The Great Anglo Boer War

The A to Z of the Anglo-Boer War

Arthur Conan Doyle (1859 – 1930) was an English writer best known for his detective stories about Sherlock Holmes. Arthur Conan Doyle (1859 – 1930) was an English writer best known for his detective stories about Sherlock Holmes. This volume is a great historical work that contains author's personal experiences in the second Anglo-Boer War as a military doctor. According to the author himself, he did everything he could to give a clear description of the events.

Anglo-Boer War Diary of Herbert Gwynne Howell This book follows Churchill's footsteps across South Africa during the Anglo-Boer War, and gives his impressions of the places he visited, the landscapes he saw, the people he encountered and the events with which he was involved."

Origin of the Anglo-Boer War Revealed McCracken (history and humanities, U. of Durban-Westville, South Africa) illuminates the contact between Ireland and South Africa in the age of high imperialism, and the interest aroused in Ireland by developments in South Africa and their effects on Irish politics of the time. The first edition was

The Anglo-Boer War in 100 Objects This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1901 edition. Excerpt: chapter xliii reform of the war office In the foregoing pages I have endeavoured to show what extraordinary difficulties the non-combatant departments of the army have had to encounter in the discharge of their duties during this great Anglo-Boer war. I presume it will appear clear to the minds of the majority of the readers, even from my inadequate accounts, that herculean efforts were made by the staff officers, and those employed under them, of the various departments to meet the requirements such a large military force has occasioned, and that the chief impression will be that the army has been more remarkable for its insufficiency than its inefficiency to perform the task set before it. At first all the War Office arrangements and calculations were made on the basis of an army corps of about 35,000 men; and to hastily raise, train, equip, transport, and keep mobile the huge army of 250,000 men that have been landed from all parts of the empire on the shores of South Africa, strained the organisation of every office to almost breaking point. But to counteract this inadequate preparation, unfailing loyalty and heroic devotion to duty on the part of one and all has made it possible, without any serious breakdown in any of the several branches connected with supplies and transport. Colonel Sir Howard Vincent says: --There are some people who blame the Government for insufficient preparation for a war
they wanted to avoid, they hoped to avoid. These are the very persons who said at the end of last September they could see no reason for military preparations. Now they say we should have punctuated despatches with army corps. It is indeed marvellous that we have sent 220,000 troops, and all their arms, ammunition, and stores in British..

The Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902 Herbert Gwynne Howell was born and bred in Wales, but came to South Africa as a young man and joined the Cape Mounted Riflemen (C.M.R.), one of the finest corps of horseman of its time. During the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) the C.M.R. formed part of the Colonial Division and Gwynne Howell saw action in the North-Eastern Cape at the siege of Jammerberg Drift near Wepener. He also took part in the first De Wet hunt. While still a gunner, Gwynne Howell attracted the attention of his superiors and was offered a commission in the Royal Field Artillery (R.F.A.). As a member of the 78th Battery R.F.A. he spent the greater part of the guerrilla war in the Western Transvaal, doing garrison and convoy duty or pursuing Boer commandos.

Life on Commando During the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902 From 1899 to 1902, South Africa was convulsed by the conflict between Britain and two small Afrikaner republics, the ZAR (Transvaal) and the Orange Free State. This is an outline of the war, through the first formal stages to the guerilla struggle of the bitter end. Finally, it focuses on individual aspects of the war that are often overlooked in a more general approach. The interplay of text and pictures seeks to illuminate the social complexities of a hostile veld, and the role of blacks in the warfare.

Hero of the Empire

The Anglo-Boer Wars The Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) is one of the most intriguing conflicts of modern history. It has been labeled many things: the first media war, a precursor of the First and Second World Wars, the originator of apartheid. The difference in status and resources between the superpower Great Britain and two insignificant Boer republics in southern Africa was enormous. But, against all expectation, it took the British every effort and a huge sum of money to win the war, not least by unleashing a campaign of systematic terror against the civilian population. In The Boer War, winner of the Nederland's 2013 Libris History Prize and shortlisted for the 2013 AKO Literature Prize, the author brings a completely new perspective to this chapter of South African history, critically examining the involvement of the Netherlands in the war. Furthermore, unlike other accounts, Martin Bossenbroek explores the war primarily through the experiences of three men uniquely active during the bloody conflict. They are Willem Leyds, the Dutch lawyer who was to become South African Republic state secretary and eventual European envoy; Winston Churchill, then a British war reporter; and Deneys Reitz, a young Boer commando. The vivid and engaging experiences of these three men enable a more personal and nuanced story of the war to be told, and at the same time offer a fresh approach to a conflict that shaped the nation state of South Africa.

