized command and staff processes, which proved to be of major benefit during World War II. In and he commanded the 8th Infantry Regiment and Fort Screven, Marshall commanded 5th Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division and Vancouver Barracks from to , and received promotion to brigadier general. As Chief of Staff, Marshall organized the largest military expansion in U. After resigning as Defense Secretary, Marshall retired to his home in Virginia and he died in and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery. George Catlett Marshall, Jr. Marshall was a scion of an old Virginia family, as well as a distant relative of former Chief Justice John Marshall, Marshall graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, where he was initiated into the Kappa Alpha Order in While awaiting the results he took the position of Commandant of Students at the Danville Military Institute in Danville, Marshall passed the exam and was commissioned a second lieutenant in February, 6. As Chief of Naval Operations from to , he was the officer in the navy. After retiring from the navy, he was appointed in by his close friend President Franklin D. Roosevelt as Governor of Puerto Rico. Roosevelt in and served in that position throughout World War II. He chaired the Chiefs of Staff and was a major decision-maker during the war and he continued under President Harry S. Truman until finally retiring in From until his retirement in , he was the member of the U. As Fleet Admiral, Leahy was the first U. This was the only battle Leahy ever saw in person, having completed the two years of sea duty then required by law, Leahy was commissioned Ensign on July 1, At that time, he was on the Asiatic Station, where, during the Philippineâ€”American War and he returned to the United States in and became a member of the Military Order of the Dragon. Beginning in , he served as instructor in the Department of Physics and he went to sea in and served as navigator of the armored cruiser California in the Pacific Fleet. On October 18,, Lt. In , he was

assigned to the Bureau of Navigation as a detail officer and he was in that assignment in early in West Indian waters and had additional duty as Senior Aide on the Staff of Commander Squadron Three of the Patrol Force Atlantic Fleet 7. United States – Forty-eight of the fifty states and the federal district are contiguous and located in North America between Canada and Mexico. The state of Alaska is in the northwest corner of North America, bordered by Canada to the east, the state of Hawaii is an archipelago in the mid-Pacific Ocean. It is one of the worlds most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations, paleo-Indians migrated from Asia to the North American mainland at least 15, years ago. European colonization began in the 16th century, the United States emerged from 13 British colonies along the East Coast. On July 4,, during the course of the American Revolutionary War, the war ended in with recognition of the independence of the United States by Great Britain, representing the first successful war of independence against a European power. The current constitution was adopted in , after the Articles of Confederation, the first ten amendments, collectively named the Bill of Rights, were ratified in and designed to guarantee many fundamental civil liberties. During the second half of the 19th century, the American Civil War led to the end of slavery in the country. By the end of century, the United States extended into the Pacific Ocean. The end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union in left the United States as the sole superpower. It ranks highly in several measures of performance, including average wage, human development, per capita GDP. Great Britain – Great Britain, also known as Britain, is a large island in the north Atlantic Ocean off the northwest coast of continental Europe. With an area of , km², Great Britain is the largest European island, in the island had a population of about 61 million people, making it the worlds third-most populous island after Java in Indonesia and Honshu in Japan. The island of Ireland is situated to the west of it, the island is dominated by a maritime climate with quite narrow temperature differences between seasons. The term Great Britain often extends to surrounding islands that form part of England, Scotland, and Wales. A single Kingdom of Great Britain resulted from the union of the Kingdom of England, the archipelago has been referred to by a single name for over years, the term British Isles derives from terms used by classical geographers to describe this island group. It is derived from the writings of the Pytheas around BC. The latter were later called Picts or Caledonians by the Romans, the Greco-Egyptian scientist Ptolemy referred to the larger island as great Britain and to Ireland as little Britain in his work Almagest. The name Albion appears to have out of use sometime after the Roman conquest of Britain. After the Anglo-Saxon period, Britain was used as a term only. Churchill was also an officer in the British Army, a historian. He won the Nobel Prize in Literature in for his overall, in , he was the first of only eight people to be made an honorary citizen of the United States. Churchill was born into the family of the Dukes of Marlborough and his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, was a charismatic politician who served as Chancellor of the Exchequer, his mother, Jennie Jerome, was an American socialite. He gained fame as a war correspondent and wrote books about his campaigns, at the forefront of politics for fifty years, he held many political and cabinet positions. He then briefly resumed active service on the Western Front as commander of the 6th Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. After the Conservative Party suffered a defeat in the general election. He publicly warned of an Iron Curtain of Soviet influence in Europe, after winning the election, Churchill again became Prime Minister. His second term was preoccupied by foreign affairs, including the Malayan Emergency, Mau Mau Uprising, Korean War, domestically his government laid great emphasis on house-building. Churchill suffered a stroke in and retired as Prime Minister in Upon his death aged ninety in , Elizabeth II granted him the honour of a state funeral and his highly complex legacy continues to stimulate intense debate amongst writers and historians. Born into the family of the Dukes of Marlborough, a branch of the noble Spencer family, Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, like his father. His ancestor George Spencer had changed his surname to Spencer-Churchill in when he became Duke of Marlborough, to highlight his descent from John Churchill, Churchill was born on 30 November , two months prematurely, in a bedroom in Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire. From age two to six, he lived in Dublin, where his grandfather had been appointed Viceroy, Churchills brother, John Strange Spencer-Churchill, was born during this time in Ireland Roosevelt – Franklin Delano Roosevelt, commonly known as FDR, was an American statesman and political leader who served as the 32nd President of the United States from until his death in A Democrat, he won a record four presidential elections and emerged as a figure in world events during the

