

ISSUE 52

# COMMAND

MILITARY HISTORY, STRATEGY & ANALYSIS

## CIVIL WAR



**The Battle of Edgehill**  
**The Battle of Naseby**  
**Napoleon in Egypt**

\$4.95 US  
\$5.95 CAN  
£2.95 UK





# MUSEUM QUALITY HISTORICAL FIGURINE

(shown smaller than actual size)

**Cast from white metal and hand painted by experts in England.**

**FREE WITH PURCHASE!**

**Shipping**  
(U.S. & Canada)  
&  
**Color Catalog**



**ERWIN ROMMEL**  
1942



**NAPOLEON**  
1810



**MONTGOMERY**  
1942

**110mm - 4 3/4" HAND PAINTED FIGURINES**

**\$219.95 ea.**

(each mounted on wooden display base, not shown)

**90mm - 3 3/4" HAND PAINTED FIGURINES \$189.95 ea.**

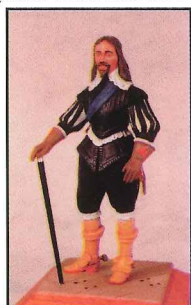
(each mounted on wooden display base, not shown)



**CAPTAIN ROYAL NAVY**



**KAISER WILHELM**



**KING CHARLES I**



**HENRY PLANTAGENET**



**BENITO MUSSOLINI**



**HERMAN GORING**

**54mm - 2 1/8" HAND PAINTED FIGURINES \$89.95 ea.**

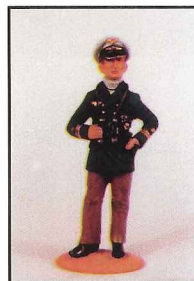
(each mounted on wooden display base, not shown)



**ROMAN LEGIONARY**



**HENRY PERCY**



**U-BOAT OFFICER**



**PIPER GORDON HIGHLANDERS**



**LUFTWAFFE OFFICER**

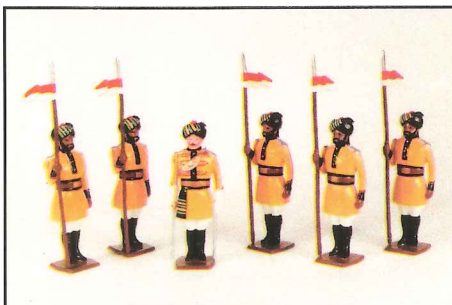


**SGT. 24th FOOT ZULU WAR**

**54mm - 2 1/8" CLASSIC HAND PAINTED TOY STYLE SOLDIER SETS**



**GERMAN INFANTRY**  
8 figure set \$149.95



**SKINNER'S HORSE**  
6 figure set \$104.95



**FRENCH GUARD HORSE ARTILLERY**  
6 figures and 1 cannon set \$149.95

**MARK CHURMS**

Prince St. Station, Box 441, Dept. CMD, New York, NY 10012, USA TEL: (212) 925-1880

\*S&H \$10 Overseas \*US Checks & Money Orders Payable to **Mark Churms**

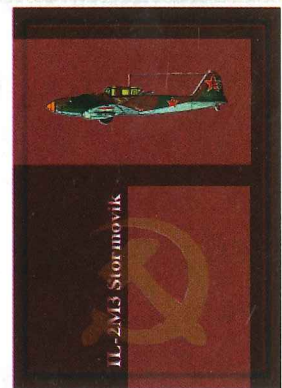
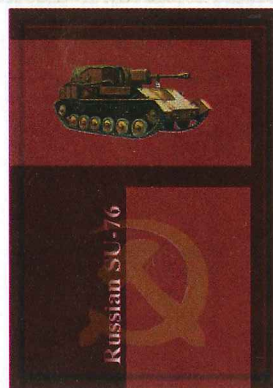
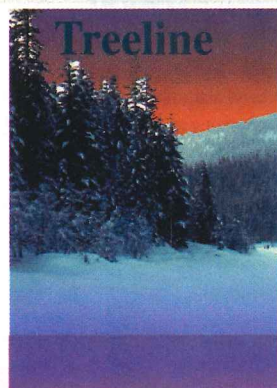
Commissioned Work by Mark Churms Also Available: markchurms@aol.com & www.markchurmsmilitaryart.com





# EASTERN FRONT ECHELONS OF FURY

The Tactical Command Series card game of WWII tactical combat.



As the German war machine turns east, it faces the most difficult foe yet; the formidable Russian winter. The new Limited Edition Stickybacks let you convert your unused extra common cards into new Eastern Front decks. Stack your decks with Infantry, Artillery, Armor, Supply, Tactical Maneuvers, and much, much more. You choose both force and strategy as you create Echelons of Fury Eastern Front.

**Limited Edition Set:**



Only 1,000 Stickyback Packs will be printed, so act now!

**751 Shawnee Lane, San Jose, Ca. 95123 Pelagis@AOL.com**



# COMMAND

**MILITARY HISTORY, STRATEGY & ANALYSIS**

ISSUE 52

## Features

- |                             |  |           |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------|
| <b>Bradley T. Gericke</b>   | <b>The Battle of Edgehill, 1642</b><br>England's Battle of Bull Run                          | <b>18</b> |
| <b>Steve Rothwell</b>       | <b>The Evolution of British Armor Doctrine</b><br>From All Tanks to All Arms                 | <b>26</b> |
| <b>Raymond E. Bell, Jr.</b> | <b>The Kaiser's Forces in the Boxer Rebellion</b><br>The Relief of the Boxer siege in Peking | <b>32</b> |
| <b>Anthony C. LoBaido</b>   | <b>Have Guns — Will Travel</b><br>Executive Outcomes: Soldiers for hire                      | <b>40</b> |
| <b>John Barratt</b>         | <b>Naseby, 1645</b><br>The Decisive Campaign of the English Civil War                        | <b>46</b> |
| <b>Coley E. Cowan</b>       | <b>Oriental Illusions</b><br>Napoleon & the French in Egypt                                  | <b>58</b> |

## Departments

- |                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Short Rounds</b>                   | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>Art of War</b>                     | <b>70</b> |
| <b>Books, Videos &amp; Multimedia</b> | <b>74</b> |
| <b>The PX</b>                         | <b>80</b> |

Cover: FOR GOD AND PARLIAMENT, by Chris Collingwood. (Courtesy Cranston Fine Arts)



# BURMA

**Burma** moves the popular OCS game system to the CBI Theater's Jungle. For the first time a detailed look at this forgotten theater of operations.

Here in the jungles of Burma, the Imperial Japanese Army attempted to open the route into India. That offensive stopped in the combined Battles of Kohima and Imphal. Turning the tide of Japanese advance were the raiding operations of the Chindits, and the advance of the Chinese from the Ledo Road (spearheaded by Merrill's Marauders (code named: GALAHAD). The Allied drive into Northern Burma from two sides was bitterly contested by veteran Japanese troops.

**Burma** places the OCS system into a field it has not been applied to before—Infantry actions in dense terrain. These operations show a theater wildly different from other theaters of WW2. Here you see Mule supply trains, Elephants, air supply operations, infiltration operations, limited fire support, fighting in some of the worst terrain on Earth. **Burma** is a chess match where skilled players are rewarded with a fascinating challenge. A good time involving attacks, defense, and special operations will be had by both players.

**Burma** is the sixth game in the **Operational Combat Series**. Giving the operational detail and quality play rewards for which the OCS is legendary, **Burma** follows in the foot steps of other award winning OCS titles such as **DAK**, **Enemy at the Gates**, and **Tunisia**. As always, the game features modern operational combat as a process of maneuver against both the enemy and his logistical supports. Airpower and tactical employment of forces are shown in more detail than ever before. Come see what all the excitement is about in this quick-to-play OCS game. There are tons of what-if options available to keep your game playing freshly.

Don't miss this limited edition game—only 2,000 are being printed.



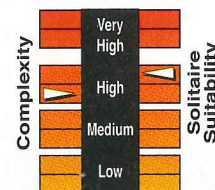
## Operational Combat Series Game No. 6

game designer:  
**Dave Friedrichs**

series designer:  
**Dean N. Essig**

## Game Data

- ◆ Die-Cut Counters: 840
- ◆ Full-Color 22"x34" Maps: Two
- ◆ Scenarios: 9
- ◆ Playing Time: 2-50 Hours
- ◆ Players: 1 or more
- ◆ Unit Scale: Battalions and Regiments
- ◆ Turn Length: Half-Week
- ◆ Hex Scale: 5 Miles
- ◆ 1-Map Scenarios: Yes



Available Origins 99!!  
Order Direct and ask about special pricing!  
Send for a Free Catalog today.

## The Gamers

The Gamers, Inc.  
500 W. 4th Street • Homer, IL • 61849  
(217) 896-2145 voice (217) 896-2880 fax  
e-mail: TGamers@earthlink.net  
http://www.tgamers.com  
Quality Wargames since 1988



Order early and **SAVE**  
**30%\* or more!!**  
Even AFTER the game comes out!  
Don't wait and pay full price...

**\$45.00** → Through 31 July 99  
or you could wait and pay...

**\$48.00** → 1 Aug 99 Through 31 Aug 99  
or if money is no object, pay...

**\$59.00** → After 31 Aug 99

### Shipping

US and Canada:  
\$5 first game, \$1 additional  
IL Residents please add 6.5% Tax.

### Overseas:

Air: \$15 first game  
Surface: \$8 first game  
Reduced Additional item rates available.

\* Best discounts available to OPS subscribers, call for details.

**Operations**  
The Wargaming Journal

**Intelligent Wargaming LIVES ON!!**  
Come see what we mean. Operations is our house magazine. It features in-depth looks at our games, variants, game design theory, Historical articles & the Games Rating Chart.

Subscriptions are \$16 US/Canada and \$24 Overseas. Issues come out quarterly.





## THE GETTYSBURG RANGE American Civil War

### Scale Pewter Soldiers

True 10mm  
= 1:160 Scale  
= N-Scale

#### INFANTRY

- 1 Kepi, Backpack, Marching
- 2 Kepi, Backpack, Advancing
- 3 Kepi, Backpack, Charging
- 4 Kepi, Backpack, Loading
- 5 Kepi, Backpack, Firing
- 6 Kepi, Backpack, Cmd
- 12 Kepi, Blanket, Advancing
- 13 Kepi, Blanket, Charging
- 14 Kepi, Blanket, Loading
- 15 Kepi, Blanket, Firing
- 16 Kepi, Blanket, Cmd
- 22 Iron Brigade, Advancing
- 23 Iron Brigade, Charging
- 24 Iron Brigade, Loading
- 25 Iron Brigade, Firing
- 26 Iron Brigade, Cmd
- 31 Soft-hat, blanket, Marching
- 32 Soft-hat, blanket, Advancing
- 33 Soft-hat, blanket, Charging
- 34 Soft-hat, blanket, Loading

- 35 Soft-hat, blanket, Firing
- 36 Soft-hat, blanket, Cmd
- 71 Zouaves, Fez, Marching
- 76 Zouaves, Fez, Cmd
- 82 Zouaves, Strawhat, Advancing
- 86 Zouaves, Strawhat, Cmd

#### ARTILLERY

- 201 Napoleon Gun
- 202 Rifled Gun
- 221 Gunners in Kepi
- 222 Gunners in Soft-hat
- 241 2 Limbers each with 2 Horses
- 242 6 Limber Horses

#### CAVALRY

- 101 Kepi, Sabre at Ready
- 102 Kepi, Waving Sabre
- 103 Kepi, Carbine
- 104 Kepi, Pistol
- 105 Kepi, Cmd
- 122 Soft-hat, Waving Sabre
- 123 Soft-hat, Carbine

- 124 Soft-hat, Pistol
- 125 Soft-hat, Cmd
- 141 Dismtd, Kepi, Firing Carbine
- 142 Dismtd, Kepi, Kneeling
- 143 Dismtd, Kepi, Horseholder
- 151 Dismtd, Soft-hat, Firing
- 152 Dismtd, Soft-hat, Kneeling
- 153 Dismtd, Soft-hat, Horseholder

#### GENERALS

- 301 Mtd General & staff, kepi
- 302 Mtd General & staff, soft-hat

#### CASUALTIES

- 401 8 dead men (casualties)
- 402 8 dead horses
- 403 2 Wrecked guns and limbers

#### SPECIAL

- 500 Breakthrough Markers
- 700 Union Infantry Starter Corps
- 701 Rebel Infantry Starter Corps

SUITABLE FOR MODEL RAILROADING  
OR MINIATURE WARGAMING

#### What's in a Bag?

All regular bags \$5 US (\$7 Cdn.)  
24 foot, 12 mtd or 6 guns.  
Infantry Corps starter bags \$20 US (\$28 Cdn.)  
120 foot, assorted poses.

#### Perrin Miniatures

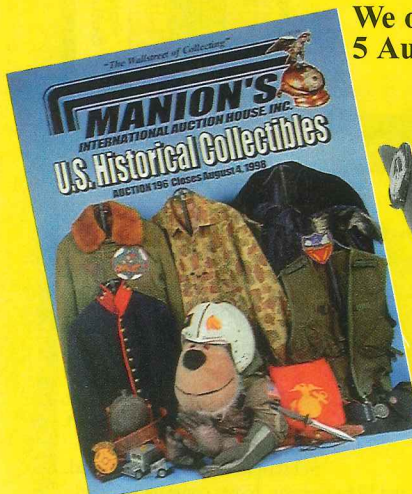
(Fulfilled by True North Productions)  
PO Box 1106  
Williams Bay, WI 53191 USA  
(414) 245-1734 fax • dperrin@mag7.com

"The Wallstreet of Collectibles"

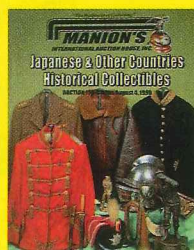


**We put the Fun back in Collecting!**

**We offer 9 auctions a year with  
5 Auction Catalogs in each auction.**



This 1855 pattern Cavalry "Hardee Hat"-1st Regiment of Dragoons. A rare find, available in our current auction #197, starting at \$6,500.00.



Also available on the internet, you can bid on any of our 5 catalogs in the next 6 auctions for only \$20.00.

P.O. Box 12214 • Kansas City, Kansas 66112 • Phone 913-299-6692 (Fax 913-299-6792)  
internet address: [www.manions.com](http://www.manions.com) e-mail address: [collecting@manions.com](mailto:collecting@manions.com)

#### EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Ty Bomba

#### ART DIRECTOR

Larry Hoffman

#### MANAGING EDITOR

Chris Perello

#### ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Ted Raicer

#### GUEST EDITOR

Joseph Miranda

#### CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

John Desch, Timothy J. Kutta, David Meyler, Andrew Preziosi, David Schueler, Carl O. Schuster, David W. Tschanz, Jamaica Winship

#### BUSINESS & SUBSCRIPTIONS

Chris Perello, Cheryl Scollan, Cyndy Linstead

#### ADVERTISING

#### ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

Jarod L. Frank

#### PRODUCTION MANAGER

Zoë Belmar

#### COMPUTER SYSTEMS MANAGER

Hamilton D. Tamayo

OEHLER MEDIA, INC

The Soho Building

110 Greene Street, Ste. 703

New York, NY 10012

ph. 212/226-3955, fax 212/226-5707

e-mail: [OehlerInc@aol.com](mailto:OehlerInc@aol.com)

#### NEWSSTAND CONSULTANT

OEHLER MEDIA, INC

Gregg R. Oehler

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

**Command** is published in two versions: the Newsstand version is the magazine only; the Hobby version includes the magazine, plus a rules booklet, map and playing pieces to a board wargame. Subscriptions are available for both versions.

Domestic U.S. rates for the Newsstand version (magazine only) are \$24.95 for six issues, \$44.95 for twelve issues. Foreign subscriptions are \$42.95 for six issues, \$80.95 for twelve issues.

Domestic U.S. rates for the Hobby version (magazine with game) are \$50.00 for three issues, \$85.00 for six issues, and \$150.00 for twelve issues. Canadian, Mexican & US First Class Mail subscriptions are \$59.00/103.00/186.00. Other foreign subscriptions are \$59.00/103.00/186.00 for surface mail, \$68.00/121.00/222.00 for air mail.

Payment may be made by check (U.S. bank), money order, international money order, Mastercard or Visa. Payment must be made in U.S. Dollars, payable to Command Magazine or XTR Corp.

Mail orders to PO Box 4017, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403. Credit card orders may be made by phone (1-800-488-2249, foreign residents use 805/546-5956) or fax (805/546-0570).

**Command Magazine (ISSN 1059-5651)** is published bimonthly for \$24.95/year by XTR Corporation, 3547-D South Higuera, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401. Periodical postage is paid at San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 and at additional mailing offices.

#### POSTMASTER

Send address changes to Command Magazine, P.O. Box 4017, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403.

#### SUBSCRIBERS

Let us know any change of address as soon as possible. If we receive notice of a change of address less than a week before mailing, we cannot guarantee your issue will be sent to the new address.

Printed in USA



## BOARD GAMES

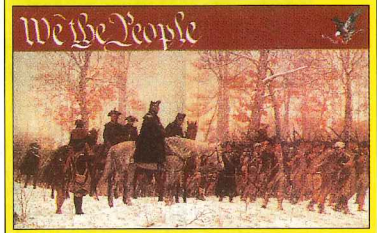
	TITLE	RELEASE	PRICE	TITLE	RELEASE	PRICE	TITLE	RELEASE	PRICE	TITLE	RELEASE	PRICE									
12 O'Clock High	11/97	\$23.99	Crisis Sinai 1973	09/95	\$32.99	Longest Day	01/95	\$69.99	Texas Revolution	05/96	\$18.99	Axis & Allies									
	1864 Year of Decision	10/98	\$29.99	D-Day	12/94	\$21.99	Longstreet's Assault	01/95	\$24.99	They Met At Gettysburg	03/97	\$36.99	Accessories	04/99	\$29.99						
	1944 Second Front	12/94	\$29.99	Damn the Torpedoes	05/96	\$21.99	Mac Arthurs Return	01/95	\$34.99	Third Reich	12/94	\$25.99	Axis & Allies	11/94	\$45.99						
	A Winter War	02/95	\$32.99	Damned Die Hard	07/99	\$42.99	Main Battle Area	01/95	\$24.99	Thunder at Cassino	12/94	\$22.99	Central Powers	10/96	\$31.99						
	Aachen	11/95	\$23.99	Days of Decision	12/96	\$35.99	Main Battle Tank	12/94	\$32.99	Tito at War:WW2 Partisan	02/99	\$15.99	Dateline WW2	01/98	\$14.99						
	Acres High	12/94	\$22.99	Decision in France	09/96	\$19.99	March to Victory	10/98	\$79.99	Tunisia '43	05/99	\$42.99	Max's Adv Rules	02/95	\$10.99						
	Across 5 Aprils	12/94	\$25.99	Deluxe Diplomacy	12/94	\$49.99	Med Front	09/95	\$32.99	Turning Pt Stalingrad	12/94	\$25.99	Max's Adv Rules 2	10/97	\$9.99						
	Advanced Civilization	12/94	\$31.99	Desert Victory	01/95	\$24.99	Midway	12/94	\$24.99	Twilight War	10/98	\$17.99	Mid East Combat	03/95	\$16.99						
	Advanced Third Reich	12/94	\$44.99	Die Hanse	11/96	\$46.99	Mississippi Fortress	11/94	\$31.99	Typhoon! 1941	11/95	\$39.99	Plastic Minis 1 or 2 ea.	12/94	\$25.99						
	Afrika Korps	12/94	\$19.99	Eagles Turn East	04/95	\$46.99	Mustangs	12/94	\$21.99	Valmy to Waterloo	11/95	\$31.99	WW2 '39-'45	12/94	\$38.99						
Air Bridge to Victory	02/95	\$24.99	Eastern Front 2nd Ed	12/94	\$48.99	Napoleon Waterloo Cmp	01/95	\$36.99	Volga Front	10/95	\$22.99	WW2 Expansion 1	12/94	\$14.99							
Air Land Battle	04/99	\$26.99	Emperor Returns	09/95	\$28.99	Napoleon at Bay	02/99	\$42.99	WW2 Pacific Theatre	09/95	\$32.99	WW2 Expansion 2	11/94	\$20.99							
Alamo	12/95	\$16.99	Emperors First Battls	05/96	\$32.99	Napoleon at Leipzig	03/96	\$32.99	War & Peace	12/94	\$29.99	WW2 Expansion 3	12/94	\$37.99							
All Quiet Western Front	04/99	\$39.99	Emperors of Europe	05/96	\$32.99	Napoleon's Battles	12/94	\$29.99	War Galley	05/99	\$49.99										
America in Flames	01/99	\$49.99	Empire Builder	03/96	\$28.99	Napoleons Leipzig Camp	06/95	\$24.99	War To End All Wars	08/98	\$17.99			Battleground WW2							
Antietam Campaign	08/96	\$25.99	Empire of Rising Sun	11/95	\$44.99	Naval War	12/94	\$9.99	War Without Mercy	12/98	\$45.99			Battleground WW2	03/99	\$25.99					
Anzio	01/95	\$24.99	Empires at War	01/95	\$32.99	Omaha Beachhead	12/94	\$14.99	War at Sea	12/94	\$29.99			Islands of Glory	04/99	\$26.99					
Army of the Heartland	07/96	\$49.99	Empires in Arms	12/94	\$36.99	Operation Mercury	01/95	\$27.99	War for the Union	11/94	\$39.99			Normandy Nightmare	04/99	\$13.99					
Arnhem:3rd Bridge	03/99	\$28.99	EuroFront	11/96	\$29.99	Operation Shoe String	01/95	\$29.99	War of Resistance	02/99	\$89.99			Panthers East	03/99	\$12.99					
Atlantic Storm	04/98	\$24.99	Europe 1483	04/99	\$16.99	Over There	03/99	\$79.99	War of the Rebellion	04/98	\$28.99			Red Devils in Night	04/99	\$13.99					
Autumn of Glory	12/94	\$24.99	Europe at War 2nd Ed.	09/96	\$43.99	Over the Reich	12/94	\$32.99	Warzone	05/99	\$59.99			Tankers Challenge	04/99	\$13.99					
Avalanche: Invsn Italy	01/95	\$29.99	Field Command	02/97	\$29.99	Pacific War	12/94	\$42.99	We the People	12/94	\$34.99										
B-17	12/94	\$21.99	Fire in the East	02/95	\$56.99	Panzerblitz	12/94	\$21.99	West Front	12/94	\$44.99					Command at Sea					
Balkan Front	02/95	\$36.99	Firefight	04/99	\$27.99	Patton's Best	12/94	\$21.99	Wooden Ships Iron Men	12/94	\$21.99			Command at Sea Rules	05/96	\$16.99					
Barbarossa Army Grp	Crt02/99	\$54.99	First Arakan	05/97	\$19.99	Piercing the Reich	09/95	\$29.99	World War One	09/95	\$12.99			Counters	09/95	\$12.99					
Barbarossa Army Grp	S04/97	\$45.99	First to Fight	04/99	\$56.99	Quebec 1759	09/95	\$34.99					Players Handbook	09/95	\$45.99						
Bastogne or Bust	01/99	\$32.99	Flat Top	12/94	\$36.99	Quests of Round Table	02/99	\$19.99			Advanced Squad Leader		Referee Guide	09/95	\$9.99						
Battle Dresden 1813	11/95	\$24.99	Flight Leader	12/94	\$24.99	Raid on Richmond	05/95	\$21.99			Advanced Squad Leader	12/94	\$42.99	Rising Sun	01/99	\$13.99					
Battle Over Britain	01/95	\$29.99	For Whom Bell Tolls	07/96	\$56.99	Raid on St. Nazaire	12/94	\$26.99			Battle of Bulge	03/98	\$9.99	Ship Data Annex	08/98	\$14.99					
Battle for Ardenne	02/97	\$36.99	France 1944	12/94	\$12.99	Rebels & Redcoats 1or	205/95	\$28.99			Beyond Valor	02/95	\$36.99	Vol 1 Rising Sun	02/96	\$44.99					
Battle for Germany	08/96	\$12.99	Gettysburg 3 Days July	05/96	\$39.99	Red Steel	06/97	\$34.99			Cassino Op. Diadem	05/99	\$22.99	Vol 2 Supermarina 1	01/96	\$44.99					
Battle for N Africa	03/97	\$34.99	Give Me Liberty	04/95	\$24.99	Republic of Rome	12/94	\$36.99			Code of Bushido	12/94	\$38.99								
Battle of Alma	05/96	\$27.99	Great War at Sea 1	09/96	\$42.99	Richtofen's War	12/94	\$21.99			Croix de Guerre	12/94	\$34.99			Harpoon					
Battle of the Bulge	03/95	\$22.99	Great War at Sea 2	04/99	\$56.99	Rise of Luftwaffe	01/95	\$24.99			Doomed Battalion	10/98	\$38.99	Counter Set	09/97	\$10.99					
Battles Anc. World 2	05/96	\$29.99	Great War at Sea 3	03/99	\$32.99	Risk	03/96	\$34.99			Eastern Front	04/99	\$9.99	Data Annex	01/97	\$18.99					
Battles Forgotten War	04/97	\$41.99	Great War at Sea 4	05/99	\$29.99	Risk 2042 Expansion	10/98	\$28.99			Genesis 48	04/99	\$42.99			Harpoon Box Set	11/96	\$45.99			
Battles of Alexander	11/94	\$33.99	Guadalcanal	12/94	\$28.99	Roads to Gettysburg	12/94	\$27.99			Gung Ho	12/94	\$46.99			Harpoon Rulebook	11/96	\$15.99			
Battles of Waterloo	11/94	\$38.99	Guerre de l'Empereur	11/98	\$46.99	Rommel's Battles	11/96	\$19.99			Hedgehog Hell	12/94	\$24.99			Scenarios	11/96	\$12.99			
Blocks of War	06/98	\$32.99	Hallowed Ground	02/95	\$42.99	Royal Tank Corps	04/99	\$44.99			Hollow Legions	12/94	\$24.99			Sea of Dragns Counters	04/99	\$8.99			
Blood Berets	02/95	\$29.99	Hannibal	03/96	\$34.99	Russia At War	10/96	\$29.99			Kampfgruppe Peiper 1	12/94	\$32.99			Sea of Dragns Data	04/99	\$14.99			
Blood on the Snow	02/97	\$19.99	History of the World	12/94	\$29.99	Russian Campaign	12/94	\$21.99			Kampfgruppe Peiper 2	12/94	\$32.99			Sea of Dragns Scenario	04/99	\$18.99			
Bloodst Day Antietam	09/95	\$29.99	Hitler's War	12/94	\$16.99	Sam Grant	02/97	\$39.99			Last Hurrah	12/94	\$19.99			Sea of Dragons	03/98	\$39.99			
Blue & Gray	10/95	\$28.99	Home Before Leaves Fall	05/99	\$99.99	Samurai Swords	04/97	\$46.99			Late War 44-45	03/98	\$10.99								
Bobby Lee Amer CW	12/94	\$39.99	Invasion Norway	08/96	\$36.99	Saratoga	03/99	\$24.99			Leatherneck 2	02/99	\$9.99					Victory			
Bodyguard Overlord	05/97	\$29.99	Invasion Sicily	05/98	\$24.99	Schlieffen Plan	01/99	\$26.99			Leatherneck 3	05/99	\$9.99			Alpine Mapset	05/99	\$8.99			
Borodino 41	09/95	\$26.99	Jena	10/96	\$36.99	Second Front	02/98	\$99.99			Paratrooper	02/95	\$21.99			Blockset Asstd Color	05/99	\$9.99			
Breakout:Normandy	12/94	\$24.99	Joan of Arc	08/98	\$49.99	Settlers of Catan	11/96	\$32.99			Partisan	12/94	\$19.99			Desert Mapset	05/99	\$8.99			
Britain Stands Alone	01/95	\$32.99	June 6th	06/99	\$39.99	Seven Days Battle	03/98	\$26.99			Partisan Warfare	04/99	\$9.99			Elite Block Asstd Color	05/99	\$9.99			
Caesar CW Dictator	01/98	\$15.99	Knights of the Air	12/94	\$22.99	Siege of Jerusalem	12/94	\$28.99			Pegasus Bridge	03/97	\$29.99			Island Mapset	05/99	\$8.99			
Campaign to Stalingrad	01/95	\$29.99	Korean War	12/94	\$21.99	Sink the Bismarck	12/94	\$26.99			Platoon Leader 2.5	03/99	\$9.99			Logistics Set	05/99	\$8.99			
Campaigns Civil War	02/95	\$24.99	Krieg!	08/96	\$36.99	Six Days of Glory	04/99	\$29.99			Pointe du Hoc	01/99	\$29.99			Ocean Mapset	05/99	\$8.99			
Carrier	12/94	\$32.99	La Bata de M. St. Jean	03/95	\$32.99	Squad Leader	12/94	\$25.99			Red Barricades	12/94	\$26.99			Steppe Mapset	05/99	\$8.99			
Central America	01/95	\$26.99	Last Blitzkrieg	03/95	\$21.99	Stonewall in Valley	05/95	\$29.99			Ruweisat Ridge	11/98	\$21.99			Victory	05/99	\$34.99			
Chancellorsville	12/94	\$32.99	Lee Takes Command	03/95	\$26.99	Storm Over Scandinavia	03/99	\$59.99			Scotland the Brave 1or202/99	\$22.99							World in Flames		
Civil War	12/94	\$21.99	Legend Begins Afrika	4101/95	\$24.99	Storm Ovr Arnhem Foll	12/94	\$12.99			Shanley's Hill	05/98	\$24.99						Africa Affame	01/96	\$16.99
Colonial Diplomacy	01/95	\$46.99	Leningrad	03/96	\$13.99	Summer Storm	01/99	\$59.99			Solo Rules	09/95	\$34.99			Asia Affame	01/96	\$16.99			
Colorado Rails	02/97	\$16.99	Lionheart	10/97	\$35.99	Sun Never Sets	02/97	\$34.99			Stonne 1940	01/99	\$25.99					World in Flames Dix	11/96	\$9.99	
Command Decision	01/99	\$34.99	Lodz 1914	04/99	\$44.99	Tac Air	12/94	\$24.99			Yanks	12/94	\$32.99								

## COMPUTER GAMES

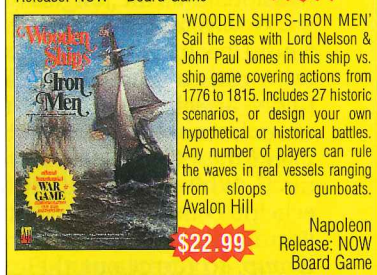
TITLE	RELEASE	PRICE	TITLE	RELEASE	PRICE	TITLE	RELEASE	PRICE	TITLE	RELEASE	PRICE
101st Airborne Nrmndy	10/98	\$19.99	Civilizin Call Pwr Miss	11/99	\$29.99	Heroes of M&M 3	03/99	\$39.99	Orcs:Revenge of Ancient	09/99	\$48.99
Age Empires Finl Coast/07/98	\$18.99		Civilizin Call to Power	04/99	\$39.99	Hidden & Dangerous	07/99	\$44.99	Pacific Battles	08/99	\$39.99
Age of Empires	10/97	\$29.99	Civ 2 Test of Time	08/99	\$45.99	Homeworld	06/99	\$49.99	Panzer Genl 2 w/Gde	03/99	\$18.99
Age of Empires 2	09/99	\$48.99	Civ 2 Multiplr Gld Ed	12/98	\$24.99	Imperialism 2	04/99	\$29.99	Panzer Genl 3: Asslt	09/99	\$44.99
Age of Empires Gld Ed	09/99	\$39.99	Civilization III	05/00	\$48.99	Imperium Galactica 2	09/99	\$38.99	People's General	09/98	\$29.99
Age of Empires Cnqst Ags10/98	\$26.99		Close Combat 2	11/97	\$19.99	Jagd Alliance 2	10/99	\$44.99	Point of Attack 2	03/00	\$46.99
Age of Empires Rise Rme11/98	\$24.99		Close Combat 3	01/99	\$49.99	Jagged Alliance 2	10/99	\$44.99	Populous 3	11/98	\$24.99
Age of Wonders	06/99	\$46.99	Commandos	09/98	\$29.99	Late Battles 45	09/99	\$44.99	Railroad Tycoon 2	11/98	\$34.99
Alpha Centauri	02/99	\$39.99	Commandos Bynd Ctl Dty	04/99	\$19.99	Legend of Five Rings	12/99	\$42.99	RR Tycoon 2: 2nd Cntry	05/99	\$28.99
Ancient Conquest	05/99	\$34.99	Combat Mission	06/99	\$45.99	Lords Realm 2 Exp Pk	06/97	\$28.99	Risk	11/96	\$19.99
Armies of Armageddon	09/99	\$44.99	Combat: Operatn Vict	05/99	\$18.99	Magic & Mayhem	05/99	\$39.99	Risk 2	11/99	\$44.99
Army Men 2	03/99	\$26.99	Conquest	09/99	\$46.99	Magic the Gathering Gld	10/99	\$42.99	Rival Realms	07/99	\$42.99
Army Men 3	11/99	\$44.99	Conquest New World 2	11/99	\$48.99	MTG Duels of Pineswkr2/02/98	\$18.99		Road to Moscow	09/99	\$44.99
Army Men Air Attack	09/99	\$44.99	Creatures 3	10/99	\$37.99	Majesty	05/99	\$48.99	Roller Coaster Tycoon	03/99	\$27.99
Axis & Allies	09/98	\$27.99	Crusaders of M&M	11/99	\$44.99	Malkari	04/99	\$39.99	Settlers 3	11/98	\$27.99
Axis & Allies Iron Blitz	11/99	\$29.99	Cuthroats	08/99	\$39.99	Man of War 2	05/99	\$29.99	Settlers 3 Mission	04/99	\$18.99
Aztec	09/99	\$44.99	Dark Reign 2	09/99	\$48.99	Master of Orion 2	11/96	\$9.99	Settlers 3 Mission 2	08/99	\$19.99
Battle of Britain	03/99	\$39.99	Diplomacy	11/99	\$46.99	MechCommandr Exp Pk	06/99	\$29.99	Seven Kingdoms 2	09/99	\$39.99
Battlecruiser 3000 ADV2	12/98	\$17.99	Disciples: Sacrd Lnds	05/99	\$44.99	MechCommander 2	10/99	\$48.99	Shadow Company	05/99	\$37.99
Battlecruiser 3020 ADV	06/99	\$44.99	Dune 2000	09/98	\$19.99	Medieval	07/98	\$28.99	Shadowpack	11/99	\$43.99
Battlgnd 9: Chickmga	01/99	\$44.99	Dungeon Keeper 2	06/99	\$39.99	Monopolization	09/99	\$37.99	Shogun: Total War	06/99	\$46.99
Bombing the Reich	11/99	\$55.99	Earth 2150	09/99	\$44.99	Myth	11/97	\$9.99	Sid Meier's Gettysbrg	10/97	\$18.99
Braveheart	08/99	\$34.99	East Front 2	04/99	\$44.99	Myth 2 v1.1	01/99	\$27.99	SimCity 2000 Spec Ed	04/97	\$18.99
C&G Gold Bundle	11/98	\$19.99	Fighting Steel	06/99	\$49.99	Napoleon 1813	07/99	\$42.99	SimCity 3000	01/99	\$39.99
C & C Red Alert	11/96	\$19.99	Fleet Command	05/99	\$38.99	North Vs. South	02/99	\$39.99	SimMars	09/99	\$44.99
C&C 2: Tiberian Sun	06/99	\$49.99	Force 21	07/99	\$45.99	O.R.B.	11/99	\$44.99	Smolensk to Moscow	04/99	\$34.99
Caesar 3	10/98	\$29.99	Force Commander	11/99	\$46.99	Operational Art War	06/98	\$29.99	Spaceward Hol 4	10/96	\$9.99
Caesar 3 Exp Pck	10/99	\$24.99	FreeLancer	12/99	\$48.99	Oper Art War Exp Pk 1	02/99	\$19.99	Star Trek Birth Fed	05/99	\$44.99
Cmpgns Am Civil War	10/99	\$55.99	Gangsters	12/98	\$29.99	Oper Art War Exp Pk 2	09/99	\$22.99	Star Trek: Armada	11/99	\$44.99
Capitalism Plus	05/97	\$19.99	Heroes M&M 2 Gold	12/98	\$18.99	Optnl Art War 2	05/99	\$44.99	Star Trek: New Worlds	11/99	\$46.99
Civil War Generals 3	10/99	\$48.99	Hero MM3 Armgnd Bld	12/99	\$24.99	Operation Crusader	09/94	\$18.99	Star Trk Starfl Comm	11/99	\$48.99



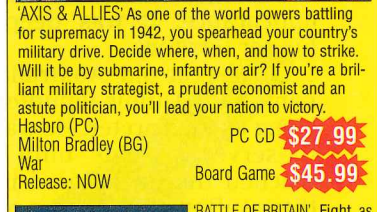
'DELUXE DIPLOMACY' Guide the destiny of a European power through the intricacies of international politics. Negotiate alliances & plan to gain control of Europe. Up to 7 can play. Includes map of turn of the century Europe&112 painted playing pieces representing various armed forces.  
**\$49.99**  
Release: NOW Board Game



'WE THE PEOPLE' You lead the fledgling forces of the Continental Army, playing your strategy cards to move your troops or gain political control over the colonies, while your opponent deploys the British forces.  
**\$36.99**  
Release: NOW Board Game



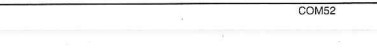
'WOODEN SHIPS-IRON MEN' Sail the seas with Lord Nelson & John Paul Jones in this ship vs. ship game covering actions from 1776 to 1815. Includes 27 historic scenarios, or design your own hypothetical or historical battles. Any number of players can rule the waves in real vessels ranging from sloops to gunboats.  
**\$22.99**  
Release: NOW Board Game



'AXIS & ALLIES' As one of the world powers battling for supremacy in 1942, you spearhead your country's military drive. Decide where, when, and how to strike. Will it be by submarine, infantry or air? If you're a brilliant military strategist, a prudent economist and an astute politician, you'll lead your nation to victory.  
**\$27.99**  
Release: NOW PC CD



'BATTLE OF BRITAIN' Fight as the Germans or the British. Launch up to 100 raids/day against the British, selecting from over 300 targets. As the British, select squadrons to intercept, patrol, & move AA guns & barrage balloons. Includes all planes from battle, target types, & night rules.  
**\$39.99**  
Release: NOW PC CD





# SHORT ROUNDS

True Adventure. . .

## Safari 1943

In the spring of 1943 the commanders of the US 5th Air Force were agitated about the increasing number of B-24 bombers disappearing during missions over the jungles of New Guinea. It was always the same: contact would be lost abruptly, with no distress calls indicating the planes were under attack. It seemed the Japanese weren't responsible. The air force command therefore ordered Brig. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, the 5th's advanced echelon commander, and Lt. Col. Roger Beam, head of the 374th Troop Carrier Group, to ferret out the cause of the problem and end it.

Maj. Ed Imparato was chosen to lead the actual expedition, accompanied by Capt. John McGovern, Lt. Bill Brady, Lt. Paul Reed and 150 New Guinean porters. Whitehead gave them meticulous directions toward the location of the latest bomber disappearance. It was deep in headhunter territory.

A 50-year-old Australian civilian named Gil Timms volunteered to go along as interpreter. He was also able to serve as guide until the party reached the unexplored interior. So they stuffed a C-47 cargo plane full of supplies on the evening of 8 May 1943, taking off for the Allied outpost of Bena Bena the next morning.

After getting through patrolling Japanese fighters and towering storm fronts, the explorers landed at mid-morning and unloaded their baggage. They were soon approached by Australian army Sgt. Jack Elston, who offered to come along as a second interpreter/guide. It was a life-saving offer. Elston was more fluent in the native language and more knowledgeable about the region than any white man on earth; his value to the mission would be inestimable. He oversaw the hiring of the porters and native auxiliary policemen, and stocked the safari with additional food and trade goods to be used as barter in the interior.

The next morning, led by Elston and his head policeman, the group set out in a mile long line flanked by additional guards to watch for wild animals, unfriendly natives, stray Japanese patrols, and any porters who might decide to dart off into the bush with the supplies they carried. Starting at 7,000 feet above sea level, the ascending walk was a strength-sapping ordeal for the unacclimated Americans.

The value of salt as a medium of exchange became evident when a carrier tripped, dropping a sack of it. It split open, and the Americans looked on in astonishment as some of the accompanying women and children grabbed handfuls of the stuff, gulping it down like candy. Considered a delicacy on the island because of its scarcity, salt was both caviar and gold dust to the natives.

Soon after the salt-spill incident, the party was joined by Lee Mills, another Australian working as a surveyor for the US armed forces. With the expedition moving into virgin territory, he was anxious to snatch the opportunity to map an uncharted region.

By nightfall they reached the frontier village of Korefego. Following spirited trading with the locals, the visitors were treated to singing and dancing, fed a sumptuous meal of sweet potatoes, beans, sugarcane and sweet corn, then given huts for the night. The whites drenched the insides of their already flea-infested sleeping bags with insecticide and turned in. The next day they would move into unknown territory.

On 11 May the wilting explorers entered the menacing interior and — though tormented by extreme temperatures, insects and huge leeches — reached the swift-flowing Dunatina River just before noon. The only way to cross was by wading, and Elston realized the already weakened Americans couldn't stand up to its power-

ful current on their own. After sending most of the porters ahead with their bundles, he and Imparato had the strongest carriers tote the other whites across piggyback. When all had made it to the far bank, Elston announced: "From now on every man will carry his own gun. Be sure it's loaded. Keep your native boys beside you at all times to carry extra ammunition. You've probably guessed it already, but we're in uncontrolled territory now — land of the headhunters."

At 4:00 p.m. they reached a village one of the porters said was called Tunofi. Imparato and Elston saw to the setting up of a defensive perimeter before letting everyone take a rest. Since native women didn't accompany their men into battle, the newcomers became uneasy when an all-male group approached, ostensibly to trade. For the moment, though, everything stayed peaceful. After about 30 minutes the aboriginals — who'd been careful to show they were unarmed — concluded their bartering and returned to their huts. That prompted Imparato and Elston to decide it was safe to spend the night.

Taking along a couple armed guards, the Americans went to wash in a nearby stream. After a few minutes of splashing in the cold water, Imparato happened to glance at the far bank and saw three bow-and-arrow armed warriors drawing beads on them. Yelling to his companions to dive under the water, they all remained submerged as long as they could before surfacing to see their sentries pushing the bowmen toward the bivouac. The Americans ran back to the camp, where the bodyguards had also arrived with the assailants. The fiery Elston administered a Hitlerian tongue-lashing to the village headman, threatening to kill all his warriors if another murder attempt occurred. The cowed natives hastily promised to behave, and by nightfall calm had been restored.

Toward noon on the 12th, Elston, at the head of the file, noticed movement all around the safari. Sending a porter to the rear to fetch Imparato, he decided to test a stratagem he'd been told about by other explorers



who'd probed the area. He sent two policeman into the bush to get a prisoner. The hope was the hostiles would break off an attack if their foes held even one of their number hostage. With barb-headed arrows beginning to hiss overhead, the tactic seemed the expedition's only hope.

Just as the warriors began to close in, the policemen came bustling back into the hastily set up defense perimeter dragging a terrified captive. Elston strode up to the prisoner, ordering him to shout at his comrades to desist. When he refused to comply, the Australian lost his temper and began pounding him over the head with his .45 automatic. He repeatedly brought the steel pistol down on the hapless cannibal's skull, while the policemen remorselessly gripped his arms to prevent him from collapsing. Abruptly, though, the man had enough and began crying out at the top of his lungs.

Soon feather- and bone-festooned warriors began walking into the position to surrender. Elston bellowed for them to return to their homes, saying if they made further trouble he would finish killing the hostage. Returning to the village where he threatened that the Australian government would come and cut off their chiefs' heads if there were any more assaults on the column, Elston freed the prisoner and they pushed off again into the unfamiliar jungle.

At 9:00 a.m. on the morning of 13 May they topped a mountain crest to find themselves looking down on the splintered wreckage of a crashed B-24. The Americans began picking through the rubble, looking for the crew's remains and for clues to the cause of the crash. Since the plane had gone down with a full bomb load, the resultant explosions left little intact evidence. But when Brady and a few porters located the almost complete tail a half mile from the main site, the mystery began to dissipate.

Imparato noted the steel bolts that had held the rudders in place had snapped in two. It appeared wear and strain had caused cracks to form in them. When those fractures joined with each other, the bolts broke and the rudders tore loose from their fittings, blowing away in the aircraft's slip stream. The resultant loss of lateral control jammed the elevators, sending the plane into a sudden, tailless spin. The hurtling descent was of such velocity that air resistance ripped the already weakened tail section completely free of the fuselage, and it fluttered to a separate, gentler landing. Vibration of the habitually overloaded bombers' tails over the course of repeated missions was caus-

ing the crashes. There was no early warning, and no time for the crashing planes to even radio in a distress call. What was needed, then, was greater attention to the bolts back on the ground before the trouble began. The expedition's findings would save many bombers and their crews in the future, but first there was the problem of getting out alive with the vital information.

As Imparato was concluding his investigation, he heard Elston calling to him from a nearby promontory. The Americans scrambled up the slope to where the Australians were scrutinizing an adjacent hillside. It was alive with headhunters. They rushed back to the crash site, buried the dead crewmen's fragmentary remains, fired a military salute, then ran back up the rise.

They arrived in the middle of a squabble between Elston and Timms. Elston believed if the warriors lost a few men to the defenders' fire they would withdraw. Timms pointed out the size of the approaching force indicated several villages had combined their manpower, and they would do that only if they'd decided on an all-out assault without regard to casualties. He proposed taking a hostage to repeat the ploy that had saved them in the previous confrontation. Elston saw that as suicidal; but then Timms decided he'd wasted enough time talking, took two policemen and vanished into the bush. Moments later the terrified porters bolted, leaving the whites and six policemen to fend for themselves.

The men fell prone in a circle, trying to cover all avenues of attack. An instant later the air was cut by a cascade of arrows launched simultane-

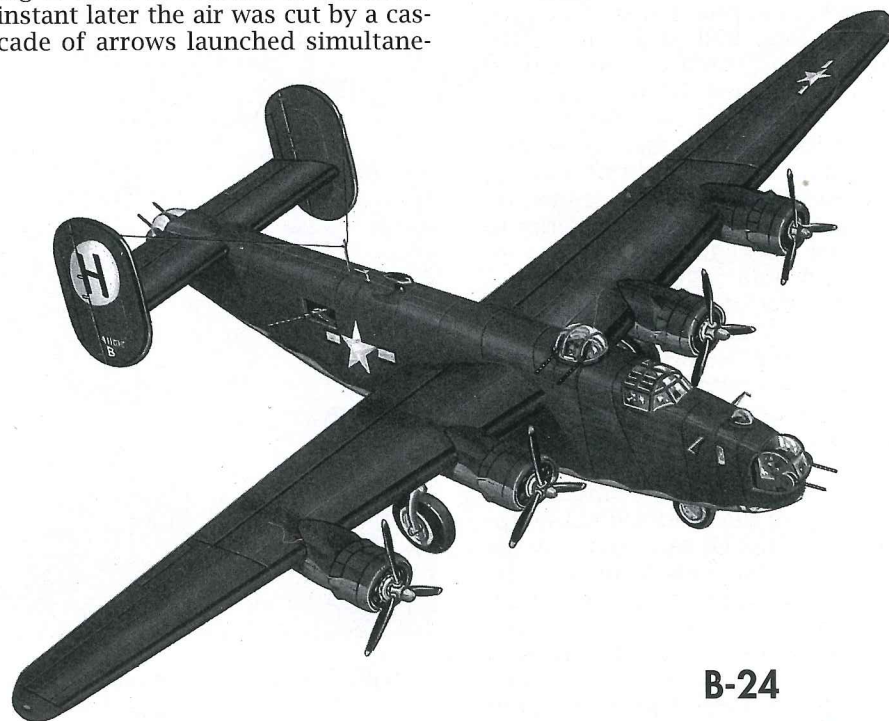
ously from hundreds of bows. The defenders opened fire, and at the same time Brady screamed in agony. One of the hook-headed arrows had come down from a steep angle to strike him in the back, passing almost completely through his body. The bristled point jutted from his groin.

There was no time to tend him as the little knot of men fought to halt the torrent of howling attackers. Seconds after shooting down one on-rushing cannibal, Imparato glanced to one side to see Timms and his men reappear, dragging a hostage. Dropping his red hot submachinegun, Elston tore his sidearm from its holster and slammed it into the captive's face with insensate violence, all the while bellowing: "Sing out you heathen! Sing out!"

When Imparato tried to pull the frenzied Australian off the limp captive, Elston rounded on him, hissing: "Leave me alone, Ed, or I'll kill you!"

Seconds later the now-toothless native let out a tenor screech that sounded like a death chant. But the other tribesmen immediately began dropping their weapons and surrendering. Elston's last-resort brutality had again saved the party from annihilation.

Waving his bloodied .45 in the man's face, Elston dictated a ceasefire to the headhunter chief while the other whites fashioned a stretcher for Brady. Elston then selected two powerfully built tribesmen as hostages to accompany the group back to the coast carrying Brady. After wrapping their agonized comrade in a blanket, the Americans placed him on the lit-



**B-24**



ter, made the prisoners pick it up, and the shrunken expedition set out homeward.

Word of the whites' firepower and cruelty spread swiftly across the jungle; they went unmolested on the return trip. On the afternoon of 16 May they arrived back at Bena Bena, where they delivered Brady to the dispensary. The next morning a C-47 came to ferry them back to Port Moresby. With Imparato at the controls, they made it to headquarters by lunchtime.

After loading Brady on an ambulance, the other Americans reported to Gen. Whitehead to deliver their information. The general hadn't expected his men to encounter such difficulties, and he promised they would all (Australians included) receive the Legion of Merit. When Imparato got back to his tent he found a message from the hospital awaiting him: Brady had died in surgery.

The next day Imparato and Col. Beam went walking across the base landing strip after seeing off the transport plane bearing Brady's casket. Beam told Imparato that during his absence he'd been promoted to lieutenant colonel, but then the discussion was interrupted by air raid

sirens. Imparato dove into a nearby foxhole, but Beam remained standing in the open, shouting: "No damn Jap is going to chase me into a hole like a rat!"

For half an hour several Zero fighters raked the area. When they finally departed, Imparato cautiously raised his head just enough to peek out of his hole. He was sickened by the sight of Beam's mangled body only inches away. Lifting the corpse in his arms, Imparato, suddenly the base's new commander, carried it to the hospital tent and laid it on a cot.

— Kelly Bell

#### SOURCES

Imparato, Col. Edward T (ret.). *Into Darkness: A Pilot's Journey Through Headhunter Territory*. Howell Press, Inc., 1995.

Mayo, Lida. *Bloody Buna*. Doubleday & Co., 1974.

Reading, Geoffrey. *Papuan Story*. Angus & Robertson, 1946.

Robinson, Pat. *The Fight for New Guinea*. Random House, 1943.

Yoshihara, Lt. Gen. Tsutomu. *Southern Cross: An Account of the Eastern New Guinea Campaign*. Tokyo Press, 1955.

## Technology Backdate. . .

# The American Locomotive

When the inland expansion of America reached the coastal rivers' "fall lines," the head of navigation, a transportation problem arose. For all previous time, bulk shipment, as the term suggests, had necessarily moved by water because of the appalling state of the road net. Blocked by snowdrifts in winter, and turned into hog wallows of mud in spring and fall, the roads could not be depended on to bring the produce of the interior to the coast for export, or to keep socially and politically unified the increasingly disparate states.