Churchill's South Africa This is a new history of Britain's imperial wars during the nineteenth century. Including chapters on wars fought in the hills, on the veldt, in the dense forests, and along the coast, it discusses wars waged in China, Burma, Afghanistan, and India/Pakistan; New Zealand; and, West, East, and South Africa. Leading military historians from around the world situate the individual conflict in the larger context of British domestic history and British foreign policy/grand strategy and examine the background of the conflict, the war aims, the outbreak of the war, the forces and technology employed, a narrative of the war, details about one specific battle, and the aftermath of the war. Beginning with the Indian Rebellion and ending with the South African War, it enables readers to see the global impact of British imperialism, the function of the army in the service of British political goals, and the evolution of military technology.

MacBride's Brigade
The Russians and the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902 explains the causes of the Boer war, describes and analyzes typical battles, and discusses the outcome and impact of the war.

The Boer War "Neutral Rights and Obligations in the Anglo-Boer War" by Robert Granville Campbell. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

The Boer War

Forgotten Protest Rob Milne has compiled this selection of Anglo-Boer War stories from all over South Africa and recounts them in a book that saddens, mystifies, but most of all entertains. Tales include the lone Boer sniper who held off the entire Guards Brigade for more than a day and the ghosts of the British officers that still haunt the Elands river valley.

The Great Anglo-Boer War

The story of the battle for independence from the British Empire in South Africa by "a vivid chronicler of military forces, generals, and wars" (Kirkus Reviews). The Great Boer War (1899-1902), more properly known as the Great Anglo-Boer War, was one of the last romantic wars, pitting a sturdy, stubborn pioneer people fighting to establish the independence of their tiny nation against the British Empire at its peak of power and self-confidence. It was fought in the barren vastness of the South African veldt, and it produced in almost equal measure extraordinary feats of personal heroism, unbelievable examples of folly and stupidity, and many incidents of humor and tragedy. Byron Farwell traces the war’s origins; the slow mounting of the British efforts to overthrow the Afrikaners; the bungling and bickering of the British command; the remarkable series of bloody battles that almost consistently ended in victory for the Boers over the much more numerous British forces; political developments in London and Pretoria; the sieges of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley; the concentration camps into which Boer families were herded; and the exhausting guerrilla warfare of the last few years when the Boer armies were finally driven from the field. The Great Boer War is a definitive history of a dramatic conflict by the author of Queen Victoria’s Little Wars, “a leading popular military historian” (Publishers Weekly).

Anecdotes of the Anglo-Boer War

Churchill's South Africa After the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War, hundreds of women left their countries for South Africa, some in search of adventure, others with a strong desire to help the victims of war. They came from all over the world - from Britain and its colonies, and from pro-Boer countries in Europe. But, whatever their origins, they all came to live and work under harsh conditions in a world that was foreign to them. Angels of Mercy tells the story of twelve of these brave women. Hailing from England, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, some worked as nurses on the frontline, while others came to teach Boer children in the concentration camps. Based on personal diaries and letters and other wartime sources, this fascinating and inspiring book tells of their trials and tribulations as they dealt with the dangers of war, the extremes of the environment, and the sad eyes of the dying men under their care. Theirs are stories of compassion and courage.

The Rocky Road to the Great War

A thrilling narrative of Winston Churchill's extraordinary and little-known exploits during the Boer War. Churchill arrived in South Africa in 1899, valet and crates of vintage wine in tow, there to cover the brutal colonial war the British were fighting with Boer rebels. But just two weeks after his arrival Churchill was taken prisoner The story of his escape is incredible enough, but then Churchill enlisted, returned to South Africa, fought in several battles, and ultimately liberated the men with whom he
had been imprisoned. Hero of Empire is more than an adventure story, for the lessons Churchill took from the Boer War would profoundly affect twentieth-century history.

Generals of the Anglo-Boer War

The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1901; Embodying Some of the War Letters Sent to the Morning Post from South Africa The devastating war that raged upon the South African veldt between 1899 and 1902 the first of the 20th century wars was small in comparison with the World Wars. Yet it remains a war with many revealing facets with regard to military, political, and social issues. The conflict between the British Empire and the Boer settlers was in many ways a precursor to what was to come. It saw vast changes in the organization, tactics, and weapons used by the British army; it had far-reaching effects on the white political structure in the country; and it stimulated Afrikaner nationalism, which may partly explain the introduction of apartheid. The A to Z of the Anglo-Boer War presents the history of this war, which is also known as "the South African War," "the Boer War," and "the Transvaal War." This is done through a chronology, an introductory essay, a bibliography, and over 600 cross-referenced dictionary entries covering a wide range of military, social, cultural, and political topics. Whether reading about black involvement in the war or repatriation and compensation after the war, this reference presents the latest in research on this important conflict."

