Tragic triumph: Lutyens's Memorial to the Missing of the Somme at Thiepval is one of his greatest works, but new research has revealed the difficulties he faced in its creation—and the telling silence that greeted its unveiling.

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On 1 July we commemorate the 90th anniversary of the first day of the Battle of the Somme, perhaps the greatest tragedy in British military history. Many other terrible, bloody battles occurred all over Europe during that prolonged, suicidal exercise in industrialised slaughter between 1914 and 1918 that we used to call the Great War, but, for the British, 1 July 1916 is the defining event, by which they are still obsessed. On that day, thanks to the naive optimism and tactical stupidity of that very tarnished hero, Douglas Haig, the volunteers of Kitchener's New Army were flung against well-prepared German defences and machine guns. The result is all too well known: some 60,000 casualties by the end of that first day, 19,240 of them dead. By the time Haig called off the offensive the following November, British casualties alone were 420,000.

Paradoxically, the struggle that so damaged European civilisation produced some great art, from the paintings of Paul Nash to the poetry of Wilfred Owen. What is less well appreciated is that it also generated some magnificent architecture and sculpture, such as the Artillery Memorial at Hyde Park Corner, with its searingly unsentimental sculpture by Charles Sargeant Jagger (surely the greatest British sculptor of the 20th century) or Robert Lorimer's Scottish National War Memorial in Edinburgh.

The terrible exigencies of the conflict allowed a last creative flowing of classicism. This is evident, above all, in the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission, which had the task of burying or commemorating over...

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“Every new name we can add to our database is a victory against the Nazis, against the intent of the Nazis to wipe out the Jewish people. Every new name is a small victory against oblivion.” Today Giselle has come to dedicate her father’s name, nearly 73 years after he was killed, a small piece in a vast jigsaw. media caption“I never got the chance to kiss my father goodbye”. Yad Vashem is working with Jewish organisations in those countries to try to reach remaining survivors in the former Soviet Union, where the Holocaust was not officially commemorated, and who may have little awareness of the memorial’s existence. Further research however revealed through a signature on a Page of Testimony the existence of cousins of her husband, living in Hamburg. New scum, of course, has risen to take the place of the old, but the oldest scum, the thickest scum, and the scummiest scum has come from across the ocean. At the time light rain or storm darked the fortress I watched the coming of dark from the high tower. The fortress with its rocky view showed its temporary darkling life of lanterns. Laughing, crying, cheering, chaffing, singing, David Rossi’s people brought him home in triumph. In a sudden burst of slipping, climbing, jingling, clinking and talking, they arrived at the convent door. The proces Word forms & prepositions. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap. 0. Dont trust Sally. She is dishonest. Honest. 1. The report must be handed in by the day of the month. SEVEN. 2. Extreme sports have increased in recent years. POPULAR. 3. I was surprised he lost his temper as it is so him. 2. The shadow at the base of the left lung was particularly marked due to the (enlargement, decrease) of the lymphatic glands. 3. (Mild, severe) forms of lobular pneumonia are difficult to differentiate from pulmonary tuberculosis and pleurisy. 4. Luminal and bromide were prescribed to the patient (to improve, to impair) his sleep. William Shakespeare was one of the world’s greatest playwrights. He lived in England during the second half of the 16th century and the early part of the 17th century. William grew up in Stratford-upon-Avon, a town where his father had been mayor. His family was middle class and young William attended a grammar school in Stratford. Later on Shakespeare went to London to find a job as an actor and writer. It was very difficult because only the best were able to work there. Between 1592 and 1594, Shakespeare wrote mainly sonnets and poems. All theatres were clo