The Erie Canal represented one solution, turning New York into a rich city, but the rest of the eastern seaboard was blockaded by the Appalachians. For a time it seemed the Atlantic coastal cities would wither as the trade from beyond the mountains floated down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans. So to tap the interior, the business leaders of the northeast seized upon a new British invention: the railroad locomotive. There, since 1825 railroads had been carrying goods and people in bulk, and at better speed than oxcarts, but

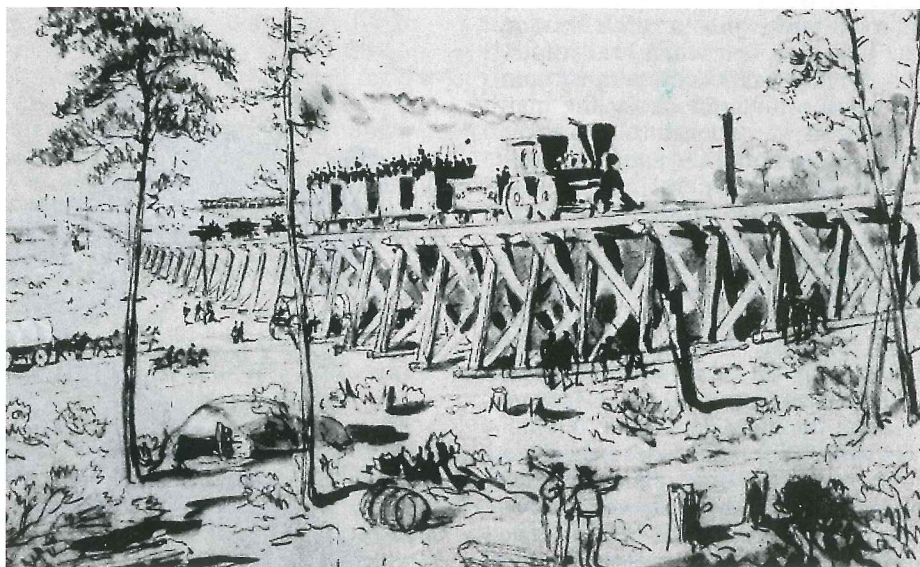
there remained a problem for the Americans.

A locomotive, essentially a steam boiler and cylinder system mounted atop a flatbed wagon, had to have

large wheels to smooth out the irregularities of the track and avoid jolting itself to pieces. All the early models imported to America were locally built in England. The Stourbridge Lion, Tom Thumb, John Bull, Old Ironsides, etc., were all of that type. Unfortunately, the large wheels that were needed to roll smoothly over the rail joints would also roll just as easily right off the tracks if they were too irregular or curved too sharply. To mitigate that unfortunate tendency, English railroads were built, at great expense, like 19th century equivalents of Roman roads, on cut stone blocks with meticulously formed embankments, gentle grades and broad, sweeping curves.

None of that was practical in America. Here the railroads had to be extended vast distances over mountains and through unpopulated areas before they would reach the markets that would produce the revenue needed to build them in the first place. As a result, early American railroads were constructed with slapped wooden ties and strap-iron rails set down over bare ground. They were corkscrewed around obstacles and sent charging straight up hills in order to reach the greatest distance in the shortest time at the least construction cost. Therefore those standard British locomotives, the only kind the world had yet seen, were markedly unsuitable for American tracks. They often had to slow to less than the speed of oxcarts or suffer continual derailments.

Then in 1831, John B. Jervis, of the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad, produced a design that replaced the first pair of big wheels on an engine with a "pilot truck," a framework with two



William Waud drawing of the military railroad Gen. Grant had built to aid in the siege of Petersburg.



# Poland, Denmark, Holland, France, Belgium, Russia

**WILL IT  
STOP HERE?**

**MOSCOW**

1941: German armies have overrun Europe. Now the High Command has turned its attention eastward to Russia, and is preparing to invade the Motherland in the largest military operation the world has ever seen. Tens of millions of soldiers will take up the fight to either bring Russia to its knees or to repel the invasion and bring the German war machine to a grinding halt.

Now you can command the complete forces of either nation on the Eastern Front, in a wargaming simulation of unprecedented scale and detail.

- Radical new approach to wargame design gives you control of troops by the thousands while the game engine simulates movement, engagement, supply, morale, and more with incredible detail that goes all the way down to individual companies.
- Plan operations just as a real commander would, drawing operational maps and drafting orders to distribute to your armies then watch as your commands are carried out in real-time.
- Wage war on real terrain with realistic representation of command and control. No hexes, no turns, just pure simulation of military command on an unprecedented scale.

## **ROAD TO MOSCOW**

Windows® 95 CD-ROM Strategy Game  
[www.imagicgames.com](http://www.imagicgames.com)

Road to Moscow is a trademark and Imagic Magic is a registered trademark of Interactive Magic, Inc. All other trademarks are property of their respective owners. Copyright 1998 Interactive Magic, Inc. All rights reserved.





axles and four small wheels. It was an arrangement much less prone to track jumping because it was able to swivel beneath the locomotive body, to which it was connected only by a vertical pin. When the truck encountered a curve, it swivelled into it with ease, smoothly leading the locomotive around it. Jervis' engine, dubbed the "Experiment," was able to break the 60 mile per hour mark. From then on, every American locomotive was given a leading "pilot truck." Adding another pair of rear-mounted drive wheels to the engine, to replace the pair lost to the pilot truck, restored full power. The "American Standard" locomotive was created, which dominated all North American railroads for 40 years.

They pulled both freight and passenger trains and could go anywhere, even over cheap and quickly laid track. They provided for the first "railroad war," the War Between the States, in which the generals found themselves playing on a much larger chessboard with unfamiliar pieces. Railroads could move thousands of

troops, along with horses and cannon and all their supplies, into battle from hundreds of miles away. Railway lines suddenly became strategically critical, with their bridges and junctions always serving as at least tactical targets. The best commanders caught on fast and began thinking in the new terms.

The engines themselves became so valuable that when Stonewall Jackson captured some at Harper's Ferry in 1861, he had a dozen of them hauled south to the Confederacy over country roads. And it was the Union capture of Lee's supply trains at Appomattox Station that proved the last straw for him, finally motivating him to decide on surrender.

— Richard W. Taylor

#### SOURCES

Jensen, Oliver. *The American Heritage History of Railroads in America*. New York: Bonanza Books, 1981.

White, J.H. *A History of the American Locomotive*. New York: Dover Publications, 1979.

## Movers & Shakers. . .

# Innocent III: Crusading Pope

By most accounts the achievements of the Third Crusade were modest. The Holy Roman Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowned crossing a river in Asia Minor on his way to the Holy Land in June 1190. That left King Richard I of England and King Philip Augustus of France to continue to the Levant by sail. Then the successful siege of Acre led to quarreling between those two leaders. Philip sailed home in July 1191, while Leopold, duke of Austria and the new German commander, sulked, leaving Richard the sole effective leader. But he, unable to secure a decisive military victory over Saladin, also left for home in October 1192, leaving Jerusalem in the hands of the infidel.

But that failure to win back Jerusalem was not the swan song of the crusading era. At the end of the century there emerged another formidable opponent of the perceived enemies of Christendom, a champion not armed with sword and shield, but with tiara and canon law. On 22 February 1198, Lothario dei Conti ascended to the throne of St. Peter, taking the name Innocent III. During his 19 year pontificate he initiated one of the most active and — by today's standards — disturbing chapters in the history of the crusades.

Declaring himself "less than God, but greater than man," in his consecration speech, Innocent took the title "Vicar of Christ" and immediately began to labor to firmly establish the transcendental authority of the See of Peter. Prudent and clear-headed, he was a trained canon lawyer who liked to provide a legal basis for all his claims. Also a wily politician, Innocent was able to use his position as the head of Christendom to extend the authority of the Catholic Church into secular affairs. Probably the strongest pope in the history of the church, he launched crusades in every direction. Under his urging, in fact, the crusading movement reached its apogee.

His ideas and temperament also drove him to take a greater interest in the management of crusades than his predecessors, who'd been content to leave the actual conduct of operations to the laity once a crusade had been called to arms. But the example of the Third Crusade reinforced Innocent's belief in campaigns administered from Rome.

In August 1198, Innocent addressed an encyclical titled *Post miserabile* to the archbishops of western Europe, calling for another crusade. In his mind the vow to participate in a crusade was a moral imperative, backed

by the threat of everlasting damnation for those who shirked their duty. But his power to mobilize also came from his use of indulgences: promises he made on God's behalf to remit the consequences of sin for all crusaders. Setting up such a quid pro quo relationship between soldiers and God naturally worked to attract unsavory elements to take the oath. More, Innocent used his indulgences to aim men and materiel into regions and conflicts he felt required his direct intervention. By that means he hoped to be able to turn on and off crusading fervor at his own discretion.

Armed with the papal grants of indulgence, knights, men-at-arms, pilgrims and criminals — the latter often released from prison just to swell the ranks of some newly organizing army — embraced the chance to fight for the cross. But under the pontificate of Innocent III, the definition of an enemy of Christianity came to fit whoever he wanted it to: Moslem, pagan or heretic.

Three months after issuing *Post miserabile*, Innocent's call to arms was answered by Count Tibald of Champagne. The pope was pleased at the prospect of a new crusade led by Tibald and his fellow knights: all lesser nobles who could be more easily controlled by an able papal representative. He hoped a crusade of barons — rather than one of princes — would be able to avoid the national rivalries that had hurt the Second and Third Crusades. Thus was born the Fourth Crusade.

The destination of the new effort was to be Egypt, then the center of Islamic power in the Near East. But a campaign there would require a massive amphibious enterprise, and only in Venice could the crusaders find a maritime power capable of providing them the fleet they needed to do the job. They therefore contracted with the doge of Venice for 86,000 marks, the amount required to transport 4,000 knights, 9,000 squires and 20,000 men-at-arms across the Mediterranean to North Africa.

As Innocent acquainted himself with the precise terms of the contract, however, the possibility of foul play became apparent to him. The Venetians were known to be opportunists who would make use of any means to achieve their own agenda. His suspicions were proven true on 24 November 1202, when Zara — a city on the Adriatic coast lost by Venice to the Hungarians in 1186 — was captured by the crusading army. Upon being told the news, Innocent became horrified and infuriated. He immediately excommunicated all who'd participated, Venetian and crusader alike.



# VICTORY AT SEA

## Award Winning Documentary Series

The Most Action Packed  
Videos Ever!

### HERE'S WHAT YOU GET

- Vol. #1. Design for War
- Vol. #2. The Pacific Boils Over
- Vol. #3. Sealing the Breach
- Vol. #4. Midway is East
- Vol. #5. Mediterranean Mosaic
- Vol. #6. Guadalcanal
- Vol. #7. Rings Around Rabaul
- Vol. #8. Mare Nostrum
- Vol. #9. Sea and Sand
- Vol. #10. Beneath the Southern Cross
- Vol. #11. Magnetic North
- Vol. #12. Conquest of Micronesia
- Vol. #13. Melanesian Nightmare
- Vol. #14. Roman Renaissance
- Vol. #15. D-Day
- Vol. #16. Killers and the Killed
- Vol. #17. The Turkey Shoot
- Vol. #18. Two if by Sea
- Vol. #19. The Battle for Leyte Gulf
- Vol. #20. Return of the Allies
- Vol. #21. Full Fathom Five
- Vol. #22. The Fate of Europe
- Vol. #23. Target Suribachi
- Vol. #24. The Road to Mandalay
- Vol. #25. Suicide for Glory
- Vol. #26. Design for Peace

**ONLY 77¢** Per Volume

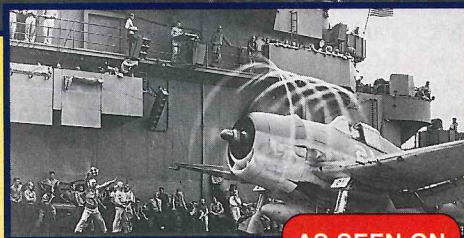
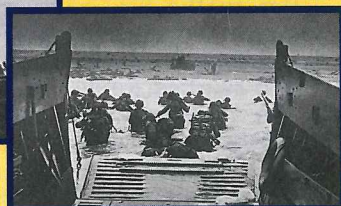
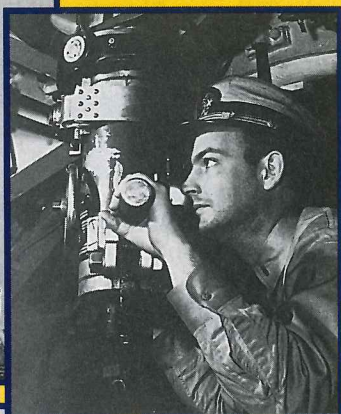
**TWO - 6 HOUR VHS  
VIDEO TAPES**

**Original 26 Full Length Episodes  
Narrated by Leonard Graves**

This award winning series was one of the earliest documentaries made exclusively for TV. Filmed with live action of battles that really happened from both Allied and Axis sources. It takes you through the early German Wolf Pack's victories in the Atlantic. In March 1943 the Battle of the Atlantic reached its climax. The German's U-boat Wolf Packs, led by Admiral Karl Donitz, sank 21 Allied Convoy ships. But this was Germany's last big hurrah at sea. New countermeasures and new technology advancements would begin to drive the German fleet from the ocean. By mid 1943 Germany was gradually losing the Battle of the Atlantic, both on the surface and underneath where the wolf packs hunted.

### The Allied Turning Point

The turning point came in a naval battle off Newfoundland in May of 1943. The U.S. Navy and its allies, by using their new counter methods, finally were able to protect their convoys. In fact, during the month of May we sank 43 German U-boats, greatly eliminating the Wolf Pack's threat. The U.S. Navy now had free rein over the ocean, a necessity in order for the convoys to carry supplies that were desperately needed for the war effort. This exciting World War II series shows you actual war footage, giving you a real sense of what was at stake. It takes you through the full story of W.W. II by sea. Brings you in touch with the major dramatic events from the beginning of W.W. II to the final U.S. and Allied Victories At Sea. Music was written by Richard Rodgers.



AS SEEN ON  
**TV**



**DEER CREEK PRODUCTS, INC.** Dept. M833  
3038 N.W. 25 Avenue, Pompano Beach, Fl. 33069  
30 Day Money Back Guarantee

- ☐ The first 13 full length videos in this series of Victory At Sea \$9.95 plus \$3.50 shipping and handling.
- ☐ The second 13 full length videos in this series of Victory At Sea \$9.95 plus \$3.50 shipping and handling.
- ☐ Complete Victory at Sea collection of #1 and #2 - 26 full length volumes only \$18.95 plus \$6.00 shipping

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_



But the conquest of Zara wasn't the last detour for the Fourth Crusade. The Byzantine Empire was then in the midst of a dynastic crisis, and the deposed emperor's son, Alexius IV, fled west to make a startling proposition to the crusaders: restore him to the throne in Constantinople and he would pay them 200,000 marks, reunite the Orthodox Church with Rome, and contribute a large contingent for later operations in the Holy Land. The Venetians and crusaders eagerly agreed to assist him.

With the advance of the crusader army and fleet, the pretender to the Byzantine throne fled, leaving Alexius and his father as co-emperors. But the agreement that had brought their restoration didn't sit well with the Orthodox clergy and population of Constantinople. In January 1204, Alexius and his father were again deposed, and this time also murdered. The crusaders, seeing themselves as threatened and increasingly isolated, decided to secure the city for themselves. After a short fight they took the capital, pillaging it for three days. Count Baldwin of Flanders was crowned the first "Latin" emperor of Constantinople.

Innocent's first reaction to the new development was to write an enthusiastic letter to the new ruler, commending him and the crusaders for what they'd done. But when the details of the sack reached Rome, he again wrote to the crusaders, this time condemning them for the severity of their actions against fellow Christians.

Indeed, the westerners' conquest of Constantinople failed to reunite the two branches of Christendom. The forced union of the two faiths remained a dead issue as far as the empire's Greek and Slav populations were concerned. With the seat of their church under foreign occupation, Orthodox Christians looked to the Greek patriarch of Nicaea, not to Innocent in Rome, as the legitimate leader of their faith. The Fourth Crusade thus crystallized the hatred of the Orthodox toward the Latin church, creating a formidable barrier between the two that endured for centuries.

Nor was Innocent's interest in crusading limited only to the Near East. While the Fourth Crusade was still in preparation, he also preached other efforts to extend his authority throughout Europe. The first was the Livonian Crusade in the Baltic region. Though he actually inherited it from his predecessor Pope Celestine III, Innocent intensified the effort by issuing a new series of papal letters on the subject. The result was the establishment of what became an almost perpetual crusade against paganism across that re-

gion. By 1230 Livonia had been conquered in series of brutal campaigns against peoples superior in numbers but inferior in the techniques of war.

Unquestionably, within western Europe itself his greatest crusade was waged against the Cathari heretics of southern France. As the 13th century began, the Cathari (or Albigensian) heresy was spreading so swiftly it seemed to pose a threat to the Church all across the region. When his legate to the area, Peter of Castelnau, was murdered by the Albigensians, Innocent called for a crusade against them that turned into one of the most savage of all medieval wars.

Specifically, in March 1208, Innocent summoned the faithful among the knights and barons of France to crusade against Raymond IV, count of Toulouse. For the effort Innocent marshalled the men he'd until then earmarked for a projected Fifth Crusade to Egypt. He also gave the monastic order of Cistercians the authority to preach crusade across Burgundy, northern France and England. Those monks in turn promised all volunteers full indulgences and the chance to gain the lands of the heretics.

Though Count Raymond, the main Cathar patron, quickly recanted in the face of the advancing crusaders, those land-hungry men pressed on, secure in their indulgences, committing massacre and mass destruction. The towns of Beziers and Carassonne fell to them with great loss of life, with variants of the slogan: "Kill them all; God will know His own," echoing down the centuries as its legacy. The crusading nobles, Simon de Montfort foremost among them, saw the opportunity presented by the chaos of the expanding war. His use of the papal banner to further his own territorial ambitions upset Innocent, but the churchman found his legates were increasingly powerless to stop the killing. The crusaders won a crushing victory over the remaining Cathar nobles at the Battle of Muret, and by 1213 the campaign was over, though it continued in its non-military aspects until 1229.

One of the few real success stories of Innocent's many calls to arms was his preaching of a crusade against the Moors in Spain. In 1211 the Almohad Vizier An-Nasir crossed the Straits of Gibraltar with an army to invade Castile. Innocent's efforts then set in motion a multi-national Christian counterattack in which the kings of Castile, Aragon and Portugal participated. That crusade bore fruit in July 1212, when the Africans were routed at the Battle of Navas de Tolosa. That victory in turn began a new phase of the Christian reconquest of all Iberia, which eventually resulted in the final victory of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

Throughout all these diverse efforts of his pontificate, Innocent never gave up his chief ambition to free the Holy Land from the infidel. For instance, in April 1214 he temporarily suspended indulgences across all of Europe in order to try to refocus the military energies of his flock on the Near East. But he died with his great goal still unfulfilled, just after calling for yet another crusade, on 16 July 1216.

Innocent was the first pope to create church taxes specifically for crusades, the first to fully exploit indulgences, and the first to set out an articulated system for preaching crusades. Thus he embodied all that a medieval papal monarch could be. Though a genuinely pious and devout Christian, he also understood like none before him the realpolitik of his times. He never hesitated to use the exalted authority of his holy office to try to increase both its temporal and spiritual powers.

— Brian Todd Carey

#### SOURCES

- Bradford, Ernle. *The Great Betrayal: Constantinople, 1204*. New York, 1967.  
 Cole, Penny J. *The Preaching of the Crusades to the Holy Land*. Cambridge, MA, 1991.  
 Riley-Smith, Jonathan. *The Crusades: A Short History*. New York, 1987.  
 Runciman, Steven. *A History of the Crusades*. New York, 1952.

## Historical Perspective...

# The Trireme

The earliest warships were actually just transports that carried soldiers to the site of battle, where they disembarked and fought on land. If rowing was required, those same soldiers did it, probably clumsily. The average ship

of Homeric times carried about 30 men, and the largest only about 50 or so. Then, when maritime powers like the Greeks, Phoenicians and Etruscans began clashing at sea, they began fighting in ships. (The Egyptians and





# “Drop your swords” and pick up some of the greatest war films ever made – all from **THE ARMCHAIR SWASHBUCKLER™**

©1995 BELLE & BLADE



- M001. Helen of Troy (\$19.98)
- X225. Zulu - Widescreen (\$19.98)
- X226. Kolberg (\$29.98)
- X227. Last of the Mohicans with R. Scott (\$29.98)
- X228. Chg. of the Lt. Brigade, 1936 or 1968 (\$19.98)
- X229. Drums Along the Mohawk (\$19.98)
- X231. Unconquered (\$14.98)
- Q002. Mosby's Marauders (\$19.98)
- M18. Attack! - with Jack Palance (\$19.98)
- Z006. Great Locomotive Race - Parker (\$19.98)
- X778. Daniel Boone Set Disney 4 volumes (\$49.98)
- X236. Last Command (\$19.98)
- X237. The Alamo Restored Version (\$29.98)
- X600. Culloden (1964 BBC Version) (\$29.98)
- X779. The Malta Story (\$19.98)
- X780. Napoleon - Abel Gance (\$29.98)
- X650. Black Swan with Tyrone Power (\$19.98)
- X242. Drums in the Deep South (\$19.98)
- M005. The Bruce - Oliver Reed, 1996 (\$24.98)
- M006. Chasing the Deer (Culloden) (\$24.98)
- X781. Flame over India (\$19.98)
- X246. Young Bess (\$19.98)
- X247. Anne of 1000 Days (\$19.98)
- X248. The Blue & the Gray uncut version (\$34.98)
- X249. Shenandoah (\$19.98)
- X250. Man Without a Country (\$19.98)
- X251. Gettysburg (\$24.98)
- X252. Ken Burns Civil War Set (\$149.98)
- Z019. Gettysburg Collectors Set (\$99.98)
- M008. Trafalgar - Nelson's Victory (\$19.98)
- X254. War & Peace-Russian Version (\$79.98)
- X782. War & Peace - British Version (\$149.98)
- X255. Horse Soldiers (\$19.98)
- X256. How the West Was Won (\$29.98)
- X260. Alexander Nevsky (\$19.98)
- X783. Ivan the Terrible Pt.1 & Pt.2 (\$39.98)
- D07. Splendid Little War (\$29.98)
- X785. The Sword and the Rose (\$19.98)
- X786. Bonnie Prince Charlie (\$19.98)
- X264. El Cid - Restored Version (\$29.98)
- X265. Khartoum (\$19.98)
- X266. Cromwell (\$19.98)
- X267. Duellists (\$14.98)
- X268. Damn the Defiant (\$14.98)
- X269. They Died with their Boots On (\$19.98)
- X270. Four Feathers 1938 or 1970 (\$19.98)
- X271. Beau Geste (\$14.98)
- X604. Sharpe's Set #1, Rifles, Eagles, Company, & Enemy (\$89.98)
- X605. Sharpe's Set #2, Honor, Gold, Battle, & Sword (\$89.98)
- X660. Sharpe's Set #3, Siege, Mission, Regiment (\$69.98)
- X661. Sharpe's Set #4, Waterloo (\$69.98)
- X275. Buccaneer (\$14.98)
- X276. Glory (\$19.98)
- D06. The Rough Riders (\$89.98)
- X787. The Scarlet Pimpernel 1936 or 1972 (\$19.98)
- Z020. Birth of a Nation - expanded (\$34.98)
- Z015. Breaker Morant (\$19.98)

**Here's your chance to own some of the best adventure films now available – all in stock and ready to ship directly to you!**

**This is not a video club! You order what you want, when you want it – and you get it almost before you order it!**

**These very special action films are quality guaranteed, so you can treasure them for years to come. Plus, they make great gifts!**

- X777. Stalingrad - Dubbed or Subtitled (\$29.98)
- M09. Adventures of Robin Hood Flynn (\$19.98)
- X283. Scaramouche (\$19.98)
- X788. Massacre at Glen Coe (\$29.98)
- Z013. Rob Roy - Richard Todd (\$19.98)
- X286. Old Ironsides (\$29.98)
- X287. Alexander the Great (\$19.98)
- M10. Masada (\$19.98)
- X789. Jason & the Argonauts (\$19.98)
- X291. Seven Samurai - Restored (\$34.98)
- X292. Port Arthur (\$39.98)
- X293. Battle of Japan Sea (\$39.98)
- X294. Gallipoli (\$14.98)
- X295. Captain Horatio Hornblower (\$19.98)
- X296. The Red Baron (\$19.98)
- X122. Lilac Time with G. Cooper (\$29.98)
- X606. Crimson Romance (1934) (\$24.98)
- X297. Hells Angels (\$19.98)
- D02. Three Musketeers with York (\$19.98)
- D03. Four Musketeers with York (\$19.98)
- X299. Ace of Aces (\$29.98)
- X300. Wings (\$19.98)
- X301. What Price Glory (\$19.98)
- X302. Dawn Patrol with Flynn (\$19.98)
- X303. Dawn Patrol with Barthelmess (\$24.98)
- M24. Von Richtoven and Brown (\$19.98)
- D04. Ran (\$19.98)
- X307. Task Force (\$19.98)
- D05. Fire on the Plains (\$29.98)
- X309. 633 Squadron (\$19.98)
- X310. Air Force (\$19.98)
- X311. The Dambusters (\$19.98)
- X607. A Walk in the Sun (\$24.98)
- X608. The Tanks are Coming (\$19.98)
- Z010. Story of Dr. Wassel - Cooper (\$19.98)
- Z011. Crimson Tide (\$19.98)
- X312. Sahara (\$19.98)
- X313. Spitfire (\$19.98)
- X314. Battle of Britain (\$19.98)
- X315. Merrill's Marauders (\$19.98)
- X316. Darby's Rangers (\$19.98)
- X317. Devils Brigade (\$19.98)
- X318. Objective Burma (\$19.98)
- X319. A Bridge too Far (\$29.98)

- X320. The Desert Fox (\$19.98)
- X321. Desert Rats (\$19.98)
- X322. Battleground (\$19.98)
- X323. The Bridge - Dubbed or Subtitled (\$29.98)
- D01. Black Shield of Falworth (\$29.98)
- W910. The Winter War (\$29.98)
- X214. The Fighting Sullivans (\$29.98)
- M13. Braveheart (\$24.98)
- M014. William Wallace - True Story (\$24.98)
- X329. The Gallant Hours (\$19.98)
- X330. In Harms Way (\$29.98)
- X331. In Which We Serve (\$19.98)
- M15. Last Valley (\$59.98)
- X224. Waterloo (\$59.98)

**Please send me the videos indicated by number in the boxes below:**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name

Address

City

State

Zip

()  
Daytime Phone

☐ Check enclosed. Bill my: ☐ MC ☐ Visa

Signature

Account No.

Exp. Date

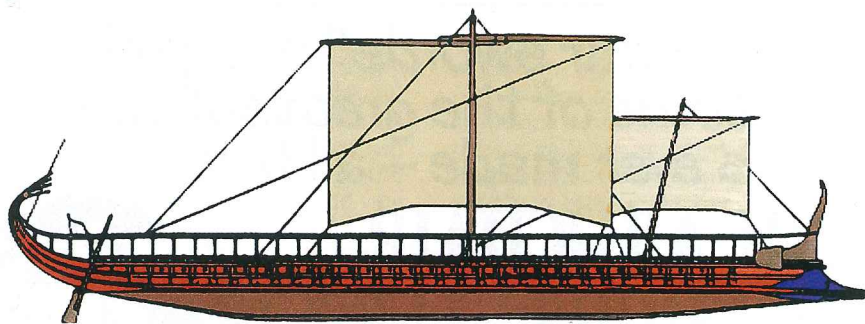
Please add \$5 shipping/handling or  
2nd Day Fed Ex only \$12.50 per order  
Catalog Free with order or \$3.00  
**We accept Visa, MasterCard, Amex, & Discover**  
Make checks payable to Belle & Blade  
124 Penn Avenue, Dover, NJ 07801  
Fax # 973-442-0669 - NTSC Only  
NJ residents add 6% sales tax

**Belle & Blade**

CD52

**ORDER TOLL-FREE 24 HOURS 1-800-365-2104 ★ CUSTOMER SERVICE 1-973-328-8488 7AM-1PM EST, Monday-Friday Only**





"Sea Peoples" had done the same as early as 1190 BC, but others don't seem to have picked up on it at the time.) A differentiation between soldiers and rowers began.

About 700 BC a new naval development took place. Both Phoenicians and Greeks added a second bank of rowers, inside the hold, rowing through ports cut in the hull. If they had rams before — and some pictures found on pottery of those times suggest they did — they were now clad in bronze and much more effective, since twice as many men rowing in the same length ship made for a more powerful and maneuverable vessel.

By about 650 BC, then, the ultimate rowed warship was invented, the trireme, with a third bank of rowers working their oars over an outrigger above the others. Under sail they could move along at the usual four knots, but under oars they could get up to eight and stay there all day if necessary. (No accurate measure of their short term, all-out ram speed is known.) They typically carried 30 to 40 soldiers on deck to fight hand-to-hand after the ramming. By 500 BC they were the only warships of consequence.

Around that time the Athenians went for broke by gambling everything on their mastery of ramming technique. They began building their ships of the lightest wood, fir, instead of pine. They also limited the number of soldiers on deck to 10, requiring them to sit down and stay put even when throwing javelins, so as not to rock the boat and confuse the oars. Further, they drilled their crews in complex maneuvers, such as reversing into defensive circle with all rams pointing outward. With those ships and skills the Athenian navy became the best, lording it over all others. Naval battle histories began to emphasize the number of ships sunk, rather than boarded and captured, and it began to look as though the days of hand-to-hand combat at sea were over, to be replaced by a tactical system in which ship fought ship.

But the triremes also proved to have several significant limitations. For one, their fir hulls were subject to

waterlogging and rot, and they therefore had to be dragged onto a beach whenever possible to dry out. Second, they were so packed with rowers they could only operate for extended periods with support from land or supply ships plodding along behind under sail. Third, their upper two banks of rowers were exposed to the missiles thrown by the catapults that began to appear on ships in Hellenistic times. Worst of all, the packed oarsmen required the highest degree of skill to perform the quick and complex maneuvers without entangling each other and creating chaos.

Experienced rowers were always hard to find. At one point Athens, in desperation, enlisted slaves, promising them their freedom in return for the valuable service. But such men, of course, still had to be trained from scratch. There were never enough veteran oarsmen. The navies of the Mediterranean therefore began changing

over to bigger, heavier ships, again loaded with soldiers and pulled by oars set in one, two or three banks, but now with several men at each one. Under such a system only the man at the inner end of each oar has to know when to dip, feather and backwater; the others just follow his lead and add muscle.

In the fourth century BC new ship names appeared: "fours," "fives" and "sixes." Apparently the count was determined by the number of rowers in each vertical segment of the ships, whatever the number of oars. A "five" might have two banks of three rowers on each lower oar and two on the upper one. In 315 BC Antigonos had several "tens" — the vessels shown in the movie "Cleopatra" were actually of authentic design. The big ships still had rams, but they were too unwieldy to make much use of them, and sea battles again came to be decided by soldiers boarding and stabbing. The great revolution to a permanent ship versus ship style of battle was thus postponed nearly 2,000 years.

— Richard W. Taylor

#### SOURCES

Morrison, John, ed. *The Age of the Galley*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1995.

Morrison, J.S. and Coates. *The Athenian Trireme*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1986.

## Elite Beat...

# Hitler's Kamikazes

In March 1945, German air force chief Herman Göring called for pilots willing to volunteer for "special and dangerous" operations. Even though they didn't know the exact nature of the duty, over 300 pilots accepted the challenge and assembled at Stendal airbase. After hurried retraining, half of them were to be distributed among several different fighter units; the other half were formed into a new outfit called Sonderkommando Elbe (Special Command Elb). Unknowingly, they had volunteered to become kamikazes.

All of them were already pilots, most with experience in either the Me-109 or Fw-190. But to properly prepare them for their new mission they were all given intensive indoctrination on the horrors of the Allied bombing campaign, with particular reference to the pain and death being inflicted on innocent women and children.

They were told the best tactic to use was to open fire with their planes' machineguns at extreme range, then simply keep the trigger depressed as they closed — all the way — to ram. They best place to ram was considered to be the fuselage just aft of the bomber's wings. Just prior to impact, if possible, they were to try to bail out of their fighter.

On 7 April 1945, Sonderkommando Elbe made its one and only operational sortie of the war, when 120 pilots took off in Me-109s to intercept an incoming American heavy bomber formation. The idea was to ram as many bombers as possible in one engagement, thereby causing word of the savage new tactic to spread as quickly as possible throughout the enemy air forces. In that way large propaganda and psychological warfare benefits could be reaped all at once. To maximize their chance for success, the





## BLACKSWORD ARMOURY, INC.

*Bringing The Heros Of The Past Into Your Home.*

### ARMOUR & WEAPONS

Specializing in artistic reproductions of the armor and weapons of many historical periods.

- ANCIENT GREECE & ROME
- MIDDLE AGES
- RENAISSANCE
- ENGLISH CIVIL WAR
- AMERICAN REVOLUTION
- NAPOLEONIC WARS
- AMERICAN CIVIL WARS

Large selection of Legendary and Fantasy weapons and armor!

***New Items!!  
New Low Prices!!***

Call or send check or money order today!



**352-473-7436**

**6498 Immokalee Rd., Dept. C  
Keystone Heights, FL 32656**

THE HISTORY WEB [www.thehistoryweb.com](http://www.thehistoryweb.com)

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Plug-ins

Address <http://www.thehistoryweb.com> GO

**The History Web**

Periods of History

- Ancient History
- Dark Ages
- Medieval
- 17 & 18 Centuries
- Napoleonic
- American History
- Victorian
- Naval-Maritime
- World Wars**
- Aviation
- Transport
- WW I, WW II
- Korea, Vietnam, Gulf

**The History Web**

**CONQUERING THE INTERNET...**

"Click here to purchase the world's finest historical products online."

*Napoleon Bonaparte, c.1815*

**[www.thehistoryweb.com](http://www.thehistoryweb.com)**

[www.thehistoryweb.com](http://www.thehistoryweb.com)



## Exclusive Custom Designed Air Corps Anniversary Throw



A unique collectable keepsake, commemorating the 50th anniversary of WWII. Heavy, triple layer, pre-shrunk cotton throw. Woven with six colors, blends with any decor, machine washable, a collectable you can use every day. Makes a great wall hanging. 48" X 69" made in U.S.A. \$69.95 + \$6 s&h.



Embroidered Cotton Caps  
AF Pilots Wings, (Reg., Sr. & Com.),  
Navy wings & 8th Air Force Patch  
\$12.95 + \$4 s&h - navy, black or khaki

**CB&A Classics, Inc.**  
111 2nd Ave. N. E., Suite 913  
St. Petersburg, FL 33701  
813-823-7822



## TOY SOLDIERS



75mm Handpainted metal castings  
WWI and WWII GI's and German Soldiers  
Illustrated Color Catalog \$1.00

### Historical Miniatures

P.O. Box 195  
Port Richey, Florida 34668  
Tel: 727-868-3150 Fax: 727-863-0590  
soldiers@gate.net  
<http://www.collectingtoysoldiers.com>

## CORRECTION:

The credits for the cover on  
Issue #51 should have read:  
**The Courageous Twelve** by  
Mark Churms, with thanks  
to Ken & Justin Bennett —  
members of Historical Military Impressions.  
Our apologies to Ken &  
Justin

rammers were also given an excellent fighter escort: the Me-262 jets of the elite Fighter Squadron No. 7.

The US formation picked for ramming interception was the 3rd Air Division of the 8th Air Force. Those 503 B-17 Flying Fortress were that day on their way to bomb Kaltenkirchen, Buchen, Gustrow, Parchim and Neumunster, escorted by 317 P-51 Mustang fighters.

The collision of the two forces' resulted in a vicious aerial engagement. Sonderkommando Elbe lost 59 planes to the American fighter escorts, while the gunners in the bombers claimed another 26. In fact, German losses from all causes were so large that at the end of the mission only eight of their planes returned to base. They had, however, done some damage: the Americans lost 18 bombers, eight of them due to ramming attacks.

The difficulty inherent in the ramming tactic came not from the German pilots flinching at the last moment, but simply from the great size differential between the Me-109s and the B-17s. For example, in an attack on US bomber number 43-38058, piloted by 1st Lt. Carrol Cagle, the ramming Me-109 came in from the 8 o'clock angle, striking the American's fuselage just aft of the bigger plane's wing mount. The impact threw the bomb-

er's waist gunners away from their weapons while also disintegrating the attacking fighter's wings. The remainder of the fighter kept going, sliding around and beneath the bomber, damaging the ball turret and wounding that gunner. From there the fighter careened along the B-17's underside, taking off the supercharger of one engine and the propeller from another. But though the smaller craft was completely destroyed and its pilot killed in the attack, the damaged B-17 was still able to fly back to a friendly airfield.

The kamikaze tactics did cause concern in the American air force, bringing about a swift and heavy retaliation. During the following three days the bombers of 8th Air Force were massed to attack the bases of both the Sonderkommando and the covering Me-262s. Over 1,000 bombers sortied against the new targets on each of those days: Hitler's kamikaze force was never heard from again.

— Timothy J. Kutta

## SOURCES

Campbell, Jerry L. *The Mighty Eighth*. New York: Orion Books, 1970.

----- *Mighty Eighth War Diary*. New York: Jane's, 1981.

Lusar, Rudolf. *German Secret Weapons of the Second World War*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1959.

## Technology Backdate. . .

# Greek Fire

As the Western Roman Empire fell to barbarian invaders, Constantinople was of no help. Not until Justinian's time did the Byzantines regain control of the Mediterranean littoral, only to be thrown back in the next century by the Moslems pouring out of Arabia. Less than 20 years after Mohammed's hegira, his followers had taken Alexandria. They steadily cut away Byzantium's territory and, learning fast, in 645 launched a large fleet. When the Empire attempted to counter by building an even larger fleet, the Arabs destroyed it. In 673 the Arab armada besieged Constantinople. Since the city's survival depended on sea communications, it looked as if the end had come until the Byzantines fired up their secret weapon.

Among the missiles warships threw at each other as they closed for grappling and boarding, combustibles had always been popular. A catapult could hurl a burning bundle or pot of oil with a flaming wick as well as a

rock. The fuel might be olive oil or, in areas where it could be scooped from the ground, petroleum. Such early incendiaries were also usually laced with sulfur, pitch or quicklime to try to increase their destructive power, but they never proved decisive.

But as early as AD 516, Proclus the Athenian, working in Constantinople, managed to significantly increase the combustive effect, probably by using distillates of petroleum, such as naphtha, which burn with a hotter flame. By the time of the 673 siege, then, an engineer from Syria named Callinicus devised the medieval world's ultimate incendiary, possibly by adding phosphorus, saltpeter and a thickening agent to existing recipes. The new weapon had deadly properties: it burned spontaneously when released; it stuck to whatever it touched, including skin; and it couldn't be extinguished with water, which actually made it burn more fiercely.

Soon known as "Greek fire," the new compound was used in combat



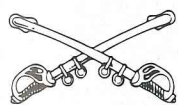
by being expelled through a bellows and long tube arrangement pointed at the enemy. At least one such weapon was soon carried on every Byzantine warship, and the Arabs proved unable to either withstand or duplicate the effects. Greek fire, in fact, remains one of the few "military secrets" that have actually remained so. It took the Moslems 150 years to come with something even similar, and scholars and chemists today can still only guess at the exact ingredients.

Thus the Arab siege of Constantinople was broken, the Empire's sea lanes stayed open, and Byzantium continued for another 780 years.

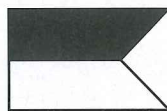
— Richard W. Taylor

#### SOURCES

Mayor, Adrienne. *Archeology*, vol. 50, no. 2 (Mar/Apr 1997), p. 54.  
Casson, Lionel. *Illustrated History of Ships & Boats*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., 1964.



## UNITED STATES CAVALRY MUSEUM



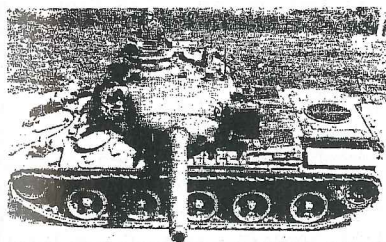
Relive the history of America's Mounted Soldier

Fine Art Gallery  
Period & Topical  
Exhibits  
Diorama's  
AV Shows

Exit 301, I-70  
PO Box 2160  
Ft. Riley, KS 66442  
(785) 239-2737/2743  
FREE ADMISSION

Gift Shop  
Limited Edition  
Prints  
Books  
Catalog Available

### EL MYTHICO



El Mythico is a play-by-mail game of guerrilla warfare in Central America in the 1980's. Strategic planning and control of urban centers and resources are vital to win the 30 turn campaign. 49 types of company and squadron sized air, sea, and land units. Players can use over 70 different military, economic, and political orders. The game rules are detailed in a 56 page rulebook and a full color map. Rules and map \$10, game entry \$15.

Other fine play-by-mail games available:  
Continental Rails  
Lords of Destiny  
Realms of Fantasy  
Spiral Arm II  
Kingdom  
Feudal Lords

Call or write for a free brochure:

Graaf Simulations  
P.O. Box 340066  
Austin, TX 78734

Phone 512-261-3666 fax 512-261-3939  
Quality postal gaming service since 1982

### MILITARIA AUCTION

AUGUST 20/21, 1999

Medals	Guns
Personality Items	Daggers
Uniforms	Swords
Headgear	Photo Albums
Badges	Art Items
Ephemera	Prints
Award Documents	Books
	Postcards



**OF SPECIAL INTEREST:** Prussian G. d. K. helmet/Uhlan/rare mitre/etc., 1830 Imp. Russian Off. Uhlan helmet, 18<sup>th</sup> Cent. Royal "hirschfanger", Japanese matchlock/samurai swords, Confederate marked Colt Dragoon, Civil War Colts/letters/ephemera/etc., SS-Allach porcelain, Mussolini presentation photo, Kaiser Wilhelm uniform, U.S. WWII A-2 jackets, etc.

Auction held at our new gallery – Rt. 20 Bouckville, N.Y. – during the the week of the National Bouckville Antique Show.

— Catalog —

US/Canada – \$17.50  
N.Y.S. Residents – \$19.00  
Europe – \$20.00 Asia – \$22.00

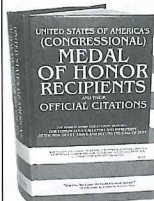
**Mohawk Arms Inc.**

P.O. Box 399, Utica, New York 13503  
Tel: 315-724-1234 • Fax: 315-724-5003

### "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS AND THEIR OFFICIAL CITATIONS"

*Those acts of courage and self-sacrifice beyond comprehension!*

2nd Edition



4th Printing  
(1st Printing: 1980)

- With this book we give public access to long overlooked records in the military archives.
- This is the complete roster. It includes all the reinstated and belated awards (including 2 in 1998). This 1999 edition includes a separate listing of the living recipients.
- Newly reset we have all men in their proper order; by war or campaign, by their state as well as the alphabetical index.
- Over 1,200 pages plus Historical background of the medal.

\$36.00 plus \$3.00 Postage and Handling (or \$5.00 first class). Make check payable to:

**Highland House II, Inc.**

646 Sullivan Lane • Columbia Heights,  
MN 55421 • 612 571-8995  
fax 612-571-1511

at any library or bookstore refer to:  
ISBN 0-9644590-1-9

### THE LAST HUNDRED YARDS The NCO's Contribution to Warfare

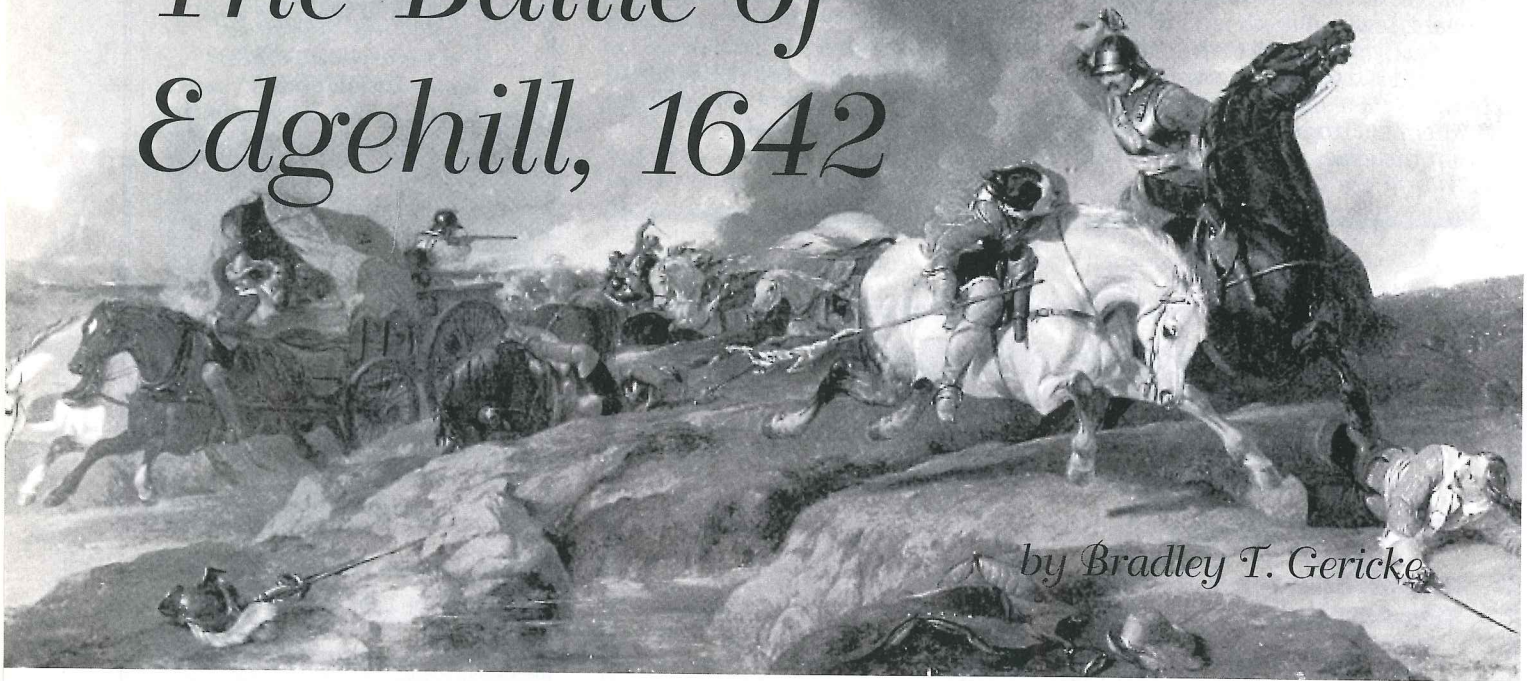


Bill Lind, *Maneuver Warfare Handbook* author, writes the foreword to this fully illustrated and comprehensive book — the product of 10 years of research and experimentation into squad tactics. Well trained squads can take on any number of enemy. Infantry leaders who read this book will bring home more people! Call 1-800-505-4334 or send check for \$22.75 (NC residents add \$1.20) to Posterity Press, P.O. Box 5360, Emerald Isle, NC 28594. Send proof of U.S. military service.



## England's Bull Run

# The Battle of Edgehill, 1642



by Bradley T. Gericke

**T**wo armies met there in battle for the first time. The families of the men in the ranks were divided as brother prepared to fight brother, with the stakes no less than the fate of a nation. What had been a contest of political wills was now to be resolved by force of arms. The fight itself was a vicious, confused combat that ended in a tactical draw after which the capital lay open to further attack.

Most American readers of this magazine would probably recognize in those lines a general description of the circumstances surrounding our own Civil War's first Battle of Bull Run. But much the same situation was also played out more than two centuries before Bull Run, in England at the Battle of Edgehill.

### Preliminaries

As the soldiers in and around the English village of Kington stirred themselves in the cool, dark hours before daybreak on 23 October 1642, an ominous feeling seemed to fill the air. The conflict engulfing their nation had spread until opposing armies, one in rebellion against the crown and led by Robert Devereux, third earl of Essex, assembled in proximity to the king's force.

King Charles I had unfurled his war banner back in August outside Nottingham. The raising of opposing forces had occupied the late summer and early fall. But with each side eager to test the other, and knowing soldiers were expensive to support and keep disciplined when long in the field, active campaigning had been certain to begin before the onset of winter.

The Royalists moved first, departing Shrewsbury on 12 October, heading for London, which lay some 125 miles southeast. The king traveled cautiously, avoiding Parliamentary strongholds. Essex, meanwhile, moved to counter the Royalists by leaving

A Skirmish Between Roundheads and Cavaliers, by  
Abraham Cooper.

Worcester on the 19th and arriving at Kington late on the 22nd. His move of 35 miles in about four days was typical for the newly formed armies. A paltry eight to 10 miles of marching per day was all commanders could expect given the dismal condition of the roads combined with the awkward baggage and artillery trains accompanying the infantry and cavalry.

The reconnaissance effort conducted by each side was deplorable. Cavalry training at that early stage of the war still emphasized the role of heavy forces. While the tactics of the horsemen were evolving, their activity was almost always envisioned only within the context of battle, and rarely in terms of operational maneuver. In fact, though the armies were separated around Kington by only a few miles, neither side knew the proximity of its enemy.

Remarkable, too, the distance between the armies and London was equal for each side. Essex was astride the Royalists' route there, but was in no way blocking it. In effect, if the king's men could carry out an expedient march to the capital, the door was open for an almost certain strategic victory. Thus, even before the first battle was fought, the war could have been a short affair. But that was not to be. Charles called a council of war at Edgecote and, unaware of the true tactical situation, dispersed his army into quarters among the surrounding villages to rest and requisition supplies.

In the event, the rest was brief for all. The armies were simply too close to each other, making some kind of run-in inevitable. Fortunately for the king, that first encounter took place under the eyes of his most able subordinate. After the council dispersed, that man, Prince Rupert, the king's nephew and aggressive commander of cavalry, moved his com-

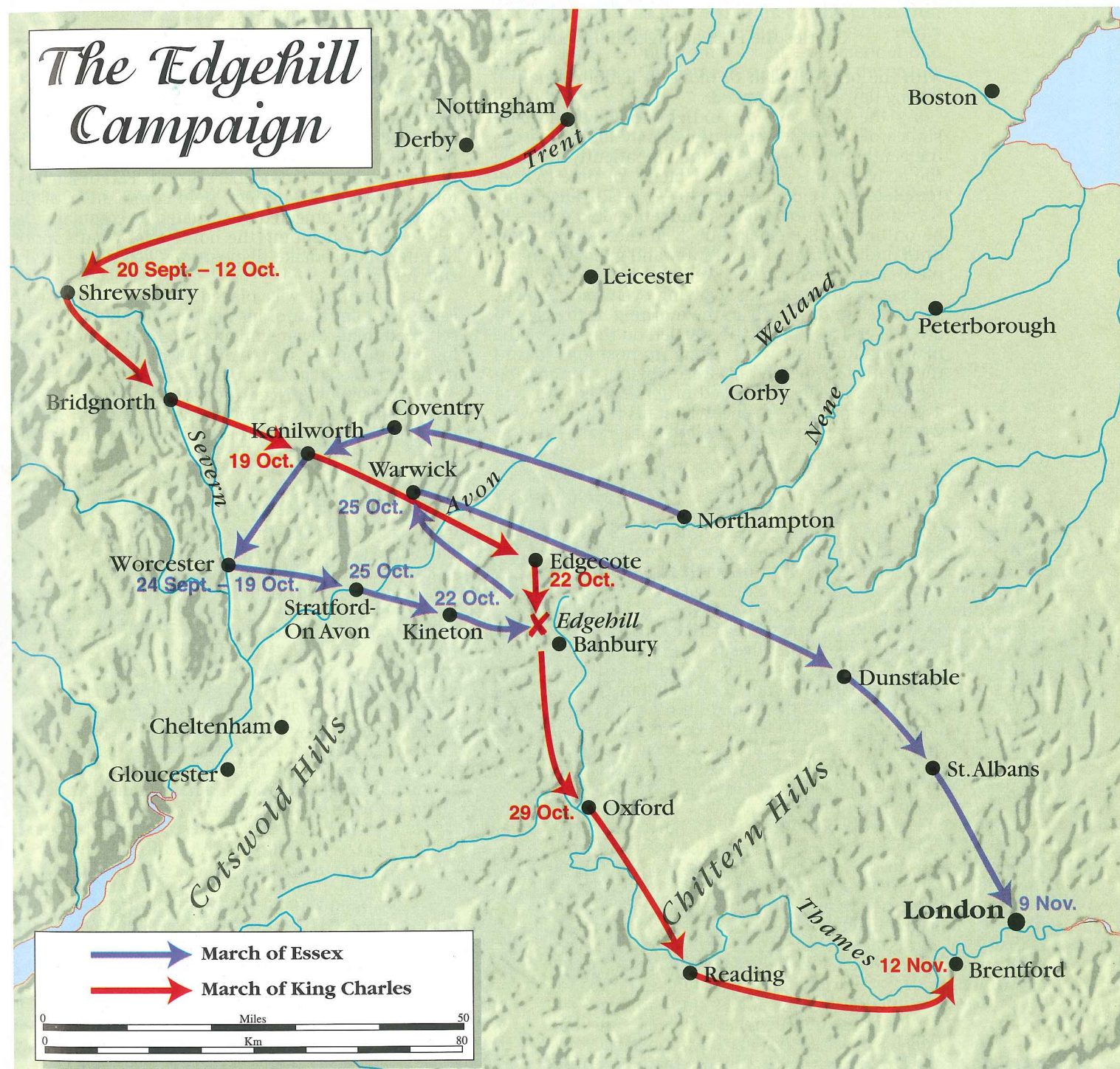


mand to its assigned billet near the hamlet of Worm-leighton. Entering there, a detachment of his quartermasters surprised a group of Parliamentarians in town to secure provisions. The Royalist troopers had the advantage of surprise and so captured several of Essex's horsemen. Based on the intelligence revealed by those prisoners, Rupert sent a patrol to Kinton to determine whether an enemy concentration was indeed underway only a few miles off.