midth century. He directed the United States government during most of the Great Depression and he is often rated by scholars as one of the three greatest U.

3: Dill, John Greer - www.enganchecubano.com

DILL, Field Marshal Sir John Greer () A graduate of Sandhurst and the Staff College, Camberley, John Dill rose to become Chief of the Imperial General Staff during a crucial stage of World War Two.

Both of these lifelong professional soldiers were undoubtedly great men. Both inspired loyalty and affection from the vast majority of people who knew them. Both were respected as great thinkers by many of their contemporaries in their respective armies. Both also played crucial roles in international affairs during their lives. But neither had any experience as a successful battlefield general, and it would be fair to suggest that neither of them demonstrated skills that would have been particularly good on the battlefield as 3 or 4 star generals. In fact, given that both demonstrated significant flaws in geo-political thinking and strategic planning as 4 and 5 star generals, it is possibly a long bow to suggest that neither was a very good general. Despite all their undoubted achievements, were they in fact failures as generals? Many of his early ancestors were soldiers – like Martin Marshall, the first to enter the Virginia Military Academy, only to be invalidated out after damaging a knee at the battle against General Segel at Shenendoah river; and Thomas Marshall, who fought at Valley Forge. Many might later have made this same point about George. Like many young officers of the time, Marshall served as a platoon commander in the newly conquered Philippines, and saw some service in guerilla warfare against the resistance movements. But his first significant posts were in the area that was to become his life work – as an aide de camp to a chief of staff. During the Great War he specialized in training and planning, particularly helping to plan the first attacks by US Army troops in France, and then, under Pershing, helping plan the main US parts of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. In the few months he operated in France, he probably had a more significant planning role in operations than any US contemporary who was still active in the Second World War. His interwar roles were mostly training and staff duties, except for the 3 years he commanded the 15th Infantry regiment in China. Still, between the Philippines and France and China, he certainly had a wider exposure to the real world of international affairs than many of his contemporaries. By Marshall was assigned to the War Plans Division in Washington, and that ended his association with anything other than desk roles. Still a mere Brigadier, he soon became Deputy Chief of Staff, where he distinguished himself as one of the few people who would not just tell Roosevelt whatever he wanted to hear. Although it was assumed by many that this might end his career, instead it attracted Roosevelt to nominate this incredibly junior officer to replace General Malin Craig as Army Chief of Staff – a position he held throughout the war – on the day Germany invaded Poland. To put that in perspective Malin Craig was a Brigadier General in , a Major General in , and an honorary 4 star General from , whereas Marshall was appointed Brigadier in , and was jumped to an honorary 4 star General in ! Wilson was a Brigadier in , a Major General in , a Lieutenant General in , and a full general in . It is no exaggeration to suggest that Marshall was stunningly junior for this promotion, particularly given the quality of many of the officers he was jumped over. It was even more surprising than the almost contemporary decision of the British government to promote Lord Gort from Major General to 3 star and then – a few months later – a similar 4 star position, over the heads of many many far more qualified senior officers. And we all know how poor Gort turned out! Dill, although from a not-disimilar family background to Marshall, had quite a different military background. He was already a Captain studying at Staff College when the Great War began, and served as Brigade Major and in many other roles through four hard years of war. His appointment in was considered to be the righting of a wrong, and there was considerable relief that one of the most admired and trusted thinkers in the army had taken over after the twin disasters of the too junior Gort and the almost fossilized Ironside. Marshall was overcoming skeptics who had underestimated his ability, whereas Dill was failing to satisfy people who had put too much faith in his ability to be the great white hope to save them from the disasters of his predecessors. To be fair, Gort and Ironside may not have been the sharpest stylises in the box, but they had been given impossible hands to play by the stingy politics that had gutted their commands and their allies morale for the last 20 years – Marlborough, Napoleon and Alexander combined would have struggled to overcome such odds. So Dill spent and presiding over one disaster after another, while Marshall

