

**AWM4**  
**Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,**  
**1914-18 War**

Infantry

**Item number:** 23/11/22 PART 2

**Title:** 11th Infantry Brigade

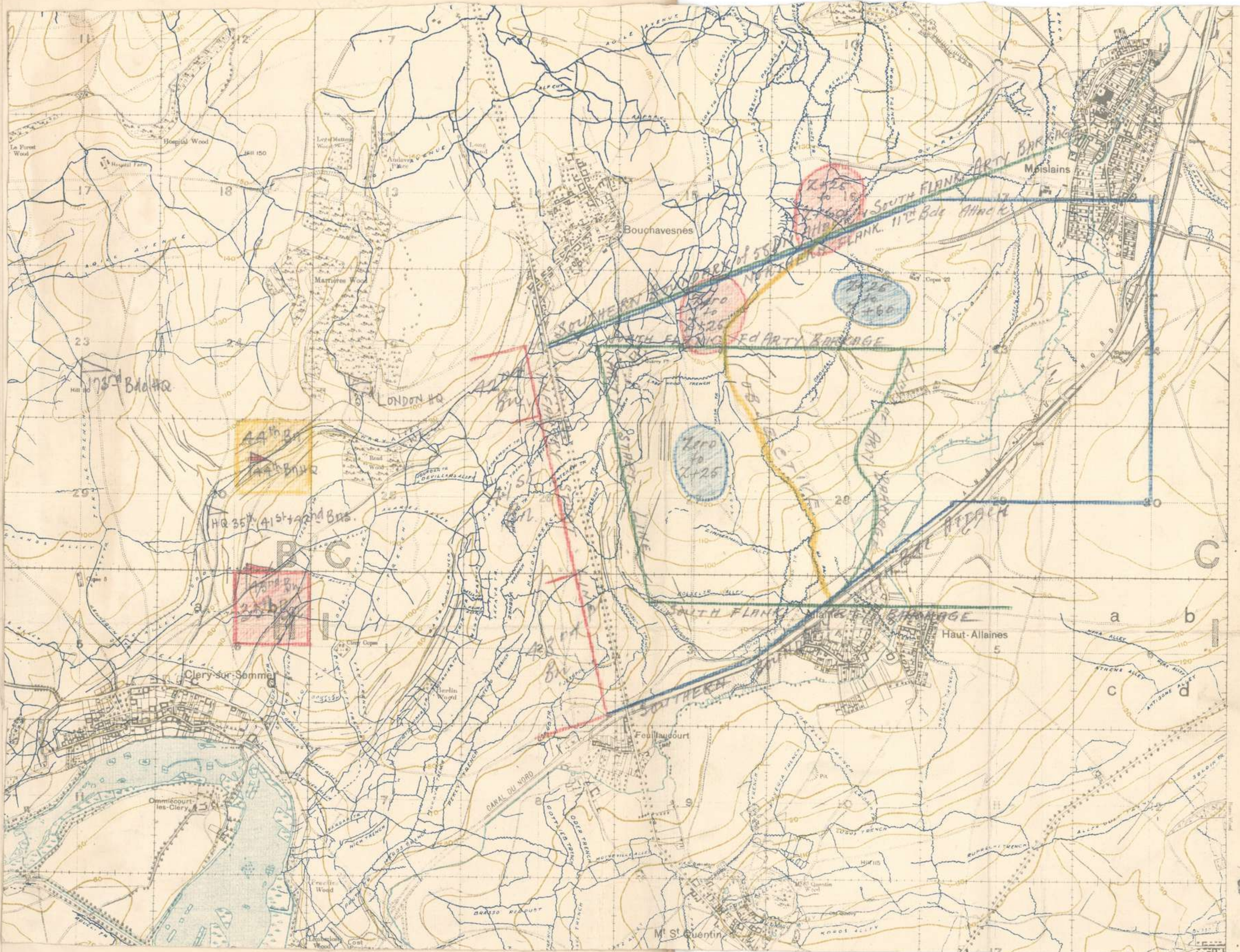
September 1918 Appendix 8



AWM4-23/11/22PART2



153

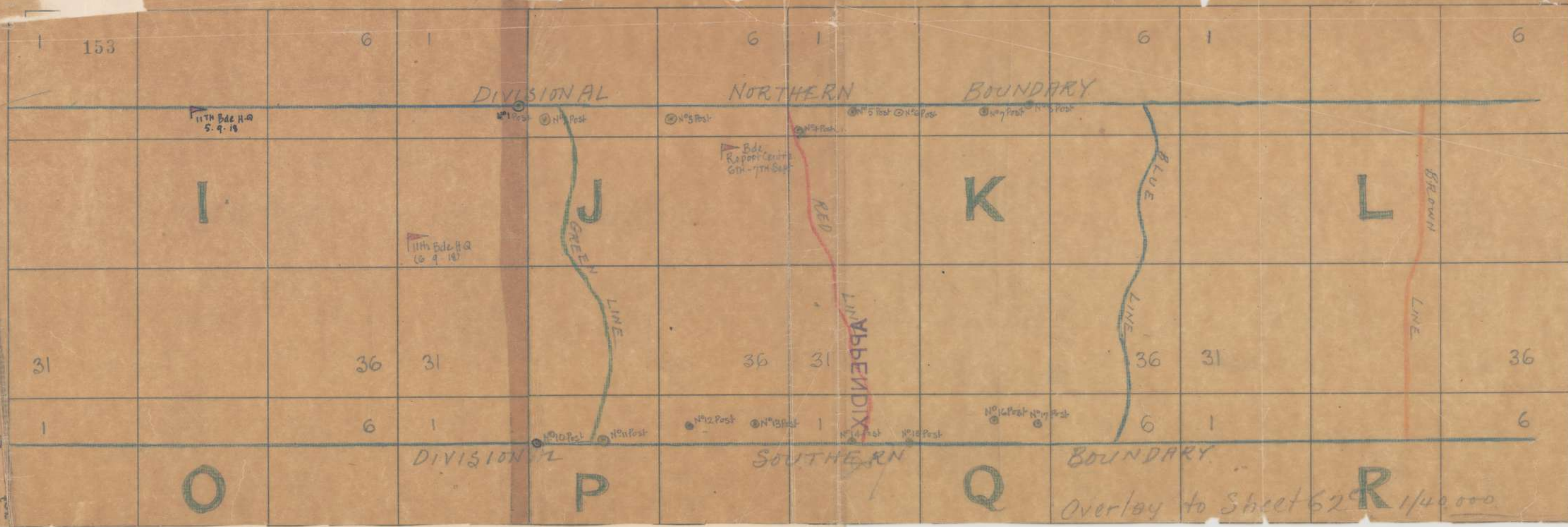




1932

123

agqm YrellitA htiw esu





153

# RIQUEVAL

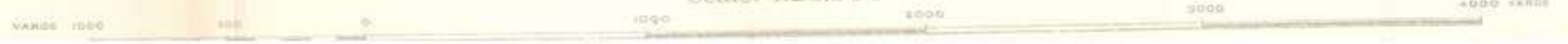
PARTS OF 62°N.E. & 62°N.W.

1:20,000



FIELD SURVEY BY A.S. 3881 21-9-18

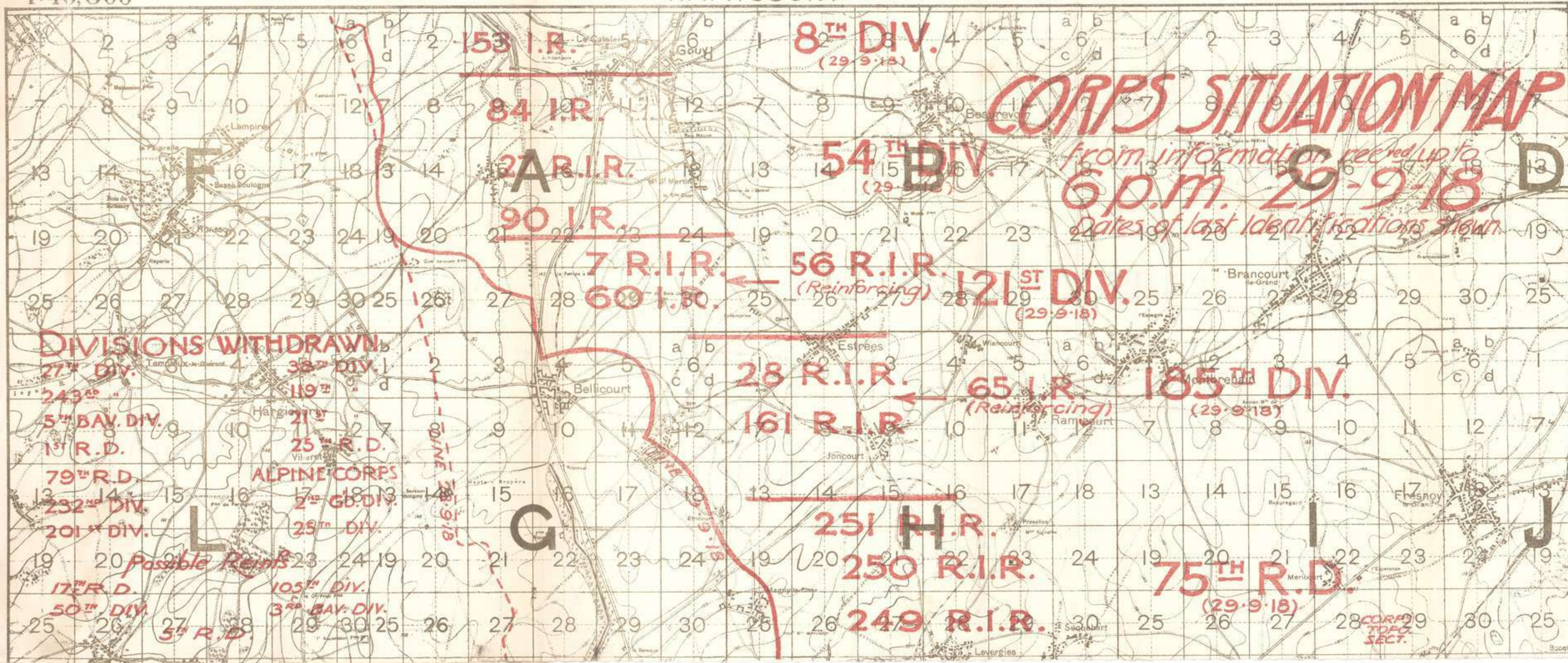
Scale: 1:20,000





1:40,000

RAMICOURT









1:20,000

Paris of 57 c S.E. 57 b S.W.  
62 c N.E. 62 b N.W.

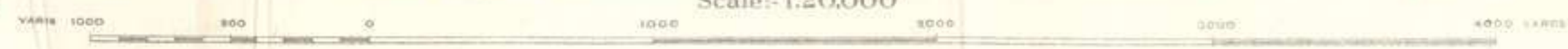


TARGET MAP.  
24-9-18.

- REFERENCE.
- Main tracks and roads used
  - Minor tracks
  - Centres of Activity
  - Important group of dugouts
  - Headquarters
  - Machine Gun
  - Observation Post
  - Trench Mortar
  - Lamp Signalling Station
  - Telephone and Telegram Centre
  - Dump
  - Light Railways probably used
  - Kite Balloon
  - Traffic Bridge
  - Fuel Bridge

'A' CORPS TOPO SECTION, No 136

Scale: 1:20,000





# WIANCOURT

EDITION 1. A

Parts of 157° E. 157° S. W. 162° E. 62° N. W.

1:20,000

NOTE CHANGE OF COLOUR.  
Enemy Trenches in Blue.

