

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

Machine Guns

Item number: 24/4/5 Part 2

Title: 4th Australian Machine Gun Battalion

September 1918 Includes appendix K



AWM4-24/4/5PART2

FOURTH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.
----------BOXING COMPETITION -----

To be held on 16th October 1918.

DIVISIONS.

- (1) Feather Weight -- 9 Stone 2 lbs. and under.
- (2) Light Weight -- 10 Stone and under.
- (3) Welter Weight. -- 10 stone 10 lbs. and under.
- (4) Middle Weight. -- 11 stone 7 lbs, and under.
- (5) Heavy Weights. -- 11 stone 8 lbs. and over.

RULES.

- (1) Marquis of Queensberry Rules.
- (2) Referees decision Final.
- (3) Competitors weigh in 10 am. morning of Contest.
- (4) Competitors exceeding weight will be placed in the next heavier division.
- (5) Rounds :- 3 two minutes with 1 minute interval .
- (6) Gloves - 8 ounces.
- (7) Entries close 6 pm. 12th October 1918.
- (8) Individual prizes in all events will be supplied from Canteen Funds.
- (9) Competitors to be medically examined on morning of contest.

A. H. Smith
Lieut.
Battalion Sports Officer.
Hon Secty.

FOURTH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

FIXTURES FOR FOOTBALL - Commencing Thursday 3rd October, 1918.

-----AUSTRALIAN RULES COMPETITION.-----

October 3rd.	---	24th	v.	13th Coys.	--	12th Coy.	v.	4th Coy.
" 10th		4th	v.	15th Coys.	--	24th "	v.	12th "
" 17th		13th	v.	13th "	--	24th "	v.	4th "
" 24th		13th	v.	24th "	--	4th "	v.	12th B
" 31st		12th	v.	24th "	---	13th "	v.	4th "
Nov. 7th		4th	v.	24th "	--	13th "	v.	12th "
" 14th		Final Match.						

----- RUGBY FIXTURES -----
Commencing Saturday 5th October 1918.

Octbr. 5th.		13th	v.	12th Coys.	---	4th Coy.	v.	24th Co.
" 12th		24th	v.	12th "	--	13th Coy.	v.	4th "
" 19th		4th	v.	12th "	--	24th Coy.	v.	13th "
" 26th		12th	v.	13th "	---	24th Coy.	v.	4th "
Novr. 2nd.		4th	v.	13th "	--	12th Coy.	v.	24th "
" 9th		15th	v.	24th "	--	4th "	v.	12th "
" 13th		F I N A L S.						

----- SOCCER FIXTURES. -----
Commencing Tuesday 8th October 1918.
To be drawn at a later date.

R U L E S.

- (1) 2 Points for a win and 1 point for a draw, the two leading teams at the end of the second round to play off for premiership - in the event of the leading team being beaten they have the right to challenge.
- (2) Two matches to be played for each fixture in the one day - First Match commencing 1.15 pm.
- (3) The first named team on each day will be responsible for fixing up and preparing ground.
- (4) Cups will be allotted from Canteen profits for each competition.
- (5) Footballs will be supplied for competition games from Canteen Funds.
- (6) Personnel on Headquarters may play with their original Units in the Australian and Rugby competition, but with Headquarters team only in the Soccer competition.
Attached personnel for Rugby and Australian Rules to be balloted for.

[Signature]
Lieut.
Hon. Secty.
Battalion Sports.

211

4TH AUSTRALIAN MACHINE GUN BATTALION CANTEEN.

AUGUST STATEMENT.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on Hand	2923.40	Nil.	
Goods on Hand	9637.25	Balance	13356.65
<u>Accounts.</u>			
Bn. H.Q.Mess.	213.20		
4th M.G.C."	12.40		
24th M.G.C."	459.00		
Transport "	93.40		
	<u>13</u>		
Total francs	13356.65	Total francs.	13356.65

GOODS ACCOUNT.			
Goods purchased during August.	60,391.00	Goods sold During August.	63,314.40
Balance	2,923.40		
Total.	63,314.40	Total	63,314.40

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
Balance on 31st August as per statement.	13,356.65	Balance on hand 1st August.	
Comforts for troops.	1,229.75	Goods and Cash	8,573.90
		Profit for August	6,012.50
Total francs	14,586.40	Total francs	14,586.40

(sgd) A.W.B. FAWCETT, Lieut.
1-9-18.