spent it calmly rebuilding his forces in peacetime. Having said that, Dill cannot be held blameless for the disasters. The great example being his contribution to the extension of the war when he colluded with Foreign Minister Anthony Eden to undermine the early British victories in North Africa, and commit to the chaos and renewed series of defeats that would result from an intervention in Greece. A campaign that was to end in unmitigated and completely foreseeable disaster, and lead to another two long years of bloody and unproductive see-saw battle across the North African shore. Admittedly the decision to back Greece was more of a political one than a military one. Britain had entered the war to meet its guarantees to neutrals like Poland and Greece. So doing so was probably a moral issue, even if militarily foolish. But in practice the great Greek leader General Metaxas had rightly felt that bringing in British troops to his local fight with the Italians would only inflame the situation, and lead to Germany having to intervene. He preferred British support in the form of military equipment and supplies, but definitely no troops! So it was only his unexpected death that had opened the opportunity for British intervention. Typically Churchill was torn between enthusiasm for such a venture, both for its moral attractiveness, and for its propaganda effects. But he was cautious enough to issue a last minute warning that the risk should not be taken if it was too dangerous. Unfortunately, with the eternally simplistic Anthony Eden completely caught by the positives, the dispatch of Dill to supervise the discussions with Greece effectively left the balancing vote to him alone. Alan Brooke records in his diary his appalled reaction to such foolishness. Later, when himself in the position of CIGS, he would have "and did" fight tooth and nail against similar proposals! So by the end of , we have the situation where Dill had repeatedly failed to meet impossible expectations, to the point where a frustrated Churchill referred to him as Dilly-Dally, and was replacing him with Brooke. Whereas in Washington Marshall had exceeded all expectations, to the point that when war came Roosevelt would quite happily ignore the convention that control of the army was divided between the back room chief of staff "Marshall" and the actual field commanders, and just let George take control of the whole shebang. At this point in the war, it would seem that Marshall has everything going for him, and Dill is going to be left as another failed footnote like Gort and Ironside. But this is where it gets interesting. Brooke, rightly concerned about what impossible promises Churchill might make, convinced him to take Dill along as the army representative. Thus was one of the most interesting, and perhaps fortuitous accidents of the war. Dill and Marshall clicked. Both old fashioned gentlemen of significant intellectual achievement and high moral codes and both somewhat fussy bureaucrats at heart: On the positive side, Dill undoubtedly did more to manage good communications between fractious allies over the next few years than just about anyone else could possibly have achieved. He became a close friend of all the other Chiefs of Staff, including Marshall, and even King. The US Chiefs of Staff were his coffin bearers, possibly the only time in the war they all walked in step without argument! Rather it is largely to his credit that he almost single handedly made the hodgepodge of conflicting prima-donnas function as well as they did. His eventual replacement, Wilson, later commented that just getting Marshall and King to work together, let alone get a united team result from the whole group, was a truly amazing achievement! Dill did superb service in those years, and is now almost universally considered one of the great Allied leaders of the war. By contrast, Marshall was clearly considered a super performer at the time of Pearl Harbor, and was now in the invidious position that Dill had held earlier. But, despite the peons of praise thrown at all the leaders who were involved in winning the war, he never again showed such outstanding results compared to expectations. Until, post war! when his most spectacular achievement was the truly inspirational Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe. Undoubtedly the most impressive achievement of his very impressive life. Worse, to the position of making all strategic decisions for the US Army! a role he was arguably not particularly well trained or suited for. Into this mix both Roosevelt and Churchill would periodically drop unexpected, unwelcome, or plain foolish, directions. Considering that he was the one who knew how slowly a US buildup of trained units was proceeding. His follow up insistence on was no better. Marshall was then forced into North Africa by a deal between his President and the sneaky Churchill. From that point on Marshall appears to have automatically assumed that Churchill and the British Chiefs of Staff "he seemed unable to distinguish that the two often differed in thinking , were always trying to manipulate Roosevelt, and leave him hostage to King. Thereafter he simply refused to consider any strategic concept, or reaction to changing circumstances, that did not fit his

