

# Hulse christmas war letter analysis

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HULSE CHRISTMAS WAR LETTER ANALYSIS Edward Hamilton Westrow Hulse had a bad experience during the war. It ensued between his crew and the other army. He was compelled to have a discussion with the subjected of his foe. The enemies of his regiment were composed of 158th regiment and Jaegers. Although the subjects approached Hamilton with a conciliatory tone, he knew and understood that the regiment was resting his patience. The fact that the war had made many people suffer wounds and death did not stop the army of Hamilton from unleashing their offensive against the perceive enemies like the French<sup>1</sup>. The bullet use of the regiment was fatal and meant to kill all the targets.

However, the emissaries were excited about how hearing the plans of Hamilton and his military men. The army was informed that Russia had developed better artillery than they had, but they did not relinquish. The English men were defeated by Hamilton's army. However, Hamilton men disobeyed his orders and pursued their goals concerning the war. This situation compromised the authority of Hamilton, who was their commander. This notwithstanding, Hamilton managed to convince his group to obey his orders and retreat to launch a comprehensive attack on the German and the French troops to the trench. He ensured that his troops did not constitute of French and Germans given that the two groups were the main foes of Hamilton troops. Hamilton had to gather information on the German and the French.

In this regard, he puts under siege two nationals of the two nations. He sought all the information he required. The opposing group was also composed of the 37th and 158th regiments<sup>2</sup>. The weather favored Hamilton, and the environment was serene and peaceful. The weather enhances their

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attack. The Germans sent an emissary to remind the English army that the Christmas was a crucial day and that the two nations should not engage in animosities. In fact, the emissary brought some rum drink to share with the officials of the great army in order to call a truce. Hamilton and his team stayed in the trenches during the entire period of the war. The army took their meals in the trenches. There were demonstrations in front of the Coy, which made Hamilton and his men in keeping vigil of the place. According to Westrow Hulse, Hamilton and his men were engaged in a burial exercise of 29 people<sup>3</sup>. The belongings of the late military men were collected by Giles and kept safely. Hamilton's men ordered their foes to release the men they captured in order to consider ending the devastating war between the two warring teams.

The burying of the fallen heroes marked a sad day for the Hamilton army. The soothing and the rum drink meant to appease the army did not prevent the sadness of losing their colleagues in an unprecedented war of supremacy. The source of contention was the occupancy of all of Hamilton's men in the no-man's land zone during the German side only had a few of their army in this region. This notwithstanding, the two warring groups were willing and ready to end the war and animosity. It is evident when mediators are sent to deliver messages of reconciliation and ceasefire to either side of the conflict<sup>4</sup>. Hamilton's men always woke up at dawn to arm themselves before the day began to ensure that they were not caught unprepared by their enemies.

#### Bibliography

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