TRENCHES CORRECTED FROM INFORMATION  
RECEIVED UP TO 19. 9. 18

## HEAVY ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT MAP

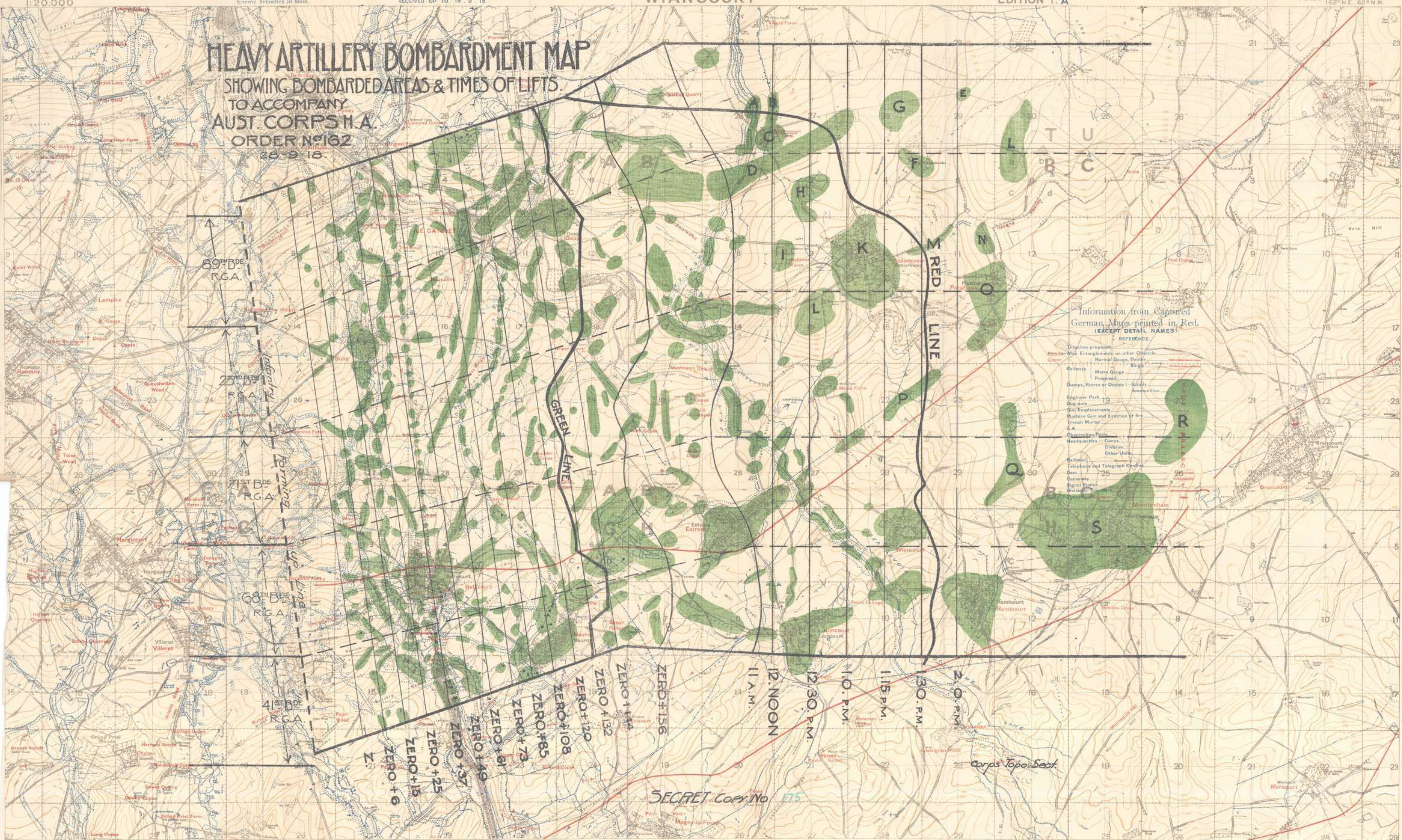
### SHOWING BOMBARDED AREAS & TIMES OF LIFTS.

#### TO ACCOMPANY

#### AUST. CORPS H.A.

#### ORDER No 162

#### 26. 9. 18.



89<sup>th</sup> BDE  
RGA.

25<sup>th</sup> BDE  
RGA.

21<sup>st</sup> BDE  
RGA.

68<sup>th</sup> BDE  
RGA.

41<sup>st</sup> BDE  
RGA.

Barrage Line

GREEN LINE

Σ RED LINE

ZERO + 144  
 ZERO + 156  
 ZERO + 132  
 ZERO + 120  
 ZERO + 108  
 ZERO + 85  
 ZERO + 73  
 ZERO + 61  
 ZERO + 49  
 ZERO + 37  
 ZERO + 25  
 ZERO + 15  
 ZERO + 6

11 A.M.  
 12. NOON  
 12. 30 P.M.  
 1.0 P.M.  
 1.15 P.M.  
 1.30 P.M.  
 2.0 P.M.

Information from Captured  
German Maps printed in Red.  
(EXCEPT DETAIL NAMES)

- REFERENCE
- Tranches proposed
  - Wire Entanglements or other Obstacle
  - Normal Gauge, Double
  - Slip
  - Railways
  - Metre Gauge
  - Proposed
  - Dumps, Stores or Depots - Supply
  - Ammunition
  - Engineer Park
  - Dig-outs
  - Gun Emplacements
  - Machine Gun and direction of fire
  - French Mortar
  - A.A.
  - Observation Post
  - Headquarters - Corps
  - Division
  - Other Units
  - Railroad
  - Telephone and Telegraph Centre
  - Dam
  - Quarry
  - Signal Station
  - Divisional