When those men returned breathless with the message the Parliamentarians were there in force, Rupert's reaction was to order an attack at once. But his cavalry was spread out and fatigued; and there was no way the infantry or artillery could be quickly assembled. So in the gathering dusk he did no more than forward the report to the king.

Charles was awakened in the middle of the night to receive Rupert's message. Meanwhile other information also began to come in to corroborate what Rupert's men had first seen. Essex was apparently moving to support the Parliamentarian garrison at Banbury. Rupert had spotted a long ridge to the south, known as Edgehill. It was there he recommended the king assemble his host. Doing so would force the Parliamentarians to give battle, since that place sat squarely between them and London. The Parliamentarians would have to fight or surrender the race — such as it had been — to the city, a loss they could ill afford.

At Essex's own council of war that same evening there was little new information on which to act. Consequently his commanders departed the meeting







Charles the First at Edgehill, by Landseer.

with the original plan to move to Banbury the following day still unchanged.

As the first rays of sunlight touched the bare slopes of Edgehill, Rupert anxiously looked across the gentle vale toward Kington, impatiently awaiting the arrival of his force. He'd plenty of time to contemplate the upcoming action — the Royalist army was slow to deploy. His own horsemen had orders to be on line by 8 o'clock, but even they didn't show until mid-morning. The infantry and guns weren't in place until afternoon was well under way.

Essex's situation was evolving even more slowly. As it was Sunday, early in the morning he dressed to attend services, only to be startled on the way by the news the Royalists were taking up positions just to the south of Kington and were obviously preparing for battle. He hastily issued orders for his army to assemble opposite the enemy. But his regiments were widely scattered, so his prayers immediately had to

turn to asking divine help to gain enough time to form his ranks and properly offer battle. The more time he could coax from the situation, the better he and his army likely would fare.

Three regiments of foot, nearly a dozen troops of horse, and a small train of artillery were a day's march away. In case of the worst, Warwick castle, a Parliamentarian stronghold, was at his back if retreat became necessary. True, London and points south were vulnerable, but Essex was a cautious man in rebellion against his king. He wasn't eager to rush to strike the first blow in a war against the crown; he would be satisfied to let the king open hostilities.

In that respect Charles was glad to accommodate him. The king had every intention of attacking. He was confident of the quality of his soldiers — surely no army of mere rebels could demonstrate prolonged resistance to his authority.

While the Royalist leaders watched the Parliamentarians finally emerge onto the field, a squabble ensued among them over dispositions and tactics. As general of the horse, Rupert jealously guarded his prerogatives, insisting he answer directly and only to his uncle the king. Further, he advocated the infantry be aligned according to the Swedish model he'd seen on the continent (see sidebar). But the Earl of Lindsey, lord general and, in effect, field commander of the Royalist army, objected. He insisted he command the whole army, including the horse and, what's more, he intended to make dispositions according to the Dutch school.

The argument was placed before Charles, who came down in favor of his nephew. In a huff, Lindsey returned to his own regiment to fight at its head, asking only that he be sent to directly oppose Essex, who he hoped to engage in personal combat.

As the senior officers quarreled, the rest of the army continued to deploy. Rupert's body of horse, five regiments in strength, took up positions on the

## The Road to Civil War

The consensus among historians is Charles' problems were partly of his own making and partly a matter of circumstance. He remains today a difficult man to understand, just as he was to his contemporaries.

When he came to the throne in 1625, his rule certainly seemed secure. Despite a largely ineffective foreign policy, there were no credible external threats to England's security. At home the monarchy was underfunded, but that had been the case for some time. In matters of religion, the unity of the Church of England depended on the personality and leadership of the king. Divisions between those who wanted to "purify" it of all Catholic influences, and those who sought greater emphasis on Latin-like ritual and imagery, were real and persistent, but didn't seem to provide cause for open conflict.

What seems to have been central to Charles' eventual failure was his deeply seated sense of suspicion. He demanded his will be carried out in every respect, but at the same time experienced difficulty in communicating it clearly. He lacked the common touch, and his subjects thought him remote and overbearing.

It was in that atmosphere Charles and his closest advisors ruled England from 1629 to 1640. During that period of "personal rule," he never called a Parliament, preferring to govern without that body's advice and consent. The result was a gradual erosion of trust between ruler and ruled across all levels of society. Little initial desire for rebellion can be found in the documents of those times,

but since Charles insisted on the sanctity of his will, and there existed no legitimate forum for the discussion of foreign or domestic policy, the groundswell of mistrust rose until it needed only an incident to erupt into open dissent.

That incident arrived in two forms. First the Scots resisted Charles' heavy handed changes to their church and property rights. The result was the two brief "Bishops' Wars" of 1639 and 1640. When a Scottish army invaded northern England in August of the latter year, Charles was forced to call Parliament to deal with the crisis. The resulting legislative sessions were both volatile and contentious. When news of a second emergency reached London in October 1641, it proved the final catalyst to civil war.

Protestants throughout England had become alarmed to learn Irish Catholics had gone into rebellion and were allegedly slaughtering innocent Protestants on that island (the truth being atrocities occurred on both sides). Charles called for the raising of an army — which he would lead — to crush the Irish.

At that Parliament demurred. The idea of Charles with an army at his personal disposal was too much for many to tolerate. The king's convictions about his personal sovereignty fed directly the Parliamentarians' already strong mistrust of him. In March, Parliament issued an ordinance starting the process of raising military forces. Refused leadership of those forces, Charles reacted by raising his own banner and gathering his own forces that summer.



right wing, opposite the road to Kinton, leaving Lord Wilmot's cavalry to guard the left. Dragoons supported each wing adjacent to the cavalry. In the center were arranged five brigades of infantry, three in the front line and two supporting in the second. The exact location of the guns is today unknown, but they were most likely dispersed among the infantry regiments of the first line, with the heavier pieces being placed in battery near the bottom of the slope of Edgehill. All told, the Royalist army numbered over 2,000 cavalry, 1,000 dragoons, and more than 10,000 foot.

The disposition of the Parliamentarians was similar. Essex's right was occupied by Lord Fielding's regiment of horse and some supporting dragoons. The center consisted of two lines of infantry, the first held by the brigades of Sir John Meldrum and Col. Charles Essex, the second by Col. Thomas Ballard. Artillery pieces were located in pairs between the infantry brigades. Sir John Ramsay's brigade of horse guarded the left. To defend against cavalry attack, Ramsay placed several hundred dragoons amid a hedgerow at a right angle to his main line. It was the right idea, but unfortunately for Ramsay, he faced a determined opponent in the person of Rupert: his innovative placement of dragoons wouldn't be enough to stymie that Royalist commander.

## Battle Begins

With the forces on each side in place, the Parliamentarians opened fire first with a desultory artillery

bombardment. The reason Essex suddenly decided to make the first move isn't known. Perhaps it was because he realized Charles had gained the tactical advantage by interposing his army between the Parliamentarians and London. Or perhaps it was simply the sight of the monarch himself, dressed in royal finery and accompanied by courtiers, attendants and a full escort as he moved through the ranks of the Royalist army that provoked him.

In any case, the resulting artillery duel was not decisive. The Parliamentary advantage in the number of guns on the field wasn't significant, and the soft earth didn't facilitate ricochets. Still, smoke and noise began to build, adding urgency to the thinking of the leaders on both sides who realized if battle were to be joined it had to begin soon while daylight still remained.

Characteristically, it was Rupert who acted first among the Royalists. Observing the line of enemy dragoons nearest his front, he sent a regiment of that same type under Col. James Usher to clear the enemy musketeers, a task they ably accomplished. He then ordered his entire wing forward, including the King's Lifeguard, who — continually smarting under allegations they were only a "show" battalion — shouted they wanted to take part in the fighting. But their commitment left the Royalists without any genuine reserve, a potentially drastic error, but one which wasn't taken advantage of by Essex.

Rupert's men moved off in good order, starting at a canter, then closing the final yards in full gallop.

## Infantry

The basic infantry organization in use by each side in the English Civil War consisted of a regiment of 10 equal companies of 100 men, for a total strength of 1,000. A variant sometimes used consisted of unequal companies, in which there was a Colonel's Company of 200 men, a Lieutenant Colonel's Company of 160, a Sergeant Major's of 140, and seven Captain's Companies of 100 men each. In addition to the officers at the head of those line units, a typical regimental staff consisted of a quartermaster, provost marshal, surgeon, preacher, wagon-master, drum major and several surgeon's assistants.

Each company was formed of a mix of muskets and pikes. By the time of Edgehill, muskets were clearly the dominant form of weapon, but the pikes were still necessary to form the solid core of each unit on the field. By the war's end there were about twice as many muskets as pikes in the average company.

Most of the muskets used at Edgehill were matchlocks. They were smoothbore weapons with an effective range of no more than 50 yards. The firing mechanism consisted of a match-holder (or cock) connected to a lever (sear lock) or trigger (trigger lock), which projected under the butt of the weapon. When pressed toward the stock, the lever brought the slow-burning cord down into a pan filled with priming powder. The resulting explosion propelled the ball out of the barrel.

The use of the matchlock on the battlefield entailed both rewards and risks.

On the one hand, the weapon could still be fired even if the lock assembly was broken by merely touching by hand the match to the powder in the priming pan. But lengths of smoldering matchcord amid closely packed ranks of soldiers in the chaos of combat also posed definite safety hazards, and under conditions of limited visibility their glowing ends made easy targets for the enemy. Great amounts of matchcord were always needed,

Another type of musket, the flintlock, was also in use at Edgehill, but in fewer numbers. They dispensed with matchcords by substituting the action of a flint striking steel positioned over the primer pan. That eliminated many of the hazards associated with matchcord use, but the firing mechanism was more complex and therefore made the weapon less reliable than the older type.

By the time of Edgehill the wearing of body armor among infantry was a practice in steep decline. The increased lethality of guns, increasing amounts of marching due to expanding areas of campaigning, and the increasingly fluid tactical tempo of battle combined to make such encumbrances obsolete. With armor on the wane, something approaching standardized uniforms began to appear. They still tended to vary widely by modern standards, however, due to quartermaster preferences, the availability of cloth, and the tastes of regimental colonels. Often accessories such as ribbons, caps and distinctive cuffs were used to designate units.



Parliamentarian Harquebusier Trooper, by Chris Collingwood (Cranston Fine Arts)



Opposing them were Sir James Ramsay's horsemen. They'd already been rattled by the quick dispersal of their covering dragoons and the unexpected defection of one of their own troops led by Sir Faithful Fortescue, which occurred only moments prior to the Royalist assault.

Considering the situation, Ramsay chose to meet Rupert's charge at the standstill. The Parliamentarians fired their carbines to try slow the enemy's approach, but did so too early, while the Royalist horsemen were still out of effective range. Many among Ramsay's command then turned and began a

## The Theory & Practice of War in 17th Century England

Continental European commanders of the 17th century maintained a fascination with the military formations and practices of the classical world. In the decades prior to the English Civil War, their studies of those times began to bear fruit in the form of new tactics that successfully combined classical theory with the emerging technologies of their own time. And the professional soldiers of the British Isles were aware of the revolutionary aspects of the military developments taking place on the continent. For example, during the first 35 years of the century, 60 military tracts were published in English, with another 33 following by 1642.

The topics covered in those books were wide ranging. Some surveyed the general conduct of war, like Robert Ward's *Animadversions of Warre* (1639), while others specialized in such matters a fortification, artillery, pyrotechnics, and drill, as in Robert Norton's 1628 work, *The Gunner, Shewing the Whole Practice of Artillery*. There was also shorter literature on notable campaigns and battles, the experiences of individuals, and news of current military affairs. In sum, the military literature of the day provided information on both the theory and actual conduct of war.

Going beyond printed matter, Scots, Irish and Englishmen acquired military knowledge from personal experience as well. In fact, the overall story of British military history during the half-century preceding the Civil War was one of varied conflicts and mixed results. Under Queen Elizabeth, English soldiers had been particularly active. The common threat both Scottish and English Protestants saw as the likely result of a Spanish victory in the Netherlands persuaded both those governments to send men to fight alongside the Dutch. Of the 106,000 Englishmen levied for military service between 1585 and 1602, the largest percentage (56,000 or 33 percent) went to Ireland; but the next largest contingent (20,500 or 19 percent) went to the Netherlands.

Service in foreign armies was a long standing practice among the Scots. General poverty within that country, combined with the overseas ambitions of their monarchs, worked to provide a constant supply of highlanders who sought opportunity to serve in cross-Channel military adventures. Between 1624 and 1637, the Stuart kings issued royal warrants permitting the levying of 41,400 Scots for the armies of France, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark and Russia. That number was never fully raised, but thousands did depart from Scotland, returning by 1639 and bringing their military training and experience with them. Those men served as the cadre for the militarization of the rest of Scottish and English society during the Civil War.

What those soldiers from England and Scotland witnessed firsthand on their overseas sojourns were the changes wrought by two men, Prince Maurice of Orange and Gustavus Adolphus. Over the previous century, infantry tactics had evolved to encompass two primary weapons, musket and pike. The pike, wielded by dense masses of infantry not unlike the Greek phalanx, provided the base of maneuver for the rest of the army. A disciplined mass of pikemen was all but impervious on defense and nearly irresistible on the attack. However, pikemen were vulnerable to firearms, which could kill at ranges the pikes simply could not reach. Both infantry and cavalry used them to disrupt the dense pike formations, after which the individual pikemen were easy prey.

But the early gunpowder weapons were temperamental and slow to fire. Infantry musketeers and cavalry were therefore vulnerable themselves unless they had the protection of massed pikes. This symbiotic relationship led to a variety of formations, most notably the massive Spanish *tercios* of nearly 3,000 men, with a dense core of pike surrounded by a fringe of musketeers. Infantry would generally form the center of an army's battle formation, with the smaller cavalry units to the flanks and in the rear.

As firearms improved, there was a dimishing need for massed pikes. The ratio of muskets to pikes increased over the years to about 1:1 at the time of Edgehill, and continued to increase during the war.

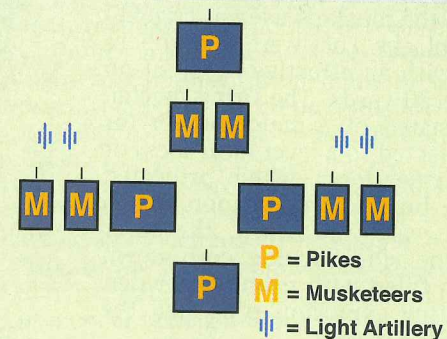
The diminished need for dense pikes led many, chief among them Maurice and Gustavus, to design smaller, more maneuverable formations for their infantry. Maurice formed battalions of 500 men into ranks only 10 men deep, pikemen in the center of each file. The battalions were arranged in three mutually supporting lines. Compared to the cumbersome *tercios*, his infantry could maneuver much more rapidly.

Though observed closely and copied widely by the other powers of Europe, the "Dutch System" didn't achieve overwhelming or immediate battlefield success. It wasn't until the arrival of Swedish Gen. Gustavus Adolphus at the head of a Protestant army during the Thirty Years War that the new tactical doctrine became truly effective.

Adolphus took the Dutch System a step further by creating the "Swedish Brigade." He formed his musketeers and pikemen into separate units, but arranged them in mutually supporting formations like the one pictured here. Again, the reduced size of individual units enhanced mobility, and allowed more aggressive use of firepower. To enhance firepower even more, Adolphus also adopted the technique of placing light field guns between his sub-units.

Likewise, Swedish cavalry began to dispense with the Caracole tactic, in which charging horsemen fired their pistols then wheeled away to the rear (see *Command* no. 48, p. 71). Instead they pressed their attack by using swords for maximum shock effect to break into their enemy's ranks. Thus the Swedish model possessed great offensive potential.

At Edgehill, both models were in use, but recent scholarship indicates the Royalists had probably adapted their formations at least somewhat toward the Swedish system.



*The Swedish Brigade*



precipitous flight even before Rupert's force crashed into them. Within moments the entire left wing of the Parliamentary horse was in headlong retreat toward Kineton with Rupert's men in close pursuit.

Much the same occurred on the Royalist left. There Lord Wilmot's cavalry broke the regiment of Lord Fielding, and soon the main bodies of cavalry of both armies were streaming off the battlefield, heading toward Essex's baggage trains and the village of Kineton.

While the majority of Parliamentary cavalry was essentially swept from the field, ceasing to exist as organized formations, the Royalists, flush with victory, became almost equally ineffective for the rest of the fight. All cavalry is notoriously difficult to control once released, and Rupert's force was still largely untrained. It wouldn't be until reinforcements of enemy infantry began to converge on Kineton several hours later that they would regroup and move back toward their original positions. But then, after hours of pillaging and hunting fugitives, horses and riders alike were exhausted and unable or unwilling to try to affect the outcome of the infantry battle underway in the center of the field.

## Infantry in the Center

Meanwhile, under the leadership of Sir Jacob Astley, five brigades of Royalist foot bore down on the

## Raising, Paying & Housing Armies

England didn't have a standing army when war broke out in 1642. Beyond calling in the few companies guarding various armories, both king and Parliament turned to the Trained Bands for support. They were militia units organized within each county to provide an emergency force for national defense. They generally all suffered to one degree or another from poor leadership, lack of training and equipment shortages. The muster of the Bands proved insufficient, so both sides began to raise new regiments under the leadership of prominent nobles and military men given commissions specifically for that purpose.

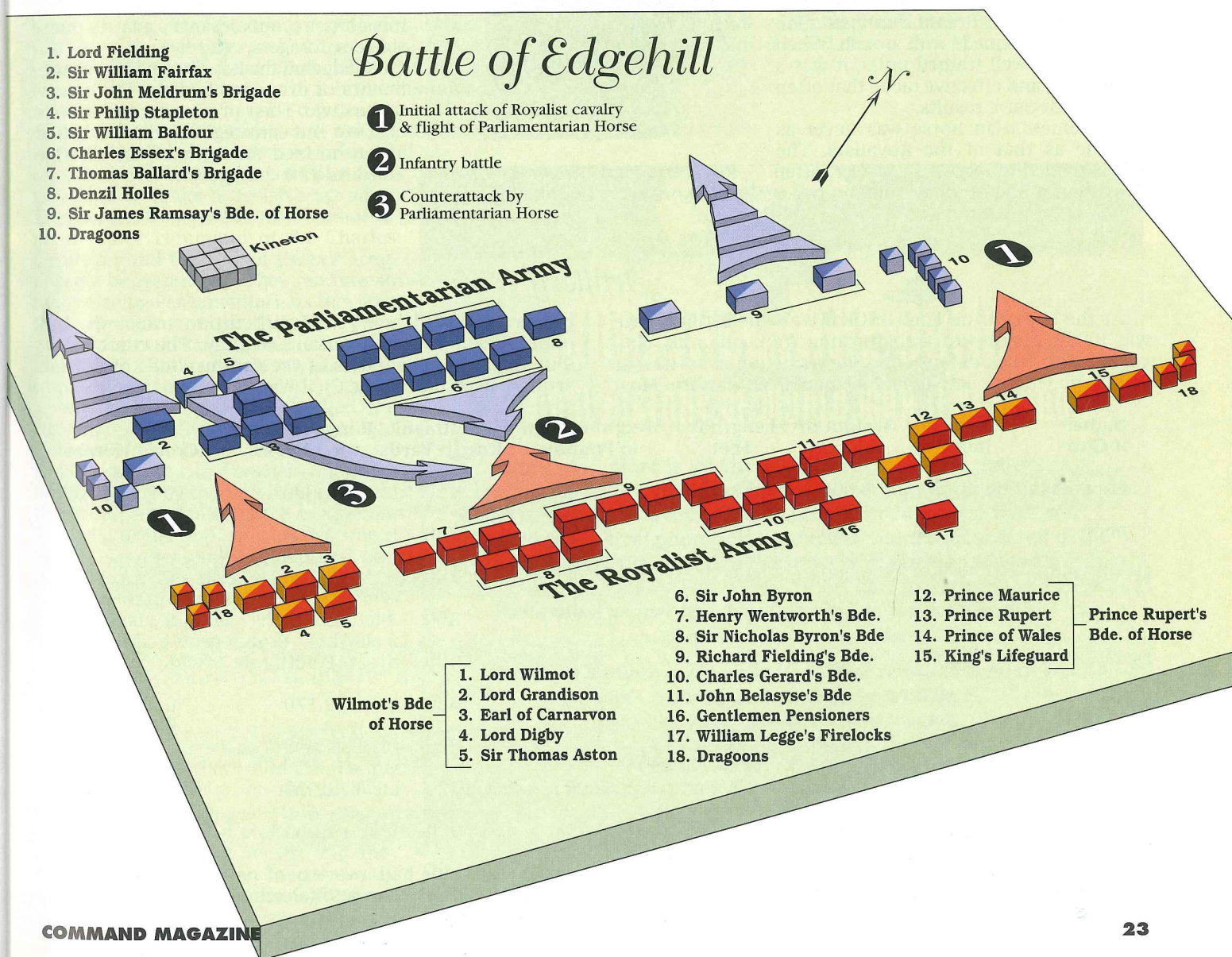
Once the new armies were under arms, it immediately became difficult to pay them. But pay was certainly necessary if discipline in the ranks were to be maintained, so leaders on both sides spent a great deal of time trying to secure adequate funds. The standard daily pay for colonels was £1, 4 shillings, plus transportation and equipage allowances. At the other end of the scale, common soldiers drew a mere eight pence. (In those days there were 12 pence per shilling, and 20 shillings per pound.)

Even when pay was available, soldiers were still expected to be given "free quarter" from the populace. Naturally, whenever military units entered a locality looking for such housing, innumerable quarrels and claims resulted due to the unpopularity of such forced arrangements.

## Battle of Edgehill

1. Lord Fielding
2. Sir William Fairfax
3. Sir John Meldrum's Brigade
4. Sir Philip Stapleton
5. Sir William Balfour
6. Charles Essex's Brigade
7. Thomas Ballard's Brigade
8. Denzil Holles
9. Sir James Ramsay's Bde. of Horse
10. Dragoons

- ① Initial attack of Royalist cavalry & flight of Parliamentary Horse
- ② Infantry battle
- ③ Counterattack by Parliamentary Horse





## Cavalry & Dragoons

Cavalry regiments usually consisted of six troops of about 70 officers and men each, for a total of 420. Regiments were seldom fielded at full strength, with troops often averaging as few as 40 men. In combat, troops were often grouped in pairs to form squadrons or "divisions."

Mounting their cavalry proved a major challenge for both sides. One technique was to recruit men who already owned their own horses. When such an animal was killed or wounded while in service, the owner would, at least theoretically, be reimbursed. To mount those without horses, both king and Parliament sought dedicated contributions from their supporters, sometimes taken with promises of later remuneration, sometimes accepted merely as gifts. Of course, mounts could always be stolen from the enemy.

The king had available the services of England's finest cavalry commander in the person of Prince Rupert. An avid student of warfare and an experienced soldier with much time spent on the continent, he organized the Royal cavalry along Swedish lines. Their formations were usually three deep and relied on swift charges into the enemy to try to break their ranks, while also trying to refrain from using firearms until after initial contact was made with swords. When executed by well trained units, it was a frightening and effective tactic that often achieved decisive results.

Parliamentarian horse was never as capable as that of the Royalists. The rebels tended to rely on firepower, often delivering it one rank at a time in order

to try to wear down the enemy in preparation for a charge. But since Rupert's men usually attacked as aggressively as possible at the earliest opportunity, the Parliamentarians seldom were given time to implement their preferred tactic.

Cavalry commanders usually lost control of their units once a charge was under way. That was particularly true when the horsemen engaged on the flanks of the main enemy concentration. That meant they would often slip-slide away from the main battle area after initial contact, which was the case with the Royalists at Edgehill.

Dragoons made an appearance at Edgehill - as they would throughout the war. Part infantry and part horse soldier, dragoons were mounted but were not trained to fight cavalry style in such formations. They typically were equipped with a mix of firelocks and carbines for an offensive punch; but lacking the protection of pikes they couldn't hold ground well against heavy pressure from enemy formations unless they could do so from under cover of some kind. Consequently they fought any sustained action on foot. That flexibility allowed dragoons to perform many missions: reconnaissance, guards, messengers, foragers, etc.

At Edgehill the Royalists had three regiments of dragoons and the Parliamentarians two. Their precise organization is obscure, but each regiment probably had an authorized strength of 1,000 organized into 10 companies.



Royal Dragoon Officer, by Chris Collingwood (Cranston Fine Arts)

## Artillery

At the start of the English Civil War, the artillery arm was in the process of transforming from one only concerned with static defense and the reduction of fortresses to one playing an active part in maneuver warfare. Most

pieces were still heavy and difficult to transport, but improvements were appearing steadily. The chart below illustrates the capabilities of the various kinds of English artillery used during the Civil War.

Name of Gun	Caliber in Inches	Weight in Pounds	Length in Feet	Weight of Shot in Pounds	Pointblank Rng in Yards	Range in Yards at 10° Elev	Crew	Horses
Cannon Royal	8	8,000	8	63	320	1,930	10	Immobile
Cannon	7	7,000	10	47	340	1,800	7	23
Demi-Cannon	6	6,000	12	27	340	1,700	9	17
Culverin	5	4,000	11	15	460	2,650	9	14
Demi-Culverin	4.5	3,600	10	9	400	2,400	6	10
Saker	3.5	2,500	9.5	5.25	360	2,170	6	5
Minion	3	1,500	8	4	320	1,600	6	6
Falcon	2.75	700	6	2.25	320	1,920	6	3
Falconet	2	210	4	1.25	220	1,000	6	2

At Edgehill the Royalists had a train of 20 guns, while the Parliamentarians probably fielded between 30 and 37

pieces. Each side had a variety of types, including mostly demi-cannon, culverins and falconets.



unprotected Parliamentary infantry. But if he expected to rout Essex's infantry as Rupert had done his cavalry, he was mistaken. A vicious, bloody fight ensued as the two forces collided and fiercely contested their positions with push of pike. Musket fire, smoke and the shouts of wounded men filled the air. The integrity of formations became impossible to maintain amid the swirling battle.

There were two regiments of Essex's horse that had been positioned nearer to the rear of the infantry and therefore hadn't been driven from the field. Those two units, led by Sir Philip Stapleton and Sir William Balfour, suddenly counterattacked into the surging Royalist infantry. Stapleton's men were repulsed by Sir Nicholas Byron's brigade of Royalists, but Balfour's troops sent the brigade of Richard Fielding reeling, capturing Fielding himself along with two colonels. They even crashed into some Royalist gun positions. But despite calls for "Nails! Nails!" no means of effectively spiking the cannon were at hand; so they had to be content to sever their drag ropes, rendering the pieces immobile.

Seeing a momentum possibly building toward success, Essex seized the opportunity to accelerate it. He ordered two regiments of foot, supported by Stapleton's and Balfour's cavalry, to strike Byron's Royalist brigade before those men could recover from the last attack sent against them. Essex's tactic worked: the combined force of Parliamentary foot and horse broke the Royalist formation, sending it back in confusion. As the fighting reached crescendo, the Earl of Lindsey fell at the head of his regiment, mortally wounded by a musket shot that broke his thigh. He was later captured where he'd fallen.

While the Royalist center was under pressure, the right fared better. There the contest remained evenly matched, with neither side able to make a decisive advance. Then a final rush by 200 Royalist horsemen, under command of Sir Charles Lucas, around the rear of Essex's army became bogged down. They ran into so many fleeing Parliamentarians they lost their own formation and couldn't complete their attack. Still, their effort further stabilized the overall Royalist position on that wing.

With each side partially checked, the fighting gradually receded as the light faded and dusk began. Rupert's cavalry finally returned to the field in force, hurried along by the arrival of a brigade of Parliamentary infantry at Kington. The men of the opposing armies stared at one another, sullen, bloodied and drained. As they drew a little apart to tend the wounded, light fires and prepare victuals, neither yielded the field. The battle had been a draw, and was a harbinger of many similar fights to come.

## Conclusion


While both sides had fought valiantly at Edgehill, neither could claim superior tactics or staff work. The Royalists deserve credit for successfully maneuvering the Parliamentarians into a fight largely on their own terms; and they nearly achieved a decisive victory in the opening moments of battle as their cav-

alry swept all before them. But the Parliamentary infantry fought back, halting the Royalist foot and in turn inflicting a great deal of damage. The losses on each side were about equal, with nearly 1,500 dead, wounded and missing in both armies.

The subsequent campaign unfolded in much the same way it had begun to do prior to the battle. Essex moved off toward Warwick to lick his wounds, still apparently not realizing the door to London was open. The king, unfortunately for his cause, this time ignored his nephew who urged the immediate dispatch of a flying column of 3,000 men to seize that city. Such a move at the time may well have ended the war. Instead, the Royalist army leisurely limped to Oxford, not reaching Brentford and the outskirts of London until four days after Essex had pushed his tired men there. The opportunity for a swift conclusion to the war was gone forever. The campaign and Battle of Edgehill, instead of both opening and closing the English Civil War, merely came to serve as an example of the kind of savage enterprise on which the people of the British Isles were embarked. ☛

## Selected Sources

- Bennett, Martyn. *The English Civil war*. London: Longman Press, 1995.
- Roberts, Keith and Angus McBride. *Soldiers of the English Civil War: Infantry*. Elite Series, #25. London: Osprey, 1989.
- Young, Peter. *Edgehill, 1642*. Windrush Press, 1995.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *The English Civil War*. London: Eyre Methuen, 1974.



# WORKING ON THE BOMB

## AN ORAL HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II HANFORD

**T**he story of Hanford is told in this 256-page book in the words of the people who were there, from the scientists and engineers who designed it, to the workers and technicians who built and operated it. Archival photographs and first hand accounts tell of the pivotal role Hanford played in the success of the Manhattan Project.

**"The most urgent construction project for the war effort."**  
The War Department, 1944

**"Libraries with solid patron interest in matters nuclear can . . . safely bet on the Sanger title."**  
Booklist, American Library Association

**Send \$21.95 to: Portland State University  
(includes \$4 for shipping/handling) Continuing Education Press  
PO Box 1394  
Portland, OR 97207  
Toll-free: 1-800-547-8887 ext 4891**



## From All Tanks to All Arms

# The Evolution of British Armor Doctrine

by Steve Rothwell

Of the feelings of British and Commonwealth troops who took part in Operation Crusader, launched on 18 November 1941 to push Rommel out of Libya, an officer of the Royal Armored Corps wrote:

*A bitter taste remained; those who fought in tanks cursed those who sent them into battle, inferior in armor and equipment and in tanks that broke down endlessly. The infantry, with a sprinkling of useless antitank guns, looked to the tanks to protect them from enemy tanks, and were bitter at their failure to do so. The armored commanders, hurrying from one spot to another to protect infantry from the threat of enemy tanks that didn't always materialize, blamed the infantry for wearing out their tanks and crews by such a misuse of the decisive arm of desert warfare.*

In fact, the British tanks became a spent force early in the campaign and, just like the officer quoted above, many others blamed that result on inferior vehicles and guns. But what the British actually lacked at the time was a good doctrine, or method of fighting, which successfully integrated tanks with infantry and artillery.

That this should be so is surprising given it had been the British who fielded the world's first all-arms mechanized formation in 1927. Though only in being



for a little over a year, the "Experimental Mechanized Force" showed, to those willing to look, how warfare was going to be conducted in the machine age. But even with further experiments during the 1930s, the early British lead was effectively discarded. Pre-war research into tank design and doctrinal development remained limited because of financial stringency, the official assumption there would not be another major war, institutional conservatism and infighting among the different branches of the army. There were in fact some who were completely hostile to mechanization in general and tanks in particular, the most vociferous of them in the horse cavalry, who were anxious to preserve their traditional place at the top of the service hierarchy.

What doctrinal debate there was as to the changing role of tanks therefore came to proceed slowly and inconclusively. There were two extremes: those who saw the tank simply as a means to help the infantry secure their tactical objectives, and those who believed the tank could win battles virtually unaided by other combat arms.

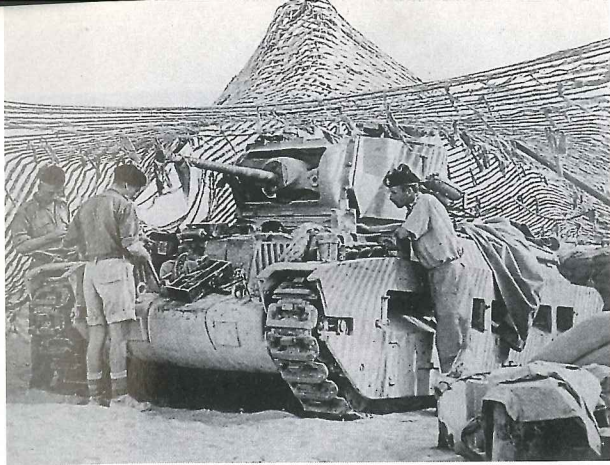
Only by the time of the outbreak of the Second World War had a compromise of sorts been reached. Heavy (or "infantry") tanks were to be used in support of the standard infantry divisions, but the main offensive formation was to be the mobile (later renamed armored) division, which would be equipped with "fast cavalry" (or "cruiser") tanks. Those divisions were to dash deep into the enemy's rear areas, defeat his armor and paralyze his command, unfettered by the slower artillery and infantry. The infantry divisions, with their own heavy tanks in support, were to follow in the wake of the mobile outfits, capture bypassed strongpoints and mop up the by then confused and demoralized enemy.

But the need for the several models of tank called for by the doctrine caused a dilution of effort in tank design and production that, combined with the inadequacies of British industry, left the army without what would today be called an effective main battle tank until near the war's end. Even more seriously, the further development of doctrine became polarized.

### Unit Key

	= Armor		= Motorized Lt. AA
	= Motorized Infantry		= Motorized Engineers
	= Armored Car		= Self-propelled Artillery
	= Support Group		= Armored Recon
	= Truck-towed Artillery		= Machinegun
	= Motorized Anti-tank		= Motorized Bridging





The A12 Matilda Mk II infantry tank.

The infantry and artillery remained concerned only with perfecting their own tactics. The idea of dashing armored operations was only seized on by the cavalry when, late in the day, they were forced to accept mechanization and "all tank" armored formations.

With the exception of *1st Army Tank Brigade*, a formation tasked specifically for infantry support, initial combat experience in France in 1940 was dismal and little was learned. Nevertheless, over the next 18 months the expansion and reequipping of Britain's armor force continued. Unfortunately, those efforts weren't matched by significant improvements in doctrine or organization; the divisions raised at the time continued to consist of large numbers of tanks organized into two brigades that were supported by too few infantry and guns.

In North Africa, where much of the infantry came from the Commonwealth and the armor was almost entirely British, the crude doctrine was made worse by the Australian, New Zealand and South African antipathy toward the still class-based British command structure. Thus, because of all those factors, the principle of intelligent combination of all arms was largely cast aside in the field. The situation was then further compounded by lack of direction from higher command. It wasn't until late 1942, that the high level of all arms cooperation that had been achieved in 1918 was reestablished by Montgomery at El Alamein.

The premier British mechanized formation in the desert was *7th Armored Division*, immortalized as the "Desert Rats." Formed in Egypt in 1938, by the time of the Italian invasion of Egypt in September 1940 it had two armored brigades and only a small infantry/artillery "support group." But the high level of



The M3 Stuart, called by the British the "Honey."

training and morale the unit enjoyed allowed it to overcome the appalling state of its equipment and superior Italian numbers. Unfortunately, those early successes against the Italians, in addition to reinforcing the mistaken beliefs of the "all tank" school, led to the establishment of the "Jock Column" as an important feature of tactics.

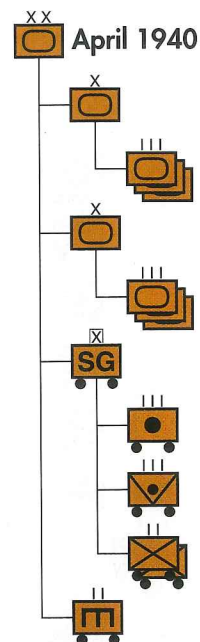
The prevailing feeling in the desert at the time held the losses of the First World War could be avoided by mobility, dispersion, and tactics that amounted to little more than raiding. Encouraged by the romantic aura of desert war, independent task forces and "patrol groups" of armored cars, trucked infantry and artillery were raised, becoming known for the commander of the most successful of them, Brig. Jock Campbell (who won the Victoria Cross). Drawn mainly from the armored divisions' support groups, the main effect of the columns was to disperse what little infantry and artillery assistance there was for the tanks. But at the time the tank men didn't seem to mind.

Weakened by withdrawals to meet the needs of other theaters, by the spring of 1941 the British garrison in Libya had deteriorated into an untrained, ill-equipped force dangling at the end of a tenuous supply line. Rommel's first drive therefore encircled Tobruk with ease. Poor execution and bad equipment characterized the successive British attempts to raise the siege, but even more significant was their failure to grasp just how different the German concept of operations was from their own.

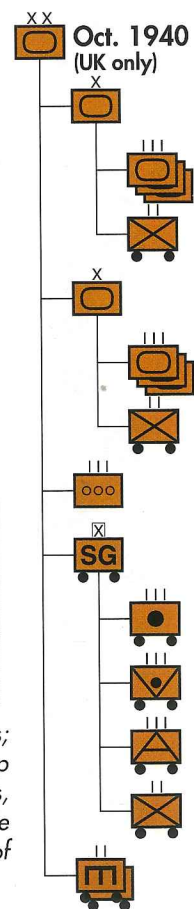
German defense rested on the combination of tanks, minefields, artillery and anti-tank guns, and avoiding wherever possible the tank-to-tank actions so eagerly sought by the British. Instead, British tanks were lured onto the panzers when the latter were hull-down or, more often, onto waiting, well emplaced anti-tank guns. With only a few German tanks usually visible, British crews at first came to believe their losses were being inflicted by superior enemy gunnery, hence the continued "bigger gun vs. thicker armor" debate.

In June 1941 the British launched Operation Battleaxe, with inadequate forces, at the insistence of Prime Minister Churchill. It foundered in just three days on the kind of German defense described above. Wavell, commander of the Middle East since 1940, lost his job and was replaced by Auchinleck. There followed another offensive, Operation Crusader, in November. For it a simple plan was devised whereby the infantry, supported by the heavy tanks, would fix the Germans in place, leaving *7th Armored Division*, now with three tank brigades, to drive

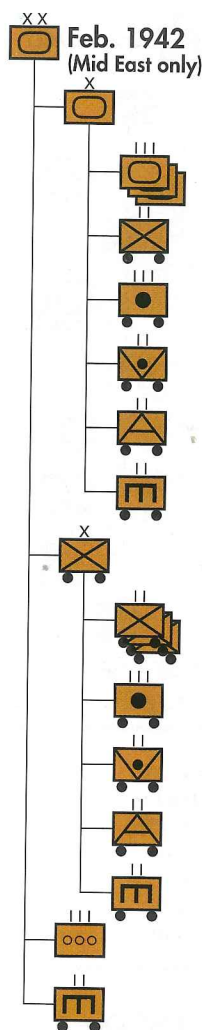
1. Armored car regiment added to divisional troops; the two motor infantry battalions of the Support Group were transferred one each to the armored brigades, replaced by an additional infantry battalion; separate anti-tank and Light anti-aircraft regiments instead of one mixed; additional engineers.
2. Tank establishment: 340 tanks



Tank establishment:  
340 tanks







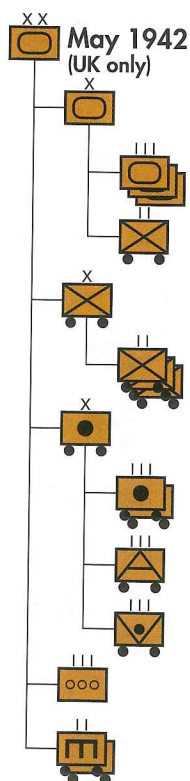
1. As envisioned by Auchinleck. Only the Brigade Group organisation was adopted in time for Gaza-la, June 1942.
2. The Brigade Group now adopted as the basic battle formation in the Middle East. One of two armored brigades replaced by a motorized infantry brigade and the brigades reorganized into groups with permanent attachments. The Support Group was abolished and units were broken up and sub-units allocated to the brigade groups.
3. Tank establishment varied, either 132 or 144 tanks, as the armored regiments were re-equipping with American tanks. Armored regiments equipped with Stuarts and Grants had 44 tanks and those with British Crusaders and Grants had 48 tanks.

around the southern flank to take the Axis tanks from behind.

It was a good plan but poorly executed. The attack began in pouring rain on 18 November, but the British failed to concentrate their tanks, allowing the three brigades of the 7th to advance independently of each other. The Axis, their main force concentrated into a single entity and waiting behind a screen of anti-tank guns, destroyed each in turn. By the evening of the 22nd, two-thirds of the British tanks committed had been knocked out. The infantry did better, however; and when Auchinleck stepped in to personally command the battle (sacking 8th Army commander Cunningham in the process), a renewed effort finally carried the day.

Back in Britain the lessons of Battleaxe and Crusader were mulled over by Gen. Martel, director of the Royal Armored Corps, who came to believe the "all tank" school had been proved wrong. He concluded the separation of infantry and artillery from the tanks, each under independent command, presented too many opportunities for confusion. During Exercise Bumper he demonstrated how things should be done and that a new organization was needed for the armored divisions. He devised one that gave their commanders sufficient infantry, artillery and anti-tank guns to help the tanks achieve their initial objectives and then form a firm base for the next stage of the operation. By May 1942 the basic organization was officially changed, with one armored brigade replaced by a motorized infantry brigade. Auchinleck authorized the changes in North Africa, together with the formation of "brigade groups."

Crusader had shown the need to concentrate artillery to defeat German anti-tank screens, to protect the tanks during the ad-



1. One of the two armored brigades was replaced by an infantry brigade, the Support Groups abolished and all divisional artillery placed under command of the divisional artillery commander. An additional artillery regiment was added, as were AA tanks.
2. Tank establishment: 201 tanks (plus 26 AA tanks). Tank regiments had 55 cruiser, 6 close support tanks and 6 AA tanks.



The M3 General Grant.

vance, and do the same with the infantry and British anti-tank guns on the defense. Within the armored divisions the armored brigade was grouped with its own, permanently attached, infantry battalion and an anti-tank regiment, another of which was also permanently attached to the motorized infantry brigade. Auchinleck also made permanent the infantry divisions' practice of reinforcing their brigades temporarily with artillery, anti-tank guns and engineers from divisional units. The idea was to create self-sufficient, self-protecting infantry formations that could on their own satisfy their commanders' demands for protection from Axis tanks.

Though the new armored division organization wasn't fully implemented until August 1942, the brigade group concept was ready in time for Gazala. Sadly, on its own it didn't bring about the high level of all arms cooperation intended. The armored brigades continued to fight their own battles as before, leaving their motorized infantry and the infantry divisions to find their own way. The leap that would finally see combined arms battlegroups concentrated against a single objective hadn't yet occurred.

Commanders showed they were still limited by their pre-war training and experience, which left them unprepared to command combined arms formations as large as brigades. The brigades, rather than the divisions, were still seen as the major fighting formations, and the brigade groups, with their



The Valentine Mk III infantry tank.





The Mk VI Crusader, armed with a 6-pounder gun.

permanent attachments, only served to reinforce that view. Problems with the system of command therefore persisted.

Another problem came from the continued practice of detaching and reattaching brigades from division to division, often in the midst of battle. During Gazala, for instance, 5th Indian Division had no less than 23 changes of brigades. Commanders had little time to familiarize themselves with each other, let alone work out how to coordinate their actions. When dispersed across the desert, the distances involved precluded any but the shortest meetings; and radio communications weren't good enough to fill the gap.

Rommel often succeeded in keeping his mobile units concentrated, and it was his contrasting method that helped him overrun or roughly handle four brigades and a division headquarters on the first day of Gazala. Whatever faults may have come from his preference for leading from the front, Rommel's intentions were clearly understood by his subordinates, who were in turn willing and able to act on them. For the British, command was seldom exercised so clearly or assertively. Their difficulties were compounded by the coalition nature of their forces, and it became common for commanders to debate their orders.

The conflict of roles between infantry and armor continued to pervade the British side of the campaign, with relations between the two arms reaching their lowest point during the defense of Egypt in July 1942. By that time the infantry commanders were insisting on tank support before committing to any action. On the defense the infantry tended to rely on tanks to keep open supply routes and carry out any needed relief operations. On the offense the tanks were sought to secure the objective against counter-attack until the infantry's own anti-tank guns could be brought forward.



The Mk VIII Cromwell, armed with a 75mm gun.

1. The changes implemented by Montgomery. Brigade Groups were abolished and the armored division was reinstated as the major battle formation. Artillery and engineers reverted to the control of the divisional artillery and engineer commanders. Artillery was reinforced to three regiments. The antitank and LAA regiments were reformed.

2. Tank establishment: 172 tanks (plus 14 AA tanks) when the armored brigade was equipped with Shermans (from autumn 1942 onward). Sherman tank regiments had 52 tanks and 4 AA tanks.

Following a successful night attack on Ruweisat Ridge on 21/22 July 1942, the 6th New Zealand Brigade was destroyed when the promised support from 2nd and 22nd Armored Brigades failed to arrive. Responsibility for the disaster lay with all involved, arising from a mixture of misunderstanding, reluctance, indifference and war weariness along with poor communications and staff work. To be fair to the tanks, morale among the crews was low because of already high casualties and the disruption caused by the method used to rebuild shattered units. Squadrons, troops, and even single tanks and crews were moved from one unit to another as needed to fill out the organization tables. The six regiments of the 2nd and 22nd Brigades therefore came to contain elements from nine other regiments.

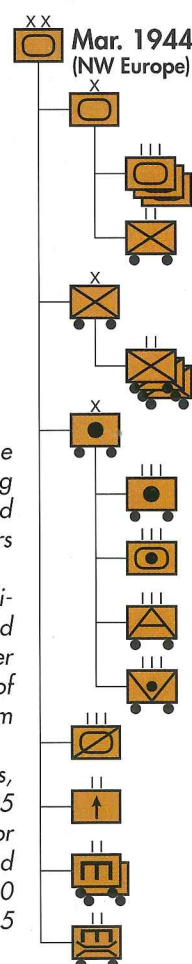
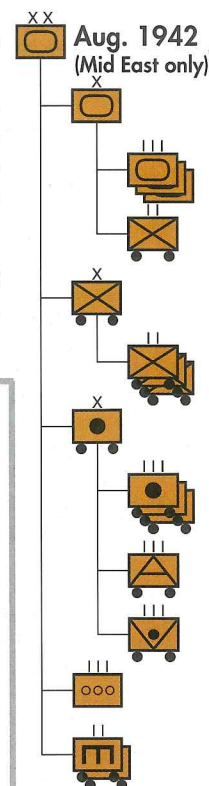
That it took over two years to correct the failings of British doctrine is finally explained by the lack of overall direction from higher command, made worse by the continuous exchange of formations and field commanders. The most experienced troops were withdrawn to other theaters, first Greece and Crete, then Iraq, Syria and the Far East. Those who remained were often rotated back to Egypt for rest, reorganization and rebuilding, with their place at the front taken by green troops.

In August 1942, with their fortunes in the desert at their lowest ebb, the British changed commanders again: Auchinleck was replaced by Alexander, and Mont-

1. The armored car regiment was replaced with one equipped with tanks, the armored cars becoming Corps Troops. One artillery regiment was equipped with self-propelled guns. Forward artillery observers were equipped with OP tanks.

2. In Italy the division was reinforced by an additional infantry brigade. Initially this was achieved by attaching an independent infantry brigade; later shortages forced the reallocation or disbanding of these and the second brigade was improvised from divisional troops.

3. Tank establishment: 257 tanks (plus 8 OP tanks, 63 light tanks with the armored recce regt. and 25 AA tanks. Tank regiments had 55 tanks (Sherman or Cromwell), 6 close-support tanks, 11 light tanks and 6 AA tanks. The armored recce regiment had 40 tanks – 6 close-support tanks, 30 light tanks and 5 AA tanks.





gomery took over *8th Army*, which one journalist at the time described as "brave but baffled."

Montgomery made sweeping changes, reimposing disciplined command and sacking many senior officers, especially those who showed any inclination to debate his orders. Communication, training and staff work improved dramatically (though the British were never to match German standards, as the traffic jams during Alamein, Goodwood and Market Garden were to show). Above all, Montgomery was determined British strength would no longer be frittered away. "Jock Columns" were scrapped, and officers were forbidden to even utter those two words. Divisions henceforth fought as such, using their artillery concentrated under the divisional commander's control, and the "brigade groups" were abolished. Though detaching brigades from their parent divisions was officially prohibited, in practice that continued for specific assignments.

Most significantly, though, Montgomery took to wearing a black beret adorned with the badges of the Royal Tank Regiment and the General Staff. Historian Barrie Pitt wrote the combination held out the "promise of coordination between infantry and armor under a command knowledgeable of both."

Montgomery's first real test came at Alam Halfa at the end of August, when the British *22nd Armored Brigade* demonstrated a discipline and tactical know-how not seen up to that time. The advancing panzers ran onto a British anti-tank screen and were then counterattacked by waiting Grant tanks. Withdrawing behind their own anti-tank screen, the Germans fully expected the British tanks to rush forward and be destroyed in the usual way. But it wasn't to be so; the British, under strict orders not to pursue, stopped in defensive positions still out of range of the German 88s and began pounding the enemy with a concentrated artillery fire that kept up all night. When the same pattern was repeated the next day and the next night, Rommel, desperately short of fuel, withdrew.

Though insignificant in terms of material losses to both sides, the British success at Alam Halfa had a huge effect on morale and showed the benefits of concentration and close coordination of all arms. Significantly, Gen. Freyberg, commanding officer of *2nd New Zealand Division*, attributed the German failure to their inability to switch tactics to carry out a proper infantry attack supported by artillery. In short, he accused them of having become just "tank followers."

Rommel had been defeated in a defensive battle, but the British still had to attack. Montgomery, still unsure of his army's ability to do that, subsequently fought a far from mobile battle at El Alamein, thereby allowing the *Afrika Korps* to elude an almost leisurely pursuit. Still, Montgomery's reforms marked a turning point for the British army and its Commonwealth allies. The later campaigns in Italy and northwest Europe were fought with increasing tactical efficiency, even though there were fewer opportunities for the kind of mobile warfare experienced in the desert.

The British next discovered the positional warfare forced by the Italian terrain left their armored divisions again short of infantry, so a second infantry brigade was improvised for each. By the autumn of 1944, all arms integration within those divisions was truly excellent, so it could again become common practice for brigades to exchange troops and vehicles to form semi-independent mixed battlegroups.

In northwest Europe those initially *ad hoc* arrangements actually became the norm, and for the remainder of the war British armored divisions usually went into combat organized into four such battlegroups, created by pairing the four infantry battalions with the four armored and reconnaissance regiments. Each group was also assigned an artillery battery, with forward observers permanently attached and heavy weapons and ancillary arms sent from divisional troops as needed. Paired infantry companies and tank squadrons learned to work together and, with new found understanding of each others' capabilities, were able to evolve their combined arms tactics in the field as needed.

After the disasters that typified the period until 1943, the British evolved a way of fighting that carried them to victory in 1945. As Gen. Sir David Fraser said of that army: "It was sometimes ponderous, lacking in élan. It rarely showed the handiness in mobile battle that was the hallmark of the *Afrika Korps*. It is difficult to imagine that a Rommel or a Patton on the Waal [River] on 19 September 1944 could not have reached the Arnhem Bridge somehow. But it [nevertheless] came to know its business, and without histrionics it did it."

After the war there was little room for complacency; and while there was little public discussion of the earlier failings, there was certainly a determination within the British army that they never be repeated. Only too aware of the German operational and tactical superiority during much of the Second World War, the British adopted a doctrine embodying the lessons learned. The all-arms battlegroup and balanced armored division were confirmed as the tactical and operational formations with which the *British Army of the Rhine* helped defend western Europe against the threat of Warsaw Pact invasion.