Queen Victoria's Little Wars The Anglo-Boer War in 100 Objects brings the victories and the tragedies and the full extent of the human drama behind this war to life through 100 iconic artifacts. While a Mafeking siege note helps to illustrate the acute shortages caused by the siege, a spade used by a Scottish soldier at Magersfontein and the boots of a Boer soldier who died at Spion Kop tell of the severity of some of the famous battles. The book follows the course of the war but also highlights specific themes, such as British and Boer weaponry, medical services and POW camps, as well as major figures on both sides. The text is interspersed with striking historical images from the museums photographic collection. More than 200 additional objects have been included to help tell the story of a conflict that left an indelible mark on the South African landscape.

The Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902 Featuring previously unpublished sources, this 'enjoyable as well as massively impressive' bestseller is a definitive account of the Boer War (Financial Times) The war declared by the Boers on 11 October 1899 gave the British, as Kipling said, 'no end of a lesson'. It proved to be the longest, the costliest, the bloodiest and the most humiliating campaign that Britain fought between 1815 and 1914. Thomas Pakenham's narrative is based on first-hand and largely unpublished sources ranging from the private papers of the leading protagonists to the recollections of survivors from both sides. Mammoth in scope and scholarship, as vivid, fast-moving and breathtakingly compelling as the finest fiction. The Boer War is the definitive account of this extraordinary conflict - a war precipitated by greed and marked by almost inconceivable blundering and brutalities and whose shattering repercussions can be felt to this very day. 'Not only a magnum opus, it is a conclusive work Enjoyable as well as massively impressive' - Financial Times 'This is a wonderful book: brilliantly written the reader turns each page with increasing fascination and admiration' - A.J.P. Taylor

The South African War This is the story of 500 Irish-American men and Irish men who fought the British in the Anglo-Boer war.

The Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1900 In October 1899, the twenty-four-year-old Winston Churchill sailed for South Africa as war correspondent for the Morning Post to report on the Anglo-Boer War. When he returned the following year, it was as a military celebrity. This book follows Churchill's footsteps across South Africa and gives his impressions of the places he visited, the landscapes he saw, the people he encountered and the events he was involved in. Churchill's South Africa covers the future statesman's travels across the Great Karoo and through the green hills of Natal, his capture by the Boers, his escape to Delagoa Bay and his triumphant return to the Natal front as an officer in the South African Light
The Great Anglo Boer War

Horse. It recreates the drama of the Battle of Spioen Kop and the relief of Ladysmith, and describes Churchill's experiences during the British advance through the Free State and the Transvaal, before returning to England as a Boer War hero. Enlivened with photographs and with quotations from Churchill's pen, this beautifully produced volume documents the travels of a key historical figure in South Africa at a critical time in its history.

British Army Postal Cancellations of the Anglo-Boer War 1899 to 1902 This book spotlights Britain's "citizen army" to show who these volunteers were, why they enlisted, how they were trained—and how they quickly became disillusioned when they found themselves committed not to the supposed glories of conventional battle but instead to a prolonged guerrilla war.

The Siege of Kimberley

Angels of Mercy

Kruger's Gold The South African War 1899-1902 (variously known as the Anglo-Boer, or to Afrikaners as the English War, die Engelseoorlog, or the Second War of Freedom, Tweede Vryheidsoorlog) continues to generate considerable interest among authors and readers alike, fascinated by a conflict that embodied human drama, tragedy, heroism and military and political folly on a grand scale.

Volunteers on the Veld This concise history of the Anglo-Boer War is the ideal book for those who want an overview of the military fortunes of the two warring parties.

The South African Light Horse in the Great Anglo-Boer War The Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) is one of the most intriguing conflicts of modern history. It has been labeled many things: the first media war, a precursor of the First and Second World Wars, the originator of apartheid. The difference in status and resources between the superpower Great Britain and two insignificant Boer republics in southern Africa was enormous. But, against all expectation, it took the British every effort and a huge sum of money to win the war, not least by unleashing a campaign of systematic terror against the civilian population. In The Boer War, winner of the Netherland’s 2013 Libris History Prize and shortlisted for the 2013 AKO Literature Prize, the author brings a completely new perspective to this chapter of South African history, critically examining the involvement of the Netherlands in the war. Furthermore, unlike other accounts, Martin Bossenbroek explores the war primarily through the experiences of three men uniquely active during the bloody conflict. They are Willem Leyds, the Dutch lawyer who was to become South African Republic state secretary and eventual European envoy; Winston Churchill, then a British war reporter; and Deneys Reitz, a young Boer commando. The vivid and engaging experiences of these three men enable a more personal and nuanced story of the war to be told, and at the same time offer a fresh approach to a conflict that shaped the nation state of South Africa.

