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the speed of the aeroplane and the distance of the discharge point from the target is read off.

ITALY.

THE PARSEVAL AIRSHIP "P.3," employed in Lybia has, as an experimental measure, been armed with a machine-gun. This is mounted on a platform on the top of the semi-rigid body of the ship, and the platform is reached by a rope ladder of 62 rungs hung in a shaft 1.3 metres in width, which runs through the middle of the ship. The experiments hitherto conducted with an airship at rest are considered satisfactory and further tests are to be made during flights.

UNITED STATES.

At the present moment in the United States Army no more than 18 officers are concerned in the science of aviation or attached to the flying school situated at San Diego, in California. Of these nine only are in possession of pilots' certificates. Sixty non-commissioned officers and men are also attached for aviation but do not take part in flights.

The existing stations are situated as under :—

- The flying school at San Diego, supplied with ten aeroplanes.
- A station at Texas City, with two aeroplanes.
- A station at Fort Leavenworth, with one aeroplane.
- A station at Manilla, with two aeroplanes.
- A station at Honolulu, with one aeroplane.

The stations at Washington and Atlanta have been given up. At the present time the officers are distributed—eight at San Diego, three at Texas City, one at Leavenworth, four at Manilla, two at Honolulu.

All the 16 machines are biplanes—12 Wright or Burgess-Wright type and four Curtiss; one of the Wright machines is fitted for use as a seaplane.

The officers receive additional pay to the extent of 35 per cent. of their ordinary pay. There are as yet no dirigibles in the United States Army.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Annals of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. By Captain Lewis Butler. London. Smith, Elder & Co. Vol. 1. The Royal Americans; with an appendix vol. on uniform, etc.

Histories of the Sixtieth are already extant, notably those by Rigaud and Wallace, to whom and to whose labours the present chronicler makes full and grateful acknowledgment; but in these days when the treasures of the Record Office and of other sanctuaries are more readily available than in the past, regiments are in a measure called upon to re-write their records in the light of the ampler material and the better opportunities for research which have become available. The King's Royal Rifles were unusually fortunate when they decided to re-write their history; that ardent rifleman, the late Sir Redvers Buller, took the initiative in the matter, and not only provided much of the money required, but prevailed upon the Hon. John Fortescue, to whom the British Army as a whole

already owes so great a debt, to undertake the task of writing the history of the Regiment. This work, however, Mr. Fortescue found himself obliged to relinquish when he had completed the draft of the narrative down to the year 1802, but he very generously handed over his MS. to the regimental committee for such use as they might wish to make of it. The Regiment was able at this juncture to avail itself of the services of Captain Butler, himself a rifleman, and a writer who has already shown that he values historical accuracy and possesses much military charm. He has entitled his first volume "The Royal Americans," and it is concerned with the careers of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Battalions from the creation of the regiment up to the year 1815. The Royal Americans would appear to have come into existence as a result of the defeat of General Braddock, and more immediately as a consequence of the Bill which was brought in to enable commissions to be granted to foreigners—French, Swiss, Tyrolese and Germans, not being Roman Catholics—who were settled in North America. The Regiment, which comprised four battalions, was raised as the 62nd, but almost immediately became the 60th by reason of the disbandment of two regiments, senior in creation to it, which had suffered capture at Oswego. The period covered by Captain Butler's initial volume contains the narration of the events in America of four wars, three of them of great significance, the other of considerable, though mainly of local, importance; these were: the Seven Years' War, 1756—1763; the Indian Revolt, known to readers of Parkman as the Conspiracy of Pontiac, which endured during 1763—1764; the American War of Independence, 1775—1783; and the Great War of 1793—1815, during which the five battalions whose early story the author tells were chiefly employed in the reduction or defence of the West Indian Islands. It forms a record full of incident and fascination, but one which it must have been extraordinarily difficult to piece together and present as a continuous and coherent narrative, owing to the manner in which, from its very earliest days, the Regiment was constantly split up, and acted by single battalions, and even by isolated companies, partaking in great events while separated by vast spaces from one another. We learn how the Sixtieth was trained for its special service by the admirable and far-seeing soldiers who laid the foundations of what the Regiment was to become. Captain Butler has spared no pains, and has produced a wholly admirable and, on the whole, generally historically correct record. For the appendix volume, on "Uniform, Armament and Equipment," Major-General Astley Terry and the late Mr. S. M. Milne are jointly responsible, and have done work in regard to which Mr. Milne, at any rate, was very much of a specialist. Both volumes are beautifully illustrated and in all respects worthily produced. The standard of regimental histories is to-day a very high one, and all ranks of the King's Royal Rifle Corps have every reason to be proud of the record Captain Butler has compiled for them of the early life of some of the first raised of the battalions of the Regiment.

Sir Frederick Maurice: A Record of his Life and Opinions. Edited by his son, Lieut.-Colonel F. Maurice. Edward Arnold.

This most interesting volume is divided into two parts. Part I. tells with admirable simplicity and restraint the story of the life of Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice as a soldier and a thinker. Part II. consists of eight of his selected essays on the subject of "Discipline and National Efficiency."

Few men have done more valuable educational work for the Army than General Maurice—educational, not only in an academic sense, but in the broader view of teaching men to read, and reflect, and act for themselves. He himself was not merely an earnest student of the art of war, but also a sound practical soldier in the field. Hence when he spoke or wrote on the art of war, he spoke with experience and authority, and exercised an influence for good that cannot be over-estimated. All soldiers of every grade owe him much.