pre-conceived ideas. As a result his total contribution to strategic policy for the rest of the war was to pressure for the approach that a junior Colonel in planning Eisenhower had recommended to him just after Pearl Harbor. Nothing else seemed to enter his thinking, and any alternative that was suggested almost automatically triggered his opposition. Or should we say, his wartime strategic low point was letting the Soviets run riot in Eastern Europe. Much is made of his selecting Eisenhower. But the list of failures is far longer than the list of successes. Much worse failures include J. Lee Jesus Christ Himself as his appalled subordinates referred to him whose incompetence, and frankly corruption, at logistics greatly contributed to Germany holding on into Also Clarke, who should have got an Iron Cross from a grateful Nazi party for disobeying his orders at Rome; and such barely competent lightweights as Hodges, whose poor performance contributed so much to the Germans initial success at the Bulge. It is unclear whether his appointment of Patton, sacking of Patton, then re-appointment of him at a lower level than his previous subordinates, can be considered in any way sensible or coherent either! I am sure you can think of many other examples. Particularly when Marshall suggested paratroop operations that would have made the suggested one at Rome or the actual one at Arnhem look like safe and sensible alternatives! Marshall showed growing signs of not having graduated his tactical thinking much beyond his interwar training exercises. But the real nadir of his contribution was in his supposed field of excellence " training. Many had no clue how to use their own weapons. Resulting in units of overtired and dispirited veterans being exhausted and bitter and quite often deserting to Paris as their fresh replacements were slaughtered through inexperience. One commentator noted that the German army itself could not have devised a better system for degrading US forces. And that is before considering the additional deaths that resulted from the probably lengthening of the war by his overly simplistic strategy, and his constant refusal to take alternative opportunities as they arose. Fortunately for him, a descent that only avoided becoming public humiliation due the Germans collapsing. So how do we rate Marshal and Dill as generals? Both had a well demonstrated leadership capacity at basic levels. Both would have probably made good Brigadiers, and possibly Major Generals " with strong enough superiors guiding them " had a war turned up early enough. And had they had the chance to learn new tactical doctrine to replace the outdated thinking that was too evident in both of their tactical assessments throughout the war. But both seemed to lack the attributes necessary for Corps or Army command. Particularly in the heat of the sort of battle that Brooke excelled in during the French campaign. Frankly, for all his faults, Gort was probably a more decisive man to make the decision to cut his losses than Dill would have been. Though Gort too would have probably gone along with the Greek adventure, on the belief that the politicians are the boss. It took someone like Brook to point out that suicide missions are not helpful! Marshall had the strength to say no to things like Greece in , but apparently not the strategic wisdom to understand that Greece in was different to Greece in In fact one looks in vain for any suggestion that he ever let any new information affect his pre-determined viewpoints. Stubborn to a level that makes Churchill look flexible, he actually resembled Ironside far more than any of his fawning biographers should be comfortable with! He never really looked like the right person to command a Corps or Army. Neither had the experience or skill to command an Army Group, but would either have made a good Supreme Allied Commander?

4: King's Collections : The Serving Soldier : Biographies

Papers, , , of Field Marshal Sir John Greer Dill and his family. Papers relating to Dill's family and family estates date largely from , but include press cuttings,