Neutral Rights and Obligations in the Anglo-Boer War Boer War - South Africa - 1902 Canadian Lt. Harry Lanyard, British Army, leads a mounted patrol of hard-bitten Colonial troopers into the veld to recover $15-million worth of gold bullion looted by Transvaal President Paul Kruger during the Second Anglo-Boer War. To do it, Lanyard must battle tough burgher commandos, murderous bandits, hostile civilians, and an enemy spy sworn to kill him, while his own men have turned mutinous. He also strives to regain the love of his Boer ex-sweetheart who now is allied with a ruthless Czarist secret agent. Based on many actual events, KRUGER'S GOLD is meticulously researched in historical details. It reveals the horrors of concentration camps and ruthless guerilla fighting, while innocent civilians and black Africans suffer during the "last of the gentlemens' wars".

The Great Boer War Military History.

The Great Boer War "The Siege of Kimberley" by T. Phelan. Published by Good Press.
Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

The Great Boer War The Boer War (1899-1902) was one of the last of the romantic wars, pitting a sturdy, stubborn pioneer people, fighting to establish the independence of their tiny nation, against the might of the British Empire at its peak. Farwell captures the incredible feats, the personal heroism, the unbelievable folly, and the many incidents of humor as well as tragedy.

The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1901

Queen Victoria's Wars From 1837 to 1901, in Asia, China, Canada, Africa, and elsewhere, military expedition were constantly being undertaken to protect resident Britons or British interests, to extend a frontier, to repel an attack, avenge an insult, or suppress a mutiny or rebellion. Continuous warfare became an accepted way of life in the Victorian era, and in the process the size of the British Empire quadrupled. But engrossing as these small wars are—and they bristle with bizarre, tragic, and often humorous incident—it is the officers and men who fought them that dominate this book. With their courage, foolhardiness, and eccentricities, they are an unforgettable lot.

My Reminiscences of the Anglo-Boer War Using previously unavailable unique archival materials the authors present an absorbing history of a little known, but very significant aspect of the Anglo-Boer War.

The Great Anglo-Boer War Nicholas Murray's The Rocky Road to the Great War examines the evolution of field fortification theory and practice between 1877 and 1914. During this period field fortifications became increasingly important, and their construction evolved from primarily above to below ground. The reasons for these changes are crucial to explaining the landscape of World War I, yet they have remained largely unstudied. The transformation in field fortifications reflected not only the ongoing technological advances but also the changing priorities in the reasons for constructing them, such as preventing desertion, protecting troops, multiplying forces, reinforcing tactical points, providing a secure base, and dominating an area. Field fortification theory, however, did not evolve solely in response to improving firepower or technology. Rather, a combination of those factors and societal ones—for example, the rise of large conscript armies and the increasing participation of citizens rather than subjects—led directly to technical alterations in the actual construction of the fieldworks. These technical developments arose from the second wave of the Industrial Revolution in the late nineteenth century that provided new technologies that increased the firepower of artillery, which in turn drove the transition from above- to belowground field fortification. Based largely on primary sources—including French, British, Austrian, and American military attache reports—Murray's enlightening study is unique in defining, fully examining, and contextualizing the theories and construction of field fortifications before World War I.

The Boer War Memorializing the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 is a study of a group of memorials to soldiers who fought in a now nearly forgotten war, and deals with the many factors influencing why there was such an unprecedented number of memorials compared to those to previous conflicts like the Crimean War, fifty years earlier. One of the most important issues was the impact of changes in the organization of the British Army in the late 1800s, particularly the creation of locally-based regiments, heavily manned by volunteers drawn from local communities. The book includes a detailed commentary on the social conditions in England that also account for the unprecedented number of commemorations of this conflict. It discusses the variety of forms memorials took: informal—drinking fountains, ‘Spion Kop’ stands at football stadiums; formal—stained glass
windows, statues, etc., and the numerous and diverse places where they were located: cathedrals, town squares, public schools and universities. The growth of the national press and the rise of literacy is dealt with in detail, as well as the telegraph, whose invention meant that news became available overnight. Space is given to discuss the expression of Victorian prosperity in public works. The part played by the established church is well documented and an insight is given into the contribution of Imperialism, patriotism and jingoism. All these factors explain the motivation for the memorials’ creation. The book is illustrated with photographs and articles from newspapers of the day. Appendices cover those who are not commemorated, lost memorials, those who unveiled the memorials, colonial involvement and more. Memorializing the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 will appeal particularly to social historians and students of military and social history.

Memorializing the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902

Copyright code: a8b3ad2ddcb74911d16705703a7028b1