SECRET COPY No 175

Scale: 1:20,000

FIELD SURVEY No 1. 1558 21-9-18







20 cm Gold  
Rusty Glass

42 Tiger  
57 Blue Mark  
44 J 910.68  
43 J 13a 58  
41

Al. B. N. D. 33  
I 160

APPENDIX

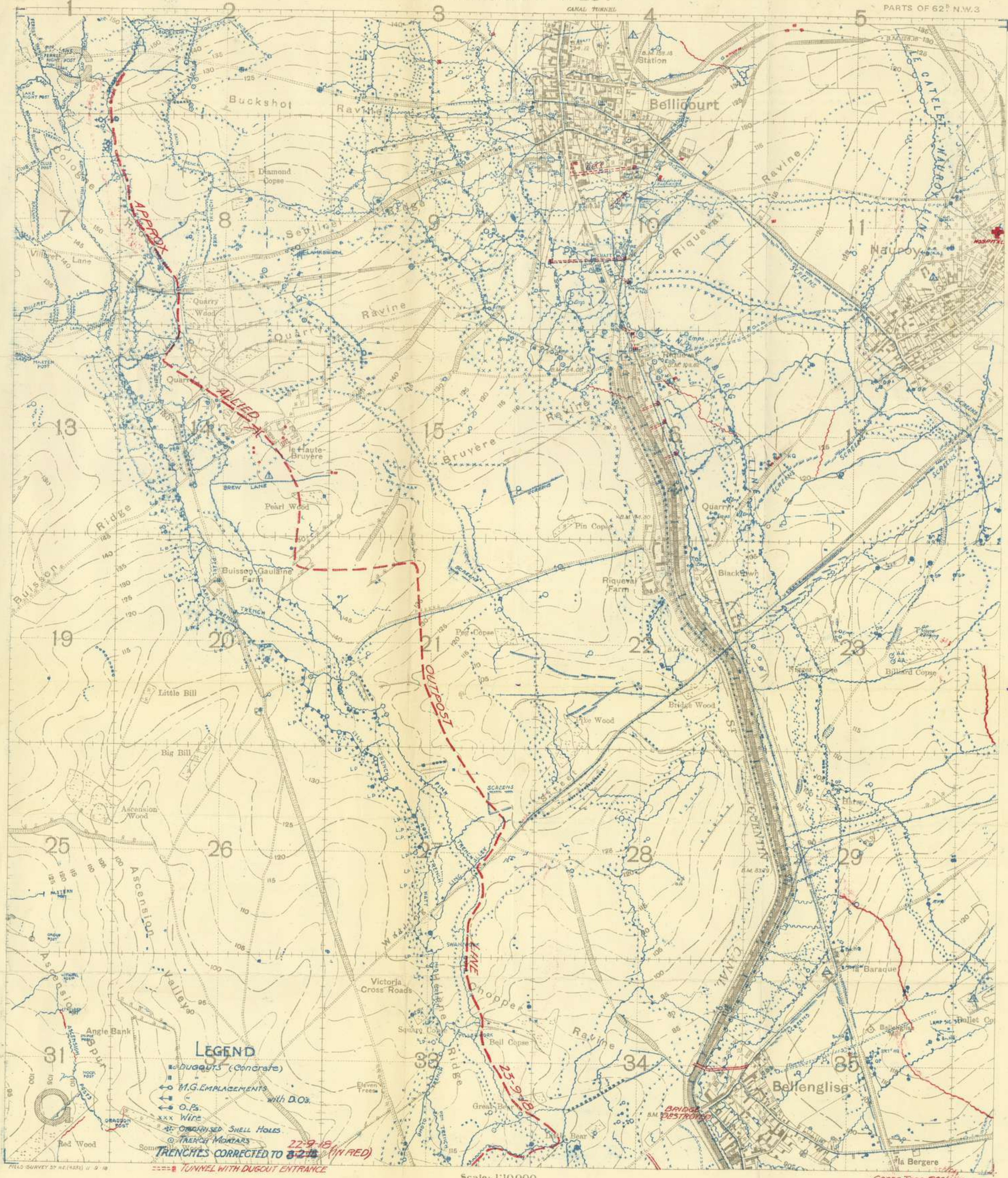
8



1:10,000

BELLECOURT WEST

PARTS OF 62° N.W.3



LEGEND

- DUGOUTS (Concrete)
- M.G. EMPLACEMENTS with D.O.s
- O.P.s
- xxx WIRE
- ORGANISED SHELL HOLES
- TRENCH MORTARS
- TRENCHES CORRECTED TO 22-9-18 (IN RED)
- ==== TUNNEL WITH DUGOUT ENTRANCE

Scale: 1:10,000

Corps Topo Section



NOTE CHANGE OF COLOUR.  
Enemy Trenches in Blue.  
Organisation in Red.

TRENCHES CORRECTED FROM INFORMATION  
RECEIVED UP TO 19 9 18

FRANCE.

EDITION 4. E. (Local)

SHEET 62° N.E.



1  
20,000

Scale 1:20,000

FIELD SURVEY BR., G.S. DISTRICT, 1918



1:20,000

NOTE CHANGE OF COLOUR.  
Enemy Trenches in Blue.