Fortunately the much-prepared for new war in Europe never came, and the British army had to wait nearly half a century for a new opportunity to reassert its mastery of mobile warfare, coincidentally again in a desert campaign. In the Gulf War, admittedly against a weak enemy, a British armored division drove through an American-made breach in the Iraqi line. In an extended series of one-two punches, the two British brigades made short work of the static Iraqi infantry formations and *52nd Armored Division*. Accompanied by unprecedented levels of artillery support, using continuous around-the-clock operations, the British advanced over 180 miles in less than three days when it had been expected they would need 10. ☐

## Sources

- Bates, P. *The Dance of War: The Story of the Battle of Egypt*. Leo Cooper, 1992.
- Crow, D. *British and Commonwealth Armored Formations (1919-46)*. Profile, 1971.
- Fletcher, D. *The Great Tank Scandal: British Armor in the Second World War, Part I*. HMSO, 1989.
- Griffith, P.G. "British Armored Warfare in the Western Desert, 1940-43," in *Armored Warfare*, Batsford, 1990.
- Joslen, H.F. *Orders of Battle: Second World War 1939-1945*. London Stamp Exchange, 1990.
- Pitt, B. *The Crucible of War*, vols. I-III. Macmillan, 1986.
- Playfair, I.S.O. *The Mediterranean and the Middle East*, vols. I-IV. HMSO, 1954-60.
- Smithers, A.J. *Rude Mechanicals*. Leo Cooper, 1987.
- Verney, G.L. *The Desert Rats*. Greenhill, 1990.



**AXIS EUROPA BOOKS**  
**UNIQUE BOOKS ON THE MILITARY**  
**HISTORY OF THE AXIS FORCES**  
**1939-1945**  
 53-20 207th Street, Bayside, NY 11364  
 fax orders: (718) 229-1352  
 Phone Orders: (718) 423-9893  
 http://www.axiseuropa.com

Axis Europa Magazine is a quarterly professional journal dedicated to the military history of the Axis forces in WWII. A yearly (4 issue) subscription is only \$25 (domestic); \$32 (Canadian); or \$38 Foreign. We have a growing line of books on the same subject and include the following books:

1] **FORGOTTEN LEGIONS: OBSCURE COMBAT FORMATIONS OF THE WAFFEN-SS, 1943-1945.** by Antonio J. Munoz. 424 pages, hard cover, dust jacket, 104 photos, 64 maps. Details the many battle groups, divisions, & special units formed by the Waffen-SS. Many interesting first-person accounts, loaded with information on orders of battle, charts on manpower and casualties, foreign volunteers, etc. \$60.00 (ONLY A FEW COPIES LEFT!) ISBN- 0-87364-646-0

2] **THE KAMINSKI BRIGADE: A HISTORY, 1941-1945.** by Antonio J. Munoz. 64 pages, sc, color covers, 18 battle maps, 4 tables, and 31 extremely rare photos, 6 of which show the unit in Warsaw, Poland where it committed atrocities. Covers the complete & detailed history of the most effective & infamous collaborationist anti-partisan brigade formed by the Germans from Russian volunteers. Fully footnoted and documented! "This book deserves to be on the shelf of the serious student of WWII"- Ray Tapio, CRITICAL HIT. ISBN- 1-891227-02-5

3] **LIONS OF THE DESERT: ARAB VOLUNTEERS IN THE GERMAN ARMY, 1941-1945.** by Antonio J. Munoz. 36 pages, sc color covers, numerous maps & drawings, plus 21 extremely rare photos of these Arab volunteers. The complete history of these units in Russia, the Balkans, North Africa, Italy, and even in front of Berlin as the Third Reich was collapsing! Includes 7 super rare photos of the elusive Arab 845th Battalion!!! \$18.00 ISBN- 1-891227-03-3

4] **SLOVENIAN AXIS FORCES IN WORLD WAR II, 1941-1945** by Antonio J. Munoz. 12 Color and b&w Plate illustrations by renowned military artist, Vincent Wai! Full color covers, perfect binding (flat spine), 84 pages plus covers, 165 extremely rare photos (100 never before published!), 35 tables, maps, line drawings, etc. Covers the complete history of all Slovenian collaborationist forces allied to the Italians and Germans during the war. Includes the "Blue Guard," "White Guard," with the Village Guard & Legion of Death, Slovene National Army, Slovene Home Guard, Upper Carnolia Defense Force, ethnic-German Defense Militia Regiment Lower Styria, etc.! An excellent reference source not only on the military history, but the organization, weapons, uniform, and insignia of the Slovene Axis forces! \$22.00 ISBN- 1-891227-04-1

5] **FOR CROATIA & CHRIST: THE CROATIAN ARMY IN WORLD WAR II [OUT OF PRINT]**

6] **HERAKLES & THE SWASTIKA: GREEK VOLUNTEERS IN THE GERMAN ARMY, POLICE & SS, 1943- 1945.** by Antonio J. Munoz. 68 pages, sc, color covers, 35 detailed maps, 36 very rare photos of these Greek collaborationist volunteers. Contains a wealth of data on Greek police, volunteer, and militia forces, troop locations, OB's, etc! A history which has never been detailed before, not even in the Greek language! \$19.00 ISBN- 1-891227-06-8

7] **FORGOTTEN LEGIONS BOOKLET** by Antonio J. Munoz. This spiral bound booklet contains additional data that only surfaced after the publication of book 1] FORGOTTEN LEGIONS. Has 45+ pages with complete, referenced listings, and additional photographs. \$17.00 NOTE: not recommended unless you own "FORGOTTEN LEGIONS" (bk. 1 above). ISBN- 1-891227-07-6 **NEW BOOK (expanded 3rd edition):**

8] **THE HUNGARIAN ARMY & ITS MILITARY LEADERSHIP IN WWII** by Andris Kursietis. 88 pages, sc, NEW perfect bound 3rd edition which includes an additional 36 pages detailing the history of the Hungarian SS! with 55 photos, 10 maps, 7 Hungarian war posters (including recruiting posters for the 25th SS Hunyadi Division and even the Arrow Cross). Covers the complete history of the Hungarian officer corps and their impact on the army and its actions. Now in its 3rd, expanded edition! \$25.00 ISBN- 1-891227-08-4

9] **HITLER'S EASTERN LEGIONS, Volume I - THE BALTIC SCHUTZMANNSCHAFT.** by Antonio J. Munoz. 60 pages, sc, color covers, numerous detailed battle maps, 14 uniform plates by Sean Ryan. Covers the complete history of the Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian police, SS, Frontier Guard, "Schuma" & front battalions, regiments and army units which were raised by the Germans from 1941-1945. Much data on the anti-guerrilla war behind Army Group North. Also lists a complete, chronological listing of the history of these units. The 3-page index makes it easy to check all units. \$21.00 ISBN- 1-891227-09-2

10] **HITLER'S EASTERN LEGIONS, Volume II - THE OSTTRUPPEN** by Antonio J. Munoz. Second volume in the series, this one on purely Russian and White Russian volunteer. 52 pages, sc color covers, 13 photos, full color shoulder board and collar insignia of these forces, 5 uniform plates by Sean Ryan, 4 maps, 3-page glossary. Includes a complete, chronological listing of each battalion and regiment. \$24.00 ISBN- 1-891227-10-6

11] **THE GERMAN POLICE** 442 pages, flat spine, sc color covers. Dozen's of rare maps, tables, photos, line drawings, etc.! Complete study on the history of the entire SS & Police system, including the military history of each battalion and regiment! "Handsomely presented...must be considered the Bible on the subject."- Andris Kursietis, military historian. \$42.00 ISBN- 1-891227-11-4

12] **EASTERN TROOPS IN ZEELAND, THE NETHERLANDS, 1943-1945** by Hans Houterman. 102 pages, flat spine, glossy color covers, sc, numerous maps, photos, tables, appendices. Covers the history of these Russian units in the Netherlands. The maps list the location of all eastern battalions in the West! \$28.00 ISBN- 1-891227-00-9

13] **RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS IN HITLER'S ARMY, 1941-1945** by Wladyslaw Anders. 60 pages, sc color covers, flat spine, col ills of the emblems, Detailed ROA officer postings, numerous rare photos. Entire history of Vlasov & the ROA (Russian Army of Liberation). \$13.00 ISBN- 1-891227-01-7

14] **HRVATSKI ORLOVI: PARATROOPERS OF THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA, 1942-45** by Josip Novak & David Spencer. 60-70 pages, hardcover, color covers, flat spine, 30 photos, maps, tables, appendices, color uniform plate, etc.! History of this formation in detail. \$22.00 ISBN- 1-891227-13-0

15] **CHETNIK: The Story of the Royal Yugoslav Army of the Homeland, 1941-1945.** by Momcilo Dobrich. Complete history of the Chetnik forces in WWII. Includes numerous detailed Orders of Battle for various years and dates, maps, photos, etc. The appendices include a complete history (detailed as well) of the Serbian State & Frontier Guard, as well as the Montenegro Volunteer Corps! \$17.95 ISBN- 1-891227-20-3

16] **THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN ARMY 1920-1945 Volume I Organization & History.** by Dr. Leo W. G. Niehorster. Hard bound, with 100lb (heavy), glossy, full color dust jacket! This 317-page, oversized book (8 1/2" by 11") contains the complete military history of the Hungarian Army from 1920-1945: a period which has been described as the most exciting, dramatic, and traumatic in the history of the Magyar military. This book is all encompassing and contains a wealth of data. Only \$55.00 + s&h. The book is already being hailed as an instant classic and the definitive work on the Hungarian army in WWII! ISBN- 1-891227-19-X

17] **MUSSOLINI'S AFRIKA KORPS: The Italian Army in North Africa, 1940-1943.** by Rex Trye. 200 pages, hardcover, dozens of photos, line drawings, tables, orders of battle, uniform color plates, etc. The complete history of the Italian colony and the fight in North Africa from 1940-1943. This is the much awaited 2nd book by this authoritative author. PRICE: \$36.00 ISBN- 1-891227-14-9

#### POSTAGE:

**AIR MAIL:** Heavy books like Numbers "1," "11," or "16" cost \$6.50 for the first book in US, and \$3.00 each additional; Or \$22.00 Air Mail (Europe) for the first book and \$15.00 each additional, or \$30.00 Air Mail (Pacific Rim) and \$18.00 each additional. All Other Books: \$8.00 Air Mail (Europe) 1st book, & \$3.00 each additional for foreign orders; or \$10.00 Air Mail (Pacific Rim), and \$4.00 each additional.

**SURFACE (SEA):** Europe & Pacific Rim countries (books' 1, 11, & 16) cost \$12.00 for first book and \$4.00 each additional (all other books cost \$7.00 1st book and 2.00 each additional).

**DOMESTIC SHIPPING:** All books (except Book numbers "1," "11," & "16") \$3.50 1st book, \$1.50 each additional book. Books' 1, 11, & 16 are \$6.50 for the 1st book and \$3.00 each additional.

Note: Foreign checks MUST be depositable in a US bank.

**WE ACCEPT ALL MAJOR CREDIT CARDS!**  
 (PLEASE PRINT)

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_

STATE: \_\_\_\_\_

POSTAL CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTRY: \_\_\_\_\_

CREDIT CARD NO: \_\_\_\_\_

EXP. DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Order Gets You a **FREE** sample copy of our color journal, "Axis Europa"

**NOTE: WE ARE NOT REVISIONISTS**



# The Kaiser's Forces in the Boxer Rebellion

by Raymond E. Bell, Jr.



The Chinese Boxer Rebellion of 1900 is not usually ranked among the most notable campaigns of military history, but viewed from the perspective of combined operations — those involving the armed forces of several countries on the same side — it was significant as a precursor to the multi-national expeditions of this century. Indeed, considering the diverse nature of the forces involved against the Chinese, the effort was remarkably successful. That success, however, didn't come about as the result of brilliant planning or execution, but largely because of the stubbornness on the part of the men in the national contingents who were determined to hold off, then defeat, the hordes of ill-trained Chinese who attacked them.

For Americans and Germans the Boxer Rebellion is also significant in that it was the last time troops

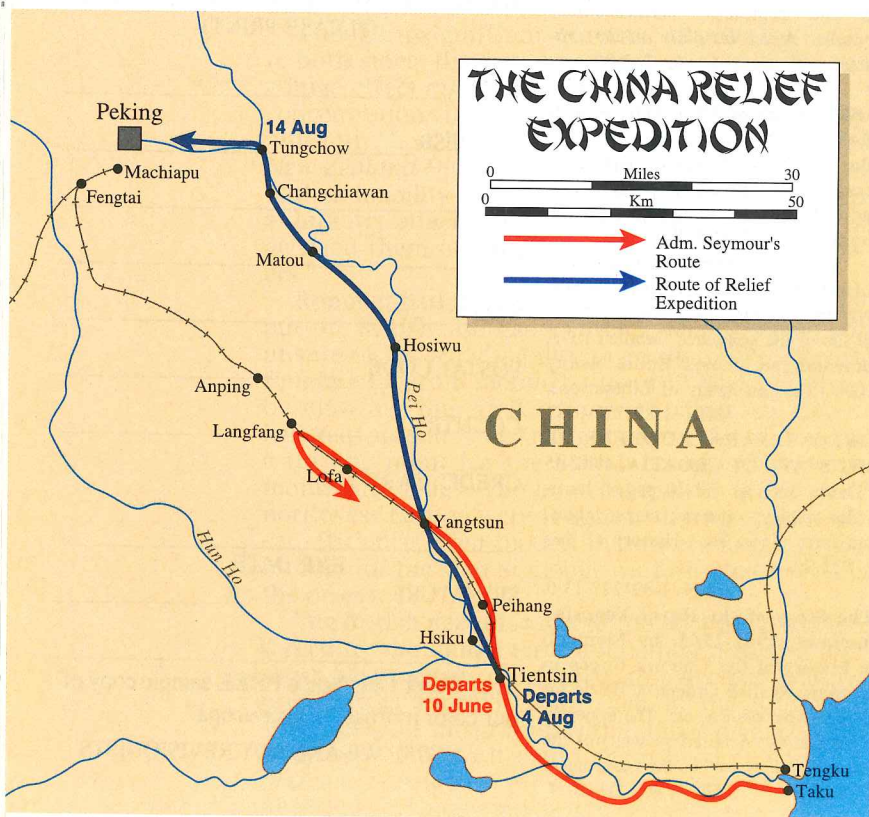
of their two nations fought side by side against a common foe on an active battlefield. Though today Germany and America have been close allies for half a century, and their troops have served together in hot spots like Somalia and Bosnia, they have not since 1900 engaged in high intensity combat operations on the same side. Nor does it appear likely they will again unite any time soon to engage the Chinese in war. As the centennial of the Boxer Rebellion approaches in the year 2000, then, it's appropriate to chronicle its suppression, focusing on the role played in that victory by Germans fighting in alliance with Americans.

## China in 1900

China in 1900 was in turmoil, an empire with a vast land mass but a weak central government. Power rested in the hands of Empress Dowager Tz'U-Hsi, who ruled from 1862 to 1908. A former imperial concubine, she surrounded herself with a small clique who attempted to help her, in a desultory way, to deal with two emerging forces: Christianity and foreign encroachment on Chinese soil and sovereignty.

Thus it was that in 1900, foreigners — who had earlier obtained special commercial and territorial privileges by fighting and winning several short wars, and who by then occupied choice areas of Chinese territory — began to be subjected to attack by the members of a secret society known as the "Boxers." The name was the shortened form of the "Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists," whose members professed both anti-foreign and anti-dynastic aims. The efforts of Tz'U-Hsi and her advisors managed to dampen the Boxers' grievances against them, but that only helped further focus and unleash their pent-up anger against missionaries, Chinese Christians and foreigners in general.

The immediate cause of the rebellion appears to have been the German seizure in 1897 of the Shantung peninsula. The Boxers soon thereafter began to rampage against missionaries and their Chinese converts, murdering hundreds. As the violence escalated, the central government, which had previously kept the Boxers out of Peking, relented and let them into the capital city in June 1900, whereupon they immediately laid siege to the foreign legations. An international force was soon organized to raise the siege, rescue those inside and punish the Boxers. Troops







from Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Austria-Hungary, the United States and Germany participated in the resulting campaign

The Germans had a large stake in the outcome of the operation. By 1900 they'd obtained large and important commercial concessions in China as part of their overall effort to expand their own empire. As a result of those ambitions the Germans had come to maintain a significant military presence in China, consisting principally of marines and naval vessels.

Likewise the Americans, who officially sought an "open door" policy in China, had significant military power in the western Pacific area. They had recently taken the Philippines from Spain, and were just then seeking to quell a nationalist uprising among those Asian islanders. Though not interested in claiming outright territorial concessions from China, the Boxer uprising worked to bring together the Americans and the Germans.

The first targets of the Boxers were the foreign legations in Peking. Fortunately, these had been restricted to a single area in the city, and so were able to band together for mutual protection. Increasing Boxer activity had resulted in the dispatch of some 430 foreign sailors and marines from the fleets anchored near Tengku. But after 4 June, no one could get into or out of the city.

## The Seymour Expedition

At noon on 10 June 1900, as part of the response to the situation developing in Peking, a German naval landing force set out from the port of Tengku, on the Gulf of Chilhi, to join British Adm. Sir Edward Seymour's multinational force of 1,200 men in Tientsin. The relief column left the city by train on the 11th; the German detachment of 25 officers, 527 enlisted men and four machineguns caught up to the main body at Yangtsun.

Progress toward Peking was slow and tedious. Bodies of dead Chinese littered the railway bed. To either flank, German companies advanced on foot to clear out small villages. The railway itself was often broken, meaning stops had to be made to allow the Chinese laborers accompanying the expedition time to make repairs.

The German companies carried the names of their commanders. There was *Company Buchholz*, whose commander was a corvette captain. His was the first unit to rush to the front of the column in support of the British advance guard. Meanwhile, *Companies Schlieper*, *Hecht* and *Weniger* pushed through the hamlets along the rail line, killing many of the Boxers lurking within them.

It took until 13 June to reach Langfang, halfway to Peking. There, Seymour was stopped by a large force of Boxers and Imperial Chinese troops. Meanwhile, Boxers broke his communications to Tientsin and put the city under siege.

Seymour held a council of war and decided to abandon the march on Peking and return to Tientsin.

On 18 June, an extended fire-fight began between *Company*

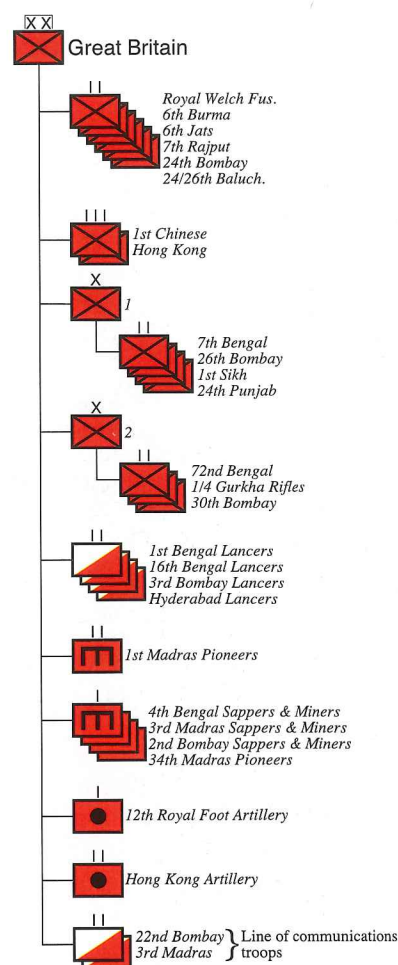
*Schlieper* and some Boxers reinforced by imperial Chinese troops. The Chinese attack initially seemed to be succeeding, but then an enveloping maneuver by *Companies Buchholz* and *Hecht* around the right flank, coupled with a steadfast stand by British and Russian companies on the left, repulsed their effort. The Boxers broke off and retreated, leaving behind over 200 dead and the personal banner of their general. Allied losses were 10 dead and 51 wounded.

The expedition reached Yangtsun to find the railway bridge over the Pei Ho destroyed. With food and ammunition running short, Seymour decided to abandon the railroad and march overland to Tientsin.

Early on the morning of the 22nd, the ramparts of the huge arsenal at Chiku, about six miles from Tientsin, rose out of the mist. That facility turned out to be strongly manned; a tremendous volume of rifle and artillery fire greeted the advancing allies. The Germans deployed to begin putting the defenders under fire, while at the same time the British marines of the rear guard crossed the river to attack the earthen wall of the arsenal from the east. They were followed by three German platoons who took over the Chinese cannon the crew of which had fled. After a bitter fight the Chinese were driven out of the installation.

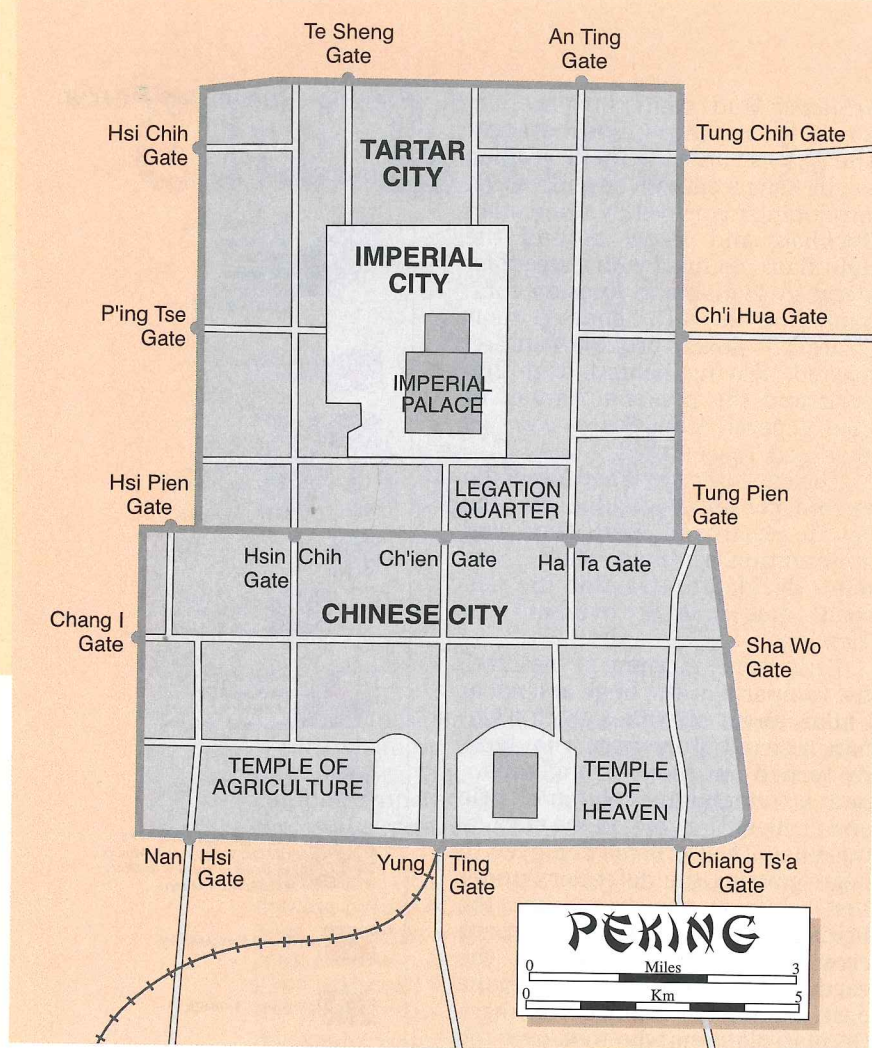
But the advance was again interrupted as the new occupants of Chiku paused to consolidate. At 4:00 p.m. the British marines drove off a Chinese counterattack with the help of *Companies Buchholz* and *Hecht*. Defensive positions were then strengthened

## Peking Relieving Force



The German Consular-guard in Tientsin.

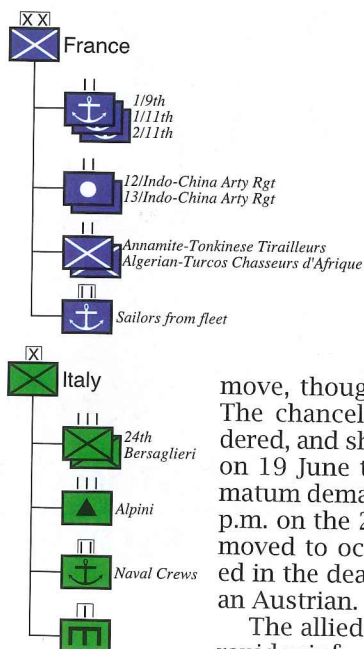




because more Chinese counterattacks were expected. The next day, 23 June, the Germans lost two dead, one an officer, and eight wounded when the Chinese did attack.

These soldiers had come from Tientsin, which had been relieved by a large Allied force from Tengku.

### Peking Relieving Force



After destroying the arsenal, Seymour's expedition and its rescuers returned to Tientsin. Street fighting in that city continued for nearly two more weeks before the last of the Chinese were driven off.

It would not be until 4 August that the new Peking Relieving Force was ready to move. Amazingly, the legations were still holding out.

### Inside Peking

That same attack also resulted in the British minister in Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald, to request Seymour get in motion.

Even as Seymour was beginning to move, though, Boxer activity in Peking heightened. The chancellor of the Japanese legation was murdered, and shops were set ablaze across the city. Then on 19 June the Chinese government issued an ultimatum demanding all foreigners leave Peking by 4:00 p.m. on the 21st. Imperial Chinese troops thereupon moved to occupy legation guardposts, which resulted in the death of a Frenchman and the wounding of an Austrian.

The allied troops who'd been rushed to Peking as rapid reinforcement were organized from small con-

tingents from the ships of the various navies then plying Chinese waters. The American portion of the force also included the embassy guard of Marines and the crew of the *USS Newark*, led by Naval Capt. Meyers, making three officers and 53 enlisted altogether. The largest contingent was British, and consisted of three officers, with Capt. B.M. Strouts commanding, and 128 Royal Marines, 79 of whom were off *HMS Orlando*. The Germans had 51 marines from Tsingtau and were led by Lt. Count von Soden. The Austro-Hungarians had five officers and 30 sailors from the *Zenta*; the French provided two officers and 45 enlisted; the Italians one officer and 28 sailors from the ship *Elba*; the Japanese had Lt. Hara with two dozen men from the *Atago*; and the Russians two officers, 72 sailors and seven Cossack guards from the *Sissoj Weliki*.

In addition to those 18 officers and 389 enlisted, a 75 man unit of local volunteers also made themselves available. The Japanese legation then produced another 31 volunteers. Their military attache, Lt. Col. G. Schiba, an experienced "China hand" who'd earlier served in London and gone along with US Gen. Shafter's expedition to Cuba, came forward to command them. Well assisted by two Japanese captains, he shortly turned the volunteers into an effective fighting unit.

The British in Peking also produced some experienced volunteers. One was a visiting captain from the *South Staffordshire Regiment*; another a captain from the *East Yorkshire Regiment*, who was then on leave to study Chinese in Peking; a third a bank official who'd earlier served in the *Scots Greys*. There were also a French marine officer and a Russian lieutenant from the *9th East Siberian Rifle Regiment*. The only German was a former officer of a *Guards Regiment* who'd become an official of the customs service. But since he'd once been an instructor of Chinese soldiers, he spoke that language fluently.

By virtue of date of rank, command of the troops and volunteers in Peking belonged to Austro-Hungarian ship captain Thomann of the *Zenta*. He officially assumed that post on the evening of the 21st. But British Ambassador MacDonald was in no way agreeable to Thomann being in command, wanting the position for himself. In an effort to assert his claim, he called on all foreigners in the city to assemble within the British embassy compound. Since that area was considered British soil, once there MacDonald could claim they were all under his legal jurisdiction. Initially his ploy failed; but according to German sources it was the ineptitude and cowardice of Capt. Newton Hall, second-in-command among the Americans in Peking, that then made possible MacDonald's ascendance to leadership in the city.

At 9:00 a.m. on the 22nd the Chinese began to bombard the embassy compounds. Suddenly, and without apparent justification, Hall ordered the abandonment of an important position along the city wall, setting in motion a retreat to the British embassy grounds. That move forced the Austro-Hungarian, Italian, French, Russian, Japanese, and finally the German legations to withdraw to the same place.

As the various contingents arrived at the embassy, MacDonald began to rail against Thomann, accusing him of incompetence for ordering — or so it seemed then — the general retreat from the wall. MacDonald then simply declared himself to be in overall command. But Lt. von Soden, figuring the incident had actually resulted from some misunderstanding or intrigue, reacted by ordering his men to make their



then  
of the  
marines  
Capt.  
alto-  
d con-  
com-  
were  
from  
a. The  
ailors  
s and  
ailors  
with  
as two  
from  
isted,  
them-  
duced  
t. Col.  
earli-  
Gen.  
com-  
tains,  
ective

xperi-  
m the  
from  
leave  
fficial  
were  
enant  
e only  
iment  
e. But  
e sol-

roops  
-Hun-  
e offi-  
21st.  
o way  
nting  
rt his  
assem-  
e that  
EDon-  
juris-  
o Ger-  
ice of  
g the  
Mac-

an to  
, and  
aban-  
wall,  
passy  
arian,  
e Ger-

passy,  
using  
emed  
onald  
com-  
t had  
ng or  
their



The "International Gun," an artillery piece constructed of bits and pieces found in the various legations.

way back to their original post, which they subsequently found to be still unoccupied by any Chinese. They soon came under fire there, however, as a result of which one German was killed.

The contingents from the other nations also returned to their original posts. Only the Austro-Hungarian and Italian embassies had actually fallen to the Chinese, and they were soon set afire. The Austro-Hungarians were then invited by the French to help guard their embassy, which was where they remained based for the duration of the siege.

That evening the Chinese attacked again, concentrating on the Americans and burning the Dutch embassy in exchange for some 100 of their own casualties. Foreign losses were one dead each among the Italians, Americans, British and Russians, along with a considerable number of wounded.

Naturally, unpleasant accusations against the Americans began to go around. The Austro-Hungarians, whose Capt. Thomann had unjustly been accused of incompetence, put out entirely unfavorable comments about them. They painted a sad picture of the results of the Americans' unsatisfactory performance on the barricades. One Austrian claimed of the Yankees: "The lack of discipline of the Americans has caused us one devil of a time. They are very daring and able boys, but always while off duty [they are] foolishly drunk. From where they obtained the whiskey we do not know."

Sources other than the German, however, continue to lay the blame for the initial retreat from the wall on Thomann himself. He was accused of panicking during the intense Chinese bombardment and

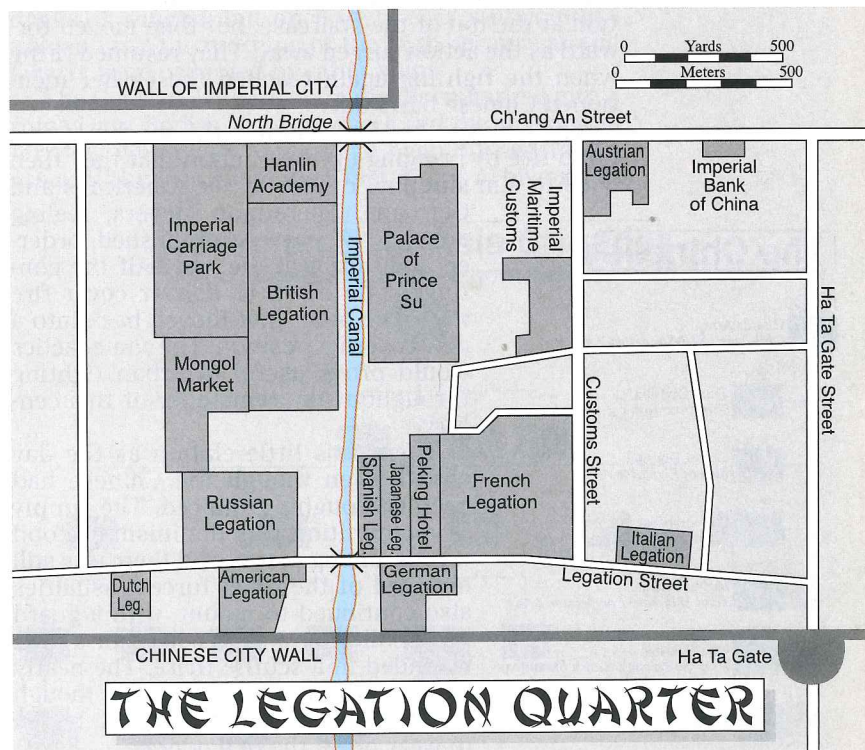
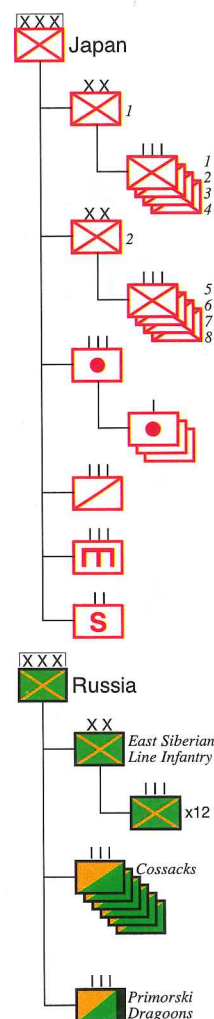
therefore ordering an immediate withdrawal. Those other sources claim it was the result of that order, and not the cowardice of Hall, that caused everyone to retreat to the British legation, which had earlier been designated as the last-stand defensive position.

At any rate, the ministers of the various nations soon held a conference at which they decided to officially relieve Thomann of command. That responsibility then went officially to MacDonald, who immediately confirmed all troops should remain in and defend their original positions. Sadly, this episode only finally concluded when Thomann was shot in the chest and died on 8 July. Still, as the siege progressed and each day brought new Chinese attacks, the initial incident with the Americans was soon forgotten as all rallied to the common defense.

## More Action Along the Wall

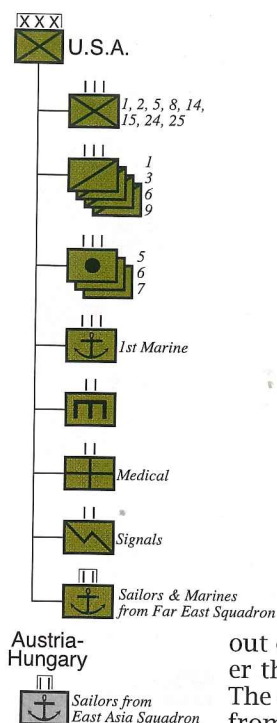
On 23 June the Chinese turned their Krupp guns on the German positions inside Peking. Fortunately their gunners proved inept, shooting as if they had no exact targets. They only managed to put seven rounds inside the grounds of the German legation itself, failing to even wound a single person. At the same time the Chinese riflemen also demonstrated their marksmanship — as one German source described it — "only superfluous," though one marine did take a round in his ribs. The main source of anxiety on this day, however, came from speculation about what was holding up the relief force from Tientsin.

The 24th also brought stepped up combat, this time with the Americans deploying a machinegun in support of the German marines. During the morning those Germans got what they later thought of as their "baptism of fire" in this struggle when, at about 8:00 a.m., the Chinese managed to occupy the stretch of wall overlooking their legation. The wall in that area was 43 feet high and had access only via two staircases, one behind the German legation and one behind the American.





## Peking Relieving Force



Advancing from both east and west along the wall's top, the Chinese began pouring a heavy fire into the buildings of the German legation. They succeeded in pressing to within 650 feet of the main building, planting two huge banners before the defenders fully realized the magnitude of the Boxers' effort. Luckily for the defenders, the rifle fire of the Chinese remained so poorly aimed some described it as "wild."

The Germans counterattacked; led by von Soden they quickly engaged the lead element of the Chinese mass. Then Italians and French began pushing into the Chinese from the east. Intense combat followed, with von Soden using the rallying cry: "Up and at them on the double!"

The Germans used fire and maneuver effectively enough to allow them to push along the wall. After a short advance von Soden would order his men into the prone position to deliver several volleys; then it was back up to advance again. This move-and-shoot technique so confused the Boxers they soon broke, running back along the wall with-

out even trying to stop at the barricade they'd earlier thrown up near where they'd begun their attack. The only aid to the Chinese during their retreat came from the dense smoke put out by two houses they set afire; it became so thick the Germans could no longer see clearly to take good aim.

With that the Germans broke off their counterattack, returning to the stairs behind their legation. There they found, much to their consternation, the French and Italians, apparently thinking the fight over, had already returned to their own legations. Had the Chinese rallied at that moment, the Germans could have been caught alone and easily destroyed.

But it wasn't until 10:00 a.m. the action resumed, this time on the stairs behind the American legation. There Capt. Meyers took command, leading his contingent along with some 20 reinforcing Germans. An American machinegun crew initially took up a position at the top of the staircase, but then moved forward as the action surged away. They resumed firing when the fighting again reached the earlier mentioned Chinese barricade.

The Chinese tried to counter the machinegun's rapid fire by bringing up two cannon that they then used to aim shrapnel rounds at the Americans and Germans. Thereupon Meyers, feeling enough had been accomplished, ordered a withdrawal. He had half the contingent lie down to deliver cover fire while the other half moved back into a new covering position. The same tactics would prove useful in urban fighting throughout the remainder of this century.

There was little elation as the day ended, even though the Chinese had been thoroughly trounced. The supply of ammunition was diminishing; food was becoming scarce, and there was still no word of the relief force. Casualties also continued to mount, with a guard being killed by a sniper here, or a man wounded in a scuffle there. The nearly continuous forays by the Boxers, though never successful in themselves, began to wear down the defenders.

Thus the month of June ended with the allied contingents in Peking and Tientsin occupying defensive positions. Tientsin, in fact, was still largely in the hands of the Boxers who, in conjunction with imperial Chinese forces, were prepared to resist any advance toward the capital. At the same time false reports of a massacre of those in the legations reached the relief force, so there then seemed less need for an immediate advance.

It wasn't until 13 July some 5,000 allied troops kicked off a new push to clear Tientsin of resistance. After a day and a half of intense fighting the Chinese broke and abandoned that entire city to the foreigners' control. But there was still no immediate advance on Peking. Instead it was decided to regroup while waiting for more forces to arrive before pushing on.

The reinforcements expected were led by Gen. Albrecht Graf von Waldersee, who'd been the Kaiser's chief of the general staff from 1888 to 1891, and who was highly regarded internationally. His appointment was a popular one, and with a brigade of German volunteers he sailed for the Far East early in August.

## End of the Siege

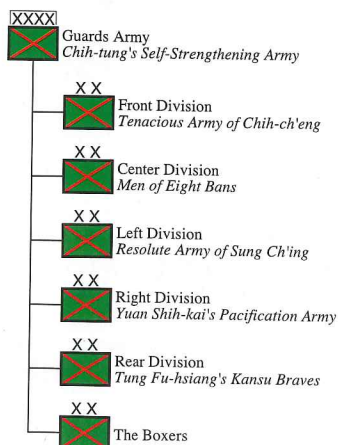
On 14 July, Prince Ching of the imperial court sent a note into the legations offering safe conduct out of Peking for any who wanted to go. The offer was refused out of sheer distrust; and, indeed, the conciliatory Chinese words were not matched by any such action. The Boxers had meanwhile thrown up a new wall directly across the street from the outer perimeter, only about 50 feet from where the Russians were positioned. The ring of Chinese around the legation quarter was continually reinforced, to the point it became impossible for anyone, singly or in groups, to sortie to bring back food. Short rations were ordered, and as a result some children and old people began to suffer the effects of starvation.

At the same time the Boxers kept up the pressure by sniping and making small attacks so the defenders would continue to suffer casualties. In the first two days of July the Germans lost another two men killed. Then on the 13th the Chinese launched an all-out attack accompanied by blaring horns, thundering cannon and charging masses along the entire perimeter. Two small buildings had to be abandoned in a retreat. At the critical moment von Soden led some marines in a counterattack through a breach in the wall. Surprising the Chinese to their front, they were able to advance and capture one of the enemy battle banners. The overall effect of the German effort was to allow the retaking of the lost ground; but the Chinese now had cannon permanently stationed just 328 feet from the defenders' forward positions.

On 17 July the Chinese asked for a short armistice inside Peking. At first the Germans were suspicious they'd made the offer to be better able to shift troops around the legations. As a precaution, therefore, the defenders took advantage of the break to strengthen the walls and double the guard. But then, gradually, a feeling began to take hold the Chinese had asked for the truce because something outside the city was happening — as indeed it was.

The next day an article appeared in the *Peking News* that obviously originated within the imperial court. In it, the central government clearly tried to distance itself from the events that had brought on the fighting in and around the city. At the same time

## The Chinese





d con-  
sive  
in the  
imper-  
t any  
e false  
ations  
d less

roops  
tance.  
e Chi-  
ne for-  
ediate  
group  
push-

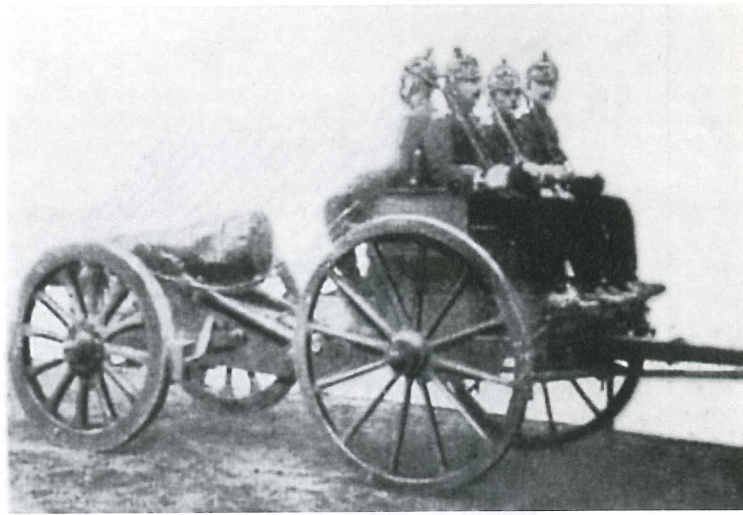
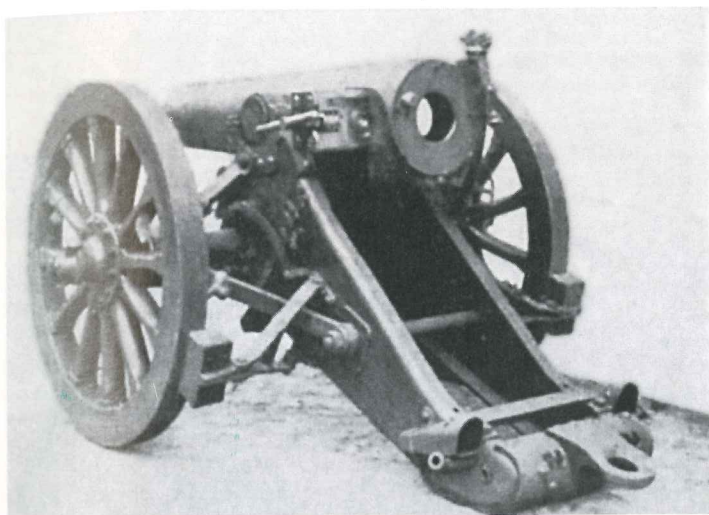
y Gen.  
aiser's  
d who  
point-  
of Ger-  
arly in

rt sent  
out of  
r was  
e con-  
y any  
n up a  
outer  
e Rus-  
round  
ed, to  
gly or  
ations  
d old  
n.

essure  
fend-  
e first  
o men  
an all-  
nder-  
entire  
doned  
en led  
ach in  
, they  
nemy  
erman  
ound;  
y sta-  
rward

istice  
icious  
roops  
e, the  
gthen  
ually,  
asked  
y was

eking  
perial  
ed to  
ht on  
e time



Two close-ups of the Germans' "Heavy Field Howitzer '96."

word came in of the large number of reinforcements that had been reaching Tientsin.

On the 25th another offer of unhindered passage from Peking was made by Prince Ching. But this one also came with a warning any who didn't take it would soon forfeit their lives. Again the offer was refused. On the 27th another cease-fire was announced by the besiegers, this one lasting until 10 August. At the same time the dowager empress began to send carts of food to the defenders as placating gifts. Even so, single sniper bullets continued to find their marks and random artillery shells still screamed through the air.

On 10 August the Chinese began shooting in earnest again. Then a delegation of Mandarins appeared to apologize for the rupture in the peace; but firing again resumed the next day all along the perimeter. On the 12th and 13th activity fell off; and at the end of the day rumors began to spread about allied mounted patrols having been seen just outside the city.

At 7:30 p.m. firing began from the Chinese lines with an intensity not seen before during the entire siege. At the same time a heavy rainstorm broke above the combatants, accompanied by lightning and thunder that only seemed to amplify the roar of the cannonade. But no ground attack was launched, so the defenders held their fire (they were down to about 90 rounds per man). To break the tension von Soden ordered his men to return a rapid fusillade during one moment of relative quiet. In turn, that set off a new flurry of shooting from the Chinese, which this time killed one German marine.

The next day, much more suddenly than it had begun, the siege was over. At about 2:00 p.m. a loud "Hurrah!" was heard coming from outside the perimeter. A detachment of mounted Sikhs from the British force had gotten into the city through the canal's water gate nearby the German legation. Scenes of jubilation followed: the relief force had arrived.

All that remained was to conduct mop-up operations. For example, the German proconsul had heard a Buddhist temple within the city had served as a Chinese rally point and arsenal during the siege. Taking the place, the Germans found not only a mountain of weapons, but Boxer flags, gunpowder and uniforms. The weapons, all completely functional, were handed out to the artillerymen within the German portion of the relief force.

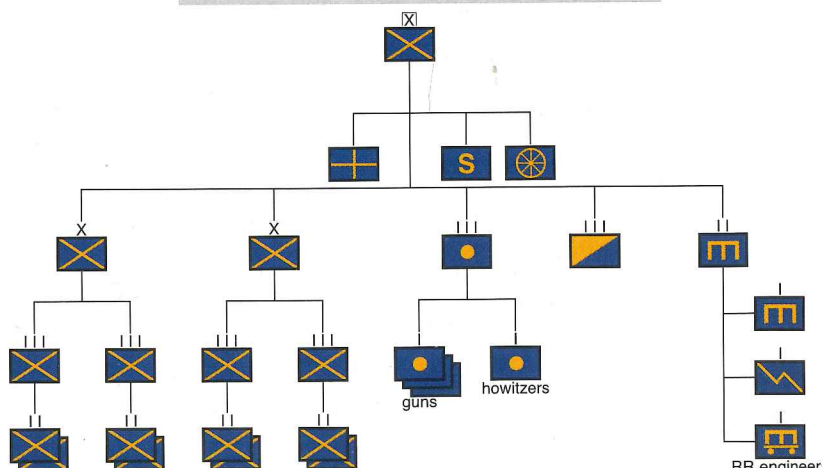
But the relief of Peking didn't end allied activity in China. Von Waldersee and his force were still under way to the Far East when Peking was secured. When the *East Asia Brigade* arrived, it spearheaded further operations aimed at punishing both the Boxers and the imperial government.

## The East Asia Brigade in Action

One of the units of *East Asia Brigade* was a heavy field howitzer battery in the artillery regiment. Its deployment reflected the confusion that often characterized the entire international operation. The battery, whose members were anxious to see action, anchored off the Taku forts on 6 September, well after the relief of Peking. Because they were on the second transport ship to arrive, the men of the battery believed they would be among the first to unload. Instead they were left aboard their moored ship for another six days, when orders were suddenly received telling them to disembark "in all haste." Their vessel then sailed farther upstream to reach the docks at Tengku; but once there they still couldn't unload until the morning of the 16th because all the wharfs were occupied by other ships.

The German artillerymen finally disembarked into a ruined city. Bodies lay everywhere and the stench was terrible. Whole city blocks had been burned to the ground. The men spent their first nights in bivouac in

### German East Asia Brigade







*German naval infantry go sightseeing in Peking after the fighting is over.*

a state of agitation because enemy patrols constantly approached their position, and edgy guards in turn fired at anything that moved or that they thought moved. In spite of that, however, three days after landing the battery was declared combat ready.

Their first mission was to fire on the Peitan forts. To do so they were placed under command of the Russians, who ordered them to deploy behind a nearby railroad embankment. The position proved so marshy that rocks and wood had to be used to provide a firm enough base from which the guns could be fired. Getting the weapons deployed within the swampy area took hours. All the while the Chinese looked down on the struggling Germans, but did nothing to disturb their work.

At 10:00 a.m. on 10 September the Chinese forts did open fire, but most of it simply went over the Germans' heads. One round landed close to a gun, but it did no damage. An hour after starting the Chinese ceased-fire until 2:00 a.m. the next morning, when they again opened up for a half hour.

At 5:00 a.m. the German battery fired its first rounds, along with three Russian artillery units. By 7:00 a.m. the first Chinese fort targeted had been wrecked. The allies then shifted their fire to the next two forts in line, which were also soon heavily punished. The guns' effectiveness seemed so great a decision was quickly made to assault the Chinese forts with infantry.

Sixty German artillerists went in against the forts in conjunction with some Russian infantry. Casualties were suffered in the advance when the Chinese set off some previously laid mines. The Russians raised their flag above the first fort before the Germans; but then, in the spirit of international cooperation, they also hoisted German and Austro-Hungarian banners.

The forts fell so easily to the assault because after detonating their mines the Chinese simply ran off, taking their dead and wounded with them. They did, however, leave behind a 280mm fortress gun along with several 150mm and 120mm pieces and other weapons. Still, the destruction wrought by the allies' artillery fire was also evident. The third fort, which the German gunners had also caused to cease-fire, showed the tremendous effect and accuracy possible even out to ranges of over 5,300 yards. The German battery fired a total of 260 rounds during the fort-clearing action. With the forts reduced, the howitzer battery was ordered back to its Tengku bivouac, where illness began to take a toll among the men.

Operations like the one described above became the norm until the end of October, when the last Boxer resistance was put down. Negotiations aimed at making the Chinese pay heavily for the rebellion were gotten under way; and on 1 February 1901 all anti-foreign societies were ordered disbanded and all such activity made punishable by death. ★

## Sources

- Bodin, Lynn. *The Boxer Rebellion*. London: Osprey, 1979.
- Duiker, William J. *Cultures in Collision: The Boxer Rebellion*. San Rafael, CA: Presidio Press, 1978.
- "Der Krieg in China, 1900." *Die Zinnfigur*, no. 6, pp. 135-138, 15 June 1965.
- "Der Krieg in China, 1900 (Fortsetzung)." *Die Zinnfigur*, no. 9, pp. 217-219, 15 September 1965.
- "Der Krieg in China, 1900." *Die Zinnfigur*, no. 12, pp. 252-255, 15 December 1966.
- "Ankunft der 1. schweren Feldhaubitzbatterie in Taku und Teilnahme derselben an dem Kampfe gegen die Peitangforts." *Die Zinnfigur*, 15 June 1969.





**WWW.BATTLEGROUNDWWII.COM**

Since 1996

# MAGWEB

FREE sample articles  
at [www.magweb.com](http://www.magweb.com)

**50+ of the finest Military History and Gaming magazines on one Web site!**

Napoleonic, WWII, American Civil War, Medieval, Seven Years War, Dark Ages, Renaissance, American Revolution, Ancients, South/Central American Wars, Spanish Civil War, English Civil War, Gaming Products, and more...

**SAVE TIME:** One web site holds current and back issues.

**FULL TEXT:** of articles -- over 7,000 and increasing.

**ALL MAPS:** photos, uniform guides, and illustrations included.

**DOWNLOAD:** save to disk, or print out all the articles and graphics.

**RESEARCH FASTER:** 24-hour access with on-site search engine.

**DISCOVER:** magazines and newsletters (US and UK) you never knew existed.

**BUY SMARTER:** over 1500 book, game, and other product reviews.

**SAVE MONEY:** All for under \$5 a month--yes, electronic versions for \$5/month!

FREE sample articles from each magazine at:

**[www.magweb.com](http://www.magweb.com)**

**Some member comments:**

"It is a great value. I have access to magazines now that were out of reach..."  
"Praised you before and I can't recommend you highly enough..."  
"I check MAGWEB almost daily. You don't do anything I don't like..."

"MagWeb is a great resource..."

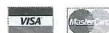
"Very good service at a very good price..."

"It's a marvelous service that you provide..."

"Great service, fantastic range of magazines..."

Coalition Web, Inc.  
161 Lambertville-HQ Rd.  
Stockton, NJ 08559  
tel: (609) 397-4265  
fax: (609) 397-9433  
e-m: [magweb@magweb.com](mailto:magweb@magweb.com)

Join Now!