Documenting our Heritage Research and write up by Mark Thomas: The Stream Hill estate seems initially to have been occupied by the Crofts family who settled there in the early 18th century. They were a branch of the Crofts family of Velvetstown, a mansion at Buttevant, co. He fought and was wounded at the decisive Battle of Kinsale in against the Gaelic Irish and Spanish. He was later knighted in Dublin in He died in but his descendants established themselves as co. One of them, Christopher Crofts of Velvetstown and Stream Hill built a long low thatched house near the site of the current mansion. The latter died in November at an age estimated at 90 or even , with his mental faculties intact. Leger family, Viscounts Doneraile. By the time Famine struck he and his wife Anne Forrest were the parents of 15 children, most of them born at Stream Hill. Burke, a receiver Mr. His lands were "a melancholy spectacle of demolished cabins and uncultivated fields". They had been in a pitiful state for some time. Another 30 families had left the estate since and no work had been done there in either or The Chancery Court was now in charge of the Stream Hill estate. With many of his tenants now either in America, in the Poor House or dead of disease and starvation the ruined George Crofts had no alternative but to sell up. George left, eventually dying in Cork in Meanwhile Murphy built himself a new house in of quarried red sandstone. He added various outbuildings including stables and a walled garden in He also married Matilda Anne Galway of Lota another co. Cork estate and had a family. In addition to serving as a J. However, the estate developed financial problems and in it was sold in the Landed Estates Court. He had previously lived at Kilpatrick, near Ballyclogh. The Brasier-Creagh surname was the result of a interesting marriage alliance. The Brasier family of French origin had arrived in Ireland in the early 17th century. They settled in co. One line of the family later allied itself to the Creaghs in when Kilner Brasier b. Though many of the family left for Australia as a result of the Famine, others stayed. He owned 2, acres in the county in the s. In April his son William married Jane Langley. She came from Byblox, a nearby mansion which has been demolished. He had more improvements made to it. He extended it, replaced the roof, added more outbuildings and constructed an entrance gate and piers. All these buildings were made of red stone and slated. In William married Ella May Denny b. Waterford family but never had children. The Irish Censuses of and give interesting snap-shots of life at Stream Hill before and after his second marriage. The Census shows him in charge of a small household. Besides himself there was the house keeper Miss Margaret McNally 36 born in co. There were three other staff, Agnett Backley 35 the farm steward, Michael Joyce 30 a groom, and a general domestic servant, Kate Browne The latter were all born in co. Other census forms show a substantial establishment which was both country house and farm. There were also a workshop, two sheds and three store houses. The Census shows Brasier Creagh described as farmer and J. P and his wife May she did not use her first name employing a larger domestic staff. Gerald Egan 29 the butler from co. Cork presided over another six people. The entries show that while Dwyer came from co. Tipperary and Feehan from Brighton all the rest were co Cork born. An attached form on the census entry says that the house had 12 rooms at this time. It seems to have suited Langley who was clearly a man of strong social conscience and wide acquaintance. He gave acres of his estate at the foot of Ballyhoura mountain away to be a site for a Sanatorium for TB sufferers. He also served as Hon. Secretary of the Duhallow Hunt and took a considerable interest in local history and genealogy helping his friend the noted local historian Col. After Langley died in , his widow decided to leave Ireland and she seems to have left for England in October That year she was living at Horwood House, Winslow, Buckinghamshire. She later moved to Mursley Grange, near Bletchley, Buckinghamshire. She died on 29th January aged The Stream Hill house and estate continued to be well-maintained and seems to have been put up for sale. Included with the sale were a "bungalow residence" and another acres. It was to be auctioned on 16th October. He came from a family which had long had links with Ireland. On his death at Stream Hill on January 12th , he was succeeded by his second son his first John had been killed in action in Italy in Richard was still the owner of Stream Hill in but the focus of his life gradually shifted to England. In

the early s he bought Idlicote House in Warwickshire. He went onto serve as High Sheriff of Warwickshire in and died there in In Stream Hill was put up for sale. Sadly, after being used for a few years the house fell empty and was put up for sale again in Interested parties were to contact solicitor John Walters of Mallow, co. Since then the house, though still saveable has become an empty, vandalised shadow of its former self. Mark can be contacted through Mark AbandonedIreland.

5: Category:British Army generals of World War I - WikiVisually

Field Marshal Sir John Greer Dill GCB, CMG, DSO (25 December - 4 November) was a senior British Army officer with service in both the First World War and the Second World War.