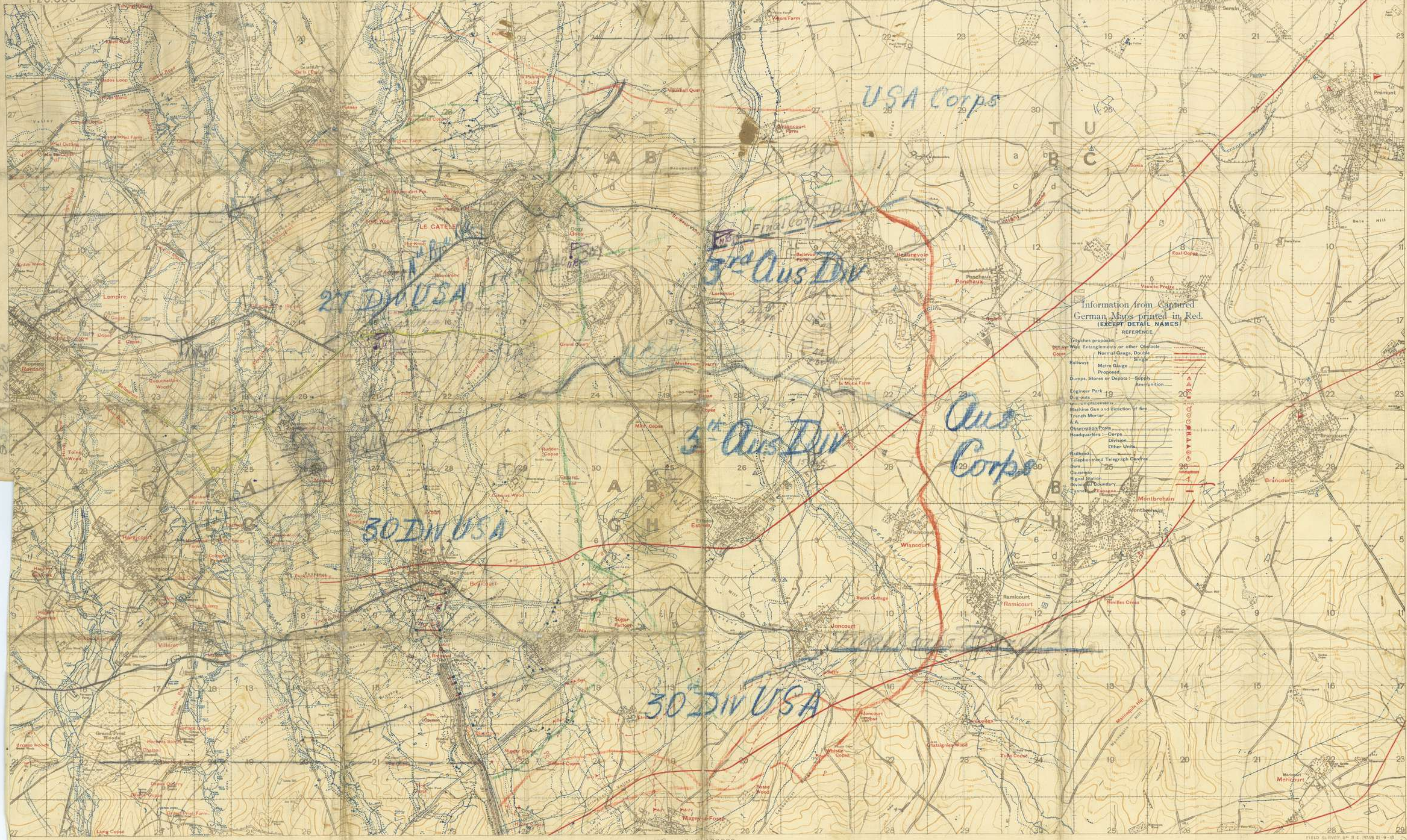
TRENCHES CORRECTED FROM INFORMATION  
RECEIVED UP TO 15/11/18

# WIANCOURT

EDITION 1 A

Parts of 57° S.E., 57° S.W.,  
62° N.E., 62° N.W.

*To accompany 47  
Dw D III Asmagi*



Information from Captured  
German Maps printed in Red.  
(EXCEPT DETAIL NAMES)

- REFERENCE
- Trenches proposed
  - Wire Entanglements or other Obstacles
  - Normal Gauge, Double
  - Single
  - Metre Gauge
  - Railways
  - Dumps, Stores or Depots - Supply
  - Ammunition
  - Engineer Park
  - Dug-outs
  - Machine Gun and Direction of fire
  - Trench Mortar
  - A.A.
  - Observation Posts
  - Headquarters - Corps
  - Division
  - Other Units
  - Railhead
  - Telephone and Telegraph Centre
  - Dam
  - Causeway
  - Signal Station
  - Divisional Boundary
  - Tunnels
  - Esplanade

Scale 1:20,000

FIELD SURVEY, 5th S.E., 1908 21-9-11



Ronald Fraser

HQ 44<sup>th</sup>  
Absent at 9<sup>th</sup>  
A 17 C 5.2 10 Am  
B 14 6 55 2 PM  
B 15 C 57 2 32  
with Ly Sts B 15 cent

43 B. HQ  
R29097  
Banyan Pond





FIELD SURVEY BY R.E. (4316) 8.9.18 (4328)

Scale: 1:100000

MILE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES



MEMBERSHIP LIST  
OF THE  
WILLIEM BYRNEY SOCIETY  
FIELD OF VIEW CO.

*Bob*

MEMBERSHIP LIST  
OF THE  
WILLIEM BYRNEY SOCIETY  
FIELD OF VIEW CO.

*11th Bde*



AUGUST 19, 1918.

THE TIMES, MONDAY

## AUSTRALIANS IN THE BATTLE.

### MR. HUGHES'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, visited the Dartford Military Hospital on Saturday and presented the prizes at sports for the patients. There are about 1,200 Australian soldiers in this hospital, and they gave their Prime Minister a rousing reception. During the afternoon Mr. Hughes moved freely among them, and always had many around him, listening to his entertaining reminiscences or the latest news from Australia. He sold at auction a number of pictures by patients, in aid of the Red Cross, and a substantial sum was obtained through his efforts. It was a most enjoyable and successful afternoon.

In presenting the prizes, Mr. HUGHES paid a tribute to the splendid work of the Australian troops in the last big offensive on the Western front. He said the past fortnight would be remembered as one of the greatest periods in the history of Australia, for it had witnessed one of the most magnificent contributions Australia had yet made to the cause of the Allies. In the great battles of the past few days no Army of the Allies had achieved greater success than the Australians. The maximum advance made in the last attack was 13 miles. The Australians shared with the Canadians the honour of having reached the farthest point attained by any Allied troops. They had advanced on a nine-mile front to a maximum depth of 13 miles, and altogether cleared about 100 square miles of French territory and many villages of the Germans. On the first day they had taken 6,500 prisoners, and their total to-day exceeded 10,000 with 120 guns. And not the least amazing thing about their great achievement was that the total Australian casualties were only a little over 2,000.

This, continued Mr. Hughes, is a fitting climax to their first defence of Amiens. When the Germans made their first attempt to break through in March the Australians were thrown into the line to defend Amiens. Against their trenches the Hun threw himself again and again in vain. It was at the Australian trenches before Amiens that the German advance was stopped. Despite the utmost efforts of the Hun, the Australians never yielded an inch of territory. Then, when the impetus of the German attack had worn off, they changed their attitude from defensive to offensive. They gave the Huns opposite them no rest. Scarcely a day passed without some new hit at the Boche being reported from this sector. Day after day, for nearly four months, they harassed the German. They bit deeper and deeper into his lines and took point after point of vantage from him. Their ascendancy over the German was complete, and when the time for the great advance came they swept all resistance aside. Amiens, which they first protected from seemingly certain capture, is now, thanks largely to their efforts, finally free from all menace.