**Membership Cost...**

1 month Take a Look:	\$14.95
3 month Trial Period:	\$29.95
6 month Prime Time:	\$44.95
12 month Super Value:	\$59.95

(NJ residents add 6% sales tax)





# HAVE GUNS WILL TRAVEL

## EXECUTIVE OUTCOMES —CC—

by Anthony C. LoBaido

### A New Synthesis

Eben Barlow is at the center of a new synthesis of commerce and soldiering. He is head of a highly successful private corporate army known as Executive Outcomes ("EO" for short). The activities of EO, the clients it serves, and the trans-national corporate elite — including the DeBeers diamond cartel, Texaco and Gulf-Chevron — which have funded its operations, offer an intriguing look into the realpolitik of the emerging new world order. Barlow explains:

*As a private corporate entity, EO is able to operate without the restriction of any particular nation's flag leading our soldiers into battle. Organizations such as the UN and the Organization of African Unity [OAU] can make use of EO without partiality in the speedy resolution of conflict in any given country utilizing our services. Our employees have over 5,000 man years of military knowledge, combat and training experience.*

While western governments in the post-Cold War era continue to cut back on the manpower of their capital-intensive armed forces, and are increasingly unable to sell their constituencies on nation-building exercises like the Somalia debacle, EO is ready to fill the void. The company is able to provide private counter-insurgency operations, peacekeeping forces, and the muscle for corporations to control gold and diamond mines, oil and other natural resources in a variety of failed nations that stretch to the four corners of the world.

"We offer a variety of services to legitimate governments, including infantry training, clandestine warfare, counter-intelligence programs, reconnaissance, escape and evasion, special forces training and even parachuting," adds Barlow.

EO is equipped with Soviet-era MiG fighter jets, Puma and East Bloc helicopters, state-of-the-art artillery, tanks and other armaments. Barlow says EO boasts an array of no fewer than 500 military advisor/trainers and 3,000 highly skilled multi-national special forces soldiers.

The long story of Barlow's involvement in such activities began with the Apartheid-era South African Defense Force (SADF), when he moved there from Northern Rhodesia while still a boy. He joined the SADF in 1974, and by 1980 was with the 32nd Bat-

*The Executive Outcomes Logo (in blue).*

alion, known then as South Africa's foreign legion. He fought in Angola, assisting the anti-Marxist UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) guerrilla army. Later he moved on to military intelligence and then to the Armaments Corp. of South Africa (ARMSCOR).

His most challenging assignment came when he headed up the western European section of the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB), which attempted to circumvent UN-imposed Apartheid sanctions by setting up front companies overseas. The CCB's ability to import highly sensitive technology for South Africa's nuclear program, as well as its alleged assassination of anti-apartheid activists world-wide, remains an uncovered mystery to this day.

EO's parent company is the South African based Strategic Resource Corporation (SRC). EO exists in SRC's corporate universe as just one satellite in a system of 32 companies involved in a plethora of mining, air charter and security concerns. The satellite companies are registered in places as far apart as Capetown, the Bahamas and the Isle of Man.

Since 1993, Companies House in London has carried a record of Executive Outcomes, Ltd., with offices in Hampshire, UK. Barlow and the British national who became his wife after the company filed (and after his divorce from a South African wife) are named as the holders of 70 percent of its capital.

Keeping EO's title and paperwork in the United Kingdom serves a two-fold purpose. First, London is well known as a center of international weapons and security dealing. Second, it helps deflect negative coverage away from South African President Nelson Mandela and the ANC (African National Council), who have used the reconstituted elite apartheid forces, including EO, to engage and defeat their Angola-based Cold War enemy UNITA and then install the MPLA to power in the former Portuguese colony.

### Genesis & Evolution

The genesis of EO came in 1989, during the dying days of apartheid, when ANC leader Nelson Mandela ordered former South African President F.W. deKlerk to dismantle the SADF special forces units. He did that in the hope of aborting a right-wing Afrikaner coup against the takeover of South Africa by their long time Marxist enemy.



One of the formations targeted for demobilization, 32nd Battalion, was at the time reputed to be among the finest military units in the world. The 32nd Battalion boasted successes like the thwarting of the Cold War invasion of South Africa's northern neighbor Angola, which had been spearheaded by an elite contingent of Soviet, Cuban, East Bloc and North Korean soldiers. Other legendary SADF units, including the counter-insurgency unit *Kovoet* (from the Afrikaans for "crowbar"), all of the recce units, and the shadowy Civil Cooperation Bureau, were similarly slated for dismantling.

Faced with the prospect of being thrown out of the army he'd served so well, not to mention the apocalyptic end of three centuries of Afrikaner cultural struggle, Barlow decided to form EO. Since then EO units have fought in southern and western Africa, South America and the Far East. For example, one of its first jobs was to help a South American drug enforcement agency conduct raids against local producers. Other EO operations, stretching from Angola to Sierra Leone and from Sri Lanka to Papua New Guinea, have always involved millions of dollars in cash payments, which were augmented by mining, logging and oil rights to lucrative geologic deposits.

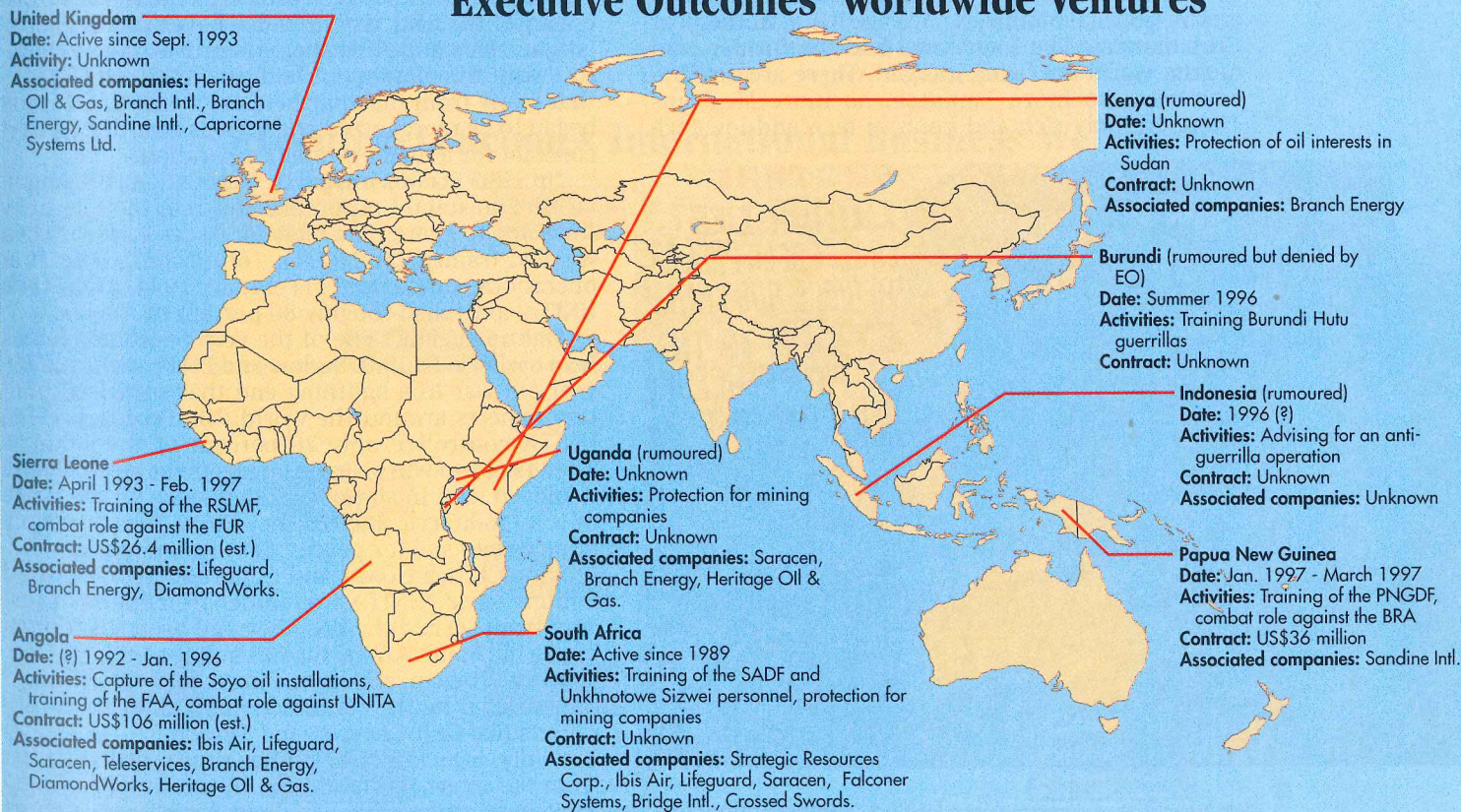
"It's kind of ironic that when Eben fought for apartheid, the white race, anti-communism and Christianity, he wound up without any money and was shoved out the door," says Willem Ratte, a former member of the Rhodesian *Selous Scouts*, and the man who trained Barlow in combat skills. It was Ratte who ran South Africa's war in Angola. Among his frighteningly maverick strategies was one involving the infiltration of AIDS-infected prostitutes among Cuba's 50,000 troops then in Africa. That unleashed what amounted to an AIDS plague, which the soldiers eventually carried back to Castro's homeland.



Executive Outcomes founder Eeben Barlow.

"Now that he's fighting on the side of our enemies in Angola, and on behalf of the interests of multinational corporations, he's become a wealthy man," adds Ratte. "Eben is a capable soldier. He once told me he was angry about the sellout to the communists by the ANC of South Africa. In the end, perhaps he

## Executive Outcomes' Worldwide Ventures







*SADF Special Forces: Willem Ratte.*

figured if the Marxists were going to take over our country anyway, why not make \$40 million in the process?"

As for Barlow, he still calls his former mentor Ratte "simply the finest, most professional soldier ever trained by the SADF."

Though Barlow is today at odds with Ratte and numbers of other former SADF soldiers who see him as having betrayed Afrikaanderdom, he defends his right to change "along with the new South Africa."

"We've undergone a paradigm shift in consciousness — in our interpretation of reality," explains South African political analyst Ed Cain, editor of the erudite journal *Signposts*. "We are living in the post-Christian era. The free world and the former communist world are being merged. There are no more countries, no more Japanese, no more Mexicans. There are only rich and poor, hi-tech and low-tech,



*UNITA soldiers on parade.*

northern and southern hemispheres. It's almost like a new form of 'virtual apartheid.'"

## Into Angola

It was Barlow's connections with the DeBeers diamond cartel that helped fund EO's start up. Perhaps coincidentally, he was hired to handle their corporate counter-intelligence operations while the diamond monolith was experiencing the greatest crisis in its 100-plus years of existence. In 1990, DeBeers — which accounts for half the world's diamond supply, boasts \$21 billion in assets and is headed by the Oppenheimer family — was suffering from the breakdown of a secret Cold War arrangement with the Soviets.

During the 1950s and the darkest days of Cold War, news of rich diamond discoveries in Soviet Siberia unleashed shock waves throughout that market. DeBeers stock fell 25 percent the day it became known its tidy monopoly was threatened. Undaunted by his own reputation as a staunch anti-communist, Harry Oppenheimer sent several Afrikaner representatives to the Kremlin to strike a deal. The offer they carried was aimed at buying all of the USSR's production of rough diamonds. The negotiations were carried out and completed through various of DeBeers' European subsidiaries, unknown to the government of South Africa and the CIA. The deal held, despite the fact it had to be renegotiated several times — with newly privatized Russian corporations and a new government ministry — after the fall of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s.

Closer to home, though, the Oppenheims encountered a new threat to their diamond monopoly when the anti-communist Angolan guerrilla army of UNITA began dumping about \$1 billion in diamonds onto the Dutch and Belgian markets from the mines they'd secured during the civil war against the ruling MPLA (Portuguese acronym for Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola). Complicating that affair still further was the fact UNITA was also the sworn enemy of the ANC, and provided haven for anti-Marxist guerrillas and Afrikaner extremists. It was therefore with the blessing of both the ANC and DeBeers that many from the apartheid-era's elite SADF units began to be reorganized and EO was awarded its first contract for a major strategic operation.

"In 1993 EO was invited by SONANGOL, the Angolan Oil Parastatal Corporation, to train their security force and to guard their oil fields," says Barlow. "Then we also trained the MPLA's 16th Brigade. Our first operations commenced in February 1994. At the time UNITA controlled roughly 80 percent of Angola."

Fighting against one of the very resistance forces he'd earlier nurtured, Barlow and EO brought the 19-year-old war to a lightning end that surprised military experts around the world. "By February 1995, UNITA controlled only 20 percent of the country. They failed to win a single engagement after EO was deployed, and in all honesty they were on the verge of total military collapse. They knew then their only hope was to sue for peace," Barlow summarizes.

South Africa expert and Congressional aide Brad Phillips says: "UNITA was under tremendous pressure from EO and the UN. They had been abandoned by the old South Africa, the CIA and the US State Department. The current regime in Angola, the MPLA, is perpetuated by the continued support of US corporations like Gulf-Chevron and Texaco."

Oddly, EO's intervention has drawn little interest from the international media. US coverage has been limited to a one-page article in *Newsweek*, a short



segment on *60 Minutes*, and small articles in the *New York Times* and *Los Angeles Times*. The media coverage and "spin" on the events in Angola have apparently been influenced by multi-national corporate interconnections. For example, William Keller, the lead correspondent covering Angola for the *New York Times*, has written pieces trashing UNITA, while at the same time his father George M. Keller was serving as Chevron's chief executive officer.

"It's incredible that EO can operate a private army of 3,000 mercenaries in relative anonymity," says Peter Hammond, a former SADF recce unit member who now heads Frontline Fellowship, a South African relief organization. He goes on to say:

*In EO one has a vast amount of ex-SADF, Israeli, Portuguese and Brazilian mercenaries operating without any ethical considerations. Where is the concern of the CIA, US State Department and the American presidential candidates on this issue? We're talking about private wars funded by multi-national corporations for control of natural resources that — aside from thrift and the application of knowledge — are the source of creation for all wealth.*

Indeed, in forsaking their old UNITA allies, Barlow and EO took their first step into an uncharted new world. Along the way, Barlow was also able to finally resolve some long standing issues of the Angolan wars. He said:

*My big question all along was this, why didn't people ever question the lack of direction and will the South African soldiers had to endure due to those at the top of our former government who didn't want the border war to end? During those years we fought a war to enrich certain people while the general public was being fed disinformation. Perhaps it's time someone asked how the personnel of EO could turn the tide of that war in 18 months, something the SADF was never permitted to do over a period of 15 years.*

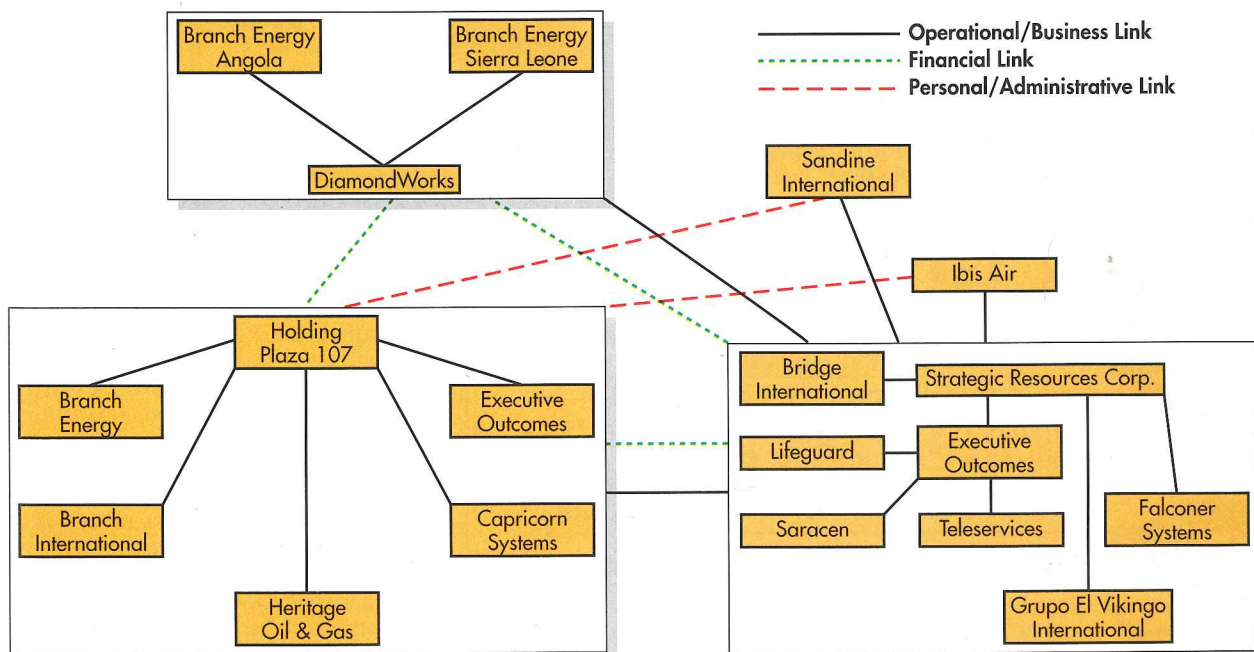


MPLA Special Forces.

Barlow argues that during the their war in Angola the South African Foreign Affairs Office was compromised by men he claims had close ties with UNITA and the ivory, teak wood and diamonds that flowed into Afrikaner coffers from there over two decades. From that viewpoint, Barlow sees the change in his own life being that he is now no longer fighting as a pawn, an easily expendable piece on any Chess board, but is now himself a king maker and finally in control of his own destiny. Says Ed Cain:

*By destroying UNITA on behalf of the ANC, UN, the US State Department and multi-national corporations, EO seems to be doing the dirty work of the trans-national, northern hemisphere elite. Again, this is the reality of the new world economic system. Multi-national corporations span the globe, armed with capital, technology, pro-*

## Executive Outcomes International Business Web







*Puma Helicopter used by Executive Outcomes.*

*paganda and military might, always searching for the cheapest possible labor, most accessible markets and, of course, natural resources. Now the big oil interests in the UK have EO to help them recolonize Africa in a de facto, mercantilist fashion. The Red Coats of the British Empire just can't march in any more.*

EO pulled out of Angola on 11 January 1996, despite the fact that meant leaving behind several of their own as POW/MIAs. One of those abandoned is former SADF recce member Neil Bezuidenhout. His mother Mrs. Judith Bezuidenhout is vocal in her criticism of EO's recruitment procedures: "EO said Neil would only be guarding the oil fields, and that was a bold-faced lie. EO has been very uncooperative with me in regard to finding Neil. I've heard [first] he was shot in the head and left behind. I later heard he was alive and working in the diamond mines for UNITA as a POW."

## Sierra Leone

In 1995 the ruling military counsel in the west African nation of Sierra Leone contracted with EO to restructure and retrain their army to better fight the rebel Revolutionary United Front. In February 1996, just six weeks after an officers' coup overthrew the president, that government was to hold the first multi-party elections in the country since 1977. EO was tasked with the job of stopping the civil war that broke out in the wake of the coup.

It was an unusual conflict, with pockets of fighting spread around remote areas of Sierra Leone. Not surprisingly, the first of those areas EO was commissioned to subdue were the ones rich in minerals. Once again it was large corporate concerns that were behind EO's choice of strategy. This time it was Branch Energy, a South African mining firm with gold and diamond interests in Sierra Leone.

But EO's operations in Sierra Leone are even more complex, and were guided by a mercurial British entrepreneur and ex-military man named Anthony Buckingham, who has links to both Branch Energy and an English company called Sandline International. Sandline was co-founded by Buckingham and Simon Mann, a former SAS officer. The UK corporation is a mirror image of EO, and the two companies have worked together several times. In fact, Sandline and EO share a UK office at Plaza 107 Kings Road, Chelsea. In another arrangement, Sandline and Branch Energy also share offices at 535 Kings Road, London.

In a game of corporate Wheel-of-Fortune, Branch Energy was bought out by Carson Gold, which in turn was taken over by Diamond Works, Ltd. Diamond Works is itself financed by Ivanhoe Capital Corp. of Singapore. Clearly, the chief problem in trying to comprehend the ultimate benefactors of EO's activities comes from this labyrinth of bankrolling organizations.

## Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is a nation made up of over 600 islands lying just north of Australia. The site of pristine beaches and steaming river valleys, it's roughly the size of California. Home to 4 million people who collectively speak over 700 languages and dialects, PNG has a tumultuous history. It was earlier part of both the German and British colonial empires, then an Australian colony until 1975.

PNG is also home to the longest war in the Pacific since World War II. The impetus behind that struggle comes from the existence of the most ecologically unsound open-pit copper mine on earth, located on the island of Bougainville. Roughly the size of the state of Connecticut, Bougainville sits 500 miles northwest of Port Moresby.

The Bougainville copper mine — for a time the world's largest at two-third's of a mile deep, 2.4 miles wide and 3.6 miles long — has been entirely off-line for the past nine and a half years. When it was running at full capacity it yielded copper and other ores worth \$500 million per year. Australian mining concerns and other foreign shareholders took 80 percent of those profits, while the PNG government got the remaining 20 percent. The locals were left with virtually nothing beyond the ever worsening environmental pollution.

Some local villagers finally revolted against the situation. They struck, armed only with bows and arrows, a few home-made guns and some stolen dynamite. Their rampages forced the closure of the mine, which took away over half of PNG's overall export earnings. Unable to crush the rebels with his own nation's army, PNG leader Sir Julius Chan chose the mercenary option. Leading the Sandline/EO charge into PNG was Tim Spicer, a 20 year veteran of the Scots Guards who'd served with distinction in the Falkland Islands,

## TOMMY GUNNER 15's

SPECIALIZING IN PAINTED  
W.W.II FIGURES AND ARMOR

NEWLY PAINTED OLD GLORY PEWTER

PAINTED & UNPAINTED MILITARY MINIATURES U.S.A.  
GERMANS • U.S. • RUSSIANS • JAPANESE • BRITISH

BUYERS & SELLERS W.W.II FIGURES

TOM WIRSING

1402 HENRY ST., NORMAL, IL 61761  
(309) 454-2015





Northern Ireland, Cyprus, and as a spokesman for the UN peacekeeping operation in Bosnia.

Strangely — or perhaps by this point it should be called characteristically — during this period EO began denying it had any connection with Sandline. On EO's internet homepage (<http://www.eo.com>) the following declaration appeared: "EO will state for the record that it has no affiliation with a company referred to as Sandline International." Later, however, another message appeared, this one admitting EO had indeed been "subcontracted as military advisors" by Sandline.

At any rate, in PNG the Sandline/EO mercenaries were given three main objectives: 1) retrain and then lead the PNG special forces; 2) destroy the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA); and 3) rescue the five PNG government soldiers earlier taken captive by the rebels.

EO/Sandline set up base camp at Urimo, a 37,000 acre government cattle station located 22 miles from Wewak, in northwest PNG. Seventy South African mercenaries arrived, ferried in on helicopter gunships leased from an undisclosed source in Belarus.

But the \$36 million fee to be paid to EO/Sandline, who also sought a venture stake in the copper mine once it reopened, still had to be raised by the cash-strapped PNG government. PNG Foreign and Defense Minister Mathaias Ijape and Finance Minister Chris Haiveta were therefore sent on a mission to Hong Kong, where they negotiated a buyout of RTZ-CRA's majority shareholding in the Bougainville copper mine. (RTZ-CRA is a UK based company with mining interest in many former colonies of the old British Empire.)

With the mine seemingly coming back into play, the share price of its controlling company, Bougainville Copper, Ltd., which had been languishing at 40¢ a share since the start of the rebellion, suddenly jumped to 62¢. Some 643,200 shares quickly changed hands, most apparently sold by the PNG government in an attempt to recoup the \$20 million pre-payment deposit they had already given to Sandline/EO.

A second Sandline/EO payment scheme was also put in motion by the PNG leadership. This one saw the skimming of \$30 million from the receipts of another recent stock offering, Orogen Minerals, an Australian corporation that serves as the holding company for the PNG government's other lucrative natural resource projects. That money was deposited in a previously dormant trust account for a firm called Roadco. Roadco was in turn linked with an outfit called the North Fly Highway Development Co. This complex payment structuring was put in place to foil accountants in PNG from the World Bank, which had just released \$25 million to that government as part of an international debt restructuring plan.

It was along this paper trail the whole scenario then unravelled. Australian Prime Minister John Howard stated the hiring of EO "could cause long term damage to PNG's international standing."

The Queensland Minister for Health, Mike Horan, addressing a Sandline request for details on the kinds of medical assistance available for wounded soldiers, wrote back: "Any [such wounded] soldiers would have to get immigration clearance from the Australian High Commission in Port Moresby."

Then, outraged at the thought of his men fighting and dying to enrich Sandline/EO, PNG Brig. Gen. Jerry Singirok led a revolt against the Chan government.

The Sandline/EO mercenaries were soon arrested and deported, while Haiveta and Ijape were forced to resign. Chan himself was sent packing in new elections. With that the Orogen stock, which had reached a high of \$4.50 per share, plummeted to \$2.95. As for explaining how everything could have gone so badly so quickly, one Australian military man commented: "Sandline and EO stepped on some big toes. Either some competing corporation didn't want that copper mine reopened, or the World Bank wanted their loan money back."

Aided by a peace initiative headed by New Zealand Foreign Minister Don McKinnon, the PNG government and BRA have since made up. A truce was signed at Hurnham military base, outside Christchurch, on 23 January 1998. The five PNG soldiers held by the BRA were also released.

## An Enigma

Much like the mysteriously compelling Cigarette Smoking Man of *X-Files* fame, Eben Barlow remains an enigma within the rapidly changing international system. There have always been mercenaries influencing the evolution of nations, but never before has one such group accomplished so much with so little. Adds Ratte: "The Boer War of 1899 to 1902 was the first modern guerrilla war. Similarly, the Afrikaners of EO are once again leading us into a new era of corporate warfare. Though he's been to the puppet show and seen the strings, I wonder if Eben truly understands his place in the grand scheme of things."

In the end, EO's actions to date pose a great many questions. Is EO an icon for a new effort toward global white supremacy? Are they trying to create a 21st century British neo-Empire? Are they establishing what political scientists are coming to call "pol-yarchy," wherein Third World elites are effectively controlled by the trans-national elite of the northern hemisphere? Are they just antsy ex-cold warriors who've otherwise run out of countries and ideologies for which to fight? Has the apartheid era ended in South Africa only to go global in the economic sense?

Since they're clearly men who've "been to the puppet show and seen the strings," Eben Barlow and the others of EO can surely offer some answers. But perhaps they're too afraid to speak up. ☸

## The Author

Anthony C. LoBaido is an American journalist and filmmaker. This article is the result of over three years of his research and interviewing, conducted across southern Africa, Australia, Asia and Europe. LoBaido can be reached via e-mail at: [breaker-morant@hotmail.com](mailto:breaker-morant@hotmail.com)

## Other Sources

Boyne, Sean. "The White Legion: Mercenaries in Zaire." *Jane's Intelligence Review*, Jun. 1997, pp. 278-281.

Goulet, Yves. "Executive Outcomes: Mixing Business with Bullets." *Jane's Intelligence Review*, Sept. 1997, pp. 426-430.

Hooper, Jim. "Sierra Leone: The War Continues." *Jane's Intelligence Review*, Jan. 1996, pp. 41-43.

----- "Peace in Sierra Leone: A Temporary Outcome?" *Jane's Intelligence Review*, Feb. 1997, pp. 91-94.

Young, Peter Lewis. "Bougainville Conflict Enters its Ninth Year." *Jane's Intelligence Review*, Jun. 1997, pp. 282-285.



# Naseby, 1645

## The Decisive Campaign of the English Civil War



By the spring of 1645 the struggle between King Charles I and the rebellious British Parliament had been under way for almost three years. Though fighting had engulfed most of England, and had also involved both Scotland and Ireland, neither side had yet gained the decisive advantage.

The campaigns of 1644 had seen some of the fiercest fighting of the war. With the support of their Scottish allies, the Parliamentary forces had won a crushing victory over the Royalist armies of Prince

Cromwell at Dunbar, *by Albert Gow.*

Rupert and the Marquis of Newcastle at the great Battle of Marston Moor (2 July). That victory gave Parliament control of most of northern England, apart from a few stubbornly resisting garrisons. But its effects were partly outweighed by a string of Royalist successes in the south, culminating in the surrender of a Parliamentary army in Cornwall and the failure to destroy the king's heavily outnumbered force at the Second Battle of Newbury (28 October). As one Parliamentary writer ruefully complained: "Our victories were put into a bag full of holes."

As the campaigning season of 1644 drew to a close, both sides sought a means to break the stalemate when active operations were resumed in the spring.

### Recrimination & Reform

Parliament's failure, despite its greatly superior resources, to overwhelm the Royalists in 1644 led to a storm of recrimination among its leaders, who can all be put into two broad categories. Most numerous were the political and religious moderates, mainly Presbyterians. They'd formed the bulk of the original opposition to King Charles and, while favoring a curb on royal power, they feared the social and political consequences of a triumph so complete the monarch was overthrown. They were also uneasy about fighting the man who, for all his faults, they still regarded as their legitimate ruler. Their attitude was summed up in a comment by the Earl of Manchester, commander of the powerful Army of the Eastern Association, who'd dragged his heels ever since Marston Moor: "I beseech you, let's consider what to do. The king cares not how oft he fights; but it concerns us to be wary, for in fighting we venture all to nothing. If we fight him 100 times and beat him 99, we shall be hanged; we shall lose our estates, and our posterities be undone."

That outlook was anathema to the other main Parliamentary faction, the political and religious radicals known as the Independents. Their program was



Oliver Cromwell, 1599-1658, *by Chris Collingwood.*  
Portrait circa 1651. (Cranston Fine Arts)



moving inexorably toward an outcome that would involve the removal of the king and the end of the monarchy. Though in the minority, the Independents, headed by the politician Sir Henry Vane and by Oliver Cromwell, Manchester's second-in-command and lieutenant general of horse, more than compensated for that by their energy and single-mindedness of purpose.

Determined to press the war to complete victory, during the winter the Independents' leaders skilfully orchestrated a political operation known as the Self-Denying Ordinance. Its effect was to remove such discredited generals as Manchester, the Earl of Essex, and Sir William Waller, and also put in motion a far-reaching reorganization of the Parliamentary forces.

The three main armies, those of the Earl of Essex, Manchester and Waller, were to be disbanded and their units reorganized and brought up to full strength in a new formation, popularly known as the New Model Army. That force, once properly trained, equipped and paid, would be tasked with carrying out the final overthrow of the king's armies.

Though the Independents would probably have liked to see Cromwell in command of the New Model Army, they weren't yet strong enough to impose their will so fully. Instead, on 21 January 1645, that command was given to 33-year-old Sir Thomas Fairfax, the modest second-in-command of Parliament's northern forces, whose reputation had grown steadily through the fluctuating fortunes of nearly three years of campaigning. A political moderate, Fairfax was regarded as a compromise candidate but, never a figurehead, he proved a capable commander to whom the New Model Army owed most of its success, and perhaps even its survival.

Parliament's new army was to total 22,000 men, with an establishment of 11 regiments of horse, each with 600 men, 12 regiments of foot, each nominally 1,200 strong, and 1,000 dragoons. But actually raising those formations proved difficult. The cavalry were fairly easily found, the bulk of them being provided by the fine and highly motivated troopers of the Eastern Association, built around Cromwell's famous "double regiment," the "Ironsides." But the foot were another matter. The surviving units of the old armies, understrength, unpaid and disgruntled, provided less than half the men called for. So the ranks had to be filled with about 7,000 recruits, most of them reluctant conscripts who deserted at every opportunity.

Fairfax was lucky in having as his major general of foot a competent veteran, Phillip Skippon. The other key post, lieutenant general of the horse and second-in-command of the New Model Army, was for the moment left vacant, but few doubted it would eventually be filled by Cromwell.

Throughout the early spring, Fairfax and Skippon, aided by a team of carefully selected experienced officers, worked frantically to get the army into fighting shape. Many among them recognized what a gamble the new force was, and had grave doubts about its chances of success. Much would depend on the plans of King Charles and his commanders, and on how quickly they moved.

## Royalist Plans

At first glance the Royalist high command might have had some reasons for satisfaction at the outcome of the 1644 campaign. Despite the defeat at Marston Moor, the king's armies in the south had

more than held their own against superior Parliamentary forces. But that rosy picture didn't stand up to close examination. The defeat in the north had not only cost the king large areas of territory, but with them their resources in manpower and the North Sea ports that were valuable landing points for foreign munitions.

The area left under Royalist control, apart from a dwindling number of isolated garrisons, consisted of Wales, the West Midlands and the southwest of England. Even there the king lacked the secure grip Parliament had on most of its territory. Not only did the Royalists face the constant threat of enemy attack, their power base was insufficient to match enemy resources; and the ever-growing demands of the armies were leading to mounting unrest among the civilian population.

The Royalist armies ended the 1644 campaign in little better shape than those of Parliament. They were also badly understrength, with their commanders frequently at odds among themselves. In November, King Charles appointed his nephew, Prince Rupert, commander of all his armies. The idea was for Rupert to carry out the same kind of reform being conducted in the opposing camp, but in the case of the Royalists those measures were to be largely still-born. In part that was due to Rupert's lack of tact and his unpopularity; but more of the blame lay with Charles, who failed to give him consistent backing.





In southwest England, for example, the prince was not only unable to impose his authority over bickering generals such as Lord George Goring and Sir Richard Grenville, but the king's decision in March 1645 to set up a semi-independent Council of the West, under the titular authority of the young Prince of Wales, further weakened Rupert. Wales, though still largely in Royalist hands, was becoming both exhausted and fractious under the king's constant demands for recruits.

There were doubts whether the Cavaliers would be able to withstand pressure from a revitalized Parliamentarian army. The king was warned his cause wouldn't be able to survive beyond another six months unless he secured foreign help.

Rupert seems to have had no illusion about the likely outcome of a prolonged war. Unlike his uncle,

who continued to nurture increasingly fantastic hopes of support from Ireland or the continent, the prince hoped for no more than a negotiated peace made from a position of military advantage. The question was how to achieve that.

In the spring of 1645 the Royalist high command had three options. One was to stay on the strategic defensive in the hope of holding off the enemy long enough for foreign support to materialize. But even if such aid had any basis in reality, the Royalists were probably no longer strong enough to withstand the weight of Parliament's onslaught for long enough.

Second, in a course favored by a number of the king's advisers, including his secretary of state Lord George Digby, and Lt. Gen. George Goring, commander of his main army in the west, the Royalists should concentrate all available troops and fall on the New

## Chronology

**1625**

Accession of Charles I.

**1625-29**

Tension grows between king and Parliament over the extent of royal power.

**1629**

Charles decides to rule without Parliament.

**1629-40**

The period of personal rule. Growing opposition to the king's methods of taxation and religious policy.

**1639**

First Scots War erupts after the king attempts to force the new Prayer Book on that nation.

**1640**

The king is forced to summon a new Parliament to pay the costs of the war. The Second Bishops' War results in another defeat for Charles. On 3 November the Long Parliament meets and begins arresting the king's leading supporters.

**1641**

Parliament continues passing legislation limiting royal powers.

**1642**

**January 4:** The king fails in his attempt to arrest leading opponents in Parliament. The final breakdown of negotiations follows.

**August 22:** The king raises his standard at Nottingham; the Civil War begins.

**October 23:** The Battle of Edgehill results in a marginal Royalist victory.

**November 13:** The Royalist advance on London is halted at Turnham Green.

**1643**

**July:** Royalist victories in the west; Rupert storms Bristol.

**August 10-September 5:** The king fails to take Gloucester.

**September 20:** The First Battle of Newbury; the king fails to defeat the Earl of Essex.

**September 25:** Parliament and Scotland sign an alliance known as the "Solemn League and Covenant."

**October 11:** Fairfax and Cromwell defeat the Royalists at Winceby.

**1644**

**January 19:** The Scots invade England.

**January 25:** Fairfax defeats the Royalists at Nantwich.

**April 18:** The Parliamentarians lay siege to York.

**July 2:** After relieving York, Rupert is defeated at Marston Moor. The north is afterward lost to King Charles.

**September 2:** Essex's foot surrender at Lostwithiel.

**September:** Montrose' first campaign in Scotland; his victories continue the following summer.

**October 27:** The Second Battle of Newbury. The Parliamentarians fail to defeat King Charles.

**December 19:** The Self-Denying Ordinance is passed by Parliament.

**1645**

**January 21:** Fairfax is appointed general of the New Model Army.

**February 2:** The Parliamentarians surprise Shrewsbury.

**May 31:** Rupert storms Leicester.

**June 14:** The Battle of Naseby.

**July 10:** Fairfax defeats Goring at Langport.

**September 12:** Rupert surrenders Bristol.

**September 13:** Montrose is defeated at Philliphaugh.

**1646**

**February 18:** The Royalists are defeated at Torrington.

**March 21:** The last Royalist army is destroyed at Stow-on-the-Wold.

**May 8:** King Charles surrenders to the Scots.



Model Army to try to crush it at birth. That was an attractive plan, but it also had a number of practical difficulties, not least the fact the king would find it hard to muster a sufficiently large army without risking losing important areas to Parliament's regional forces.

Finally there was the plan pressed by Rupert himself and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, commander of the northern horse. That was to make the recovery of northern England the principal objective of the 1645 campaign. If Goring and his veteran cavalry kept the New Model Army occupied in the west, it should then be fairly easy to defeat the weakened Scottish army, already distracted by the victories there of the Royalist Marquis of Montrose. With the Scots and the relatively weak northern Parliamentarian forces out of the way, and recruits from those areas presumably again flocking to his banner, Charles could turn south in overwhelming force against the New Model Army.

For a time Rupert seemed to be getting his way. But his opponents on the council of war remained unconvinced, and the prince couldn't rely on the king's support. Whatever strategy the Royalists finally chose to follow, there was only a narrow window of opportunity before the New Model Army would be ready to take the field. Speed was essential.

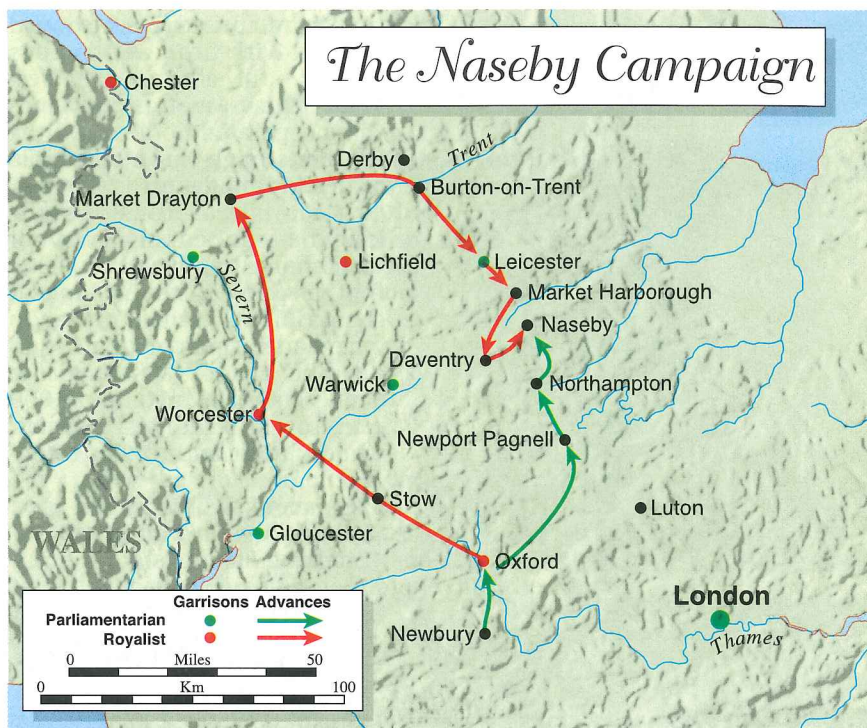
## The Campaign Begins

Rupert hoped to begin his move north in April, and feverish preparations continued through the winter, with munitions, supplies and recruits being mustered at the king's headquarters in Oxford and in the prince's own area of operations along the Welsh border. But problems began almost at once. First Rupert and his brother Prince Maurice were diverted by the need to relieve the key garrison of Chester. Local Parliamentarians took advantage of their absence to surprise Shrewsbury, another important post on the Welsh border. Then the princes were further delayed by an uprising of local dissidents in Herefordshire. Finally Charles, entrusted with the task of bringing the vital artillery and munitions train from Oxford to rendezvous in Worcestershire with the rest of the army, dragged his feet.

Well aware of Royalist preparations, and of the need to win time for the New Model Army to put itself on a war footing, the Committee of Both Kingdoms, the directing body of Parliament's overall war effort, unleashed Oliver Cromwell with a brigade of 1,500 horse and dragoons with orders to disrupt the king's forces around Oxford. Starting on 23 April, Cromwell over the next few days carried out one of the classic cavalry raids of the English Civil War, charging through Royalist camps, causing widespread alarm and, most importantly, driving off many of the 400 draught horses the king needed to move his artillery.

Though Goring, brought up quickly from the west, eventually forced Cromwell to withdraw, the damage had been done. The king was unable to march until Rupert and Maurice came to Oxford with more draught animals and cavalry to escort them. It was 4 May before that happened, and vital time had been lost.

But the Committee of Both Kingdoms threw away most of the advantage Cromwell had just won for them. With the New Model Army then totaling about 15,000 men and ready for action, they ordered Fairfax not to concentrate against the king and Rupert, but to take his whole force on a march of over 100



miles into the west of England to relieve Taunton, under siege by Goring's forces. But on 8 May, as he reached Blandford in Dorset, Fairfax received new orders. He was to send only a detachment of 3,000 foot and 1,500 horse to Taunton, while the rest of

## The New Model Army: Myths & Realities

The popular image of the New Model Army as a highly disciplined and religiously motivated elite — the Waffen SS of the English Civil War — is wrong in a number of important respects. First, the concept of a reworked army was far from unique, since both the Royalists and Scots were to attempt similar reorganizations in the course of the war.

The New Model Army consisted of an amalgamation of already existing units from the old armies, filled out with usually reluctant conscripts. It was formed primarily in an attempt to solve the endemic problem of growing numbers of weak and over-officered units that were both ineffective and costly to maintain. Though it's true Cromwell and the Independents brought their political and religious influences to bear in its formation, in 1645 those were still fairly limited; and the motivation of many in the rank and file, especially among the infantry, was still low. That was demonstrated by the fact that, though he did have some success in tightening discipline and reducing indiscriminate looting, Fairfax was unable to prevent thousands of his men from deserting their opening campaign. Contemporaries also commented on the remarkably high level of drunkenness displayed by his men during the new army's first campaign.

The forging of the New Model Army into the finest professional force of its age took time; it was built on its men's growing confidence in themselves and their officers, which came about as the result of a long run of military success. It was that, as well as religious and ideologic factors, along with grievances over pay arrears, which eventually led the New Model Army to become politicized. But in 1645 all that still lay several years in the future. The New Model Army was then still and untried force, a gamble that many on both sides didn't expect to succeed.





the army turned back toward Oxford. With Cromwell and his cavalry still absent, the New Model Army was thus split into three separated bodies, and the Royalists might have been able to defeat it in detail.

Meanwhile, also on 8 May, the king had united his army of 6,000 horse and just over 5,000 foot at Stow-on-the-Wold, and there called a council of war to once and for all decide what to do. The upshot was an order sending Goring and his 3,000 horse back to the west country, while Rupert and the king con-

Pikeman of the King's Life-guard, *Chris Collingwood* (Cranston Fine Arts)

tinued with the northern march, relieving Chester enroute. Rupert has frequently been condemned for this plan, which critics claimed came from his jealousy of Goring; but it had always been intended the latter act as a counter to the New Model Army in the south and west. The error actually lay in failing to take into account Goring's well known unreliability, and to ensure he understood shadowing the New Model Army was his priority.

The departure of Goring also cost the king the services of many of his best horsemen. But though that cavalry could be replaced, numerically at least, the need to pick up detachments from Royalist garrisons in the West Midlands still slowed the rate of the king's march north. At first Cromwell and his brigade shadowed his column, keeping 15 to 20 miles to the east; but on 16 May Cromwell was recalled to join Fairfax, who'd been given new instructions that were not to his liking.

Apparently swayed by reports the Royalist capital was ready to surrender, the Committee of Both King-

## The Commanders

### Parliamentarians

**Sir Thomas Fairfax** (1612-1671). After gaining his first military experience in the Low Countries and on King Charles' abortive campaigns against the Scots Covenanters, Fairfax served in the opening years of the Civil War as second-in-command to his father in the campaigns in the north of England. He proved an excellent fighting soldier, with victories to his credit at Wakefield and Nantwich; though at times his impulsiveness got him into trouble. Normally modest and tongue-tied, "Black Tom" became transformed in battle and was loved by his men.

**Oliver Cromwell** (1599-1658). Cromwell had no military experience prior to the Civil War, and he owed his initial postings to his political influence. But he soon proved himself a capable officer who understood the importance of discipline and motivation. In a series of actions in eastern England during the summer and autumn of 1643, he began to gain a reputation as a leader of cavalry, and that ability was confirmed at Marston Moor. Nevertheless, Cromwell's military importance during the First Civil War (1642-46) has been exaggerated by posterity. His true claims to military greatness are to be found in his later victories at Preston, Dunbar and Worcester.

**Phillip Skippon** (? -1660). A professional soldier most of his life, Skippon served on the continent and later commanded the London Trained Bands and the Earl of Essex's foot. Possibly because of the wound he received there, Skippon didn't play a prominent role after Naseby. A blunt, efficient soldier, he was popular with his men, for whom he wrote books of religious devotions with rude and humorous verses interspersed.

**Henry Ireton** (1611-1651). Later to be Cromwell's son-in-law, it was probably due to the older man's influence Ireton was appointed commissary general of horse (second in command of cavalry) in the New Model Army. He had limited military ability, and was later more notable for the determination with which he pressed for the execution of King Charles I.

### Royalists

**King Charles I** (1600-1649). Charles had no real military experience prior to the Civil War, when he became supreme commander of the Royalist forces. His characteristic mix-

ture of stubbornness and weakness, each usually displayed at the wrong time, proved a serious hindrance to his side's war effort. Though Charles (on little actual evidence) is sometimes credited with playing a part in the Royalist successes at Lostwithiel and Second Newbury, he displayed no real sign of generalship and even less of being able to control the different factions of the Royalist council of war.

**Prince Rupert** (1619-1682). Despite his youth, Rupert, younger son of the Elector Palatinate, had considerable experience of war prior to 1642, when he became Charles' general of horse. Despite a tendency to rashness, he earned an enviable reputation during the early months of the Civil War as an inspiring and resourceful cavalry commander. He also displayed considerable strategic and administrative ability, but his prickly and arrogant personality, together with his foreign birth, alienated many whose support he needed.

**Jacob, Lord Astley** (1579-1652). Another professional soldier with long service on the continent, Astley was appointed major general of the king's foot in August 1642, and commanded them for the rest of the war. A competent though unimaginative and tongue-tied officer, he was to command the last Royalist field army in the final battle of the war at Stow-on-the-Wold in March 1646.

**Sir Marmaduke Langdale** (1598-1661). A dour and formidable Yorkshireman, Langdale earned a reputation as a fine cavalry commander during the early Civil War campaigns in northern England. After Marston Moor he led some of his cavalry — the northern horse — to link with the Royalists in the south and continue the fight in the hope of liberating their homes in the north. Both Langdale and his men, who were fiercely devoted to him, tended to put their regional interests above those of the king's broader national cause.

**Lord George Digby** (1612-1677). Digby has gone into history as a smooth and devious intriguer whose machinations and enmity toward Rupert played a major role in the Royalist defeat. As the secretary of state, his political power was considerable and not always used for the good of the king's cause. But despite his faults, Digby was personally brave and never seems to have given up hope of eventual victory.



doms ordered Fairfax to lay siege to Oxford. But faced with a strong defense and a determined garrison, and for the time being lacking his siege train, Sir Thomas saw the futility of that strategy, writing to his father: "I am very sorry we should spend our time unprofitably before a town, whilst the king hath time to strengthen himself, and by terror to force obedience of all places where he comes. It is the earnest desire of this army to follow the king, but the endeavors of others to prevent it hath so much prevailed."

With his army steadily dwindling from sickness and desertion, Fairfax was anxious to force a battle while he could still win it.

On 20 May the king's army reached Market Drayton in Shropshire, where — upon learning the siege of Chester had again been abandoned and that the Scots had withdrawn toward their own borders — the Royalists swung east with the intention of pushing across the North Midlands toward their beleaguered garrisons in Yorkshire. Then, on 25 May at Burton-on-Trent, Charles received the first report of Fairfax's threat to Oxford. Rupert seems not to have been unduly concerned, sharing Fairfax's view the New Model Army was being uselessly tied down while the king collected the thousands of recruits promised him in Yorkshire. But a powerful faction on the Royalist council of war, headed by Digby, became alarmed by panicky letters received from some of the

courtiers left behind in their capital. They argued the army shouldn't go too far north while Oxford remained under threat.

A compromise was reached. The Royalists would divert Fairfax by falling on a Parliamentary garrison in the Midlands — Leicester was chosen — and Goring was ordered to come posthaste from the west, if possible relieving Oxford, and then to join the king at Market Harborough, southeast of Leicester. Digby urged haste: "If their aims had been at the west all things had been laid aside to succor you, and now you must do the like. For God's sake use diligence and come as strong as you can. In my conscience it will be the last blow in the business."

Many in the Royalist leadership began to confidently predict "a battle of all for all" within a month, with Fairfax crushed between the king and Goring. On 31 May the king completed the first part of the plan with a savage storming of Leicester. That put the Royalists across Parliament's vital line of communications with the Midlands and northwest England, while also threatening a move into the heartland of the Eastern Association.

## Approach to Battle

The news of Leicester's fall, coupled with exaggerated stories of Royalist atrocities there, caused a wave of horror in London. "We will be no more a-



For King and Kingdom, by Chris Collingwood, depicts Royalist troops readying for battle. (Cranston Fine Arts)





(Left) Musketeer - Earl of Manchester's Regiment, and Parliamentarian Cornet Standard Bearer (right), by Chris Collingwood. (Cranston Fine Arts)

## The Cavaliers : The Royalist Army in 1645

In 1645 the Royalists faced problems with their army similar to those of the Parliamentarians: many of their units were understrength and over-officered. But they had problems of a more fundamental nature as well. Their troops were becoming increasingly undisciplined and, especially since the loss of the north, shortages of manpower and resources were growing ever more pressing. The quarrels and rivalries among the Royalist generals, which the king had proved unable to control, were preventing concerted action being taken to remedy those defects.

Rupert's appointment as lieutenant general in November 1644 was intended to provide the strong hand needed to tackle the situation, but in the event he had only limited success. That was in part due to his own defects, but resulted even more from the king's failure to back him effectively. He did manage to streamline military organization in some outlying areas, and merged a few weak units; but he had little impact either on the main field force — the Oxford Army — or in solving the problems of command. Secure in the knowledge the king wouldn't act against them, independent-minded officers such as Goring continued to defy Rupert's orders whenever it suited them to do so.

Still, by the spring of 1645 Rupert had at least succeeded in providing the king with a viable field army for the year's campaign. But even that achievement was undercut by Goring's departure with many of the experienced horsemen. That forced the prince to replace them with what were mostly second-class garrison units.

The central problem the Royalists faced by the time of Naseby was an overall lack of manpower. They couldn't meet all the competing demands for troops, and in the event of a major defeat they lacked the resources to rebuild their forces. The men who set off for the north in May 1645 were in fact the king's last army and represented his final realistic chance of averting defeat.

An enduring legend about the Royalist army, particularly their cavalry, is that the majority of them came from social backgrounds superior to those of their opponents. While that was true to a limited extent among the officers, surviving muster rolls suggest both sides drew their men from all classes and walks of life.

dreaming, the business of Leicester hath awakened us," wrote one journalist; and the Committee of Both Kingdoms at last felt compelled to allow Fairfax the free hand he wanted: "We [now] desire you to attend the king's motions in such way as, being at the place, you may judge to be the best."

Sir Thomas wasted no time. On 5 June the siege of Oxford was abandoned and the New Model Army Turned north.

At that point the Royalist command was stricken with indecision. The powerful civilian faction on the council wanted to ensure Oxford was safe before resuming the northern march. Then Langdale's northern cavalry mutinied at the suggestion the project might even be abandoned. Time was also needed to gather the stragglers and incorporate the new levies that had been brought in after the fall of Leicester. Finally, Goring, together with the troops expected from Wales, hadn't yet arrived.