Later that year, he was ordered to France to take command of the 38th Division. He remained with the division for almost two years, helping retrain and reorganise it as an efficient fighting unit. The division would see significant successes in the Hundred Days Offensive of late and he died shortly after the war, in , aged Charles Guinand Blackader was born in Richmond, Surrey on 20 September and his mother, Charlotte Guinand, was born in Germany, her family may have come from Alsace-Lorraine, as Blackader would later describe himself as half-French. He left Sandhurst in August , and joined the 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, the battalion sailed for a posting in Bermuda two weeks after his arrival, his departure was delayed, however, by remaining in London to marry. The ceremony took place on 2 October, at a office in Marylebone, and his biographer notes that it was clearly in haste - their first child was born six. Such an early wedding was very unusual for an officer at this period, on average. In late , the moved to South Africa, but shortly after arrival Blackader returned to England. In late , Blackader was seconded for service in West Africa and he spent six months on leave to recover, and then sailed to take command of a company of the 1st Leicesters, still stationed in South Africa. Blackader joined his company in Natal in early October and it saw action with the battalion within a few days of the outbreak of the Second Boer War, at the Battle of Talana Hill on 20 October, and again at the Battle of Ladysmith on the 30th. Boer forces surrounded Ladysmith after the battle, and began a four-month siege, the battalion remained in the town, with the monotony broken by an occasional skirmish with the besiegers, until the relief column arrived at the end of February. Following the advance into Natal, they were stationed in Middelburg in October, Blackader had applied for a home posting in December , as adjutant to a battalion of volunteers, this had been approved in August , subject to his being released from duties in South Africa. However, the transfer was delayed, and he did not leave for home until June and he had been twice mentioned in despatches during the war, received the Queens South Africa Medal, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. In August , Blackader took up his appointment as adjutant of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment and this was primarily an administrative post - he was the senior regular officer attached to the battalion, and responsible for its organisation and training. At the end of his tenure he was promoted to major in September , shortly after his arrival, he was appointed to command the cantonment at the Purandhar Sanatorium, his fourth administrative posting in five years. He returned to England with the battalion at the end of , Blackader had passed the exams for tactical fitness for command of a battalion in , and was given command of a battalion and promoted to lieutenant colonel in September 2. Brooke-Popham was born in England in the Suffolk village of Mendlesham on 18 September and his parents were Henry Brooke, a country gentleman of Wetheringsett Manor in Suffolk, and his wife Dulcibella who was the daughter of Robert Moore, a clergyman. Brooke-Pophams education was not atypical of a man entering the British officer class, after his school years at Haileybury and his officer training at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was commissioned into the British Army in As a subaltern he saw service in the Second Boer War during and Brooke-Popham was attached to Air Battalion Royal Engineers during its manoeuvres of and he attended the flying school at Brooklands and gained Royal Aero Club certificate number in July He returned to his regiment, the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, however, in early he transferred to the Air Battalion, taking up duties as a pilot in March. He was appointed the first Officer Commanding of No. His understanding of the importance of air power and its support to forces led him to criticize the lack of adequate air support to the British Expeditionary Force. By , Brooke-Popham was too senior an officer to take part in operational flying. Rather, his energies were directed into administrative and organizational activities, in , the capabilities of radio were still very limited 3. He received the Victoria Cross, the highest and most prestigious award for gallantry in the face of the enemy that can be awarded to British, Walter Norris Congreve was the son of William and Fanny E. Congreve of Castle Church, Stafford. The Boers repelled all British attempts to cross the river, and was forced to retreat in one of their biggest

defeats of the war. Some of the horses and drivers were sheltering in a donga about yards behind the guns, captain Congreve, with two other officers, and Corporal George Edward Nurse retrieved two of the guns. All four received the VC for this action, then, although wounded himself, seeing one of the officers fall, Congreve went out with Major William Babbie, RAMC, who also received the VC for this action, and brought in the wounded man. About yards behind the guns was a donga in which some of the few horses, the intervening space was swept with shell and rifle fire. Captain Congreve, Rifle Brigade, who was in the donga, assisted to hook a team into a limber, went out, being wounded, he took shelter, but, seeing Lieutenant Roberts fall, badly wounded, he went out again and brought him in. Captain Congreve was shot through the leg, through the toe of his boot, grazed on the elbow and the shoulder, and his horse shot in three places. Wounded, Congreve did not take part in the relief of Ladysmith in February, but he was back in service later that year. He served as adjutant in an established colonial mounted infantry regiment which, with the leave of Lord Roberts, was named after his Chief of Staff. Kitcheners Horse was employed, with distinction, in the operations undertaken by Lord Roberts in February for the relief of Kimberley and his advance on Bloemfontein and later Pretoria. He was promoted to major on 21 December, and on the day received a brevet promotion as lieutenant-colonel in recognition of services in South Africa. After the Boer War Congreve held a series of posts in Britain.