The last attack will always be remembered as the first great battle in which all the Australian troops fought together as one Army, under an Australian general, and with all Australian officers. With the exception of Tanks, which have not yet been adopted as an Australian arm, every branch of military service was included in the force which, during the last few days, has swept the Germans back so far towards the Rhine. We had our own magnificent infantry, artillery, and mounted men, our own air force, engineers, transport, medical service, and, in fact, all the units which go to make up a great army.

### FIRST DOMINION AIR FORCE.

It is stated in the Press that Canada intends to establish an independent air force. It is a mistake to say that this is the first Dominion air force. Units of the Australian Flying Corps went into action at the opening of the Mesopotamia campaign. Our No. 1 squadron has been fighting all through the Sinai and Palestine campaigns, and our other squadrons have been working in France for the past year. How many Australians there are serving independently with the R.A.F. I do not know. But this I do know, that whether they are with the R.A.F. or the Australian Flying Corps, airmen from Australia will hold their own on any battlefield.

The deeds of our Light Horse in their memorable rides to Beersheba and Jerusalem will be remembered with those of our glorious infantry in Gallipoli and France. In almost every battle zone the Australians have played a part. We have nurses at Salonika even now.

Australia has sent across the seas infantry, cavalry, artillery, airmen, engineers, tunnellers, medical units, and even a special railway unit. She is strongly represented in the Navy and the mercantile marine, and thousands of her men are now helping to increase the supply of munitions in the factories of Great Britain.

Perhaps the best tribute that could be paid to the Australians is to be found in an official document captured from the Germans in the last offensive. This was a map of the front; and wherever the Australians were known to be holding a sector, the Germans had labelled it "storm troops." The Germans evidently knew the quality of the men they have once more met in battle with such disastrous results to themselves.

## FOUR AUSTRALIAN V.C.'S.

### GALLANTRY IN CAPTURING MACHINE-GUNS.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 17.

The King has been pleased to approve of the award of the Victoria Cross to the following non-commissioned officers and men:—

No. 1327 Corporal Philip Davey, M.M., A.I.F.

For most conspicuous bravery and initiative in attack. In a daylight operation against the enemy position his platoon advanced 200 yards, capturing part of the enemy line, and whilst the platoon was consolidating the enemy pushed a machine-gun forward under cover of a hedge and opened fire from close range, inflicting heavy casualties and hampering work. Alone Corporal Davey moved forward in the face of a fierce point-blank fire, and attacked the gun with hand grenades, putting half the crew out of action. Having used all available grenades, he returned to the original jumping-off trench, secured a further supply, and again attacked the gun, the crew of which had, in the meantime, been reinforced. He killed the crew, eight in all, and captured the gun.

This very gallant N.C.O. then mounted the gun in the new post, and used it in repelling a determined counter-attack, during which he was severely wounded. By his determination Corporal Davey saved the platoon from annihilation, and made it possible to consolidate and hold a position of vital importance to the success of the whole operation.

No. 1689A Corporal Walter Ernest Brown, D.C.M., A.I.F.

For most conspicuous bravery and determination when with an advanced party from his battalion which was going into the line in relief. The company to which he was attached carried out during the night a minor operation, resulting in the capture of a small system of enemy trenches. Early on the following morning an enemy strong post about 70 yards distant caused the occupants of the newly captured trench great inconvenience by persistent sniping. Hearing that it had been decided to rush this post, Corporal Brown, on his own initiative, crept out along the shallow trench and made a dash towards the post. An enemy machine-gun opened fire from another trench and forced him to take cover. Later he again dashed forward and reached his objective. With a Mills grenade in his hand he stood at the door of a dug-out and called on the occupants to surrender. One of the enemy rushed out, a scuffle ensued, and Corporal Brown knocked him down with his fist. Loud cries of "Kamerad" were then heard, and from the dug-out an officer and 11 other ranks appeared. This party Corporal Brown brought back as prisoners to our line, the enemy meanwhile from other positions bringing heavy machine-gun fire to bear on the party.

No. 3399 L./Cpl. Thomas Leslie Axford, M.M., A.I.F.

For most conspicuous bravery and initiative during operations. When the barrage lifted and the Infantry advance commenced, his platoon was able to reach the first enemy defences through gaps which had been cut in the wire. The adjoining platoon being delayed in un-cut wire, enemy machine-guns got into action, and inflicted many casualties, including the Company Commander. Lance-Corporal Axford, with great initiative and magnificent courage, at once dashed to the flank, threw his bombs amongst the machine-gun crews, jumped into the trench, and charged with his bayonet. Unaided he killed 10 of the enemy, and took six prisoners; he threw the machine guns over the parapet, and called out to the delayed platoon to come on. He then rejoined his own platoon, and fought with it during the remainder of the operations. Prior to the incidents above mentioned he had assisted in the laying out of the tapes for the jumping off position, which was within 100 yards of the enemy. When the tapes were laid he remained out as a special patrol to ensure that the enemy did not discover any unusual movement on our side. His initiative and gallantry undoubtedly saved many casualties and most materially assisted towards the complete success of his company in the task assigned to it.

No. 1936 Driver Henry Dalziel, A.I.F.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when in action with a Lewis gun section. His company met with determined resistance from a strong point which was strongly garrisoned, manned by numerous machine-guns, and undamaged by our artillery fire, was also protected by strong wire entanglements. A heavy concentration of machine-gun fire caused many casualties, and held up our advance. His Lewis gun having come into action and silenced enemy guns in one direction, an enemy gun opened fire from another direction. Private Dalziel dashed at it, and with his revolver killed or captured the entire crew and gun, and allowed our advance to continue. He was severely wounded in the hand, but carried on and took part in the capture of the final objective. He twice went over open ground under heavy enemy artillery and machine-gun fire to secure ammunition, and though suffering from considerable loss of blood, he filled magazines and served his gun until severely wounded through the head. His magnificent bravery and devotion to duty was an inspiring example to all his comrades, and his dash and unselfish courage at a most critical time undoubtedly saved many lives and through his efforts would have been a severe check into a splendid success.