The result was the Royalist army spent the next 12 vital days hovering around Market Harborough and Daventry, south of Leicester, gathering in herds of cattle and sheep and sending them with a strong escort of cavalry to Oxford. Though the returning escort brought with them some much-needed supplies of ammunition, the delay cost the king the chance of gaining a headstart on Fairfax toward the north. Further bad news, at the time still to reach Charles, was in a letter from Goring, dispatched with the backing of the prince's council, stating he couldn't leave the west until Taunton had been captured.

Though the Royalists were aware by 10 June that Fairfax was only about 20 miles away at Newport Pagnell, their scouting was poor in bringing in further details. For his part, Fairfax hoped to avoid battle until he'd been reinforced by Cromwell and his cavalry; and his anxieties were eased by the interception of a copy of Goring's letter. At the same time, Parliament finally agreed to Cromwell's appointment as lieutenant general of horse of the New Model Army. During the next few days, then, while collecting what local reinforcements he could, Fairfax slowly closed on the Royalists at Daventry.

As the day of battle approached, many on the Parliamentarian side were still doubtful of its likely outcome. A commentator riding with Fairfax recorded on the 10th: "I hope the Lord will be with this poor condemned army."

But Fairfax's approach took the Royalists by surprise. Hastily abandoning their strong position at Daventry, at about 5:00 a.m. on 13 June the main body of the king's force headed north, while also feinting west with some horse in an unsuccessful attempt to deceive Fairfax as to their true intent. Rupert's plan was to head through Market Harborough, then go on to the major Royalist garrison of Newark, where he could pick up reinforcements while considering the next move.

As Fairfax's council of war met that morning, a great shout announced the arrival of Oliver Cromwell at the head of his cavalry. The Parliamentarians were from that moment resolved on battle, and all day their advance guard dogged the Royalist march along the lanes of Northamptonshire. Fairfax halted for the night at the village of Guilsborough, with the Royalists 10 miles to the north around Market Harborough.

Once again the Royalists seem to have been unaware of how close the enemy had come, until an outpost in the village of Naseby was surprised by some Parliamentarian horse. Rudely aroused from their



beds, the king and Rupert called a hasty council of war in the early hours of 14 June. Rupert and his commanders urged the march north be continued, but Digby and the civilians claimed the New Model Army was too close for them to escape without a severe mauling and, at the same time discounting the fighting quality of the contemptible "New Noddles," pressed the king to turn and fight. Once more Rupert was overruled and instructed to prepare for battle.

## Final Preparatory Moves

It's often claimed the Royalists were heavily outnumbered at Naseby, but recent research suggests the difference in strength between the two armies wasn't great. Perhaps 12,000 Royalists faced some 15,000 men of the New Model Army. The Parliamentary horse was numerically stronger, at about 6,600 to 5,900 Royalists, with 500 dragoons; and at least the former Eastern Association regiments had the edge over most of their opponents. The Parliamentarians also had the numeric advantage in foot, perhaps 7,500 to 6,000, but Skippon had more raw recruits in his ranks than did his opponent.

Apart from small cultivated enclosures around the villages, most of the terrain across the area consisted of vast open fields, in some cases bounded by thick hedges that provided good cover for dragoons. In places there were also patches of shrub and boggy ground. To the northwest of the village of Naseby was the great 1,000 acre Turmore Field, also called Broad Moor, bounded on the west by Sulby Hedges, and with a large rabbit warren on the east. It lay between two areas of higher ground, Mill Hill to the south and Dust Hill about 1,000 yards north.

The Royalist troops were on the move by 6:00 a.m., forming up in line of battle to the south of Market Harborough. There was no immediate sign of the enemy, and Rupert's chief scout claimed to have ridden forward for two or three miles without seeing them. Rupert didn't believe him and, investigating himself, soon saw masses of enemy troops deploying onto Naseby Ridge. What happened in the next few minutes had critical bearing on the outcome of the battle.

Fairfax wanted to tempt the enemy into taking the offensive in a situation where the terrain worked to his advantage. His first position on Naseby Ridge was protected to its front by boggy ground, and Cromwell quickly realized it was in fact too uninviting for Fairfax's purpose. He advised Sir

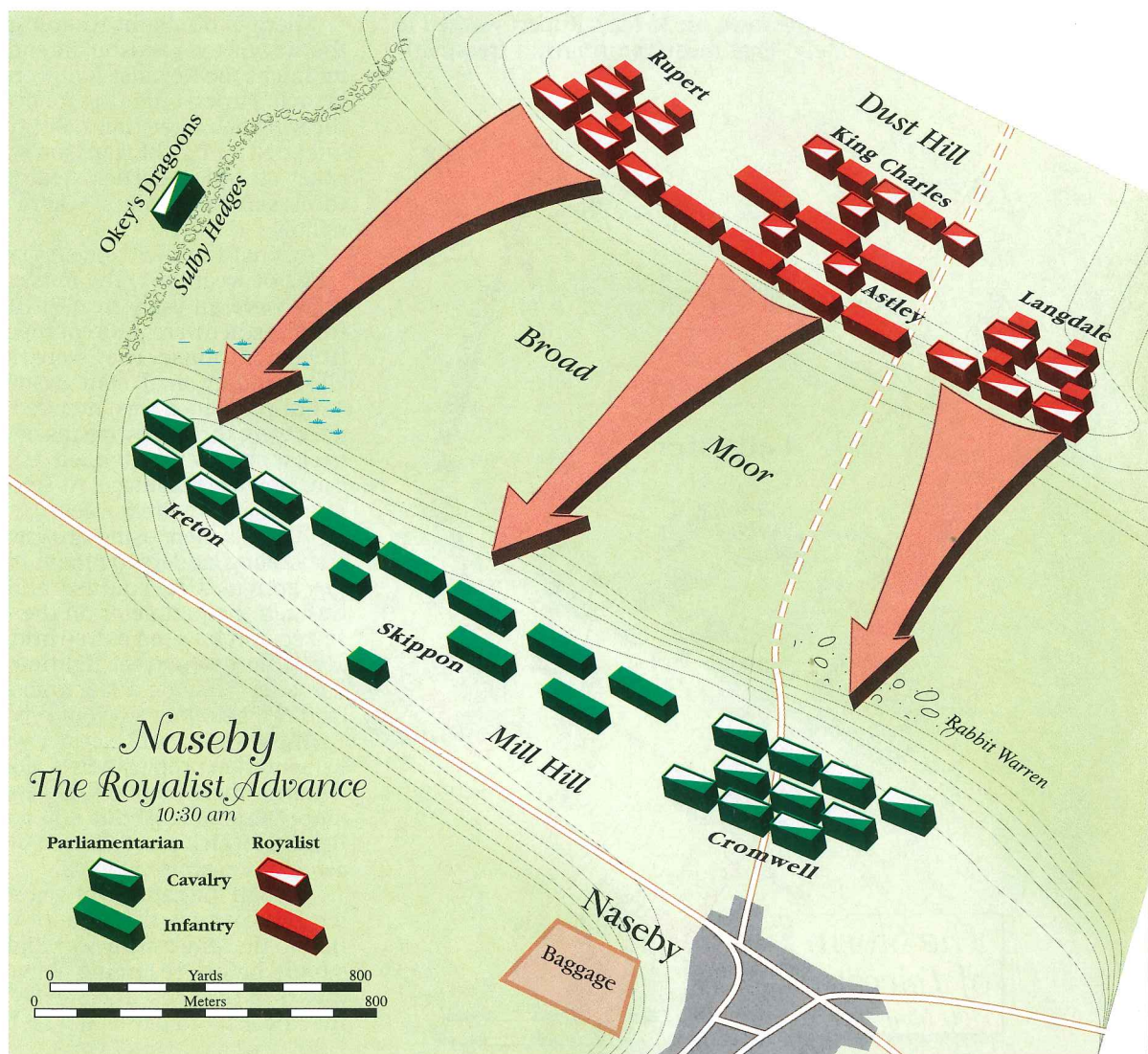
Thomas to shift a few hundred yards west: "I beseech you to draw back to yonder hill, which will encourage the enemy to charge us, which they cannot do in that place without absolute ruin."

It was the movement back to Mill Hill that Rupert observed, and seems either to have believed the New Model Army was in retreat or saw an opportunity to catch it off balance. The prince ordered the Royalists to abandon their strong defensive position near Market Harborough and advance with all speed to engage the enemy.

## First Phase: Rupert's Assault

By about 10:00 a.m., leaving behind most of their guns in their haste, the Royalists, banners flying and trumpets blaring, were deploying on Dust Hill, on the opposite side of Broad Moor from the New Model Army. Fairfax may have been concerned about the effect of the sight of the enemy on his more unreliable men, for he ordered his front line to fall back about 100 paces behind the crest of the ridge. It was an unfortunate decision. In another significant move, Cromwell ordered Col. Okey to bring up his 500 dragoons and occupy a small enclosure on the line of Sulby Hedges, where they would be in position to fire into the right flank of the advancing Royalists.

Rupert wasted no time. As soon as his troops were up, he ordered an advance. Moving down the slope of Dust Hill and out onto Broad Moor, the horse on





the Royalist right wing drew ahead of the rest. Rupert had chosen to take personal command there, though either Maurice or the Earl of Northampton might have made adequate substitutes, and the natural place for the prince, as overall field commander, might better have been with the reserve. He may have been motivated by pique, wishing to avoid his uncle and the courtiers who'd forced him to fight a battle against his will. More likely, though, he just wanted

to be at the head of the force that was to play the key role in his battle plan.

It seems clear Rupert was staking everything on a furious assault aimed at sweeping away the numerically superior enemy while they were still not fully prepared. To achieve that he'd placed the best of his horse on the right, and had also reinforced the right wing of Astley's foot. Rupert's horse was to smash the Parliamentarian left and then join with the foot in

## *A Second Magdeburg – The Storming of Leicester*

In 1645, Leicester had a population of about 4,000. Like most contemporary English towns, its medieval defenses were no longer of much military value, apart from a walled area in the southwest known as Newark. Some new works had been added over the course of the Civil War, and they were based on the well-tried Dutch system. That scheme utilized earthen ramparts with ditches to the front, strengthened at intervals by mutually supporting forts and redoubts.

But good fortifications for an entire town were expensive in time and labor, and were unpopular with the citizens who both had to work on them and frequently saw their property demolished in the process. Once built, they often proved too extensive to man adequately. In May 1645 Leicester was on the whole inadequately fortified, and was only weakly garrisoned by about 500 regular horse and dragoons, 500 foot and 1,000 militia, too few to man the two mile defensive circuit.

Appearing before the town on 28 May, Rupert wanted to assault it immediately. That meant storming, a frequently

costly and bloody business King Charles disliked for its brutality. But on this occasion Rupert got his way. The operation opened at 3:00 p.m. on 30 May with an artillery bombardment directed at the walls of Newark. It was carried out by a battery of six guns set up about 400 yards from the defenses. The cannon employed at Leicester included two demi-cannon, one culverin and three demi-culverin (see table on p. 24).

The rate of fire of Civil War ordnance was not particularly fast; the daily average per gun for prolonged bombardments was usually about 45 shots. At Leicester some 50 barrels of powder were expended by the Royalists, the bulk of it in their three hour bombardment. By about 6:00 p.m. the walls of Newark had been breached, but behind the opening the defenders had just as quickly thrown up an improvised inner barricade of earth and woolpacks. Most of the regulars among the garrison also concentrated there.

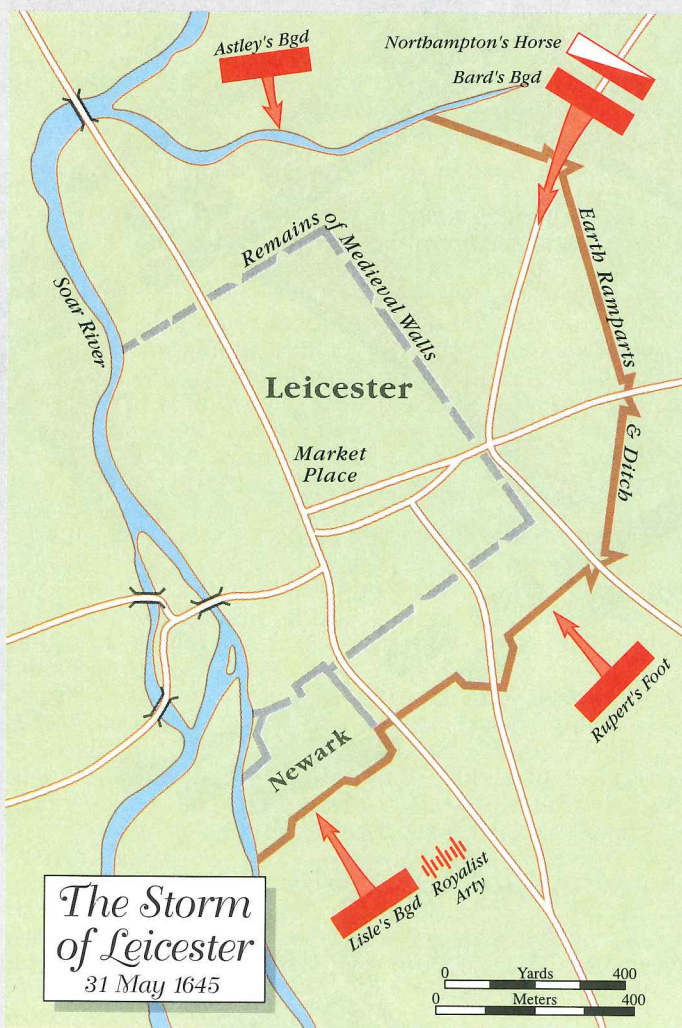
There is no doubt what Rupert, accurately informed of the size of the garrison, intended should happen. At about midnight the Royalist foot were sent forward to assault the breach. Furious fighting followed, with the attackers being thrown back three times. But their assault was really a feint intended to fix the garrison's attention. At the same time other storming parties stealthily approached the town at three separate points, where the defenders were mainly militia.

Against those citizen-soldiers the attackers employed a range of weaponry, the most effective being "granadoes." They were an early form of hand grenade, usually made from earthenware pots equipped with hollow wooden plugs fitted with a fuse. They were filled with a variety of materials, including small shot, or an incendiary mixture known as "wildfire," which was intended to stick and burn. The grenades were thrown by means of short ropes attached to their necks, and were intended as much to instill terror as to cause material damage. At Leicester they were used in large number and to great effect.

Rupert's men, using brushwood bundles to fill the ditch and scaling ladders to mount the wall, and all the while hurling grenades to confuse and alarm the defenders, got through the perimeter on the east side of town. They then seized and lowered a drawbridge to admit the Royalist cavalry. Confused street fighting followed, with some of the defenders staging a last stand in the town's marketplace. By dawn Leicester was entirely in Royalist hands.

The storming of Leicester was at the time ranked by Parliamentarian propagandists alongside the 1631 sack of Magdeburg, where 30,000 died. The reality seems to have been more mundane. About 300 men died on each side in the fighting, which was followed by widescale looting and some atrocities against civilians.

Though the capture of Leicester achieved its aim of making Fairfax raise the siege of Oxford, the cost in ammunition to the king's army was high. The need to replenish that supply before resuming active operations was one of the causes of the subsequent delay that allowed Fairfax to bring the Royalists to battle at Naseby.





rolling up the left flank of Fairfax's infantry. Langdale's role on the Royalist left, with his northern horse numerically and qualitatively inferior to his opponents, was to keep Cromwell occupied long enough for Rupert to achieve his objective.

As they advanced, Rupert's horse came under fire from Okey's dragoons in the hedgerow, but with apparently little effect. The prince may have detached his platoons of musketeers to hold off Okey, while his cavalry halted briefly on Broad Moor to dress ranks. He probably had upward of 1,800 horse under command, and was faced by Commissary Gen. Henry Ireton with some 3,000 men.

Following recommended practice, Ireton advanced his own lines slightly to meet the Royalists, but his troops on his right — mainly Butler's regiment — were somewhat disordered by boggy ground. At that moment Rupert ordered a charge, and the lines of cavalry moved together in a fierce encounter.

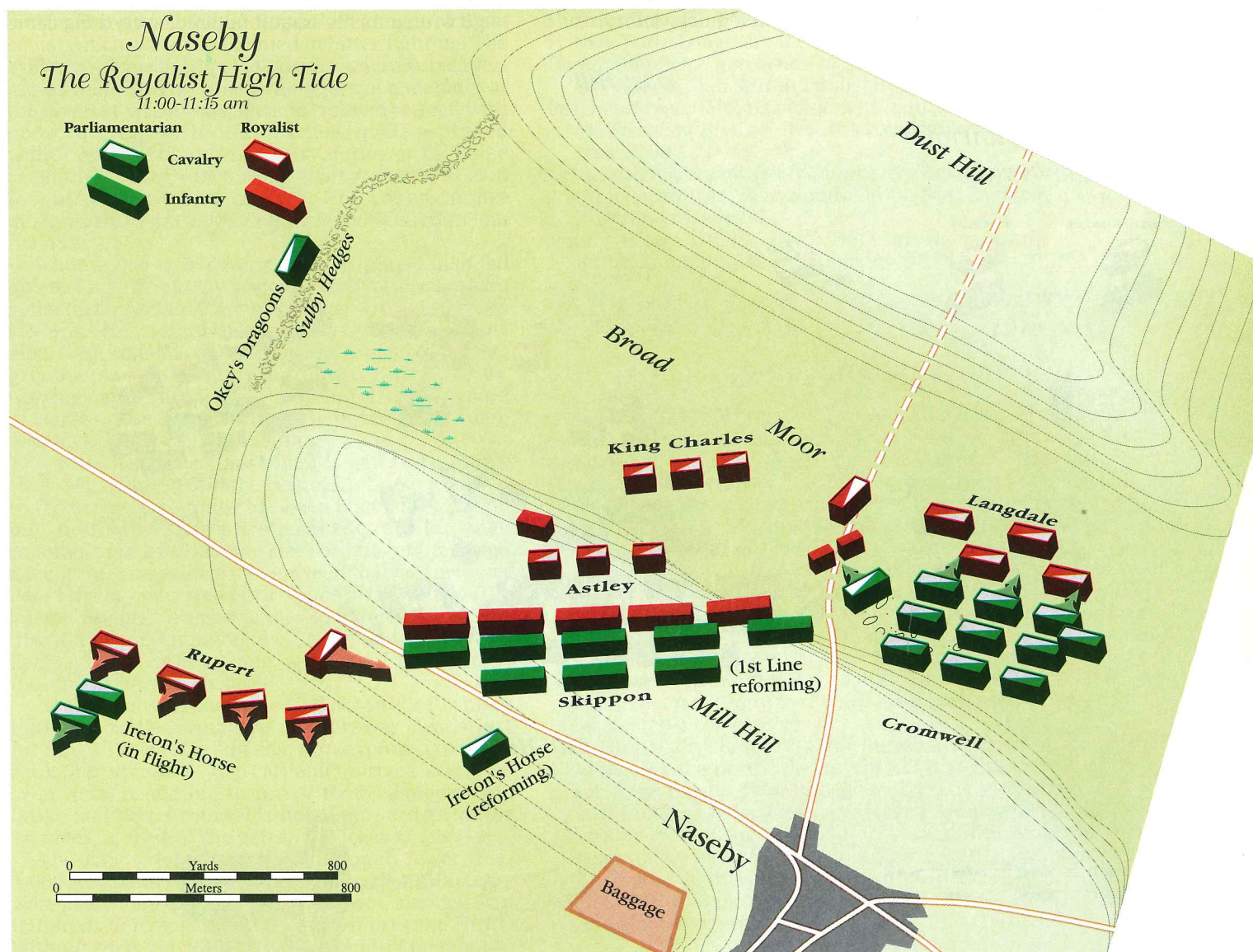
The action lasted about half an hour. The center of Ireton's front line, part of his and Vermuyden's regiments, drove back in disorder their immediate opponents from Rupert's first line. But the prince himself, at the head of his own and Maurice's Lifeguards, then routed Butler's already disorganized men. Moving up in support, the Royalist second line regiments under the Earl of Northampton gradually forced back the

rest of Ireton's horse, who perhaps suffered further confusion when Ireton, whose own squadron on the right of his first line hadn't been engaged in the cavalry action, led it in a charge against the right flank of the advancing Royalist foot. That effort climaxed in Ireton being wounded by a pike, unhorsed and captured.

The bulk of Ireton's wing, though in disorderly retreat, was still by no means routed. It was probably because of that, rather than from any inability to control his men, that Rupert led all of his first line in pursuit. Some of his horse, probably under Northampton, seem to have been left to support Astley's foot, but were probably fewer than had originally been intended.

## Phase Two: Infantry Battle

In the center, as the Parliamentary musketeers hastily fell back, action was joined there. It's unlikely any of the Royalist light guns had kept up with Astley's advance, and the pieces stationed in the intervals of Skippon's first line proved ineffective. Owing to the nature of the sloping ground and Fairfax's earlier decision to withdraw his infantry behind the crest of the ridge, the opposing infantry seem not to have sighted each other until they were almost in contact. That may have spared the recruits among the Parlia-







Royalist Harquebusier Officer by Chris Collingwood. (Cranston Fine Arts)

mentarian infantry the terror of watching the advancing enemy, but it also cost them the chance to contest the move of the Royalists up the slope of Mill Hill. It may also have been the reason Skippon's guns overshoot.

The first line of Parliamentarian musketeers fired a volley, which also mostly went too high — a common failing with raw or nervous troops — and the Royalist foot replied with a volley of their own before closing in to fight with sword and clubbed muskets. Overall, the Parliamentarians seem to have had slightly the better of the first onset, with the Royalists giving a little ground until Astley brought

up his two second-line divisions to strengthen his first. One report claims the Royalist foot were being driven forward by the horse of Howard's brigade, which would confirm Rupert was piling on the pressure and staking everything on a quick victory.

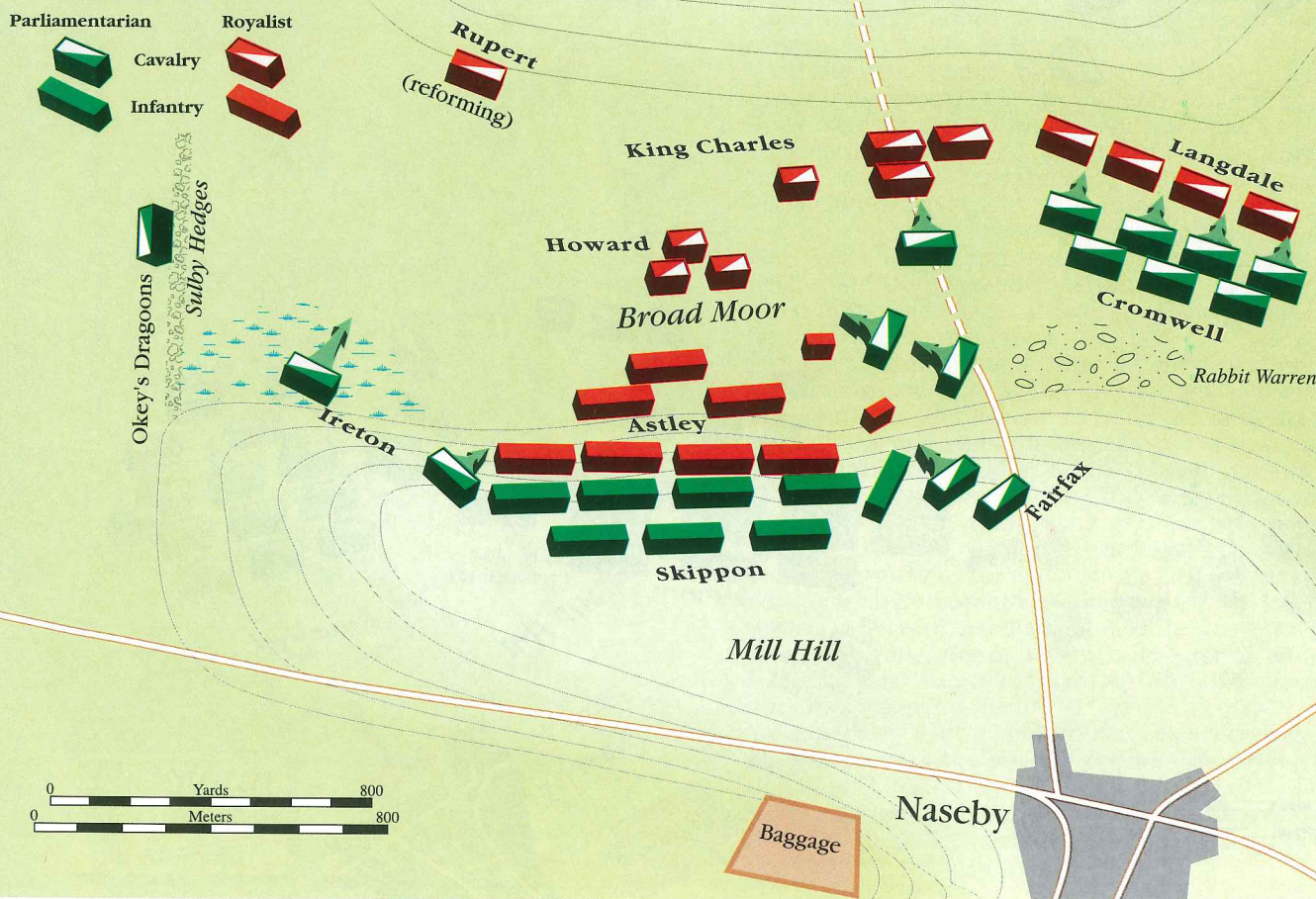
The fighting became intense. One Royalist eyewitness saw the king's infantry doing "notable execution, so much as I saw their [the Parliamentarian] colours fall, and their foot in great disorder." But because of their inferior numbers, the Royalist infantry assault fell upon just over half of Skippon's first line. Fairfax's regiment on the right was left unscathed; and when Rupert's foot was brought up to protect the left of Astley's foot, the king had virtually no infantry reserve left.

This stage of the contest had probably lasted about half an hour when Skippon was badly injured, perhaps by an accidental shot from one of his own men. Though he stayed on the field, his first line was pushed back, pivoting on Fairfax's regiment. The troops in the center retreated in disorder, falling back behind their second line, allowing the advancing Royalists to capture six light guns.

### Third Phase: Langdale vs. Cromwell

It's unclear how far the Parliamentarian foot fell back, but their second line was probably almost equal in numbers to Astley's men, whose assault had by this time lost its impetus. The advance stalled and turned into a heavy firefight, with both sides volleying by successive ranks. Rupert's plan was beginning to go wrong. As his assault faltered, everything came

### Naseby The Parliamentarian Counter-Stroke 11:15-11:30 am





to turn on the outcome of the encounter between Langdale and Cromwell.

Langdale and the northern horse were later made scapegoats for the Royalist defeat. In reality, however, because they were heavily outnumbered and faced by a better trained and disciplined opponent who also had the terrain advantage, they had little chance of success. Langdale's troopers in fact put up a stubborn fight. Some of Cromwell's first line units suffered severe losses before the northern horse, in disorder but not routed, were pushed back behind the shelter of Rupert's foot. But, ominously for the Royalists, over half Cromwell's horse remained uncommitted, and were now free to intervene elsewhere in the fighting.

## Phase Four: The New Model Army Strikes Back

Recent archaeological research, based on patterns of recovered musket shot, suggests a different picture of the latter stages of the battle than was previously offered. Fairfax, with the contest between the foot in the center for the moment stabilized, rode over to Cromwell, who because of the lie of the land couldn't see the course of the fighting beyond his own immediate vicinity, and told him to lead his reserves of horse against the left of the Royalist foot.

The first attack fell on Rupert's regiment of Bluecoats, which was overwhelmed in bitter fighting. The evidence suggests that, far from tamely surrendering, as was hitherto usually thought, the remainder of the Royalist infantry began a disciplined retreat, with units covering each other as they made a phased withdrawal. With the remains of Howard's horse attempting to protect their flanks, Astley's men fought their way back up Dust Hill, coming under more pressure as Okey's dragoons remounted to join the attack.

While some of Skippon's less disciplined men fell out to loot the enemy baggage train and massacre some of the Welsh or Irish soldiers' wives and camp followers they found there, the survivors of the Royalist foot staged a last stand on a piece of rising ground. As the disaster unfolded, King Charles, watching at the head of his last reserve, his Lifeguard of Horse, made an ineffectual attempt to lead a counterattack, but it came to nothing.

It was then, as Astley's men began to lay down their arms, Rupert and the rest of his horse returned to the scene. The prince has been blamed for pursuing the fugitives from Ireton's wing too far, then wasting time by attacking the Parliamentary baggage train. The evidence is unclear, and further confused by the concerted effort made afterward by Digby and Rupert's other enemies to blame him for the disaster; but certainly if the prince and his cavalry had returned earlier, some, at least, of the Royalist foot might have been saved.

As it was, with the New Model Army reforming into tight battle formations, the day was clearly lost for King Charles. The Royalist horse refused to make a further stand; as the Parliamentarians could be seen to be preparing to renew their advance, they broke and fled. Cromwell's horse pursued them for 14 miles, almost to the gates of Leicester.

The king's defeat was total. Though fewer than 1,000 Royalists were killed, virtually all his infantry were lost: 5,000 of them were prisoners, among them hundreds of irreplaceable veteran officers and NCOs. Without them the Royalist army couldn't be rebuilt.

Though months of mop up operations were still ahead, at Naseby the Royalist cause was broken beyond hope of recovery. The New Model Army had survived its great test, and was on its way to becoming the finest professional army in British history — and Oliver Cromwell had taken a long stride on his own march to greatness. ★

## Sources

- Ashley, Maurice. *The Battle of Naseby and the Fall of King Charles I*. New York: St. Martins Press, 1992.
- Barratt, John. "A Rabble of Gentility? Royalist Cavalry Tactics." *Military Illustrated*, no. 96 (May 1996).
- Blackmore, David. *Arms and Armour of the English Civil Wars*. London: Royal Armories, 1990.
- Carlton, Charles. *Going to the Wars: The Experience of the English Civil Wars, 1638-51*. New York: Routledge, 1992.
- Courtney, Paul and Yolanda. "A Siege Examined: The Civil war Archaeology of Leicester." *Post Medieval Archaeology*, no. 26, 1992.
- Firth, Charles H. *Cromwell's Army*. New York: University Paperbacks, 1962.
- Foard, Glenn. *Naseby: The Decisive Campaign*. Whitstable, England: Pryor Publications, 1995.
- Gentles, Ian. *The New Model Army in England, Ireland and Scotland, 1645-1653*. Cambridge, MA: Blackwell Publishers, 1993.
- Hutton, Ronald. *The Royalist War Effort, 1642-46*. New York: Longman, Inc., 1982.
- Porter, Stephen. *Destruction in the English Civil Wars*. Dover, NH: Alan Sutton Publishing, 1994.
- Peachey, Stuart. *The Mechanics of Infantry Combat in the First English Civil War*. Bristol, England: Stuart Press, 1992.
- Reid, Stuart. *Gunpowder Triumphant: The Infantry in the English Civil War*. Southend-on-Sea, England: Partizan Press, 1987.
- Young, Peter. *Naseby, 1645: The Campaign and the Battle*. London: Century Publishing, 1985.

## Alternative Outcome Analysis Could the Royalists Have Won?

Though the victory of the New Model Army at Naseby is, with hindsight, often seen as having been inevitable, closer examination throws doubt on such a verdict. The battle itself was a close-run affair. If, for example, Rupert had been able to dispose of Ireton slightly more easily and then intervene in the infantry fight, or if Langdale had withstood Cromwell only a little longer, the result could well have been different.

Only about 27 percent of the king's total military strength was at Naseby. The added presence there on Charles' side of Goring and his 3,000 seasoned troopers would have transformed Royalist prospects. On the other hand, under those circumstances Fairfax might well have deferred battle until he'd also been reinforced. But that in turn would have given the king the opportunity to resume his march north, with possibly incalculable consequences.

On balance, it seems clear Rupert's strategy of attempting to recover the north was the correct one. Even a partial reversal of the result of Marston Moor could have transformed Royalist prospects of achieving at least a compromise peace. With Scotland out of the war and Rupert recruiting in the north, the peace party in Parliament could have gained the upper hand. Given a little more singleness of purpose, support from the king and willingness to stake everything on one throw, Rupert could have succeeded in his aim.





Oriental Illusions

# NAPOLEON & THE FRENCH IN EGYPT

by Coley E. Cowan

Early in 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte was growing bored. His recent campaign in Italy (1796-97) had forced the Austrians to the peace table, where he'd negotiated the settlement largely by himself. The resultant Treaty of Campo Formio had been signed in October 1797. That left the young general, who would only have his 29th birthday that year, feeling world-weary. He wrote at the time: "Europe is a mole-hill. Everything here wears out; my glory is already past...This tiny Europe does not offer enough of it."

Actually, however, one of the French Republic's enemies had still not been defeated. Though French forces occupied the Low Countries, much of Italy, had brought both the Prussians and Austrians to the peace table on terms favorable to Paris, and even Spain was counted as a French ally, there still remained England. The bored young general was therefore given the task of deciding how best to strike at the island kingdom. He first threw himself into studying the feasibility of a direct, cross-Channel invasion, but soon felt compelled to decide against such a venture: "Make what efforts we will, we shall not for many years acquire the control of the sea. To make a descent upon England, without being master of the sea, would be the boldest and most difficult operation ever attempted."

Looking for other ways to strike at the British, his gaze eventually fell on Egypt. Such an operation had been studied previously by the army staff of monarchical France; but Egypt was technically part of the Ottoman Empire, and France had been allied with Constantinople for nearly three centuries. For that reason the idea had never been pursued.

Napoleon was drawn to it, though, because it had several strong points to recommend it. The French already had a large mercantile presence in Egypt, one actually larger than England's at the time. A canal across the Suez peninsula had been suggested earlier in the century; if built, it would give France a huge commercial edge both in that region and beyond it. At the same time, the seizure of Egypt would offset the loss of other French colonies the British had

already grabbed, particularly in the West Indies. In addition, there was the possibility of opening communications with enemies of the British in India, thereby creating the basis for overturning the empire London was beginning to carve out there. Tippoo Sahib, ruler of Mysore, was often mentioned as a French ally in waiting.

Finally, since this was the young Napoleon turning over the idea, there was also a romantic element to his thinking. He had visions of emulating Alexander and other classical commanders who'd made the conquest of Egypt a stepping stone to greatness. He concluded: "We must go to the Orient; all great glory has always been acquired there." After his return he would admit: "In Egypt I found myself freed from the obstacles of an irksome civilization. I was full of dreams...I saw myself founding a religion, marching into Asia, riding an elephant, a turban on my head and in my hand the new Koran I would have composed to suit my needs."

It was Talleyrand, later Napoleon's foreign minister, who provided the needed political justification. That is, though nominally part of the Ottoman Empire, Egypt was in reality ruled by the Mamelukes, a warrior-caste of Kipchak Turks originally brought into the country by the successors of Saladin to serve as mercenaries. But in the middle of the 13th century they'd revolted, taking over rule of Egypt for themselves. Talleyrand therefore suggested presenting the expedition as a move to bring back the province into the fold of their Ottoman ally. It would be French assistance that was rendered rather than a smash-and-grab invasion.

Given it had the backing of both Napoleon and Talleyrand, the Directory approved the scheme, issuing a set of authorizing resolutions on 12 April 1798. Napoleon was given supreme command of the expedition, along with subsidiary instructions ordering him to: seize Malta while on the way, dislodge the British from as many of their eastern holdings as possible, build a canal across the isthmus of Suez, improve the living conditions of the native popula-



tion, and continue the good relations already existing with the Sultan's government in Constantinople.

It remained only to organize the actual expeditionary force. But that was no small feat, since large naval expeditions were not a French forte. The fleet, including transports, eventually came to number some 400 vessels. The ground force consisted of 21 demi-brigades, all selected by Napoleon himself. Many were troops who'd recently served with him on his Italian campaign: veterans accustomed to achieving glory and victory. The total number of men sent was about 38,000, of whom 3,500 were cavalry. There were also 60 field and 40 siege guns, rations for 100 days and water enough for 40 days. Only 1,200 horses were taken, the hope being more mounts could be acquired once in Egypt.

French ports on the Mediterranean were crowded as the preparatory activity came to a head. Toulon, Marseilles, Genoa, Ajaccio and Civita Vecchia all fitted out parts of the expedition. Napoleon was his usual hyperactive self, overseeing virtually every detail of the preparations. Diplomatic steps were also taken to help finance the venture. In keeping with the French republic's policy of "making war pay for war," large "contributions" were squeezed from Switzerland and Rome. By mid-May 1798, the French were ready to sail.

## A Long Chase

Napoleon moved his headquarters to Toulon on 9 May. His first act was to inspire the troops with oration:

*Officers and soldiers, two years ago I came to take command of you. At that time you were on the Ligurian coast, in the greatest want, lacking everything, having sold even your watches to provide for your needs. I promised to put an end to your privations. I led you into Italy. There all was given you in abundance. Have I not kept my word? Well let me tell you that you have not done enough yet for the fatherland, nor the fatherland for you...I promise every soldier that*

*upon his return to France he shall have enough to buy himself six acres of land.*

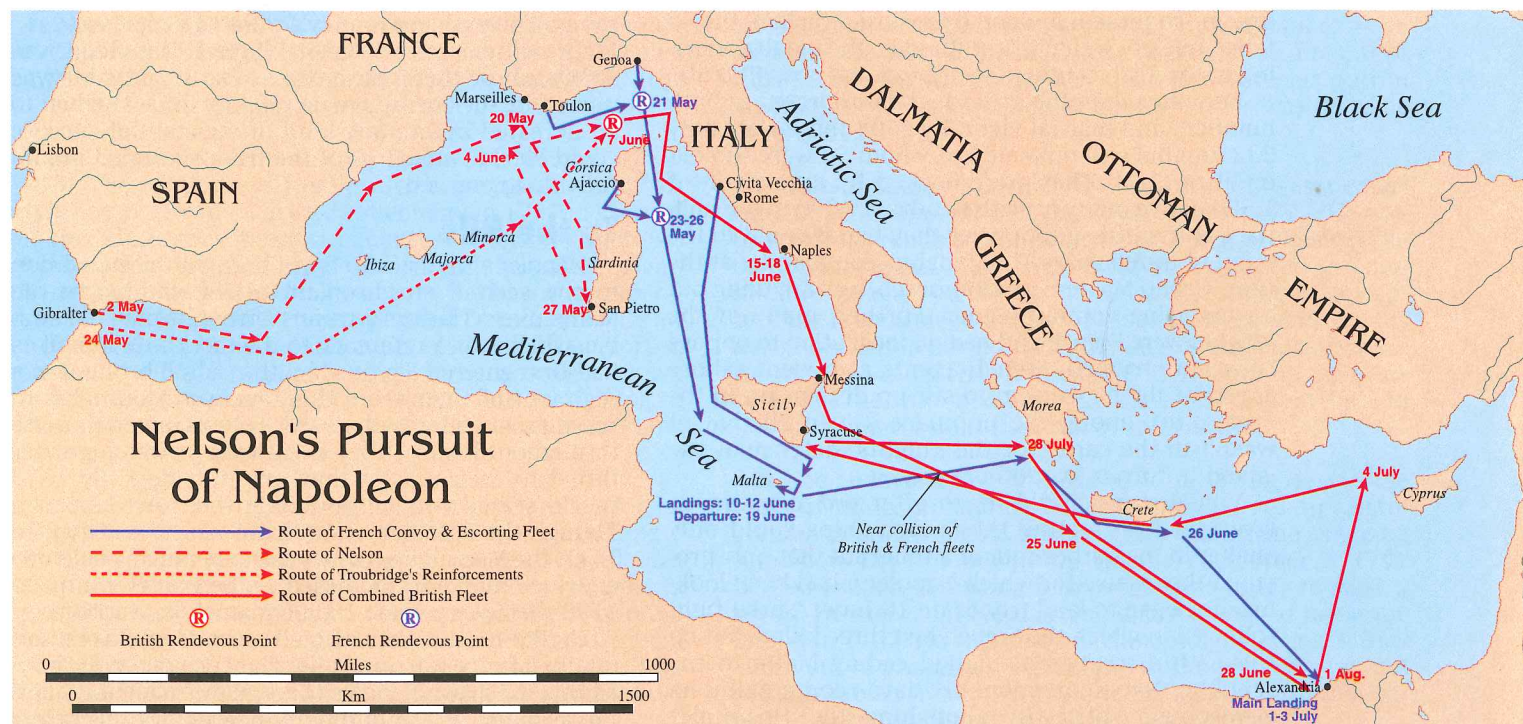
The speech was well received at the time. Later, though, when the troops began to suffer increasing misery and privations, it became the subject of sardonic jibes. None of the survivors of the expedition returned with enough money for the promised six acres. But the enterprise nevertheless began with high hopes. Napoleon, in the main squadron, sailed on 19 May. The other squadrons linked with his over the next few days. Their first target was Malta.

Not surprisingly, while Napoleon was making his preparations, the British made themselves busy taking steps to try to stop him. The Admiralty sent more ships to Earl St. Vincent, then commander of the British fleet off Spain. They were to be used to sail into the Mediterranean and engage the expedition. Both the Admiralty and St. Vincent were agreed on who should lead the effort: Rear Adm. Horatio Nelson.

But Nelson began at a distinct disadvantage. French security worked so well, British intelligence efforts were unable to reveal the French destination. Things got worse when Nelson's force was hit by a heavy storm that scattered them and nearly wrecked his flag ship soon after departing. By the time repairs had been completed the French had a good head start. Nelson also lacked the really fast frigates he needed to help make up lost time with good reconnaissance.

The French, unaware of their pursuers and how fortune had been favoring them, sailed almost leisurely for Malta. They wanted that island, as would the Italians and Germans in World War II, because it controlled the trade routes between the eastern and western halves of the Mediterranean. With Malta and Egypt conquered, and Spain an ally, the inland sea would practically be converted into a French lake.

At Malta the first anachronism of the campaign was encountered. The island was governed at the time by the Knights of Malta, the remnant of the Crusading Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem





# Napoleon in Egypt

1-21 July 1798



(a.k.a. the Hospitalers). The order had been founded in 1113 to protect Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land. It had eventually grown into a powerful military force, and its members became the most zealous defenders of the Crusader states. Eventually driven from the mainland by resurgent Islam, they'd fallen back to defend first Rhodes, then Malta, starting in the 16th century (see *Command* nos. 49 & 50).

But since then the order had deteriorated in both numbers and martial vigor. By 1798 there were only 332 knights still on Malta, of whom 50 were too old or ill to fight. They were backed by a garrison of 1,500 native infantry, with another 10,000 in the militia. But the little gunpowder they had was old to the point of unreliability. The knights' commander at the time, Grand Master von Hompesch, was anything but an inspiring combat leader. Further, many of the knights were French and had no inclination to oppose their countrymen. French agents also went ashore ahead of the expedition to stir up dissension in the ranks and among the populace. Given all that, it wasn't in the cards for the knights' defense of the island to turn into another epic.

Von Hompesch did try to offer *pro forma* resistance, at first stating the French ships could only shelter in the harbor four at a time. But that only provided the excuse for which Napoleon had been looking: he began to land troops on 10 June. A brief fight followed in which the French lost three killed, but on the 12th a treaty was signed ceding Malta to the republic. Napoleon spent six days reorganizing its government, officially abolishing the Hospitaler

order, writing a constitution and decreeing an educational system, even going so far as to set salary grades for the new teachers. Most importantly, though, he found and confiscated about \$5 million worth of gold, another million in silver plate, and a final million in treasure-artifacts. Most of it ended up aboard ship and headed to Egypt to finance the army.

With Malta secured and thrust into modern times, the French sailed again on 18 June. A garrison of 4,000 under Gen. Vaubois was left behind to secure the conquest, while the rest headed for Alexandria. But the extended stay had put them in jeopardy: Nelson was catching up. He was in fact off Sicily by the 20th, where he finally got solid reports of the whereabouts of the French. Guessing their destination had to be Egypt, he set his ships on the most direct course for Alexandria. But Napoleon, still unaware of the danger, took a more northerly route toward Crete.

The two fleets crossed paths during the night of the 22nd, but in the darkness they simply sailed past each other. When Nelson reached Alexandria on the 28th, finding it empty of French ships, he feared he'd guessed wrong and began a new and frenzied search that took him back toward Crete and Sicily. When the French actually did arrive off Alexandria on 29 June, the British had already gone.

Napoleon began landing his men at Marabut, a few miles west of the city, on 1 July. The French, not experienced at beach landings, made a rushed and sloppy show of it. The beach was also partially obstructed by rocks and reefs that made the job harder. Luckily for the invaders there was no real opposition. The only losses were 19 men who drowned while trying to get ashore. Beyond that, however, the divisions landed with their units intermixed; no cannon or cavalry were put ashore with them, and there was no water. It was therefore a nervous and thirsty French force that approached Alexandria the next day. But since the city had no garrison to speak of, and only one barrel of powder for the guns along its walls, the French were in control of the entire place by 11:00 a.m.

The seizure proved anti-climactic. Fallen to only about 6,000 inhabitants, Alexandria was no longer the legendary metropolis it had been in classical times. Other than Pompey's Pillar, few ancient artifacts still existed within it. Though Napoleon was safely ashore there, the city's real strategic value was uncertain: the enemy's main military force still had to be defeated before any kind of substantial success could be claimed. Most of the troops seemed dreadfully disappointed.

## To the Nile

Napoleon's entry into Egypt brought the expedition to the second anachronism of the campaign: the Mamelukes. The word means "brought man" in Arabic, which was a reference to the fact the Mamelukes had first entered Egypt when the Caliph brought in a regiment of them from the Caucasus Mountains to serve as his elite bodyguard. Like many such units throughout history, they eventually proved a greater threat to their master than any outsiders. By 1252 they'd seized control, founding their own dynasty. Though the Ottomans nominally took over Egypt in 1517, the Mamelukes in fact retained much local power, which then only increased as the years went by. In 1798 there were some 10,000 Mameluke warriors.

Unlike the Knights of Malta, the Mamelukes had retained fierce warrior skills. They married only from among their own peoples (Georgians, Armenians and Circassians). If the numbers of warriors fell below



what was needed, additional manpower was purchased in the form of slaves, again, mostly from the Caucasus area of origin, until things were set right. All of them were trained from boyhood in the skills of a mounted warrior.

Continuing in that way as a completely separate caste within Egypt, the Mamelukes never really became part of its society or culture. Indeed, the country stagnated under their rule in virtually all respects, since they were always more interested in their own power struggles than in any way working to improve the peoples' lot. Their principal leaders at the time of the French invasion were Murad Bey and Ibrahim Bey.

The French army that began to advance inland was organized into five infantry divisions, commanded

upon landing by generals: Kleber, Menou, Reynier, Bon and Desaix. The cavalry was led by Gen. Alexandre Dumas, the artillery by Gen. Dommartin. The engineers were under the command of Gen. Caffarelli du Falga, who also had charge of the scientists and savants (see sidebar). Both Kleber and Menou were wounded during the brief fight for Alexandria, so their formations were taken over by Vial and Dugua. Kleber, seriously hurt, got command of the garrison left in Alexandria.

Napoleon knew he needed a quick and convincing victory if he were to overawe and control the country. He therefore ordered an advance almost immediately. On 3 July he sent Desaix's division as advance guard overland to Damanhur. Bon's, Reynier's and Vial's divisions followed starting on the 5th, at one

## Dramatis Personae

### THE FRENCH

**Louis Charles Desaix** (1768-1800). A member of a minor noble family, he was first commissioned into the royal French army in 1783. He served along the Rhine from 1791 to 1796, but the next year attached himself to Napoleon because he believed the Corsican was a man destined to win both battles and great glory. Desaix lived only for war, and constantly studied military science. His campaign against Murad Bey on the upper Nile demonstrated both his skill and tenacity. He fled Egypt before the end. His timely arrival at Marengo (14 June 1800), helped save the day for Napoleon. While his death in that battle helped the dictator take all the credit for the victory.

**Jean Baptiste Kleber** (1753-1800). The son of a mason, he had served in the Bavarian army and was a building inspector when the revolution came. By 1793 he was a general of brigade, and a year later in command of a division. Wounded at Alexandria, he later fought well at Mount Tabor. He took command in Egypt upon Napoleon's departure, later winning a victory of his own at Heliopolis on 20 March. Never a real admirer of Napoleon, he sometimes referred to him sardonically as "the hero" or "the Almighty." He also felt Napoleon was too bloody in his generalship, seeming to need to kill thousands of soldiers each month. He ruled Egypt well until his assassination on 14 June 1800 (the same day Desaix died at Marengo).

**Jacque Francois de Boussay, Baron de Menou** (1750-1810). The son of an officer, he also began his career in the royal army. Already a lieutenant colonel in 1787, he served on the Rhine, becoming a general of division by 1793. Arrested for "intrigue" in 1795, he was thereafter unemployed until given the chance to join the Egyptian expedition. After Kleber's death he assumed command in Egypt until defeated by the British counter-invasion and forced to surrender. Not a brilliant general, he became best known for having married an Egyptian woman and converting to Islam. Later he also became a count of the empire and governor general of Venice.

**Jean Lannes** (1769-1809). Originally an apprentice dyer, he joined the army in 1792. He served first against the Spanish, then transferred to Italy, where he came to Napoleon's attention. He saved his future emperor's life at Arcola. In Egypt he rose to command a division and was wounded while leading one of the assaults on Acre. Because he'd become a close friend, Napoleon took Lannes with him when he departed Egypt. Later a marshal, he was mortally wounded at Aspern-Essling.

**Joachim Murat** (1767-1815). He became another close friend of Napoleon, and had a large boost given to his career in Egypt. Napoleon had known him since 1795, when it was Murat who fetched the artillery he used to destroy the insurgents trying to overthrow the directory (the famous "whiff of grapeshot" episode). Murat led the cavalry in Egypt, and his decisive charge at Abu Qir was the first of many such. He eventually became Napoleon's brother in law and king of Naples. His life ended in front of a firing squad.

### THE ALLIES

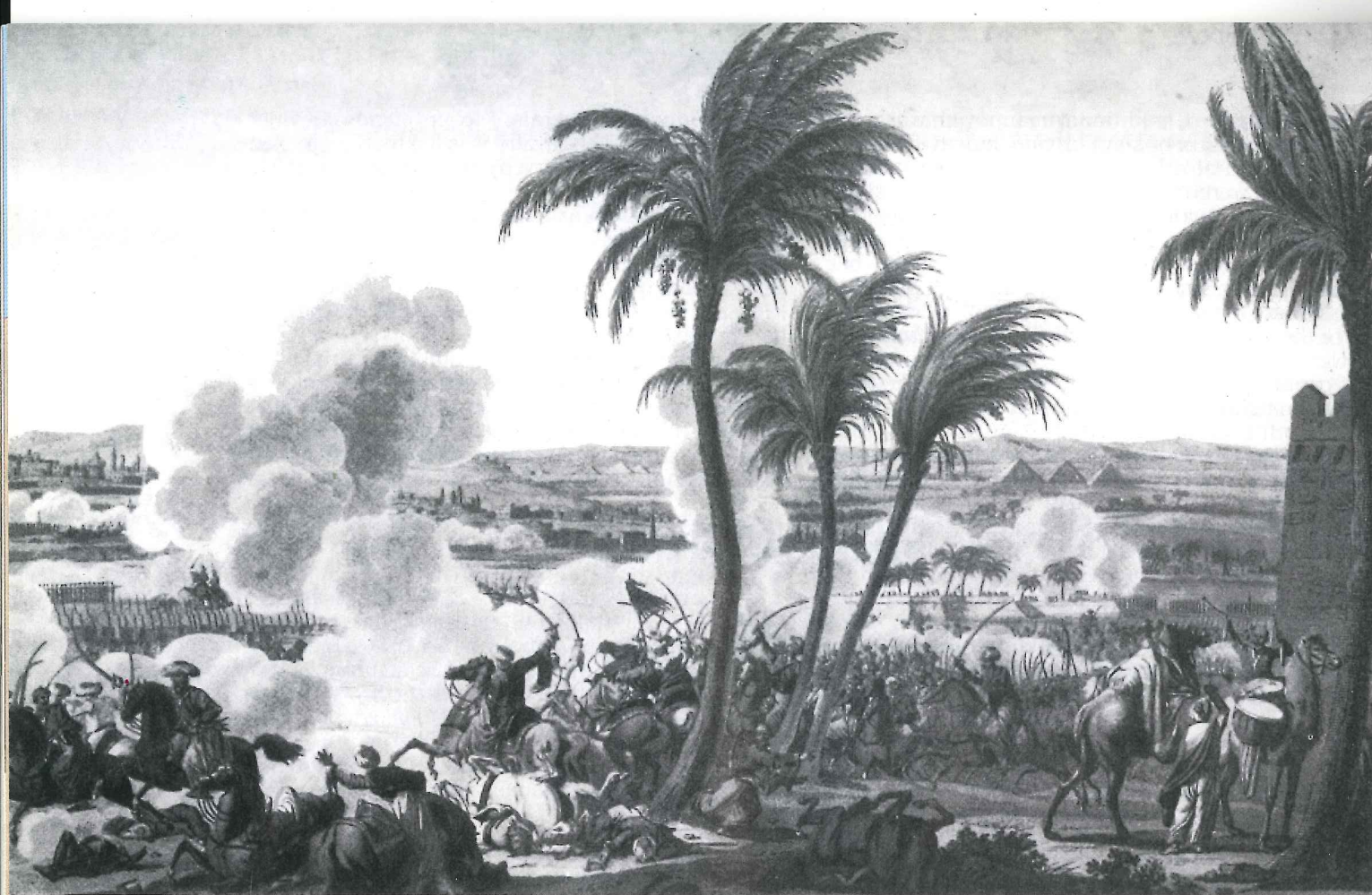
**Murad Bey** (1850-1801). He was a prominent Mameluke leader and significant player in their politics for many years before the French invasion. His campaign against Desaix showed tenacity, but little real tactical skill. He also continued the struggle after Napoleon's departure, finally succumbing to the plague in 1801. Shifty until the very end, no one is really sure if he was marching to join the British or French at the time of his death.