4. An accomplished sportsman, Alderson wrote several books and was a proponent of hunting and yachting. At 17 Edwin gained a commission in the Norfolk Artillery Militia and he transferred again ten days later, replacing a promoted officer, to his fathers regiment, the 97th Foot. Joining the regiment in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Alderson was soon transferred to Gibraltar and later South Africa and it was whilst attached to this post that Alderson saw service in the First Boer War in in the Transvaal. The following year, Alderson served in the Anglo-Egyptian War, fighting at the battles of Kassassin, two years later, Alderson was attached to the Mounted Camel Regiment during the failed expedition to relieve Khartoum and rescue General Gordon. During this campaign, Alderson was presented with the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society after diving into the Nile to rescue a drowning soldier, for his service in these campaigns, Alderson was promoted to Captain and was stationed at Aldershot with the European Mounted Infantry Depot. The same year he married the daughter of the vicar of Syresham, Northamptonshire, the next ten years of Aldersons career were spent on staff duties and with his old regiment in England and Ireland. He also undertook training at the Staff College, Camberley and in was sent to Mashonaland as a commander of a regiment of troops during the Second Matabele War. A second book on military tactics followed in called *The Counter-attack*, in, he released a compilation of notes made on campaign entitled *Lessons from notes made in peace and war*. In, shortly after the outbreak of the Second Boer War, Alderson was instrumental in forming British counter-tactics and used his brigade to great effect against the Boers, his elite troops being two regiments of Canadian soldiers. He was mentioned in several times, and received the Queens South Africa Medal. In he returned to England in semi-retirement on half-pay, becoming a hunt master in Shropshire, personally selected by Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, Alderson met the first shipments of Canadian troops in October and almost immediately came into conflict with their minister. Hughes had preceded his men and insisted that the Canadian contingent was not only trained and battle ready. Carson wrote to the Canadian Prime Minister Robert Laird Borden that Alderson does not treat our men with an iron hand covered with the velvet glove which their special temperaments require. It was in front of Ypres on 22 April that the Canadians bore the brunt of the most furious German attack of the year, the fog was chlorine gas, the first occasion in which this substance had been used in warfare.

5. John Capper

” An experienced engineer, Capper was involved in numerous building projects during his years in India and pioneered the development of airships in Britain. John Capper was born in Lucknow, India to civil servant William Copeland Capper, a capable engineering officer, Capper served in India and Burma for most of the first 17 years of his career, principally employed on military and public construction projects. He performed well in this position, being promoted to captain in, in, Capper was attached to the force dispatched to the Tirah Campaign on the North-West Frontier of British India. One of his tasks there was to supervise the construction of the first road for wheeled vehicles across the Khyber pass. At the campaigns conclusion, he was promoted to major and transferred to South Africa while his wife Edith Mary. In, he received the rank of lieutenant colonel and commanded several