But General Maurice did not write for soldiers only. He strongly (and very rightly) held the view that the nation—the people—require educating in the great principles affecting the conduct of hostilities, and “that no real progress was possible in an army such as ours unless it had behind it the driving power of public opinion.” His writings were therefore addressed rather to his fellow-countrymen than to his brother officers. His main object was to be “understood of the people.”

In this connection, and bearing in mind the vital importance of public sentiment, and the vital consequences of, what may be termed, popular interference, during the progress of a war, his remarks (in this volume) on the writing of history, and the comments in his essays, herewith published, on “Discipline and National Efficiency,” are extremely interesting and of the greatest value.

It is unnecessary to say more, for General Maurice’s work is too well known to need now any particular recommendation. Yet however well known, none should miss reading this record of a busy and a useful life. They will learn much from it.

It should be mentioned, in conclusion, that Sir Frederick Maurice was throughout his service a member of the Royal United Service Institution. He frequently lectured there, and for five years served on the Council of the Institution. Whatever notice or reward he received at various times for his work as a military writer and historian, probably none ever gave him greater satisfaction than the award to him in 1907 by the R.U.S.I. of the Chesney Gold Memorial Medal “in recognition of his distinguished services to military literature.”

H. D. H.

Waterloo. Par le Major-Général Robinson, traduit de l’anglais par le Capitaine Lesèble. Paris, Charles-Lavauzelle. London, Hugh Rees, Ltd.

Major-General Robinson’s work—“Wellington’s Campaigns, 1808—1815”—is already sufficiently well known and appreciated among military students to require no review in this JOURNAL, after the six years and more that it has been before the British public. It may, however, profitably be pointed out that the well-known Paris publishing firm of Charles-Lavauzelle have recently brought out a translation of Part III. of the above-mentioned book, which has been done into French by Captain Lesèble, now of the *Ecole supérieure de guerre*, and author of “*l’armée de Wellington avant Waterloo*,” which appeared in the *Revue d’histoire* for August, 1910. Captain Lesèble seems to have effected a very careful translation of the latter portion of General Robinson’s history; it actually commences with page 454 of the complete book, passes then to page 468, thus omitting the greater part of the original introductory chapter and the description of the topography of the Franco-Belgian frontier: certain of General Robinson’s appendices have also been left out. The translation has been corrected up to the date of the fourth English edition by Lieutenant

Delauney, of the 129th Infantry Regiment. The fact that comparatively few British military works are translated into French, gives rather a special significance to Captain Lesèble's undertaking, and is a proof of the estimation in which General Robinson's labours are held; the translator points out how much may be learnt by his compatriots from *le camp adverse* of the preparation for and conduct of the War of the Hundred Days, and what credit is due to Wellington for so fashioning the composite weapon he wielded that it was able to parry the tremendous strain to which it was subjected. The appearance of Captain Lesèble's book has been accorded a very favourable reception in the French military journals, and especially in the *Spectateur Militaire*, by all of which General Robinson's accuracy and impartiality are ungrudgingly acknowledged.

PRINCIPAL ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY.

October, 1913.

- Report on the Military Institutions of Canada.** By General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., etc., Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces. 8vo. (Presented by the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence). Ottawa, 1913.
- The Marquis of Montrose.** By John Buchan. Svo. 7s. 6d. (Thomas Nelson & Sons). London, 1913.
- The King's Ships.** By Lieut. H. S. Lecky, R.N. Vol. I. 4to. 35s. (Horace Muirhead). London, 1913.
- The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution.** 2 Vols. By B. J. Lossing. (Presented by Colonel E. Satterthwaite, V.D.). (Harper & Brothers). New York, 1855.
- The Russo-Japanese War—Between San-de-pu and Mukden.** Prepared in the Historical Section of the German General Staff. Authorized translation by Karl von Donat. 8vo. 8s. 6d. (Presented by the Publishers) (Hugh Rees, Ltd.). London, 1913.
- Proceedings of a General Court Martial assembled at Mhow, on the 1st April, 1862, for the trial of Paymaster Thomas Smales, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.** 8vo. (Presented by Colonel T. G. Crawley, late King's Regiment). n.p., n.d.
- Proceedings of a General Court Martial assembled at Aldershot on the 17th November, 1863, for the trial of Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.** f.c. fol. Presented by Colonel T. G. Crawley, late King's Regiment). London, 1864.
- British Battle Series—Poitiers.** By Hilaire Belloc. Crown 8vo. 1s. (Hugh Rees, Ltd.). London, 1913.
- History of all the Events and Transactions which have taken place in India.** By the Marquis of Wellesley. 4to. (Presented by Colonel J. Biddulph). (John Stockdale). London, 1805.
- Private Papers of George, Second Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, 1794—1801.** Vol. I. Edited by Julian S. Corbett (Navy Records Society). 8vo. London, 1913.
- The Services of the Royal Regiment of Artillery in the Peninsular War, 1808 to 1814.** Chapters I., II., and III. By Major John H. Leslie. 8vo. (Presented by the Author). (Hugh Rees, Ltd., and R.A. Institution). London and Woolwich, 1908—1912.