**Djezzar Pasha** (1735-1804). A Bosnian Christian by birth, he fled to Cairo to avoid a murder charge. After converting to Islam he served Ali Bey, a prominent Mameluke, as an assassin. He earned the nickname "Butcher" as a result of those activities, but eventually quarreled with his patron and had to flee to Syria, where he worked his way up to be governor of Acre.

**Sir William Sidney Smith** (1764-1840). Smith was a colorful character who entered the Royal Navy in 1777. He was briefly in a French prison after being taken prisoner while on a "cutting out" raid into Le Havre. Promoted to commodore, he reached the vicinity of Acre just in time to capture the French siege artillery. Nelson disliked him, and his desire for action often flew in the face of good strategy. He was present at Waterloo, in charge of organizing the evacuation of the wounded after the battle. He died in Paris in 1840, having reached the rank of full admiral.

**Antoine Le Picard de Phillipeaux** (1768-1799). He was the third of the commanding trio defending Acre. An aristocrat, he attended school in Paris at the same time as young Napoleon. The two met but did not like each other. In 1791 he fled France, returning four years later to try to raise a revolt. He was caught and arrested, but managed to escape prison in 1797. He was also instrumental in getting Sidney Smith out of prison, so in gratitude the Englishman got him commissioned a colonel. Phillipeaux served with distinction at Acre but died of the plague soon after.





day intervals. Dugua got the best assignment, taking the coast road to Rosetta, which he seized on the 8th, and from there moving up the Nile to Rahmaniya.

The rest of the army wasn't so lucky, having been sent on a 72 hour march through barren countryside. They were still wearing their full European uniforms, intended for a much milder climate; and their kit included neither canteens nor water bottles. The result should not have been surprising. In his memoirs, one French survivor described the entry of Reynier's division into El Beydah, a small village whose cistern had already been emptied by earlier arrivals:

*It was a pity to see men stretched on their bellies around the fetid hole, dying of thirst, panting, and unable to satisfy their craving. I have seen, with my own eyes, dying men beg and implore their comrades for pity while those comrades were fighting among themselves over a little dirty water. I saw some of them die in torture.*

They also encountered several other unpleasant phenomena for the first time on this march. The soldiers, who hadn't experienced it before, saw their first heat-mirages. They were also attacked by Bedouin freebooters who killed or captured all stragglers. Suicides began when some men, unable to take it any longer, left the column to blow out their brains. The French left a trail of corpses behind them the likes of which wouldn't be seen from their ranks again until the 1812 Russian campaign.

When Napoleon arrived at Damanhur on 8 July, he found the troops and generals already there to be in a mutinous mood. But he withstood the crisis, at one point threatening to personally shoot Gen. Dumas, one of the nascent mutiny's ringleaders. On the 9th

*The Battle of the Pyramids, 21 July 1798.*

he ordered the march continued toward Rahmaniya. When that place was reached on the 10th, the men threw themselves into the abundant water there, drinking like cattle. They also found watermelon, on which they subsequently overindulged, and many began to suffer from dysentery.

At Rahmaniya they also linked with Dugua's division and the small flotilla he'd gathered to guard and control the Nile River itself. They were thus in position to head for Cairo and face the Mamelukes.

## The Pyramids

The Mamelukes readied for confrontation. Murad was on the west bank of the Nile with 6,000 Mameluke warriors and about 15,000 other infantry. Most of those latter were worthless, since they were ill-trained and poorly equipped, but there were some fine Albanian and Moroccan units among them. Ibrahim, with a number of troops variously estimated at between 40,000 and 100,000, was on the east bank near Cairo.

The deployment didn't make a great deal of strategic sense. The French had an army inferior in number and in need of victory; their naval power on Nile was less than overwhelming. The Mameluke commanders would have done better to keep their forces united, opposing any Nile crossing while harrying the French columns with Bedouin cavalry or small Mameluke raiding parties. Instead, they divided their army, a move that eventually left Ibrahim and his men as only spectators to the coming battle.

But whatever their defects in the realm of strategy, the Mamelukes remained fierce individual opponents. Each carried a carbine to fire when closing on an enemy. That was followed by the discharge of at



least two pairs of pistols. After they were fired and discarded (to be picked up and reloaded by the servants who followed after each warrior), he would toss his javelin. That would be followed by a charge-to-contact using a scimitar. Sometimes a warrior would wield two such blades, holding his reins between his teeth.

Some military historians have commented Napoleon was really no tactician. In general, it was true he preferred to leave such details to subordinates. But the Egyptian campaign shows Napoleon had studied Mameluke tactical methods, understood they all led up to the climactic charge, and had prepared a counter: the divisional square.

Squares were normally formed by battalions, roughly 500 to 700 men deployed in three-deep ranks. But Napoleon felt such formations wouldn't be large or deep enough to halt the fury of the onrushing Mameluke horde. He therefore decided to form squares with entire divisions, which in most cases (see TO&E diagram) meant three demi-brigades (regiments) per square. Two regiments would form the two longer sides of each such square, while the third would be divided between the two shorter sides. That meant, of course, the "squares" were actually rectangles. Given an average strength of about 500 men per battalion, and nine battalions in most divisions, the squares containing some 4,500 men each.

Not only were the divisional squares of greater size than normal, their depth was also increased, with the troops forming six ranks deep. Artillery was also placed at the corners to provide heavy support. Cavalry and baggage sheltered inside the human perimeter. The cavalry, after the Mameluke initial charge had been broken, would sortie to harry the flanks and rear of the Moslems when they retreated. Given the situation, the only potential weakness of the divisional squares came from their vulnerability to artillery, but the Mamelukes had little of that.

The first clash between the opposing tactical systems came on 10 July; but it turned out only to be a skirmish. A more serious fight broke out at Shubra Kit on the 13th; but the Mameluke cavalry merely skirted the squares, never launching a real charge. The most important action that day turned out to be on water, when the Moslem Nile flotilla pounded

their French counterparts. Only a lucky shot that blew up the magazine of the Mameluke flagship finally forced them to withdraw. The French kept control of the river, but just barely.

Napoleon was becoming furious a decisive clash was eluding him. He therefore determined to force one the next time contact was made. He got the chance at Embabeh on the 21st. With the pyramids of Giza looming in the haze, he proclaimed: "Forward! Remember that from those monuments yonder 40 centuries look down upon you!" (How many of the French soldiers actually heard him at the time is debatable, but it still remains an excellent quote.)

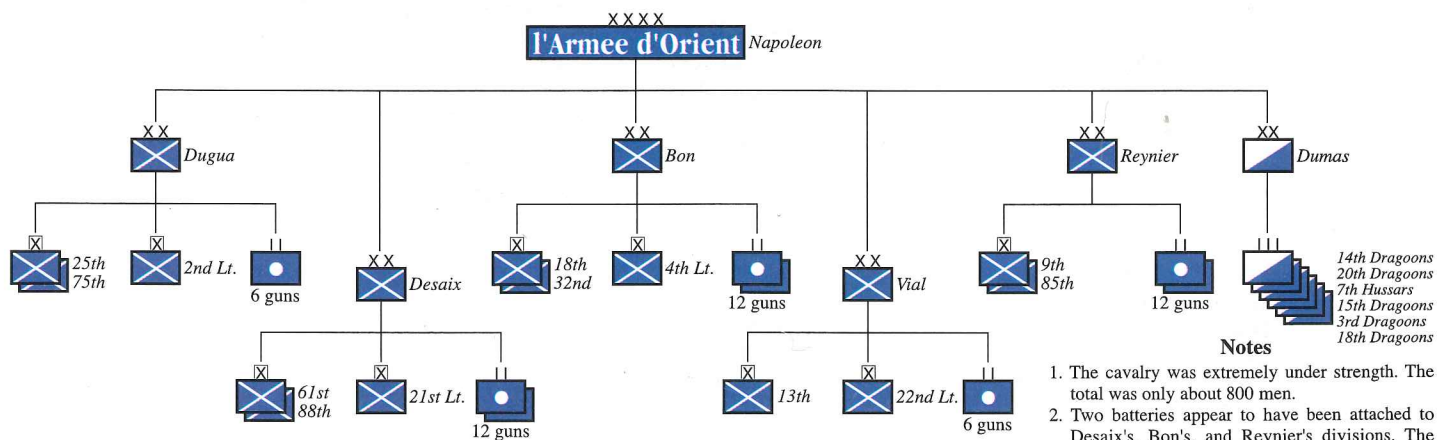
The Mamelukes had posted most of their infantry inside the town of Embabeh, which was on their right flank, anchored on the Nile. The Mameluke cavalry held the left. The French, facing south, had from their left (the river) to right the divisions of Bon, Vial, Dugua, Reynier and Desaix. That last unit's right flank was open and uncovered. The French had approximately 25,000 men to face some 20,000 Moslems.

Napoleon's plan appears to have been to use Desaix and Reynier as bait to lure in the Mameluke cavalry. That would enable Bon and Vial to storm Embabeh and cut off the enemy horsemen's retreat. In the center, Dugua was to hold out as a reserve able to assist on either flank.

For a while it was touch and go. Desaix's and Reynier's men advanced on the right, with the former sending a detachment into Biktil village on his right to give that open flank at least something of an anchor. With that, Murad thought he saw his chance and launched a furious onslaught. Desaix only barely got his formation closed up in time. He and Reynier were soon engulfed in a flood of Mamelukes. One survivor of Reynier's division later described the swirling action:

*The soldiers fired with such coolness that not a single cartridge was wasted, waiting until the very instant when the horsemen were about to break our square. The number of corpses surrounding our square soon was considerable, and the clothes of the dead and wounded Mamelukes were burning like tinder.*

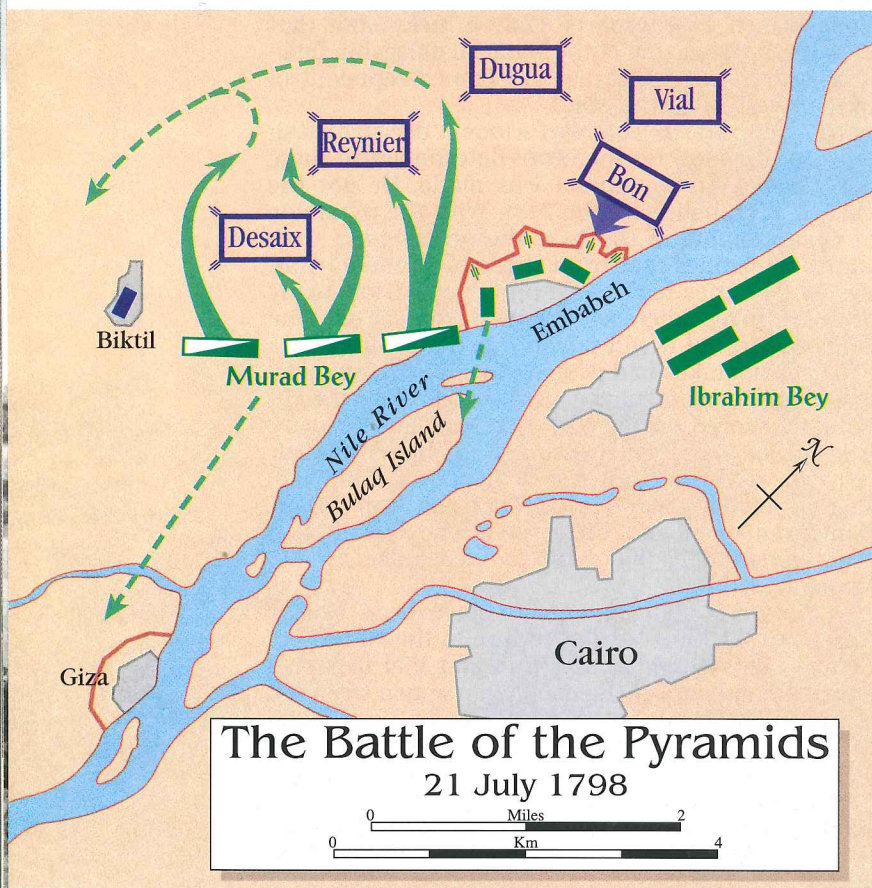
## French Order of Battle at the Pyramids 21 July 1798



### Notes

1. The cavalry was extremely under strength. The total was only about 800 men.
2. Two batteries appear to have been attached to Desaix's, Bon's, and Reynier's divisions. The other two divisions had only one. 48 of the 60 field guns landed were present at the battle.
3. Infantry strength, presuming about 500 men per battalion, was slightly over 21,000 men.





## The Battle of the Pyramids 21 July 1798

Apparently the downed Moslems lay so close to the French front the wads of cartridge paper, used to help pack the gunpowder in the barrels from their muskets were still smoldering when they fell atop them. Their light gauze outfits caught fire easily. There are also stories of individual horses, with and without riders, penetrating all the way into the squares through six ranks of Frenchmen.

While Reynier's and Desaix's divisions were shooting down the Mamelukes, Vial and Bon stormed into Embabeh. There were a few tense moments there when enemy artillery fire raked the deep French formations; but assault columns were quickly formed and dispatched to go after them; and the guns themselves weren't traversable, being fastened on what were practically immobile carriages. A French force succeeded in moving across the defile near Embabeh, cutting off the Mameluke retreat route.

But the Moslem cavalry hadn't yet entirely spent themselves. Raked by fire from Desaix's and Reynier's divisions, as well as by the supporting cannon from Dugua's, some still swept on to attack the Biktil garrison. Those men got up on the rooftops and also began firing away.

The Mamelukes launched simultaneous charges into all sides of the French squares for nearly an hour before finally breaking off. Murad managed to head south, toward Giza, while those cut off at the defile tried to make for the Nile — few got far. The battle had begun at 3:30 p.m., and a little over an hour later it was all over. The French had lost 29 killed and 260 wounded. Mameluke losses have been difficult to determine, with 2,000 dead cavalry, along with 2,000 to 3,000 of their infantry, being the generally accepted numbers.

Napoleon has his victory. Murad fled south, hoping to rally his men to fight again another day. Ibra-

him headed away east with the same hope. In return for amazingly light losses, Napoleon had gained a major win; he occupied Cairo on 24 July.

## Diplomacy, Religion & Politics

Despite their triumph, it remained for the French to consolidate their still tenuous hold over the country. There were several fronts to that larger battle: diplomacy, Egypt's political reorganization, religious policy, and finance. Unfortunately for Napoleon, Nelson created a giant obstacle to his plans on 1 August when he destroyed the French fleet in Abu Qir Bay. Only two ships-of-the-line and two frigates survived the debacle, and even they made full sail toward Malta.

The damage to both the French cause and prestige was immediate and substantial, particularly so on the diplomatic front. Until that moment Napoleon had been hopeful relations with the Sultan could remain amicable. He was counting on Talleyrand's efforts to get the Ottomans to accept French occupation of Egypt. But when the Turks, who hadn't reacted well to news of the initial invasion, gained even more resolve with the news of Abu Qir Bay, Talleyrand knew a trip to Constantinople was no longer worthwhile. His judgement was correct: the Sultan's declaration of war arrived on 9 September.

France suddenly had two enemies in the Mediterranean: England and the Ottoman Empire. Then Russia, whose Czar had hopes of one day ruling Malta, followed suit. Shortly thereafter the Austrians threw in against France as well: with Paris' best general virtually marooned in northern Africa, in Vienna it seemed a fine time to renew the contest in Europe. Napoleon and his army weren't to be the only targets of the new Second Coalition.

With defeat on the diplomatic front, other matters became of even greater concern. For instance, since Egypt was Moslem, and the revolutionary French at most deists, some kind of workable religious policy was vital. Issued upon landing, Napoleon's initial decree on the matter was an attempt to soothe Moslem concerns:

*Peoples of Egypt, you will be told that I have come to destroy your religion. This is an obvious lie; do not believe it! Answer back to those imposters that I have come to restore to you your rights and to punish the usurpers; that I worship God more than the Mamelukes do; and that I respect His Prophet Mohammed and the admirable Koran....Tell the people that the French also are true friends of the Moslems. The proof is that they have been to Rome the great and have destroyed the throne of the Pope, who always incited the Christians to make war on the Moslems.*

Much of it was mere propaganda, though Napoleon was always fairly flexible when it came to religion. But the policy wasn't successful: the French were still infidels to the Moslems, while questions about alcohol and circumcision further divided the two cultures. At the same time the Sultan began issuing decrees of his own, attacking the French and their infidel beliefs.

One upshot was a revolt in Cairo, started on 21 October, that was initially declared from the minarets by Egyptian religious leaders. The French ruthlessly crushed it in little more than a day, losing about 500 men while killing about 3,000 rebels. Napoleon at



first made some public display of clemency, but then ordered all those taken prisoner with arms in hand to have their heads cut off. He wrote at the time: "Every night we have about 30 heads chopped off, many of them belonging to the ringleaders. This I believe will serve them a good lesson."

On the political and financial fronts there was both failure and success. The country was indeed reorganized, with departments governed by French appointees and assisted by councils of local notables. The French also made the tax system more equitable. Mills were built, irrigation projects undertaken, and corruption reduced (though it was so ingrained it remained far from being eliminated). To shore up the financial side, Mameluke properties were confiscated and sold, and forced loans were obtained from numerous sources across the country. But despite all that, there was already a deficit of 10 million francs by the time Napoleon left for Europe.

## Pacification

The French used flying columns to pursue and finish off stubborn rebels and marauders. The largest remaining threat to their rule came from Murad Bey. Though defeated at the pyramids, he'd survived by

fleeing up the Nile, where he began to recruit new forces to oppose the invaders. He still had some surviving Mameluke cavalry, and seems to have had no trouble in recruiting among the peasants for cannon-fodder infantry. Napoleon sent Desaix's division to destroy him.

Desaix started with only 2,800 infantry and two cannon. He had no cavalry, which left him at a disadvantage against his more mobile opponent. Murad chose to avoid battle, hoping to gradually wear down his pursuer through raiding. Only one clash occurred during this phase of the campaign, at Sedyman on 17 October.

The French this time formed into standard battalion squares. The Mamelukes, with about 6,000 horse plus uncounted rabble infantry, launched a charge in their usual disorderly but vigorous way. The French kept good fire discipline, the troops reportedly telling their general, who nervously ordered them to fire too soon: "No, only at 20 paces, general."

The French fire had its usual effect, wearing down the Mameluke cavalry. One small square was actually penetrated by the furious assault, before the French countered with their own advance, capturing the Mameluke artillery and baggage while also dri-

## The Savants

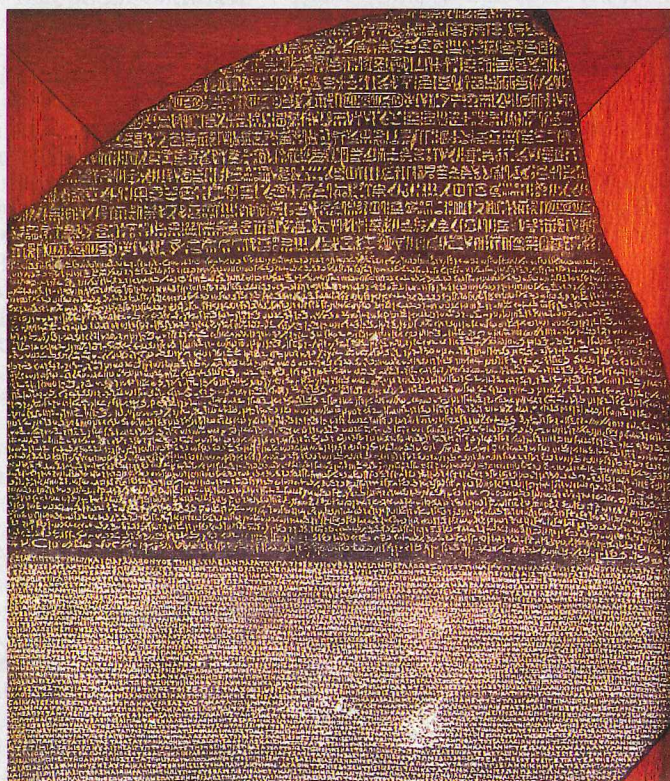
One of the honors Napoleon received after his first Italian campaign was membership in the Institute. It was an organization of leading scientists and scholars devoted to knowledge and learning. Napoleon was selected as a member of the mathematics section, and he took the appointment seriously.

When preparing the Egyptian expedition he decided to take along a large contingent of scholars, scientists and fellow members of the Institute. Since Egypt was a country rich in history, and in decided need of technical improvements, he felt they could both study its past and help improve its future. Some 500 were eventually given billets. The core group, and the most distinguished, were the 167 making up the Commission on the Arts and Sciences. The most famous among them were Monge, a mathematician of note, and Berthollet, a chemist. Others included Denon, Dutertre, Jean Baptiste-Say and Joseph Fourier. Most were civil engineers, draftsmen and surveyors with obvious roles, but others were also sculptors, musicians and authors.

When first ashore in Egypt, the "savants" didn't fare so well. They tended to get left among the baggage, and some were aboard the Nile flotilla when it was attacked on 13 July. Monge took to helping load the guns, but Berthollet became so distraught he put weights in his pockets and tried to jump overboard to end his terror. But he was dissuaded at the last minute and joined the fighting instead.

Once the French were established in the country things settled down. The Institute of Egypt was officially formed on 22 August 1798. They founded a library in which both European and Moslem scholars could study, and in which many Arabic works were translated into a European language for the first time. They surveyed the country, the results of which were eventually published in 10 volumes between 1809 and 1828. They drew up plans for hospitals, pharmacies and a medical school, the construction of which was implemented later under Mehmet Ali. They also explored various practical problems, including aqueducts, wine growing and indigo manufacturing.

Of course, the most famous and lasting accomplishment of the French in Egypt was their discovery of the Rosetta stone. That block of black basalt was found by Capt. Bouchard, an engineering officer who was working on fortifications at the time. Three separate bands of inscription were chiseled into the stone: Greek, hieroglyphics and an unknown type. Bouchard realized almost immediately his discovery could help solve the riddle of hieroglyphic writing, which had remained untranslated until then, and so turned over the stone to the men of the Institute. When the British invaded, they seized it. It was several more decades before Champollion, another Frenchman, finally deciphered the stone, thereby unlocking hieroglyphics.

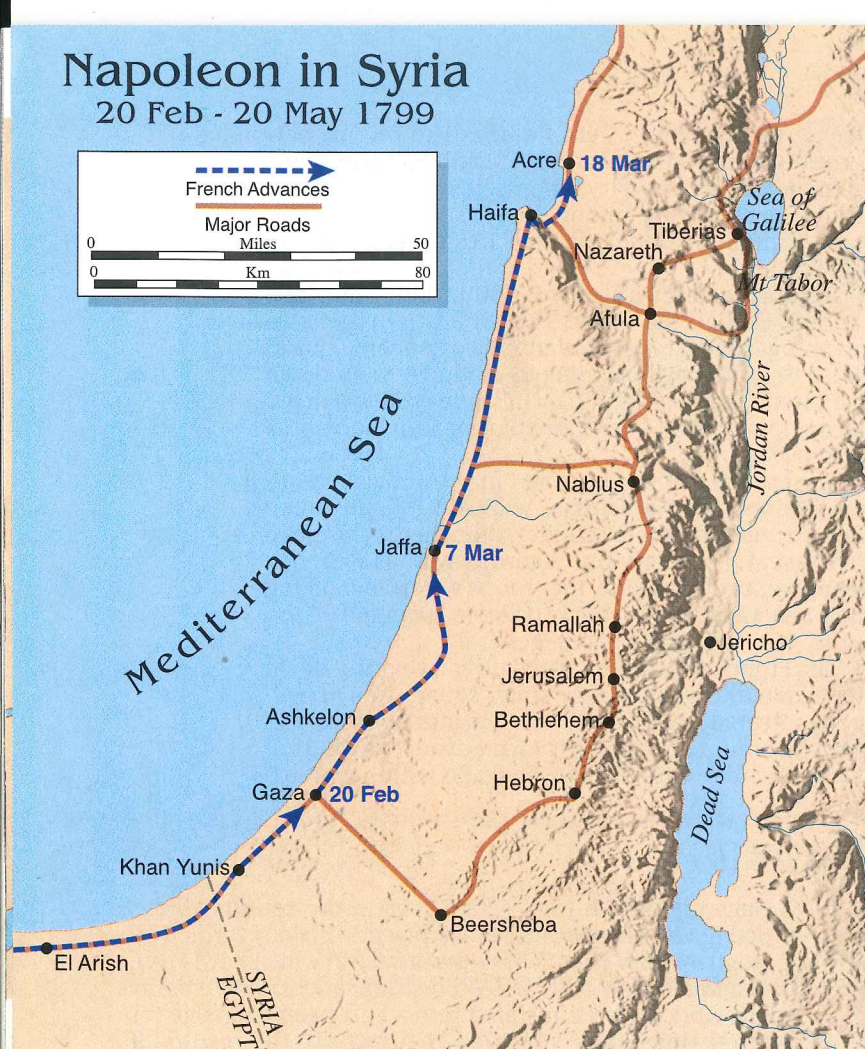
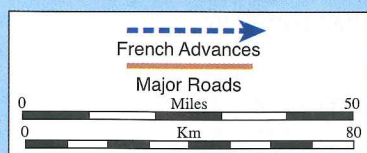


*The Rosetta stone.*



# Napoleon in Syria

20 Feb - 20 May 1799



ving off the peasant-rabble infantry. The French lost 44 killed, the Mamelukes over 400.

But without cavalry, Desaix couldn't make an effective pursuit. His supply situation was also bad, and his men began to suffer from a variety of illnesses. Things didn't really improve until December, when Napoleon reinforced him with 1,000 cavalry commanded by Davout. With that, and a gradually improving supply situation, more pressure could be put on Murad.

The Mameluke commander was slowly but steadily pushed southward along the Nile. He stood again at Samhud on 22 January 1799, where he'd managed to gather another 14,000 men and again launched the usual charging assault on the French squares. But this time Davout's cavalry counterattacked when the Mamelukes tired. Desaix summarized in his report on the engagement: "I have never seen such a beautiful and imposing charge as the one made by our cavalry."

The Mamelukes were this time completely broken, suffering heavy but uncounted casualties. The French lost one man. Afterward they pursued Murad all the way to the first cataract of the Nile. With all the counter-marching involved to keep in contact with the elusive Moslems, Desaix's total distance covered in this campaign within a campaign is estimated to have been over 3,000 miles.

His persistence paid dividends. The Mamelukes began quarreling among themselves, with small groups and factions daily deserting Murad. Even the peasant-infantry were becoming more difficult to recruit, and many of them also deserted. Only a steady stream of volunteers, coming to Murad from Arabia across the Red Sea, kept his force respectable.

But a third defeat, at Abnud on 8 March, did nothing to help his cause.

Desaix resolved to take the port of Kosseir to stem the flow of recruits from Arabia. He sent Gen. Belliere to lead the foray with 550 infantry, 400 supply camels, one cannon and a few Bedouin guides. They crossed 150 miles of barren country to occupy the port on 29 May without fighting. Murad's last dependable source of reinforcement was thus shut off. He therefore simply disappeared into the hinterland.

Desaix had probably done as well as could be expected. But the inconclusive nature of his effort could stand as metaphor for the French situation across the entire country. Though quiet, the populace was restive and waiting, along with Murad Bey, for any chance to renew the struggle.

## To Syria

Napoleon learned through his intelligence network the Ottomans were preparing a counter-strike against him. It was to take the form of a two-pronged assault, with one army forming on Rhodes for transport to Egypt aboard Royal Navy vessels, and a second gathering in Syria for an overland push.

Napoleon, never one to await developments, resolved to launch a preemptive move at the one enemy army he could reach, the *Army of Damascus* in Syria. He began preparing for the effort at the end of 1798, and by early February the new expedition was ready. Just exactly what he hoped to accomplish is still debated by historians. At the least it's certain he intended to occupy Syria, secure the port of Acre, destroy the *Army of Damascus* and create a buffer zone between French Egypt and its main enemies. But the romantic aspect of the campaign was also still a consideration. Some of his oft-quoted statements about founding a new religion, forming his own new army from local levies, and then marching with it all the way to India, date from this period. Probably the best that can be said with certainty is he intended to achieve all he could.

The French had meanwhile learned how to operate in the Middle East. Each soldier now had his own water bottle. Likewise, each division had its own ambulances, along with mule and camel trains to haul supplies. But only four French divisions, weaker than they had been upon their initial entry into Egypt, would participate in the new campaign, since Desaix was at the time locked in his pursuit of Murad Bey. Further, the third battalion from each of the demi-brigades had to be left behind to garrison Egypt. Therefore only a total of 10,000 infantry were available in the divisions of Kleber, Lannes, Bon and Reynier. The cavalry force, only 800 strong, was under Joachim Murat. There were also 2,000 sappers and artillerymen. The huge siege guns to be taken along were to be sent by sea to ease their movement.

Reynier led the advance. Setting out on 6 February, his first goal was to take El-Arish and construct a fort there. But on 8 February he discovered there was already a strong masonry fort at El-Arish, with a garrison of at least 2,000 high-quality Albanian infantrymen. Reynier, soon joined by Kleber, had to wait for more artillery to come up before they could assault the position. While waiting, they stormed and sacked the nearby village, then on the 15th defeated a Turkish relief force, killing 400 and capturing another 900.

Napoleon arrived on the 17th and began the bombardment. But the biggest guns available were only 12 pounders, not the 32 pounder siege guns that



were still out to sea. The cumulative effect of the bombardment was therefore slow in developing, and only on the 19th did the defenders offer to parley. They surrendered later that day, with most of the garrison allowed to go free on condition they would never again fight the French. The French got the fort and its large food cache, which was fortunate for them since they'd already begun to go hungry.

Such a 10 day delay was no way to begin a campaign that depended on speed and surprise. Every hour gave the Turks a chance to further prepare their defenses at Acre, so the French resumed the advance the very next day. They took Gaza on the 24th, also sacking and looting it. They were at Er-Ramle on 1 March, and in front of Jaffa on the 3rd. There they again met with resistance.

Napoleon launched his assault on the 7th. It was entirely successful, with the town sacked, its garrison slaughtered and the women raped. When some 3,000 defenders took refuge in the citadel, French envoys, among them Napoleon's stepson Eugene Beauharnais, went forward to offer terms. The defenders surrendered, but Napoleon broke the agreement, ordering all of them killed. One of the French who witnessed the massacre described the scene:

*The next morning all...were taken to the sea shore, and two battalions began to shoot them down. Their only hope of saving their lives was to throw themselves into the sea; and they did not hesitate; all tried to escape by swimming. But they were shot at leisure, and in an instant the sea was red with blood and covered with corpses. A few were lucky enough to reach some rocks. But soldiers were ordered to follow them in boats and finish them off.*

By way of later explaining all the killing at Jaffa, Napoleon said there had been no food to feed them, no men to guard them, and some had been at El-Arish and broke their parole. He may actually have been trying to show the Turkish commander at Acre how ruthless the French could be and what to expect if he resisted them.

Shortly thereafter, bubonic plague erupted among the French. There had been isolated cases earlier, but at Jaffa it grew into a full outbreak, with 31 cases in one night. When the French moved on toward Acre, some 300 men had to be left behind. Before departing, in an attempt to calm his suddenly frightened army, Napoleon visited the hospital, even going so far as helping carry to bed one infected soldier. It was a bold move and did help calm the troops. It also demonstrated the complexity of Napoleon's character; he could order a massacre one day and play the compassionate healer the next.

He arrived outside Acre, his next objective, on 18 March. The port town had a garrison of 5,000, with over 250 cannon. It was commanded by Djezzar Pasha, a fiery, devilish man. During the siege he often liked to sit in the town square, where he would personally pay for each French head brought to him.

On the 15th, two other important arrivals entered the scene. Sir Sidney Smith, a Royal Navy officer, and Louis-Edmond de Philippeaux, a French emigre-turncoat with engineering skills. In addition, the British captured the French siege train that had been coming by sea. Those heavy 32 pounder guns were also landed at Acre to be used against their former owners. If a French attack had gone in against Acre earlier, it may well have succeeded; but by the 18th it was too

late. The delay at El-Arish was now seen to have been critical.

The city and fortress of Acre are on a promontory jutting out into the Mediterranean. Though it was far from being a modern installation even by the standards of 1799, Acre's old medieval walls were still thick. Only about a third of its wall's circumference faced land, and the French could do nothing from seaward. The British had also placed guns on floating batteries, and on a lighthouse island that was in a good position to enfilade French advances.

The French had lost their heavy artillery, and the plague still ran through their ranks, averaging 100 new cases per week. Their supply lines were not secure, while the Turks were guaranteed replenishment by sea. The Turks also had a relief force in the vicinity in the form of the *Army of Damascus*.

Napoleon knew time was running against him. His army was growing weaker while that of his enemies strengthened. He sent for new siege pieces, but really couldn't afford to wait for them to arrive. He set his men to digging parallels and saps, attempted to use mines, and directed what guns he had against the walls of Acre. Indeed, his activity became almost frenzied.

He sent in the first assault on 28 March. But the scaling ladders they had on hand were only 16 feet

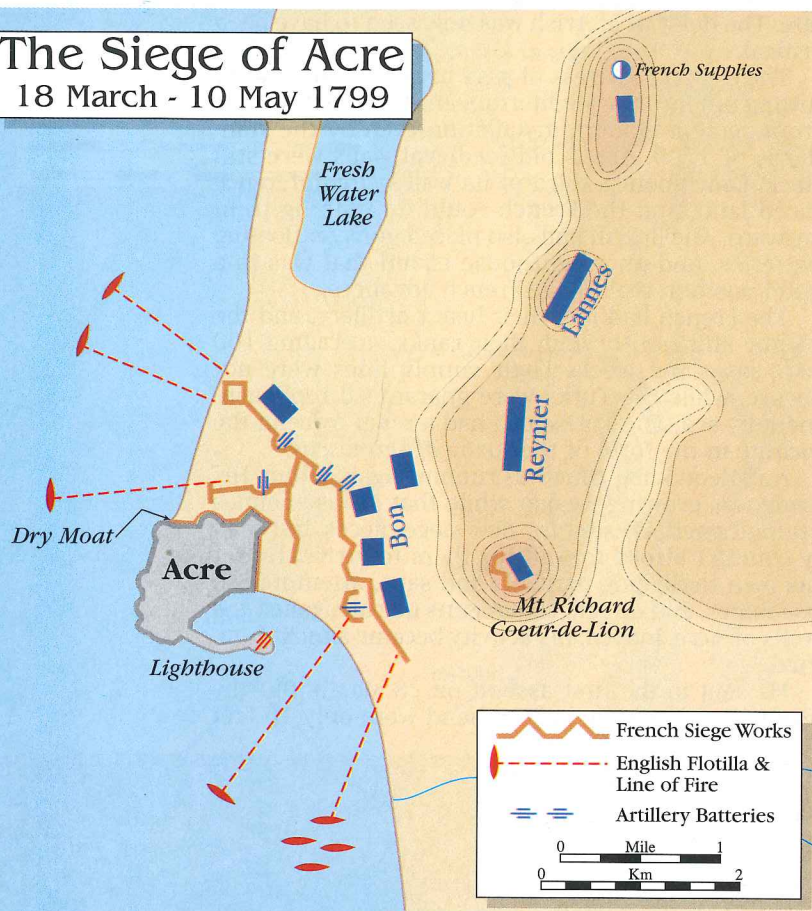


*The Massacre at Jaffa.*



## The Siege of Acre

18 March - 10 May 1799



high, while the small breach the bombardment had made in the wall was 20 feet above ground level. The French were repulsed with heavy loss. A mine was exploded on the 31st and a new assault sent in the next day. But it too was handily stopped, the breach created by the mine proving too small to offer any real opportunity of penetration.

Twice denied, the French set to digging again with renewed vigor. At the same time Napoleon sent Kleber's division to deal with the *Army of Damascus*. Knowing his 2,000 men were facing perhaps as many as 35,000 of the enemy, Kleber tried to compensate by using a night march and surprise attack. But he was too slow, ending up just short of the jump off position he'd needed to reach when dawn broke. Forming square, he managed to hold on until Napoleon arrived with reinforcements. At that, two cannon shots, a massed volley and charge completely broke the Turks. Kleber lost only two killed and 60 wounded in what became known as the Battle of Mount Tabor (16 April). The Turkish relief force would no longer be a problem.

With his rear area thus secured, Napoleon returned to focus on Acre. The replacement siege guns arrived in Jaffa in mid-April; but it was estimated they wouldn't finally be moved into place until the 30th. Napoleon chose not to wait. Another mine was exploded, again creating a small breach, this time at the corner of a tower. The French tried anyway; but when those who got through the Turkish fire reached the area of the breach, the defenders dropped two lit powder kegs on them. Only a few French survivors made it back to their own lines.

Napoleon launched five more assaults between 1 and 10 May. The heavy siege guns had meanwhile arrived and did make some difference, but the

defense was still too strong. On 7 May a foothold was gained and held in one of the wall towers, and much was therefore hoped for the next day. But the garrison had thrown up a second line of defense inside the city wall, so the French again suffered heavily when they tried to advance inside. The last assault, launched over the rotting corpses of the previous efforts, was also stopped cold. With that, the French offensive into Syria came to its end.

The retreat was terrible. The French had lost 1,200 killed in action, as well as another 1,000 done in by disease. Another 2,300 sick and wounded had to be carried. Napoleon gave orders none of the wounded were to be left behind; but just as they would be in the later retreat from Moscow, those instructions were often ignored. One survivor later wrote:

*I saw with my own eyes officers who had limbs amputated being thrown out of their litters...I saw amputees, wounded men, plague-stricken men, or people merely suspected of having the plague, being abandoned in the fields. Our march was lit by torches with which we also set fire to the towns, the villages, the hamlets, and the rich harvests that covered the land.*

Amid that kind of disorder the whole way, the French withdrew into Egypt. Reynier fought a good rearguard action, but enemy horsemen still managed to harry the column throughout the march. By 3 June the French, who had lost nearly a third of their total starting force, were back at Katia in Egypt. Napoleon, trying to put the best possible spin on a bad situation, issued a proclamation announcing another victory. He even staged a triumphal march into Cairo on the 14th. But the French had been defeated and everyone knew it. The limits of their endurance and expansion had been reached. The only real success lay in the fact the Turks' *Army of Damascus* had been defeated and scattered, and could therefore not play any further role for some time.

## The Last Victory

But the Turks still had their *Army of Rhodes*, and the British began putting that force ashore at Abu Qir Bay on 11 July. The Turks were commanded by Mustapha Pasha, and numbered about 15,000. Mustapha showed little initiative, taking two weeks to reduce the first nearby French fort he encountered. He made no real advance inland, a delay that gave Napoleon the time he needed to react. He did so by assembling a force of about 8,000 during the grace period. There were two infantry divisions, led by Lannes and Lanusse, along with a mixed force of cavalry and infantry commanded by Murat. They had only 15 cannon.

The Turks had meanwhile entrenched their position, setting up a strong defense with its flanks anchored on two hills. They were backed by 30 guns on land set up in a second line behind the first, with still others on gunboats off shore. Even so, when the French attacked on 25 July they destroyed the Turks. It was, however, the toughest field engagement in the campaign to that time.

The first infantry assaults against the fortified hills were driven back. But Murat observed the Turks were pulling men from their center to reinforce the flanks. He therefore led his cavalry directly into and through that weakened area, wheeled them left and right, got his artillery into action, and thereby broke open the first Turkish line. The pursuit was short, effective and deadly.



The second line was also soon taken when the French artillery pounding it made those holding it withdraw to try to avoid the fire. Murat's cavalry charged again, heading straight for Mustapha's command post. He engaged the Turkish commander in personal combat, then captured him outright. The bold Frenchman did take a pistol shot in his jaw in the process; but his mouth was open at the time, so it merely passed through both cheeks.

The Turks were entirely wrecked, with 2,000 killed in action, 3,000 taken prisoner, and most of the rest drowned in the sea when they tried to escape. The French lost 150 killed and 750 wounded. The French hold on Egypt was again secure — at least for a time.

Napoleon sailed from Egypt on 18 August 1799, having contemplated departure for some time. It had become increasingly clear Egypt was a dead end. Also, shortly after the *Army of Rhodes'* defeat, the English had sent Napoleon some newspapers that told of repeated French defeats in Europe. Napoleon therefore saw his best new opportunity lay in returning to France to become its savior. Thus he sailed away, taking with him only a few of his closest associates. Soon after his arrival he did indeed manage to manipulate the political situation and became ruler of France. The fact the news of his victory over the Turks at Abu Qir reached France at the same time he did allowed him to pose as a victor returning after a great triumph.

## Conclusions

The expedition to Egypt sheds distressing light on Napoleon's true character. The executions in Cairo and the massacre at Jaffa in fact show the worst side of his personality. Admittedly, he and his force were alone in a strange land, and stern measures therefore seemed justified to be sure of staying in control of the situation. That may explain Napoleon's actions, but it can't really justify them.

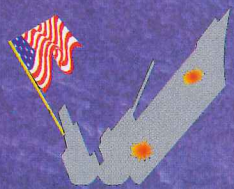
On a more purely military level, it's significant the French won every field engagement, most of them handily. Those victories showed that well disciplined European troops, though fewer in number than their opponents, could dependably defeat undisciplined, though ferocious, non-Europeans. The defenders only did better when they had strong fortifications and an allied European navy to help them. This type of campaign would be repeated many times during the coming century.

But what was also shown, though not learned at the time, was though the French won victories in Egypt they really never gained control there. In that way the French campaign was also a precursor of later anti-colonial wars in the 20th century. The French really only controlled the ground on which they stood at any one moment.

With Napoleon's departure, French command in Egypt went to Kleber, the senior officer among those left behind. He managed to preserve his nation's dream of oriental empire, such as it was, for another two years, until 1801, when the British launched their counter-invasion of Egypt. ★

## Sources

- Bennet, Geoffrey. *Nelson the Commander*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1972.  
 Bourrienne, Louis Antoine Fauvelet de. *Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1889.  
 Chandler, David. *The Campaigns of Napoleon*. New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., 1966.  
 ———. *Dictionary of the Napoleonic Wars*. New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., 1979.  
 ———, ed. *Napoleon's Marshals*. New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., 1987.  
 Herold, J. Christopher. *Bonaparte in Egypt*. New York: Harper & Row, 1962.  
 Von Wartenburg, Count Yorck. *Napoleon as General*, vol. 1. Wolsely Series, 1955.  
 Gallaher, John G. *The Iron Marshal*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois Univ. Press, 1976.



"Compelling New Videos ...  
 rate every bit of the attention  
 film-goers paid...Titanic"  
 Syd Chivers,

## THE BATTLE OF THE JAVA SEA

138 min (Item 210)  
 Only \$24.95  
 Shipping Included

1997 International Award Winner

An entire allied fleet sacrificed for future victories  
 Dutch, American, British and Australian Allied Fleet  
 is sacrificed to stall the Japanese.  
 A film masterpiece from Holland

100 min. (Item 211)  
 1997 Tely Award Winner.  
 Only \$24.95 each  
 Shipping Included

## DEATH BECOMES THE GHOST

USS Houston Fights To The Death  
 Honor and Glory for the Whole US Navy and Marine Corps.  
 Few Survived. Those who did found themselves slaves of  
 the Japanese at "The Bridge on the River Kwai."  
 (film in 2 parts, "Glory" & "Shame").

OR Order Both For Only \$34.95 Item 210 & 211



Call Toll Free! 800 828-8130 For Orders Only  
 mc/visa  
 Grade-A Productions  
 270 Sparta Ave 104-234  
 Sparta, NJ 07871  
 (www.grade-a.com/houston)



# ART of WAR

## The Art of Chris Collingwood

by David Higgins

Christopher Erik Collingwood is currently one of England's foremost military artists. Chris studied at Berkshire College of Art 1966-70 and then worked for Halas and Batchelor as a background artist. In the golden age of book cover illustration Chris made the *Gunslinger*, *Crown* and *Herne the Hunter* series his own. To this day the shelves of High Street booksellers are full of his work. Perhaps his best known popular pieces are the now famous Jorvik Viking Centre's paintings which form the focus of the exhibition's promotion and won a travel industry award. The time spent in research for this series of paintings has helped Chris with one of his new series, of which the first painting is *Sons of Odin*. This was one of the first for Cranston Fine

Arts, and is the first of six of the Vikings, which will also be supported in 1999/2000 with a series of Saxon pieces.

Chris' realistic style, using oils, brilliantly reflects the techniques, passion and depth of the old masters. He has a love for portraiture which his new portrait of Wellington and others from the English Civil War certainly reflect. He is also fascinated by the awful romance of weaponry and war. Chris uses traditional Dutch paints made today as they were in 1664, and is meticulous in his research and attention to detail.

The styles of Sir Anthony Van Dyke, William Dobson, Sir Peter Lely and Fortunino Matania as well as Meissonier and De Neuville have played a vital part in the develop-



Confederate Infantrymen of the 19th Virginia, by Chris Collingwood. (Courtesy Cranston Fine Arts)



A.D. 61, by Chris Collingwood. Cavalry and legionaries (plus Auxiliary Hamian Archer) of the XIVth Legion. (Courtesy Cranston Fine Arts)

**CRANSTON FINE ARTS**  
Torwood House, Torwoodhill Rd. • RHU,  
Helensburgh, Scotland, G84 8LE  
Tel: 011-44-1436-820-269/Fax: -473

**PLEASE CONTACT OUR US DEALERS**

**Scottish Images**  
P.O. Box 160133, Sacramento, CA 95816  
Tel: 1-800-700-0334

**The Military Art Gallery**  
57 Macomb Place, Mt Clemens, MI 48043  
Tel: 1-800-362-8567

**Fredericksburg Historical Prints**  
829 Caroline St. Fredericksburg, VA 22401  
Tel: 540-373-1861 Fax: 540-371-9197

**Gettysburg Historical Prints**  
219 Steinwehr Ave., Gettysburg PA 17325  
Tel: 717-334-3800 Fax: 717-334-7562

**C & C Military Prints**  
P.O. Box 3514, Reston VA 20195  
Tel: 703-904-9320 Fax: 703-904-9718

**FOR AUSTRALIA:**  
**Daniel Duldig Prints**  
54 Koornang Road, Carnegie 3163 Victoria  
Tel/Fax: 03-9571-6967





*Rebel Advance, by Chris Collingwood. Depicting the 5th Virginia Infantrymen advancing across open ground. (Courtesy Cranston Fine Arts)*

ment of Chris' style. Their influence can be seen in the series of three Limited Edition prints of the English Civil War, a period for which Chris has become the leading British artist.

Chris concentrates his time on private commissions and the Limited Edition prints he specializes in for Cranston. His many exhibitions throughout the England and Europe have attracted widespread interest. His knowledge extends beyond paint-

ing techniques. He collects arms and armor and has medals for fencing, black powder shooting and archery. This practical experience finds its way into his paintings, giving them a verisimilitude which many other paintings lack.

For Chris the painting comes first and the military subject second. This means that future audiences will still have a great appreciation for his work. ★



*Sons of Odin, by Chris Collingwood. A Viking raid on the Western coast of England 890 A.D. (Courtesy Cranston Fine Arts)*

## OFFICIAL HISTORY REPRINTS

### German Gen. Staff Studies

The Campaign in 1866 in Germany  
672 pages \$54.95

The Franco-Prussian War 1870-1871  
5 Volumes, 2795 pages, \$240

The War in South Africa 1899-1900  
2 Volumes, 654 pages, \$99.95

### British Gen. Staff Studies

History of the Sudan Campaign  
1884-1885, 648 pages, \$69.95

Official Account of Military Operations  
in China 1900-1901, 510 pages, \$59.95

### British WWI Official History

Naval Operations, 5 volumes 2402  
pages, \$240

Seaborne Trade, 3 text volumes plus  
map case, 1409 pages, \$175

Military Operations, Egypt/Palestine  
3 text volumes \$140

Military Operations, Macedonia  
2 text volumes, \$99.95

Western Front official histories  
available. Contact for details

### British WWII Official History

The War in France and Flanders, 564  
pages, 11 photos, 37 maps, \$54.95

The Campaign in Norway, 368 pages, 15  
maps, photos, \$49.95

The Defense of the United Kingdom,  
688 pages, 32 maps, photos, \$54.95

Victory in the West, 2 volumes,  
1352 pages, photos, maps, \$99.95

The War at Sea, Volume III, Part II,  
632 pages, maps, photos, \$49.95

### American Official History

History of U.S. Marine Operations in  
World War II, 5 volumes, 3752 pages,  
256 photos, 194 maps, \$240

Report on the Russian Army and its  
Campaigns in Turkey, 1877-1878  
520 pages, \$59.95

### New Zealand Official History

Crete (WWII), 556 pages, \$54.95

Italy, Volume I, 387 pages, \$49.95

Royal New Zealand Air Force,  
400 pages, \$49.95

The Battery Press is America's leading  
reprinter of WWI and WWII official his-  
tory, USMC material and unit histories.

Our list is available upon request.

Contact us at:

### The Battery Press, Inc.

P.O. Box 198885

Nashville, TN 37219

Tele/fax 615-298-1401

Email: batterybks@aol.com

Web Page:

<http://www.sonic.net/~bstone/battery>





# Do You Know These Covers?

If not - you've been missing out!

You've missed The Great War in Europe, The Battle of the Marston, The Alamo, Belleau Wood, Heart of the Suez Crises, The Battle of Gazala, T. of Manzikert, WWII on the Russian Front, T. People's Air Force, The Battle for Aachen 1944, The Battle of the Marston, The Siege of Me, The Agony of Convoy PQ-17, The Battle of the Marston, and much, much more.

Command is filled with informed articles about all eras of military history, each illustrated with some of the best, most informative and easily understood maps, charts and graphs appearing anywhere today.

If you're insatiably curious about military history — if you're concerned about directions military developments are taking today — if you like to be informed about the background of the world's hot spots — then

## Take Command

Save 20% off the newstand price with a two year subscription!

Six issue (one year) subscriptions are \$24.95 (Foreign subscriptions \$42.95).

Twelve issue (two year) subscriptions are \$44.95 (Foreign subscriptions \$80.95).

**Call 1-800-488-2249 (domestic calls)  
or 1-805-546-9596 (outside the USA).**

**Fax 1-805-546-0570**

**e-mail perello@AOL.com**

Visa, MasterCard & American Express are joyfully accepted.



Now accuracy of movement is compromised only by . . .  
the honesty of your ruler . . .

## RI WARGAME BASES™



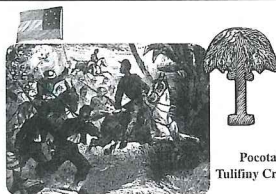
We manufacture 6 types of wargame bases with 20 different sizes each. Wood with magnet, Sheet Metal, Thin Plastic with Magnet, Thick Plastic with Magnet, Thin Masonite, Thick Masonite. Cover the rest of your base needs with our Sheet Magnet, Paper Steel & FLOCKING GELS™. All bases are made in house so CUSTOM SIZES ARE NEVER A PROBLEM. Contact us for a complete listing of our ENTIRE product line.

\* US/Overseas Dealers, Distributors and Sales Representatives inquiries are welcome.