AMERICA AND HIND

London Gazette



AY, AUGUST 19, 1918.

## SOURCE OF PACIFIST FUNDS.

### MR. THORNE'S QUESTIONS.

Mr. WILL THORNE, M.P., Mayor of West Ham, welcomed the delegates of the National Socialist Party on the occasion of its first annual conference at Stratford Town Hall on Saturday. He recalled the fact that he had been a member of the Social Democratic Federation for 35 years. He believed that the National Socialist Party would be strong enough to drive all other parties into one camp. Proceeding, Mr. Thorne said:—

I think that is a very good thing. We shall get one class on one side and another class on the other. I think the attitude that the N.S.P. has taken up is the right one in regard to the war, and it is the only position we could have taken up. The other party, of course, is the I.L.P. My Socialism is just as strong and as deep-rooted as ever and my internationalism has not changed in the slightest degree. It is, however, quite impossible to carry on international work to-day as we used to carry it on. Whether it will ever be revived remains to be seen.

I am heartily glad to belong to a party that has taken up a pro-Ally position, and I firmly believe that we have 90 per cent. of the organized workers of the country behind us, whatever other people may say to the contrary. (Cheers.) I think our party has been a little too slow in prosecuting the pro-Ally cause, but it has been mainly owing to financial difficulties. If we had only as much money as the other fellows, our cause would go very strong. Where they get their money from I am sure I do not know, but I am quite certain that it does not come from the pockets of the working people. It has to come out of someone's pocket and I should like to know whose. If we had only the money we could counteract this propaganda easily. The other party say that they have 10,000 members, but I do not think they are as strong as we are. I firmly believe that our party will be the party of the future.

The Executive Committee's report recorded that the affiliation to the Labour Party had been unanimously ratified. "We are, however, under no delusion concerning the difficulties with which we are and shall be faced inside the Labour Party," it stated. "We believe that our presence there is necessary to uphold the pro-Ally point of view as far as we can against the strange mixture of Pacifism and Bolshevism which seems to be in a fair way to dominating the Labour Party unless pro-Ally men and women who constitute the majority among the rank and file as among the leaders pay more attention to what is going on. Our experience during the last 12 months compels us to acknowledge that the much more numerous pro-Ally members of the Labour Party are not nearly so well organized and have nothing like so much time, leisure, and money at their disposal as the Pacifist-Bolshevist minority."

Mr. H. M. HYNDMAN, in a discussion on propaganda, said that nothing was more remarkable than the way the ideas of the N.S.P. were gaining ground. These things were known to the Army. "They know as a matter of fact that we are the one decisive obstacle to the pacifist party in this country," he added. "It will be a long time before we break down militarism, autocracy, and aristocracy in any one country, but the day will come, I hope."

Mr. JACK JONES said that if the National Socialist Party had only one-seventh of the money which the pacifists had, it would give them the finest run for their money they ever had. There did not seem to be any special effort on the part of the Government to prevent political discussion among the soldiers. He knew of a member of the National Socialist Party who had a first-class debate with his officer in Egypt on the question of socialism, while other members of the party had been allowed to take pamphlets back with them to the front for distribution to the troops.

The conference decided, by a large majority, against the name of the party being changed.

At yesterday's sitting of the Conference a resolution was passed calling on the Labour Party to make its pledge to carry the war to a successful conclusion an integral part of its candidates' election programme.

A resolution was moved by Mr. H. E. DAWSON, on behalf of the Blackburn branch, affirming the League of Nations principle.

Mr. HYNDMAN said that before entering on a League of Nations with Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria, we must have something better than Viscount Grey's proposals. Until the whole of the German nation had changed their characteristics, it was not safe to enter into any arrangement with them.

The conference adopted by an overwhelming majority the motion of the executive declaring that "no definite decision in regard to a League of Nations is possible or even desirable until the German armies and military system have been defeated in the field and the formation of such a League has been far more thoroughly discussed and investigated than it has been up to the present time."

### CLERGY IN THE RANKS.

#### FLOOR-SCRUBBING ON SUNDAYS.

We understand that the attention of the authorities has been drawn to complaints in a religious publication that clergymen serving as soldiers are employed, even on Sundays, in blacking boots and scrubbing floors. The official reply is that no clergy need enter the ranks at all, and that those who do so from unquestionably patriotic motives are usually supposed to have obtained the permission of their diocesan bishop. However, once posted to a battalion or other unit, they have to wear the Holy Orders in



# JONCOURT

EDITION I. A.