locally raised units. He returned to England in June , following the end of hostilities the previous month, in he settled with his family at Bramdean House in Alresford, and was appointed Commander of the Balloon Sections, based at Aldershot under the command of Col James Templer. In , having become the Balloon Companies, the organisation became the School of Ballooning with Capper as its Commandant. Templer was retained at the factory under Capper to complete the development Britains first military airship, Capper not only supervised the British Armys ballooning and airship activities, but took a wider interest in aeronautics. In anticipation of the new airship, he took up the sport of ballooning, flying in competitions initially as assistant to the Hon. Rolls and later with his own balloon Pegasus and his wife as assistant and these included the man-lifting war kites developed by Samuel Franklin Cody and the early work on aeroplanes by both Cody and J. Capper and Cody undertook the first successful flight of a British airship, Capper went on to modify the airship as Nulli Secundus II, parodied by Punch as second to none the second, and a smaller experimental airship called Baby. Neither was an success, although Baby would later be modified and have a long. Capper oversaw the first Army aeroplanes and he briefly flew Dunnes first glider, the D. The flight had lasted only a few seconds when the glider crashed into a wall, the next year, Cody flew the first British-built aeroplane at Farnborough, which earned it the title British Army Aeroplane No. This was an achievement for Cappers command, as he had pinned his personal hopes on Dunne. That Autumn the government conducted a formal Inquiry into military aviation, Capper had to return early from Blair Atholl in order to present his evidence. He argued strongly for a future of all forms of aeronautics 6. He subsequently commanded the battalion until 23 September , when he was promoted brigadier general to command the 94th Infantry Brigade, while holding the latter command, he was gazetted brevet lieutenant colonel and finally Brevet-Colonel. While in command of the 51st Division, Carter-Campbell was awarded the C. They had two children, Dorothy Catherine Carter-Campbell b. He was promoted to major in April and was returned to the establishment of the Royal Artillery and he served as a General Staff Officer 3rd Grade on the General Staff and later as a 2nd Grade. He remained attached to RFC Headquarters unit until August carrying various ranks including brevet colonel, acting major general, colonel, in August Ashmore was appointed Commander of the London Air Defence Area. In his later career, Ashmore was the leading figure in the air defence of the United Kingdom. He was appointed to devise improved systems of detection, communication, a system to be called the Metropolitan Observation Service was created which covered the London area and was known as the London Air Defence Area. This was soon extended towards the coasts of Kent and Essex, the system met with some success and although it was not fully working until late summer The lessons learnt were to provide valuable grounding for later developments, on 8 December , Ashmore was appointed commander of the Regular Armys 1st Air Defence Brigade in Aldershot Command. In , overall responsibility for air defence was transferred from the War Office, Ashmore, who had been responsible for matters during the First World War, now reported to a new Air Raid Precautions committee set up in January These were intended to optimise the arrangement of posts and control centres. In these experiments were extended to parts of Essex and Hampshire. He was promoted to lieutenant on 27 July , and to captain on 26 December , at the age of 43, as a major in the th Battery Royal Field Artillery, during the First World War, he was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry. This enabled the retirement of the 5th Division to be carried out without serious loss, subsequently, Major Alexander rescued a wounded man under heavy fire. He later achieved the rank of major general and his medal group is on display at the Ashcroft Gallery in the Imperial War Museum, London. He has a headstone in Putney Vale Cemetery 9. He was 24 years old, and a lieutenant colonel commanding the 9th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradfords Battalion was in support, a leading Battalion having suffered very severe casualties, and the Commander wounded, its flank became dangerously exposed at close quarters to the enemy. Raked by machine-gun fire, the situation of the Battalion was critical, at the request of the wounded Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford asked permission to command the exposed Battalion in addition to his own. Permission granted, he at once proceeded to the foremost lines, on 13 November , at the age of 25, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, he was the youngest general officer in the British Army of modern times. Medals are not on display, but members of the public are able to consult individual medals or groups of medals from the collection in the Barker Research Library within Palace Green

Library, in , a memorial garden and statue to Roland Boys Bradford was unveiled. The Government commemorated the centenary of the First World War by installing a stone at the recipients birthplace. A metal statue by Ray Lonsdale called The Ball was installed as part of the memorial garden and this depicts a soldier returning home from the front together with a pitman who is comforting him and passing a football to him representing giving him back his old life before the war He was educated at Stonyhurst College, and then at Kensington Catholic Public School Although he attended Trinity College, Dublin, he did not take a degree, choosing a military career instead. From Dublin University he entered the Armagh Militia from where he was commissioned into the Princess of Wales Own in and he was dispatched to India on 31 December , and first saw active service in Burma in that year. When the Second Boer War broke out, in he was appointed Brigade Major to the 9th Brigade and he saw action at several skirmishes in South Africa, and was promoted to a brevet major in November From to , he served as deputy assistant adjutant-general with I Corps, after returning to England, he was promoted to colonel and given command of the Essex Brigade, an unusual appointment as Bulfin had never commanded a battalion. In , he was promoted again, and appointed to the command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade. During the fighting around Ypres at the end of October , he organized a force of six battalions.

6: John Dill - Wikipedia

Field Marshal Sir John Greer Dill, GCB, CMG, DSO (25 December - 4 November) was a British commander in the First and Second World World Wars. From May to December he was the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the professional head of the British Army, and subsequently in.

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Sir John Greer Dill British Field Marshal: Born in Ireland on September 25, , he was the Chief of the Imperial General Staff during the early stages of World War II.

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9: War Office: Field Marshal Sir John Greer Dill: Papers | The National Archives

British Generals Field Marshal Sir John Greer Dill (-): General Sir John Dill, Commanding 1st Corps BEF, inspecting soldiers digging trenches at Flines in France. Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, USA.

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