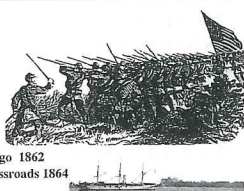
RENAISSANCE INK • 335 TORRANCE AVENUE • VESTAL, NEW YORK 13850  
E-MAIL: JWIRTH4702@AOL.COM VOICE: (607) 748-4665

MEMBER  
GPA

WCHR -  
Western  
Carolina  
Historical  
Research



Pocotaligo 1862  
Tulifiny Crossroads 1864



A New  
Simulation/  
Wargame  
*The Civil War  
in Southwestern  
South Carolina*

### Pocotaligo 1862 & 1864

In October 1862, a 4,500-strong Federal division, based at Hilton Head Island and Beaufort, SC, sailed up the Broad River with orders to destroy the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Two years later, in Dec. 1864, 5,000 Federals attempted to isolate Savannah from the east as Sherman's Army approached from the NW, resulting in the 3-day Battles at Tulifiny Crossroads, SC.

Two new publications: *The Pocotaligo Expedition* October 21-23, 1862 72 pages, 8 1/2" x 11", 19 maps - \$14.  
*The Civil War in SW S.C. Dec. 1864 - Jan. 1865* 44 pp, 8 1/2" x 11", 17 maps, also detailed - \$12. All 3 for \$50.

Check or money order to WCHR P.O. Box 549 Montmorenci, SC 29839

US & APO/NPO - No S+H  
Foreign - add 25%.

## The General Staff Library

Books for the Serious Student of Military History

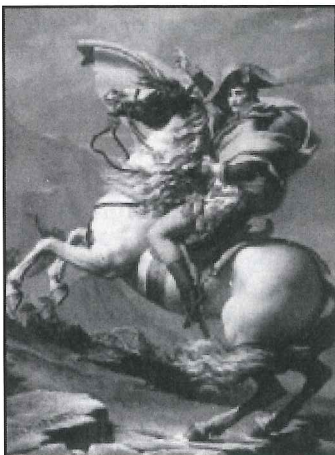
We specialize in Modern European military history, as well as U.S. World War I and World War II.

Write for our free illustrated catalog:

1816 St. Charles Street, Alameda CA 94501

GeneralStaffLibrary@netscape.net

We accept Visa and Master Card.



**Fight WWII By Mail or EMAIL.** You can play one of 8 major powers or 4 minor powers in a recreation of this epic conflict. *World Wide Battle Plan* is a multi-player, hidden movement, strategic and economic wargame for up to 31 players, where the players mail their moves to the referee (us) to be processed. We calculate the production, resolve the combat, eliminate illegal orders, and send each player an individual computer printout showing him only what he is allowed to see at this moment in the game. We have been doing play by mail for 27 years, and are the founders of this industry. Write for free information, or send us \$2 for a copy of the rules with map. Or check our webpage: <http://www.flyingbuffalo.com>

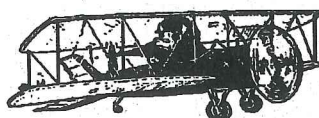
Flying Buffalo Inc

PO Box 1467 Dept C

Scottsdale AZ 85252

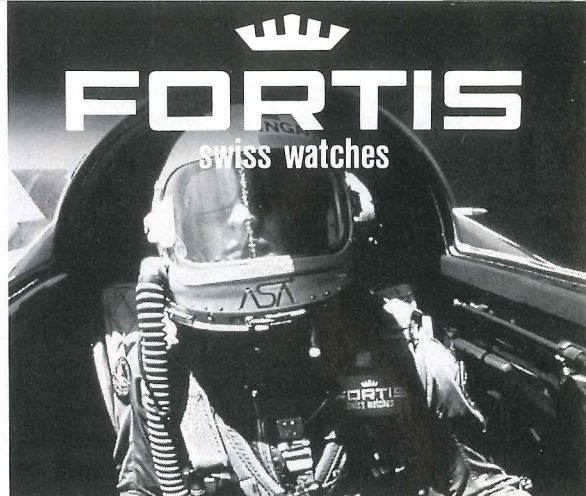
Phone 602-945-6917 Fax 602-994-1170

email:rick@flyingbuffalo.com



COMMAND MAGAZINE

**FORTIS**  
swiss watches



## WORLD ALTITUDE RECORD

Limit: 100,000 feet

**FORTIS PILOTS CHRONOGRAPH AUTOMATIC**  
THE CHOSEN TIMING INSTRUMENT FOR FLIGHT TO THE EDGE OF SPACE.



The FORTIS Pilots Chronograph Automatic accompanied A. Paringaux during his spectacular flight, reaching an altitude of 100,250 feet in a MIG-25PU and setting a new world record.

Equipped with a precision Swiss automatic movement, 12-hour counter and day/date indication, the FORTIS Pilots Chronograph Automatic displays its functions with exceptional clarity. Its matte-finished stainless steel case and specially treated crystal minimizes glare. In limited light the 40mm face is precisely illuminated with tritium-enhanced indices, hands, and numerals. Water resistant to 100m. Available with leather strap (\$1300), or on a stainless steel bracelet (\$1400). Also available on request - Exhibition Back, displaying the movement (5 ATM).

AVAILABLE AT:



**KENJO**

The Store To WATCH

40 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10019

TEL: (212) 333-7220 • (800) 548-TIME

FOR A FREE CATALOG CALL:  
HELVETIA TIME CORPORATION

TEL: (717) 822-1900 • FAX: (717) 822-4699

800 358-9212

fortisusa@aol.com • www.fortiswatch.com



# BOOKS, VIDEO & MULTIMEDIA

## BOOKS

### SEVEN ROADS TO HELL

A Screaming Eagle at Bastogne  
by Donald R. Burgett, 256 pages,  
Presidio Press, \$24.95

You've met Private Ryan, at least on the silver screen. The rest of the Screaming Eagles of the famed *101st Airborne Division*, those who survived, didn't go home a few days after the invasion; they soldiered on. Following their combat in the Normandy Invasion, the division had been mauled during Field Marshal Montgomery's ill-fated Operation Market Garden, the campaign for the "bridge too far" immortalized by Cornelius Ryan. Just as they had settled in for some hard earned rest and refitting/retraining, orders arrived rushing the paratroopers to Bastogne. Only 20 days had passed since the last contingent of the *101st* had been pulled out of the line on November 27, 1944.

A massive Nazi attack through the supposedly impenetrable Ardennes Forest by overwhelming, armor-heavy Wehrmacht forces blasted through the thinly-manned Allied lines and raced for the major Allied port at Antwerp. This was the start of what has become known as the Battle of the Bulge. An obscure Belgian crossroads town now became the point of decision. If the Germans defeated the Screaming Eagles, their attack could continue unimpeded, careening towards the English Channel. German success would split the Allied armies, and cripple their campaign against the Reich. The war could be lengthened, perhaps by years. The butcher's bill would grow by tens of thousands of Allied lives.

Seven roads met at the Belgian crossroads town Bastogne. The Screaming Eagles became "the cork in the bottle." Nazi follow-on forces and critical supplies of fuel and

armaments required free transit of Bastogne for the momentum of their onslaught to be maintained. The lightly armed paratroopers of the *101st* immediately found themselves in close combat. Short on ammunition or food, in freezing weather with deep snow, they even lacked winter clothing. Yet, they held out against the best the Wehrmacht could throw at them, buying the time needed for General Patton's Third Army to redeploy and counterattack from the south.

When faced with a German demand for surrender — resistance is futile, defeat is imminent, the Americans' cost would be counted to the last man — the Screaming Eagles' commander, Brigadier General McAuliffe, issued a one word reply, "Nuts." Following their combat experiences at Normandy and on Hell's Highway, the road to Arnhem, being cutoff, surrounded, deep behind enemy lines was familiar territory for McAuliffe's soldiers. Burgett and his fellow paratroopers amply demonstrated the truth behind their general's faith, defeating attack after attack by the seemingly overwhelming Nazis.

By January 13, 1945, the tide turned for the beleaguered Americans and the Screaming Eagles went on the offensive, successfully attacking out of their perimeter to the northeast to seize the town of Bourcy. The attack went smoothly and by the 17th, the town had fallen. Burgett and his buddies had survived 31 days of continuous combat.

The story of their heroic combat is the stuff of which legends are made. Today, almost fifty-five years later, Donald R. Burgett is more than up to the task of telling it. This old soldier's prose is blunt, matter-of-fact, almost dispassionate. Yet, this is what we have come to expect in the stories of the "greatest generation": ordinary people performing extraordinary feats under impossible circumstances. His memoir of the Battle of the Bulge is an exciting and endur-

ing testament to the Screaming Eagles and their epic defense of Bastogne.

### DEATH GROUND

Today's American Infantry in Battle  
by Daniel P. Bolger, 384 pages, 13  
maps, 30 photos, Presidio Press  
\$29.95

Standing at the intersection where today's high technology, information age military collides with the tribal animosities that typify the new world order is the American infantryman. Out there, beyond the comfortable confines of our national borders, among the pressing alien throngs, the terrible swift sword of American military power comes to a pretty small point. Out there stand a few good American men, infantrymen of the United States Army and Marine Corps.

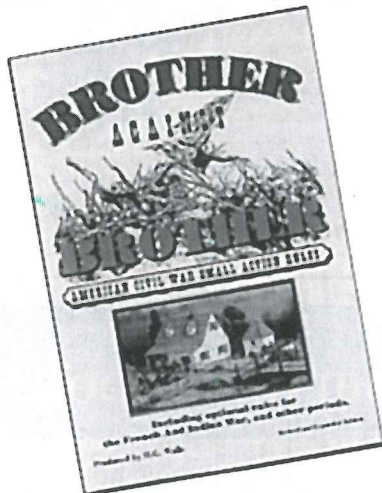
The essence of the infantry experience is having the combination of brains, stamina, reflexes, and will-power to get out on the ground, face to face with your enemy. The rifleman's battle is not a remote, surgically precise operation. Despite the night vision devices and infrared scopes that let the infantryman "see" in the dark, microminuturized radios that let him talk securely to virtually anyone in the world, and a host of other items that seem more like Star Wars than Gulf War, the infantry's battle is in your face, dirty and brutal. While our soldiers and Marines are ordinary men, they must be capable of enduring extraordinary hardships and performing extraordinary deeds, acts that are a product of their skill, endurance, and ingenuity; feats of moral and physical courage.

Col. Bolger covers the full range of modern American infantry operations: peacekeeping with Marines in Cap-Hatien, Hati; parachuting into Panama; air-assaulting in Blackhawk helicopters sixty miles behind Iraqi lines; scud-hunting in western Iraq



# BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER

Historical Miniatures Wargaming Rules



**EASY AND QUICK TO LEARN**

**\$15.95** \$2.50 shipping and handling  
We accept VISA & Mastercard  
Dealer inquiries welcomed

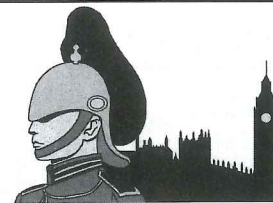
**H.G. Walls**

3026 Springbrook Drive  
South Bend, Indiana 46614

Phone: 219-299-0352

with army Rangers; the less successful peace-keeping operation in Mogadishu, Somalia; and the emergency evacuation of American civilians from Liberia. These operations showcase the incredible capability of today's rifleman; they also highlight the extraordinary peril that is routinely faced by our soldiers and Marines as they defend American interests around the world. As the Somali debacle of Task Force Ranger demonstrates, the world is a dangerous place, even for the best trained and equipped warriors in the world.

Finally, through his thoughtful analysis of the little known Gulf War battle of Khafji, the author provides an insightful glimpse into the future of the infantry. Here, a small group consisting of Marine Recon, Navy SEALs, and Army Green Berets, all told less than one hundred strong, "guarded" the main road south along the Persian Gulf from Kuwait into Saudi Arabia. Their defeat of attacking Iraqi forces consisting of a brigade's worth of tanks and mechanized infantry along with three divisions of follow-on forces is a telling primer on the violence of firepower, firepower that can be at the fingertips of today's Army and Marine rifle-



**Robin L. Miller Miniatures**

3670 N. US 23

Black River, Michigan 48721 USA

517-724-5697 e-mail: itybttyrob@alacess.net

**Specializing in, painted, 5/6 and 10mm  
Historical Miniatures**

**Featuring Heroics & Ros, AIM and  
Perrin Miniatures, Ancients, ECW,  
Marlburian, SYW, Napoleonics, ACW,  
Franco-Prussian, WWI & WWII**

Contract painting of your figures available.

**Also offering:**

Hallmark 1/6000 WWI & WWII Naval Miniatures

Hallmark 1/2400 Napoleonic Fighting Sail

Hallmark 1/1200 WWII Aircraft

Irregular 6mm Buildings and Scenics

Houston 1/1200 ACW Ironclads

Valiant 1/2000 Fighting Sail

GHQ 1/2400 WWI & WWII Naval Miniatures

GHQ 1/1200 Napoleonic Fighting Sail

Major brand boardgames

Talonsoft Computer Software

Osprey Publications

Geo-Hex Products

E-mail inquiries welcomed

Price quotes available

Samples and price list available upon request

**Visa and Mastercard Accepted**

## DIXIE GUN WORKS THE BLACKPOWDER BIBLE

DIXIE GUN WORKS  
1999 CATALOG  
is the last word  
in blackpowder  
shooting supplies  
and antique  
gun parts.

No other single  
source is  
exclusively  
dedicated to  
blackpowder  
cartridge, civil war,  
cowboy action,  
bucksquippers,  
and other period  
accessories.

More than 8000  
items...PLUS  
Professional  
service and  
expertise  
since 1954.

**DIXIE**  
GUN WORKS, INC.

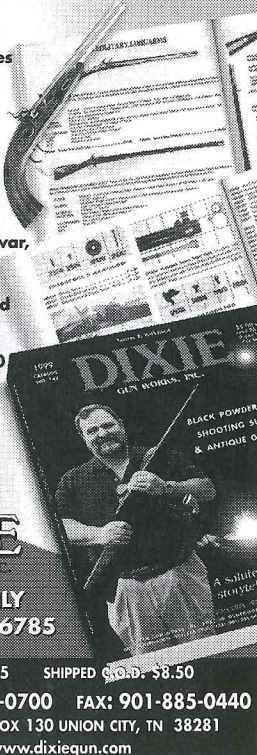
**ORDERS ONLY**  
1-800-238-6785

CATALOG \$5 SHIPPED (S.O.D.) \$8.50

INFO: 901-885-0700 FAX: 901-885-0440

DEPT. 14 P.O. BOX 130 UNION CITY, TN 38281

www.dixiegun.com



## WITNESS TO AN ERA: The Life & Photographs of Alexander Gardner by D. Mark Katz, Rutledge Hill Press, \$34.95

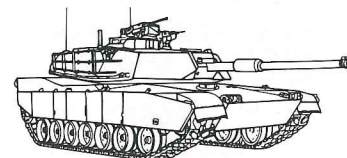
This beautiful volume is filled with memorable photos, many reproduced directly from original Gardner prints. It is a story of Abraham Lincoln's photographer, who changed the way Americans viewed the Civil War through provoking displays of dead and wounded combatants. Alexander Gardner took many of the most famous pictures attributed to Civil War photographer Matthew Brady. (Brady actually took very few of the photos credited to him.)

It is Gardner's pictures that show the definite fatigue and emotion in President Lincoln's face. It is his images of battlefield death, military and civilian executions (including the conspirators of President Lincoln's assassination) and wild West events, native American Indian chief portraits and frames of everyday life in that period that have endeared Gardner to generations of historians and photo enthusiasts alike.

Initially a student and partner of Brady, Gardner broke away during

## Stuempfle's MILITARY MINIATURES

**Armor, Armies & Accessories  
in 1/87, 1/76 and 1/72**



**Your one-stop for small scale  
modeling, wargaming  
and diorama supplies.**

Stocking: Matchbox, Airfix, Revell, ESCI, Roco, Hasegawa, ARII, Fujimi, Italeri, Imex, Ertl, Toga, Co-operative, Accurate Figures & HaT Industries plastic kits and soft plastic figures.

**In fine cast resins we stock:**

Custom Dioramics, Vacu-Cast, SagaTech, U.S. Casts, Motor Pool & Ostmodels, Leva & S.S.A.&M., HISTOREX 54mm Napoleonics.

**Phone/FAX: 717-765-0201**

**Catalog: \$4.00**

**Visit our website**

E-mail: [Stuempfle@mail.CVN.net](mailto:Stuempfle@mail.CVN.net)  
[www.cvn.net/~stuempfle](http://www.cvn.net/~stuempfle)


**13190 Scott Rd.**

**Waynesboro, PA 17268**

Accepting VISA & MasterCard



**Unabridged Audiobooks**



Over 1,500 Titles  
Available for Purchase or Rental by Mail  
for a free catalogue, write or call:  
Dept. COM • P.O. Box 969 • Ashland, Oregon 97520

**1-800-729-2665**  
<http://www.blackstoneaudio.com>

**BLACKSTONE AUDIOBOOKS**  
Unabridged Recordings of Great Books



**THE  
QUARTERMASTER**  
*A Collectors' Collector Since 1974*

**BRITISH MILITARIA**

Cap Badges • Accoutrements  
Headgear • Uniforms

P.O. Box 809,  
Dept. C  
Bonita Springs, FL 34135  
USA  
Send SASE for List

NAVAL • MARITIME  
NAVAL AVIATION • MILITARY

**BOOKS**

Send only \$6.00 for a 1-year, 4-catalog subscription. Catalogs contain approximately 1,500 detailed descriptions of out-of-print, new scarce, and reasonable priced books published in the U.S. and abroad.

**ANTHEIL (INTL.) BOOKSELLERS**  
2177C ISABELLE COURT  
NO. BELLMORE, NY 11710-1599  
(Founded 1957)



**Your one  
source for  
plastic  
figures**

**We Stock Original figures from:**  
Airfix, Tim Mee, Britains, Marx, Atlantic, Lido, Timpco, Call to Arms, Reisler, & MPC, and more. Plus reissues and the new Alamo figures from BMC.

**Get our 20p. list for three months  
(6 lists) for only \$2.00.**  
Send to:

**STAD'S**  
905 Harrison St., Dept CD8  
Allentown, PA 18103

the middle of the Civil War to found his own studio. Many of his shots were for the archive files of the Secret Service, however, Gardner kept his negatives. His pictures from the battlefields were the basis of engravings in *Harper's Weekly* and it was these images that brought the real horror of war home to the American people.

**ONE MORE BRIDGE TO CROSS:  
Lowering the Cost of War  
by H. J. Poole, Posterity Press,  
\$9.40**

*One More Bridge to Cross* looks at one battle in each war this century through the eyes of the enemy soldier (to better understand his techniques). Overemphasis on rank, technology, and long-range warfare have created a deficiency in individual and small-unit skills in the U.S. military. Decentralized control over training and combat produces infantrymen who can better survive. This book describes a more enjoyable and productive way to train — a way to modernize short-range techniques, while instilling tactical decision-making skill and initiative at the lowest echelons of a unit.

**THE POLITICS OF COMMAND**  
by Thomas L. Connelly and Archer Jones, Louisiana State University Press, \$14.95

This succinct and innovative study reevaluates Confederate strategy by closely analyzing the forces that shaped it. Connelly and Jones provide new perspectives not only on the European heritage of Confederate military thought but also on the conflict over troop placement and strategy between Robert E. Lee, who emphasized the eastern theater, and a coalition of generals — including P.G.T. Beauregard, Braxton Bragg, Joseph E. Johnston, and James Longstreet — who favored a Napoleonic concentration and offensive in the West. The influence this powerful "Western Bloc" wielded over Confederate strategy can be seen at several critical points in the war, such as the invasion of Kentucky in 1862, the concentration prior to the battle of Chickamauga in 1863, and in the planning for the spring campaign of 1864.

The *Politics of Command* is an important assessment of the formidable pressures brought to bear upon President Jefferson Davis as he

**WAR IN FLORIDA CONTINUES!  
YOU ARE NEEDED  
TO HELP  
RESTORE PEACE!**



Prints, Paintings,  
Illustrations,  
Descriptions,  
Wargames &  
Paper Soldiers  
detailing the History  
of the Second Seminole War 1835-42.  
Many New Items!

For catalogue send \$2.00 to:  
Albert Louis Stickles III/Artist  
270 Columbus Way, Marco Island, FL 34145-5171  
Tel: (941) 389-1835 or (941) 435-4820  
Fax: (941) 394-5584

**BRITISH  
MILITARY BOOKS**

Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force Books, Badges and Military Collectibles

SEND \$2 FOR CATALOG  
DEDUCTIBLE FROM FIRST ORDER

**JERBOA-REDCAP BOOKS**  
P.O. Box 1058, Hightstown, N.J. 08520  
PHONE (609) 443-3817

**CHELIFER BOOKS**  
SECONDHAND, ANTIQUARIAN  
& NEW MILITARY BOOKS  
Warfare ancient to modern/Uniforms  
Weapons/Wargaming/Naval & Aviation

Mike Smith & Ms Deryn Walker  
Todd Close, Curthwaite,  
Wigton, Cumbria UK CA7 8BE

Tel/fax +44 (0) 01228 711388  
[Militbks@aol.com](mailto:Militbks@aol.com)  
We can E-mail our catalogue  
or send printed edition on receipt  
of \$2 (or 2 IRC's or SAE)



**1944 Militaria**  
The Most Authentic Original  
& Reproduction German  
WWII Uniforms, Wool caps,  
Waffen# Camouflage, Luftwaffe Items,  
Medals, Insignia, Equipment and Much  
More!

1944 Militaria 238 G Street  
Carneys Point, NJ 08069  
Phone # 609-351-0838 Fax # 609-299-1702  
Email- [WaffenSS@jnlk.com](mailto:WaffenSS@jnlk.com)  
Website-  
<http://www.jaguarsystems.com/militaria>  
Visa & MasterCard Accepted  
Please Send \$1.00 For A Picture Catalog



## PETER M. HOLMES FINE BOOKS

3112 FREMONT AVENUE SOUTH,  
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55408  
Phone (612) 827-0461  
Fax (612) 824-5743  
e-mail: peter@boneybooks.com  
www.boneybooks.com

SPECIALIZING EXCLUSIVELY IN:

## NAPOLEON & HIS TIMES

RARE, USED, & OUT OF  
PRINT BOOKS, SEARCH  
SERVICE, APPRAISALS,  
MONTHLY CATALOGUES  
ISSUED



## World War II and Military History Publications

The Merriam Press publishes over 1,000 Monographs, Minigraphs, World War II Photo Files, and the new *World War II Journal*—and more are added regularly. Most are available only direct from the publisher. New and used books from other publishers also available at discount prices. Current catalog \$2.00 (refundable with order).

MERRIAM PRESS  
218 Beech Street, Suite CMD-1  
Bennington VT 05201-2611

802-447-0313

MerriPress@aol.com

MasterCard - Visa - American Express



**\*BOOKS\***  
**\*DIE CAST\***  
Aircraft 1:100  
Vehicles 1:72  
Helmets 1:8



## \*METAL TOY SOLDIERS\*

### *The Soldier*

4109 West Genesee Street, #298  
Syracuse, New York 13219 USA

Phone/ Fax: 315-461-0087

CATALOG - K - \$5.00

OVERSEA - \$8.00

## JOIN THE ORIGINAL NAPOLEONIC SOCIETY Founded in 1983

You'll get our 40-page **MEMBERS' BULLETIN** packed with fascinating articles, reports on museums and battlefields, reenactments, sources of equipment, book reviews, auctions, items For Sale or Wanted, and much more. You'll also get a membership pin, card and a certificate for framing. Plus you can attend our 15th annual conference and exhibition in Montreal in September '99 and go to Arcole, Marengo, Elba, Corsica, Paris & Waterloo for 185th reenactment in '00.

Napoleonic Society of America  
1115CM Ponce de Leon Blvd.  
Clearwater, FL 33756

1-813-586-1779 or FAX 1-813-581-2578

http://www.napoleonic-society.com

#Mail: napoleonic1@juno.com

decided the South's military strategy — the European heritage, the Confederate departmental system, the ideas of Lee, and the ideas of the Western Bloc. Connelly and Jones prove that any meaningful understanding of Davis' actions must take into account these various factors that influenced him, for his key decisions were products of the "politics of command."

## DRAFTEE DIVISION

The 88th Infantry Division in World War II, by John Sloan Brown, 256 pages, 30 photos, 9 charts and tables, 3 maps, Presidio Press, \$15.95

Historically, Americans have not been a militaristic people. Despite having fought in nine major conflicts, an inbred distrust of strong central control and the large standing armies necessary to maintain that control have led us to create our armies on the fly, after the crisis of armed conflict is already upon us. Even most recently in the Gulf War, it took America almost six months to marshal the forces necessary to return Kuwait to its prewar boundaries.

One of the most impressive, yet least studied, accomplishments of the United States in World War II was a mobilization that included fifty-five draftee divisions. Draftee divisions were the products of mass conscription. Their rank and file consisted almost entirely of newly conscripted young men who were trained and then led in combat by a small cadre of professional soldiers.

In many ways the Blue Devils of the 88th Infantry Division are typical of the torrent of combat units crated by America during the war. In other ways, however, the Blue Devils stand out: they were first into combat, they served longest in combat, and they were the most respected of all the war's draftee divisions.

On March 4, 1944, the Blue Devils took over responsibility for a sector of the Italian front; the long months of preparation (the division had been activated on July 15, 1942) were over. Now the true test for the division, the test of combat, began. Within three short months, the Blue Devils had passed this test with flying colors, first helping to crack the vaunted Gustav Line, and then winning the race to Rome with the third platoon of the 88th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop radioing the news at 7:15 am, June 4, 1944. Plenty of hard combat would follow the jubilant liberation



We can supply  
all of your  
wargaming  
needs, from pre-



printed armies to painting the figures you don't have time for.

We also carry books, rules, figures and accessories.

For catalog; send \$2.00

## MR. MINIATURE PAINTING SERVICE

4096 PAVIA LANE  
SPRINGHILL, FL 34606  
PH. 352-683-9995

## DISPLAY YOUR HEADGEAR



Styrofoam  
Display Heads  
Male - Fleshtone  
\$45 per case of 8  
Shipped UPS FREE  
In Cont. U.S.

Ricky's • Box 286C  
Chicopee, MA 01021

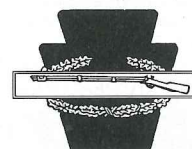
(413) 592-5000

Fax (413) 594-5700



How U.S. Soldiers Held Up  
Against Overwhelming Odds

## TO SAVE BASTOGNE



Robert F. Phillips

"A rousing battle narrative" — *Library Journal*

*Outnumbered 10 to 1 they  
traded lives for time in the  
Battle of the Bulge*

283 Pages, Illustrations & Maps  
\$14.95 + 2.50 P/H

## GREAT GIFT

Borodino Books  
5530 Beaconsfield Court  
Burke, VA 22015-1913  
(703) 978-1228



## Webster Enterprises

Wants to be YOUR Gaming Supplier, here is only a partial list of the product lines we carry:

*Tin Soldier* (15mm Historical/Fantasy), *GHQ*, *InService Miniatures* (Micro Armor/Aircraft), *Citadel/Games Workshop*, *FASA*, *GEO-HEX*, *AOG* (Babylon 5 Wars Rules & Ships), *ICE*, *Roundway & Naismith* (15mm Historical), *Stone Mountain*, *Minifig*, *Heroics & Ros*, *NavWar*, *WRG* plus many more!!!

For a catalog, send \$4.00 and write to:  
**WEBSTER ENTERPRISES**

Dept. CMD, P.O. Box 4171  
Lancaster, California USA 93539-4171  
(or email us at AWebster00@aol.com)

## NAVAL, MILITARY, AVIATION, & WORLD HISTORY BOOKS

Out of Print • Used • Rare

Large catalogues issued several times a year. Subscription \$5.00 for the next three issues, deductible from first purchase. We respond to want lists, and also buy in our field.

**Fabers' Books**  
Box 24  
Millwood, NY 10546



## WORLD WAR II/MODERN WARGAMING/COLLECTORS' SCALE MODELS

Exact scale 1:1200 (1"=100') & 1"2400 (1"=200') miniature precision metal castings of practically all WWII/Modern ships. Improved versions of models used for recognition training by the USN in WWII. 1:285 metal miniatures of virtually all tanks, artillery pieces, etc. of same eras. Aircraft too. All finely detailed and historically accurate. Realistic wargaming rule systems, data books also. Fast, efficient delivery/COD, Charge.

SEND \$3.00 FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG TO:

**ALNAVGO**

Box 9, DEPT. CM52  
BELLE HAVEN, VA 23306

## ULTIMATE MINIATURES

We offer a large selection of historical miniature soldiers in 30mm, 25mm, 20mm and N-gauge scales, all periods from ancients through WWII. Over 1,600 figures, fast service. Catalog \$4.00. Send to:

P.O. Box 756 CM  
Corcoran CA 93212-0756  
(209) 992-8774

of Rome, as German forces continued their tenacious defense of northern Italy. The question of whether a division of American draftees could survive in combat against the vaunted aryan supermen of the Wehrmacht had been answered by the soldiers of the *88th Infantry Division*. They not only survived; they prevailed.

## INTO CAMBODIA

by Keith William Nolan, 496 pages,  
Presidio Press, \$18.95

In April, 1970, much to the relief of the American fighting man in Vietnam, President Nixon authorized a multi-division attack into Cambodia. Across the border were the communist sanctuaries: enormous caches of rice, ammunition, weapons, and more — storage depots for the war materials streaming down the Ho Chi Minh Trail from North Vietnam.

Their mission was to destroy the Viet Cong/North Vietnamese Army (NVA) Field Command Headquarters. While the lenses and microphones of the media were focused on the Paris peace talks and the newly announced policy of Vietnamization of the war accompanied by the withdrawal of United States combat troops, the men of three American Army divisions (the *1st Cavalry*, *4th Infantry*, and *25th Infantry*) along with the troopers of the *11th Armored Cavalry Regiment* were poised for battle.

Angel's Wing, the Fish Hook, Parrot's Beak, and Dog's Face are some of the colorful names that left bloody memories. The NVA often were not visible, but they were there, and in large numbers. The resulting combat was some of the fiercest of the war. Long overshadowed by the tragedy at Kent State during demonstrations protesting this invasion, the bravery of the thousands of young American soldiers involved in this campaign is finally given the attention it deserves. Author Nolan's account of the Cambodian campaign ranks as a classic of military history.

## THE LAST BIG-GUN NAVAL BATTLE:

The Battle of Surigao Strait  
by Howard Sauer, The Glencannon  
Press, \$26.95

Out of the mud of Pearl Harbor, the surviving battleships were raised, repaired and modernized. Returning to the war in record time, they provided heavy gunfire support in the great battles of the Pacific. This is a compelling eyewitness account by a

## HISTORICAL TOURS

September 1999  
OVERLORD & NORMANDY

WORLD WAR I  
AMERICAN BATTLEFIELDS

December 1999  
GERMAN CHRISTMAS MARKETS

**IMM TOURS**  
Annandale, VA  
1-800-250-4988

## CLIO'S HISTORY BOOKSHOP

Specializing in scholarly & rare books on military & political history from ancient times on.

Please send \$3.00 (\$5.00 foreign) for our current 100+ page catalogue.

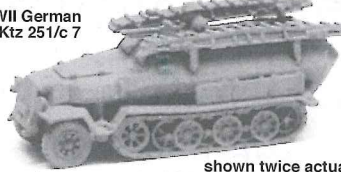
Dept. D  
P.O. Box 168  
Leesburg, VA  
20178  
(703) 777-1815

MON-SAT 11-6  
CLOSED TUES.  
SUN 12-5



## The Art of War

WWII German  
SdKfz 251/c 7



shown twice actual size

## \$50+ PEWTER TANKS & SHIPS



For catalog, send \$3.00 to:  
GHQ

28100 Woodside Road  
Shorewood, MN 55331  
(612) 374-2693  
www.ghqmodels.com

Authentic Designs Only

E-Z Pay Plan

## Military Rings/Ladies and Gents



WWII VET



VIETNAM

- NAVY • SEABEES™
- MARINE CORPS
- MERCHANT MARINE
- COAST GUARD
- SUBMARINE SERVICE
- 82 ABN • 101 ABN
- NAVY SEAL
- WW II, KOREAN, VN VET
- SPECIAL FORCES
- 1ST CAV • SAC • M.P.
- DESERT SHIELD/STORM
- PURPLE HEART
- ARMY • AIRFORCE

ALL RINGS... \$100  
(Gold or Silver Finish)  
Sterling Silver - \$150  
Solid Gold - \$395

For Design Consultation • Call Bill Foley, Owner  
1-800-334-2908

For Catalogue - write: FOLEY'S P.O. Box 546-V  
Skaneateles, NY 13152







## WWII Famous Personalities

Pictures printed by Hans Goebeler, crew member of the U-505, on ceramic mugs, with signatures and emblems. Send \$1 for catalog - refund on first order - to:

Historic Mugs • P.O. Box 135, Holder, FL 34445  
VATERLAND TOURS: Call for info: 352-637-0721

## FREE CATALOGUE

WORLD WAR II, CIVIL WAR  
GENERAL MILITARY  
OLD FAVORITES BOOKSHOP

3055 Lauderdale Drive Richmond, VA 23233  
804-364-2055

## LENIN'S Legacy

Specializing in Soviet Memorabilia, Medals, Insignia, Uniforms, List \$2.00 refundable.  
P.O. Box 931 Mason City, IA 50402



Full Size Reproductions of Famous Military Awards  
**1939 IRON CROSS FIRST CLASS** \$17.00 Postpaid  
Color catalog \$5.00 or Free with order  
**Der Dienst**  
P.O. Box 221-F, Lowell, Michigan 49331



**MILITARY TRADER**  
WANT ACTION?  
**FREE ISSUE**  
CALL 1-800-334-7165  
SOURCE: OCD99

## Cannon Fire

American Civil War battles on the

## Macintosh

Computer Game Strategy Plus



Also, Musket Fire (Napoleonic! for the Mac)  
Waterloo, Austerlitz, Borodino

1-800-248-0800



Gettysburg  
Shiloh  
Chickamauga  
© \$24.95+\$4 S&H

...by Design, Inc.  
(DesignInc@aol.com)

young officer aboard the 16-inch gun battleship *Maryland*.

The Battle for Leyte Gulf — four major naval actions — was the greatest sea battle in history. For the Japanese, it was a desperate effort to prevent the Allies from bringing the war onto the homeland. But for the U.S., it was the scene for reprisal, retaliation, retribution and revenge for Pearl Harbor. Among the hundreds of ships, five victims of Pearl Harbor rode in the battle line at Surigao — the battleships *Maryland*, *California*, *Pennsylvania*, *West Virginia* and *Tennessee*. Howard Sauer served aboard *Maryland*.

The Pearl Harbor veterans' anger and desire for vengeance was strong. Through hundreds of drills and trainings, through the sea battles of the Pacific, *Maryland* had one goal. Now, at Surigao, she was in the line, ready for the greatest battle of all.

Many books have been written about the Surigao action, which has been called the Navy's greatest single triumph, a model of timing, coordination and execution. But Howard Sauer's behind-the-guns view is unique — a fascinating eyewitness account of the battle and the last Crossing of the 'T'.

## ACES WILD:

The Race for Mach 1  
by Al Blackburn, 282 pages, SR  
Books, \$24.95

They were in a two-man race to break the sound barrier. It was October 1947, a time before high-speed digital computers, when predictions of what would happen to fighter planes at such speeds were nebulous. Chuck Yeager and George Welch, two great fighter pilots from World War II, were about to explore the unknown in the bright blue sky over the Mojave Desert.

Aces Wild is the story of these two courageous men who dueling to become the first to fly at supersonic speed — "Mach 1" — in an aircraft. The book attempts to set the record straight as to who actually broke the sound barrier first.

Aces Wild traces the story of fighter planes from the start of World War II at Pearl Harbor through the transition to jets in the 1950s. The author reveals the views of supersonic flight before and after 1947 by pilots, scientists, engineers, business interests, the government and the media.

This dramatic tale will appeal to aviation buffs and all readers, especially those who enjoyed Tom Wolfe's *The Right Stuff*.

## MILITARY HISTORY

### ON VIDEOCASSETTE

Over 600 original newsreels, documentaries and feature films showing both sides of WW2 and Vietnam; including Nazi and Soviet propaganda; Aviation History, Classic American, British, German and Russian feature films. All titles on VHS and all World TV standards. Fax 1-773-927-9211 or write for free catalog.

INTERNATIONAL HISTORIC FILMS, INC. Dept CM  
BOX 29035, CHICAGO, IL 60629 USA  
WWW.IHFFilm.com

## MILITARY MAPS

Army Topographics, quads, surplus, C.I.A. Bosnia, Vietnam, Moon, Ohio, ANYPLACE!  
50,000 maps, 7700 Air photos  
Catalog \$3.00 (refundable)

### MONARCH MAP DEPT.

Box 42003-203A, Phoenix, AZ 85023

## PUBLISH YOUR BOOK

### At A Price You Can Afford

Editing, typesetting, cover design, printing. We publicize and help promote your book. Fiction, non-fiction, religious, juvenile, poetry. Mail Manuscript for Critique and Free Price List. Professional Press, Box 3581, Chapel Hill, NC 27515



## Great War Militaria

The ONLY business in the world that specializes in ORIGINAL and REPRODUCTION WWI Uniforms and Equipment, PLUS complete East and West Coast WWI reenacting information

Send \$10 (\$25 Outside USA) for catalog Subscription to:  
PO Box 552C, Chambersburg, PA 17201  
Visit us on the web at: www.greatwar.com

## LEAD SOLDIER MOLDS



CIVIL • WWI • CANNONS • WWII  
ANCIENTS • FANTASY • BRITAINS  
1776 • GERMAN • WESTERN  
Molds: \$7-\$15 • Kits: \$19 - \$35.00  
SPECIAL

Our reg. \$18.95 kit for only \$13.95.  
Please include \$2.00 Postage • Free Catalog

THE DUNKEN CO.

P.O. Box 95J • Calvert, TX 77837 • (409) 364-2020

## U.S. MILITARY MEDALS - PINS



FREE EXPERT RIBBON MOUNTING  
LOW PRICES - FASTEST SERVICE  
TOLL FREE TEL. 1-800-864-5062

### VETS SUPPLY LINE

10650 Co. Rd. 81 #131

Maple Grove, MN 55369

SEND \$1.00 FOR 40 PAGE CATALOG

VISA • MC • NOVUS • DISCOVER ACCEPTED

CUSTOM NAVY SHIP'S CAPS

## Captain's War

The play-by-mail game of space Captains, Pirates, & Navies

The Battle of Gettysburg

and

The Battle of Midway

Norman Conquest Games

Jason Lee Poultney

P.O. Box 1064 • Gardner, MA 01440

http://www.tiac.net/users/conquest

conquest@tiac.net

## INVENTORS

Apply for a Patent!

FREE Information Kit

Call 1-800-846-8368 Ext. 303



# The PX

A list of catalogs and information available from Command Magazine advertisers

## Accessories & Clothing

1. FOLEY'S custom rings. All military branches using authentic symbols only. Example: Special Forces; 101st Airborne; 82nd Airborne; Seal Team; Seabees and more. FREE catalog.

## Books & Documents

2. AXIS EUROPA JOURNAL - A 36 page, professionally printed magazine completely dedicated to WWII Axis Military History. Now published using glossy, full color covers! Sample copy, only \$8.00.

3. THE BATTERY PRESS specializes in 19th and 20th military history with an emphasis on US Marine Corps material, unit and official histories. FREE catalog.

4. CONTINUING EDUCATION PRESS (PSU) 800-547-8887 (x4391). Call for our free brochures. We offer a variety of subjects.

5. CLIO'S HISTORY BOOKSHOP. Specializing in military and political history from ancient times on. 100+ page catalog \$3 (\$5 foreign).

6 Specialist British military book dealer. Covering Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. JERBOA-REDCAP BOOKS \$2.00.

7 ANTHEIL BOOKSELLERS - 48-page naval-military-aviation catalogs issued quarterly. Send \$6.00 for 1-yr. (4 catalog) subscription.

8. NAPOLEON AND HIS TIMES. Fine Rare and Out-Of-Print Books. Peter M. Holmes Fine Books, Catalogues \$2.00.

9. FABER'S BOOKS, military, naval, aviation history, out-of-print, used, rare. Five large yearly catalogues. Subscription \$5.00 for next three, deductible from purchases.

10. HIGHLAND HOUSE II, INC. - USA's (Congressional) Medal of Honor recipients and their official citations. Updated including newest, reinstated and belated. (total: 3,427, 167 living) \$1.00.

## Collectibles

11. DER DIENST, exact, full-size replica's of famous military medals, badges, U.S. and Foreign, 1860-1945, including Third Reich, Civil War and early aviation insignia. Catalog \$3.00, includes \$5.00 coupon.

## Militaria

12. Largest Napoleonic Antique Show in US. September 12-14. Williamsburg, VA at annual Conference. Napoleonic Society, 1115 Ponce De Leon Blvd. Clearwater, FL 34616. FREE information.

13. Headgear Displays - We supply most military museums, color postcard showing four different styrofoam display heads with headgear. RICKY'S - FREE catalog

## Miscellaneous

14. FLYING BUFFALO. Conquer the world of the galaxy by mail. Refight WWII or kill dragons and trolls. FREE catalog. <http://www.FLYINGBUFFALO.com>.

15. CHIPS & BITS mail order specializing in computer games and entertainment, board games and role playing games. [www.cdmag.com/chips.html](http://www.cdmag.com/chips.html). Free.

16. STAD'S plastic military figures, domestic & foreign, originals and reissues. HO scale to 6". \$2.00 for six 20p lists with photos.

17. ALNAVCO - Miniature metal waterline ship models, armor and aircraft models for wargaming and collecting; rules systems for wargaming with miniatures. Illustrated, catalog \$2.00.

18. THE DIXIE GUN WORKS catalog has over 600 pages of reproduction guns, antique gun parts, Civil War uniforms and re-enactor supplies. Catalog \$5.00.

19. War in Florida! Massacre of Troops! Volunteers needed! Now you can refight the 2nd Seminole War, 1835-1842, with accurate Warriors and troops. ALBERT LOUIS STICKLES III. Catalog \$2.00.

20. INTERACTIVE MAGIC - Based on the original Harpoon, one of the most sophisticated and realistic contemporary wargames available. Harpoon Classic '97, takes a remarkable game and expands on it. Includes on-line multiplayer access.

21. THE GAMERS, INC. Enjoy the thrill of command through the best historical simulations available. For free catalogue call 1-888842-6377.

22. TALONSOFT historical strategy games for the IBM PC. We make history!

23. BELLE & BLADE - Everything for the armchair swashbuckler, top quality swords, books, knives, armor, videos, toys and wacky shackers. THE BELLE! catalog \$10.00.

## Video/Audio Tapes

24. BLACKSTONE AUDIO BOOKS - purchase our convenient 30-day rentals by mail. Over 500 titles. Specializing in history, biography, politics, economics, religion, philosophy and literature. FREE information.

25. INTERNATIONAL HISTORIC FILMS INC. Military, political and social history on videocassette. Over 600 titles,, showing both sides of conflict. Send for free illustrated catalog, [www.IHFFILM.com](http://www.IHFFILM.com)

## Command

Reader Service Department  
PO Box 5283  
Pittsfield, MA 01203-5283

1.....Free	14.....Free
2.....8.00	15.....Free
3.....Free	16.....2.00
4.....Free	17.....2.00
5.....3.00	18.....500
6.....2.00	19.....2.00
7.....6.00	20.....Free
8.....2.00	21.....Free
9.....5.00	22.....Free
10.....1.00	23.....10.00
11.....3.00	24.....Free
12.....Free	25.....Free
13.....Free	

Circle each item you want. Enclose payment for priced items plus the handling fee (must be included even if only free items are ordered). Mail to the address above. Do not use this address for any other purpose.

Total for priced items \_\_\_\_\_  
Handling Fee 2.00  
Total Enclosed \_\_\_\_\_

Make payment by check (\$US on a US bank), international postal money order, MasterCard, Visa or AMEX. Please allow 6-8 weeks for delivery.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Expires 8/31/99



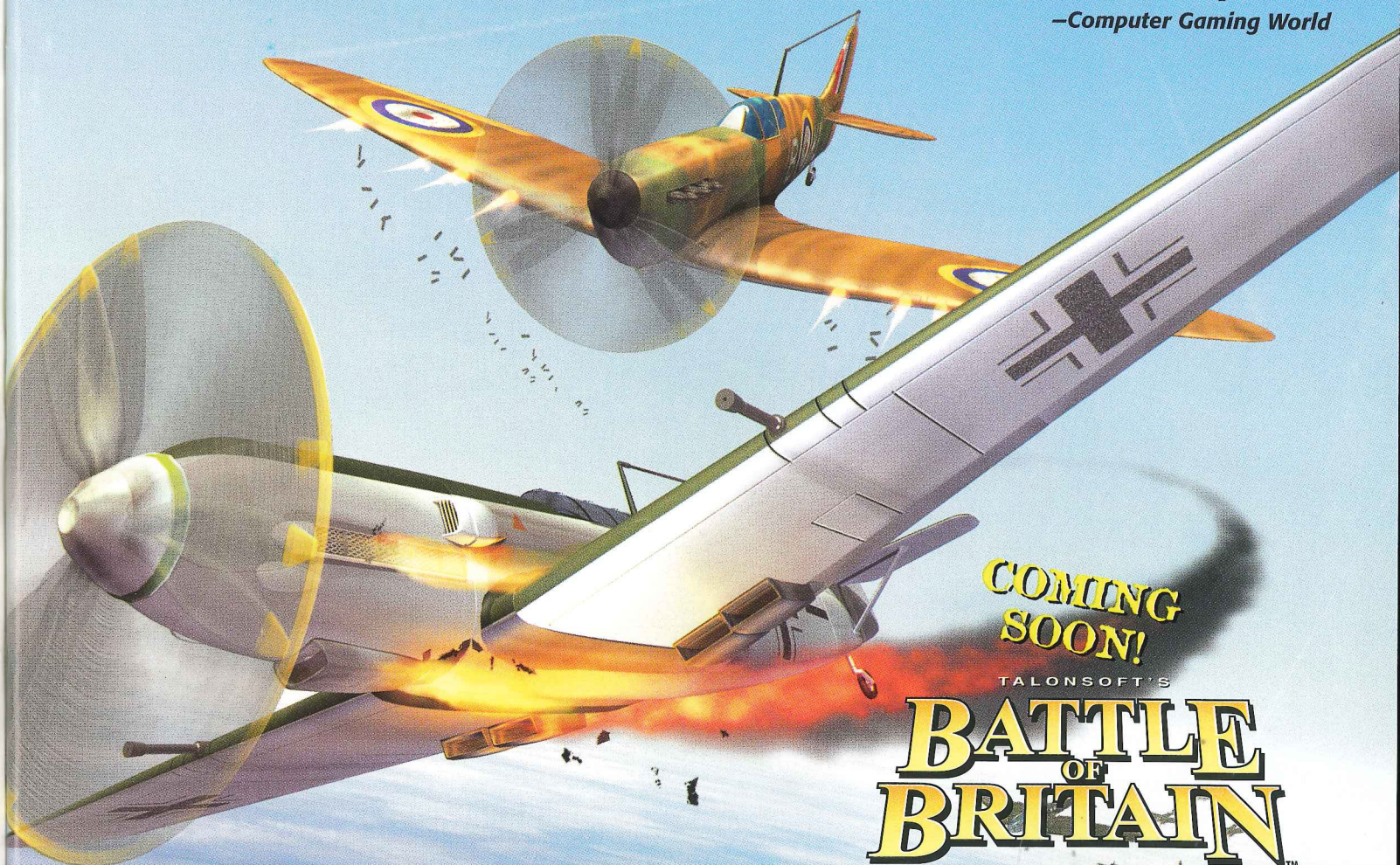
# Eat Lead, Fritz!

**E**urope 1940-1941, the German war machine has just conquered all of France. Hitler's hordes look out across the English Channel to the White Cliffs of Dover and are ready to cross and bring Britain to her knees. Only one obstacle remains in their path—The British Royal Air Force!

**Gary Grigsby** and **Keith Brors**, creators of the famous Steel Panthers™ series, have teamed up with TalonSoft® to deliver a revolutionary new strategy wargame. **TalonSoft's BATTLE OF BRITAIN™** combines an intensity and variable depth of play never experienced before in a computer wargame.

**"...A fresh take on the most famous aerial campaign in history."**

*—Computer Gaming World*

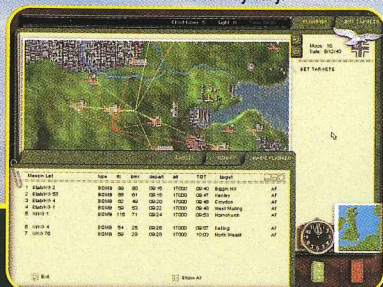
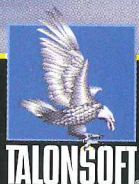


**COMING  
SOON!**

TALONSOFT'S

**BATTLE  
OF  
BRITAIN™**

Actual screens may vary.



**Strike!** Plan a strategic bombing campaign across the English Channel.



**Scramble!** Send up fighters to intercept incoming Luftwaffe raids.



**Direct hit!** Check damage assessment on individual targets—airfields, railroads and industrial facilities.



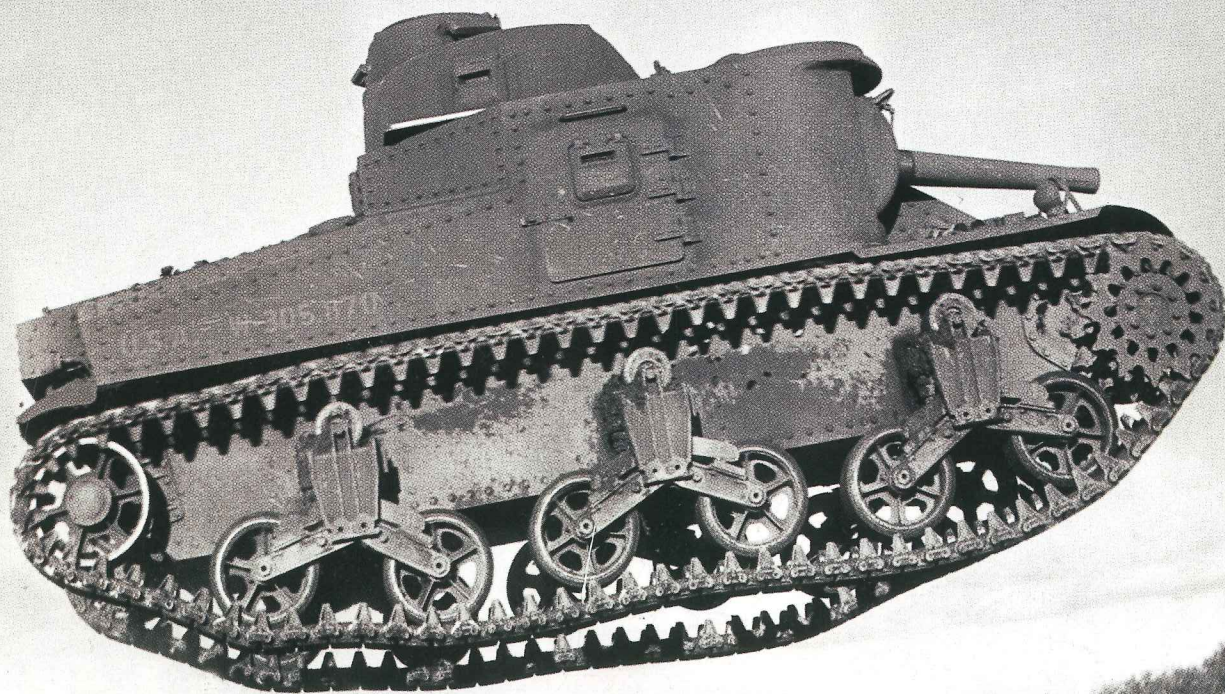
# WHOA!

## LAUNCH INTO A NEW LEVEL OF STRATEGY GAMING

PANZER GENERAL® GOES 3D

# PANZER 3D GENERAL ASSAULT™

[www.panzergeneral3.com](http://www.panzergeneral3.com)



Windows® 95/98 CD-ROM



**\*Coming this Fall\***



©1999 The Learning Company, Inc. and its subsidiaries. All rights reserved. Panzer General Assault is a trademark, the SSI logo and Panzer General are registered trademarks of Learning Company Properties Inc. All other trademarks and registered trademarks are the property of their respective holders.