1:20,000

Enemy Trenches & Organisation in Blue

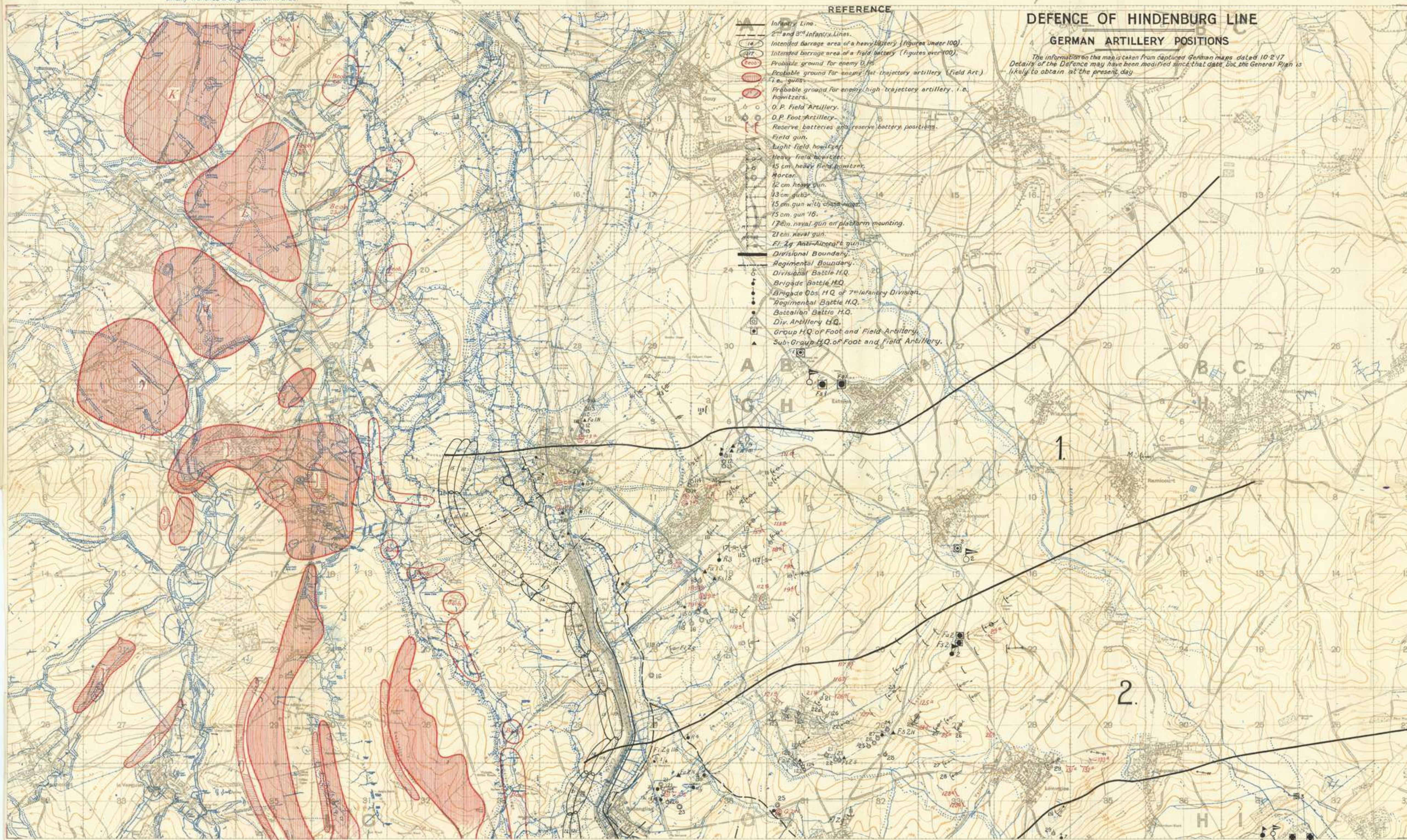
## REFERENCE

- Infantry Line.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Lines.
- (14) Intended barrage area of a heavy battery (figures under 100).
- (47) Intended barrage area of a field battery (figures over 100).
- (100) Probable ground for enemy D.F.s.
- (100) Probable ground for enemy flat-trajectory artillery (Field Art.) i.e. guns.
- (100) Probable ground for enemy high-trajectory artillery, i.e. howitzers.
- O.P. Field Artillery.
- O.P. Foot Artillery.
- ( ) Reserve batteries and reserve battery positions.
- Field gun.
- Light field howitzer.
- Heavy field howitzer.
- 15 cm. heavy field howitzer.
- Mortar.
- 12 cm. heavy gun.
- 13 cm. gun.
- 15 cm. gun with chase wings.
- 15 cm. gun '16.
- 17 cm. naval gun on platform mounting.
- 21 cm. naval gun.
- Fl. 24 Anti-Aircraft gun.
- Divisional Boundary.
- Regimental Boundary.
- Divisional Battle H.Q.
- Brigade Battle H.Q.
- Brigade Obs. H.Q. of 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division.
- Regimental Battle H.Q.
- Battalion Battle H.Q.
- Div. Artillery H.Q.
- Group H.Q. of Foot and Field Artillery.
- Sub-Group H.Q. of Foot and Field Artillery.

## DEFENCE OF HINDENBURG LINE

### GERMAN ARTILLERY POSITIONS

The information on this map is taken from captured German maps dated 10-2-17. Details of the Defence may have been modified since that date, but the General Plan is likely to obtain at the present day.



Scale: 1:20,000



EDITION 1917

DEFENCE OF HINDENBURG LINE

GERMAN ARTILLERY POSITIONS

906

04

114-100



### DEFENCE OF HINDENBURG LINE GERMAN ARTILLERY POSITIONS

The information on this map is taken from captured German maps, dated 10-2-17. Details of the Defence may have been modified since that date, but the General Plan is likely to obtain at the present day.

3.

- REFERENCE**
- Infantry Line.
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Lines.
  - (14) Intended barrage area of a heavy battery (Figures under 100).
  - (17) Intended barrage area of a field battery (Figures over 100).
  - (Red circle) Probable ground for enemy O.P.s.
  - (Red circle) Probable ground for enemy flat-trajectory artillery (Field Art) i.e., guns.
  - (Red circle) Probable ground for enemy high-trajectory artillery, i.e., howitzers.
  - (Circle with dot) O.P. Field Artillery.
  - (Circle with dot) O.P. Foot Artillery.
  - (Circle with dot) Reserve batteries and reserve battery positions.
  - (Circle with dot) Field gun.
  - (Circle with dot) Light field howitzer.
  - (Circle with dot) Heavy field howitzer.
  - (Circle with dot) 15 cm. heavy field howitzer.
  - (Circle with dot) Mortar.
  - (Circle with dot) 12 cm. heavy gun.
  - (Circle with dot) 13 cm. gun.
  - (Circle with dot) 15 cm. gun with chase rings.
  - (Circle with dot) 15 cm. gun 16.
  - (Circle with dot) 17 cm. naval gun on platform mounting.
  - (Circle with dot) 21 cm. naval gun.
  - (Circle with dot) Fl. Zg. Anti-Aircraft gun.
  - Divisional Boundary.
  - Regimental Boundary.
  - (Square with dot) Divisional Battle H.Q.
  - (Square with dot) Brigade Battle H.Q.
  - (Square with dot) Brigade Obs. H.Q. of 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division.
  - (Square with dot) Regimental Battle H.Q.
  - (Square with dot) Battalion Battle H.Q.
  - (Square with dot) Div. Artillery H.Q.
  - (Square with dot) Group H.Q. of Foot and Field Artillery.
  - (Triangle with dot) Sub-Group H.Q. of Foot and Field Artillery.

4

5.

