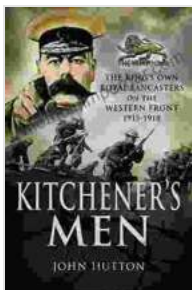


The King's Own Royal Lancasters: A Regiment's Story of Courage and Sacrifice on the Western Front, 1915-1918

The King's Own Royal Lancasters (KOYLI) was a regiment of the British Army that served on the Western Front during World War I. The regiment was formed in 1908 from the amalgamation of the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, and the 1st Battalion, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry.

The KOYLI saw action in some of the most famous battles of the Western Front, including the Somme, Passchendaele, and Ypres. The regiment also played a key role in the Allied victory at the Battle of Amiens in 1918.



Kitchener's Men: The King's Own Royal Lancasters on the Western Front, 1915–1918 by John Hutton

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 5332 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 286 pages
Lending : Enabled



The KOYLI suffered heavy casualties during the war. Of the 12,000 men who served in the regiment, over 3,000 were killed or wounded.

Despite the heavy losses, the KOYLI continued to fight with distinction throughout the war. The regiment's bravery and determination earned it a reputation as one of the most respected units in the British Army.

The Formation of the KOYLI

The KOYLI was formed on 1 April 1908, as part of the Haldane Reforms. The reforms were designed to reorganize the British Army and make it more efficient.

The KOYLI was formed from the amalgamation of the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, and the 1st Battalion, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry. The Lancashire Fusiliers was a regular infantry battalion, while the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry was a territorial cavalry unit.

The amalgamation of these two units created a new regiment that was unique in the British Army. The KOYLI was the only regiment that had both infantry and cavalry battalions.

The KOYLI on the Western Front

The KOYLI arrived on the Western Front in September 1915. The regiment was initially deployed to the Ypres Salient, where it took part in the Battle of Loos.

The Battle of Loos was a major offensive launched by the British Army in September 1915. The offensive was designed to break through the German lines and relieve the pressure on the French at Verdun.

The KOYLI played a key role in the Battle of Loos. The regiment attacked the German lines at Hill 70, a strategically important position that

overlooked the town of Loos.

The KOYLI captured Hill 70, but the Germans launched a series of counterattacks and eventually retook the position. The KOYLI suffered heavy casualties in the battle, but the regiment's actions helped to pave the way for the eventual Allied victory at Loos.

After the Battle of Loos, the KOYLI was deployed to the Somme. The Battle of the Somme was a major offensive launched by the British and French armies in 1916. The offensive was designed to break through the German lines and capture the town of Bapaume.

The KOYLI took part in the Battle of the Somme for several months. The regiment's actions in the battle earned it a reputation as one of the most respected units in the British Army.

In 1917, the KOYLI was deployed to Passchendaele. The Battle of Passchendaele was a major offensive launched by the British Army in 1917. The offensive was designed to capture the strategically important town of Passchendaele.

The KOYLI took part in the Battle of Passchendaele for several weeks. The regiment's actions in the battle earned it a reputation as one of the most determined units in the British Army.

In 1918, the KOYLI was deployed to the Battle of Amiens. The Battle of Amiens was a major offensive launched by the British Army in 1918. The offensive was designed to break through the German lines and capture the town of Amiens.

The KOYLI played a key role in the Battle of Amiens. The regiment attacked the German lines at Villers-Bretonneux, a strategically important town that overlooked the city of Amiens.

The KOYLI captured Villers-Bretonneux, and the Germans launched a series of counterattacks to retake the town. The KOYLI held firm, and the town remained in British hands.

The Battle of Amiens was a major victory for the British Army. The victory helped to pave the way for the eventual Allied victory in World War I.

The KOYLI's Legacy

The KOYLI was disbanded in 1959. However, the regiment's legacy continues today. The KOYLI Museum is located in Preston, Lancashire. The museum houses a collection of artifacts from the regiment's history.

The KOYLI's story is a story of courage, sacrifice, and determination. The regiment's actions on the Western Front helped to ensure the Allied victory in World War I. The KOYLI's legacy is a reminder of the bravery and determination of the British Army.

Additional Information

* The King's Own Royal Lancasters Museum: <https://www.koyl.org.uk/> *

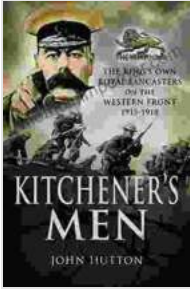
The Western Front Association: <https://www.westernfrontassociation.com/> *

The British Army: <https://www.army.mod.uk/>

Kitchener's Men: The King's Own Royal Lancasters on the Western Front, 1915–1918 by John Hutton

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English



File size	: 5332 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 286 pages
Lending	: Enabled



Visual Diagnosis and Care of the Patient with Special Needs

A Comprehensive Guide for Healthcare Professionals This comprehensive guide provides healthcare professionals with a wealth of information on the visual diagnosis and care...



Practical Guide Towards Managing Your Emotions And Raising Joyful Resilient Kids

In today's rapidly changing and often overwhelming world, our children face unprecedented challenges that can impact their emotional well-being...