We the undersigned hereby certify that we have audited the books and accounts of the 4th A.M.G.Bn. Canteen and find the above statement correct. The cash on hand at 31-8-18 is as stated.

(sgd) (G.R.RICHARD, Lieut.
(E.B.PRENDERGAST, Lieut.

AUSTRALIAN CORPS NEWS SHEET.

Extracts from Allied and Enemy Press compiled from Press cuttings supplied by the Australian War Records Section.

BRITISH PRESS.

From the *Daily Telegraph* of 10th Sept., 1918:—

MR. HUGHES AND PEACE.

"Mr. Hughes, the Premier of Australia, was the principal speaker at a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel yesterday by the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club in London to the members of the Australian and New Zealand Press Missions. Just returned from the battle front in FRANCE, Mr. Hughes gave his impressions of his visit. He did not wish, he said, to make a place for himself amongst the prophets, but he believed "we were now able to see from the crest of the topmost hill the promised land."

Mr. Hughes, who was received with loud cheers, said he had recently had the privilege of seeing for himself something of the war. He had travelled over the battlefields which had been made famous by the glorious deeds of the men of CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND and AMERICA. He had learned at what cost they had won victory. He had seen the country over which they fought—a land which now, after the German occupation and evacuation, was one of unspeakable desolation . . . Again, when the history of the war came to be written, what the Dominion troops had done before AMIENS would be spoken of by this and succeeding generations as evidence of the courage and dash of the men of Britain Overseas. Referring to the offensives of August 8th, and other offensives following the German push of March 21st, Mr. Hughes said, "If to-day AMIENS is not held by the Germans, if PARIS is not threatened, it is because of the valour, the heroism, and the élan of the Dominion troops. (Cheers.) He rejoiced to think that they had the privilege on April 24th, at VILLERS-BRETONNEUX, of stemming the advancing tide of Germans, who were then but eight miles from AMIENS, the gateway through which they might reach PARIS. . . . Referring to what he described as the "Peace offensive of our friends the enemy," Mr. Hughes observed: "Beaten on the fields of battle, they now seek to snatch victory by camouflage, by some subtler and more cunning method of undermining the foundations of our recent victories. We were all delighted to read Mr. Balfour's speech. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour said he did not speak for the British Government, but only gave to the world and to the people of this country his own opinion. But I can say this: He certainly spoke for the people of Australia; he certainly said that which—if we had his inimitable gift of words, and thought and mastery of exposition—all men in this country, and, I believe, throughout all the Allied nations, think." (Cheers.) He, Mr. Hughes, was glad that, like an echo, came the response of President Wilson. There never was a Note more curt or more to the point, and never was a blow delivered more swiftly, nor one that found its way more unerringly through the chinks of the armour. (Cheers.) The enemy was told, in effect, that there would be no treating with him on matters on which there could be no dispute.

From the *Daily Telegraph* of Sept. 10th, describing the battle for LE VERGUIER ridge and the outposts of the HINDENBURG line:—

"As for the Australians, it can only be said that they are the same troops who met the German advance against AMIENS, stopping it dead; the same troops who attacked the Germans incessantly during the following four months without rest; the same troops who fought at VILLERS-BRETONNEUX, DERANCOURT, HAMEL, MERRIS; the same troops who launched the great assault, together with the Canadians and British, on Aug. 8th; the same troops who have fought ever since at BRAY, PERONNE, MONT ST. QUENTIN, and in twenty other stiff phases of the advance. These same troops are still attacking the Germans to-day. The German has relied for his offensive upon rested troops. The great surprise of the British offensive is that it has been launched and carried on largely by divisions which have been actively and continuously fighting throughout the year."

From the *Daily Telegraph* of 14th Sept.:—

"A funeral service for the late Sir George Reid will be held in St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2.30, and the interment will take place in Putney Vale Cemetery at 3.30.

Lady Reid has received the following telegram from the King:

"The Queen and I are deeply grieved to hear that our old friend Sir George Reid passed away this morning. We offer you our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss you have sustained.

GEORGE, R.I."

Messages of sympathy have been received also from the Princess Louise, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Lloyd George, the Lord Mayor (on behalf of the City of London), Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, the High Commissioner for Australia and Mrs. Fisher, Sir Joseph Cook, and many others."

From the *Manchester Guardian* of 7th Sept.:—

"The Commonwealth repatriation scheme for the settlement of returned soldiers in AUSTRALIA has already involved the expenditure of nearly £3,000,000. Since 1915 nearly 60,000 men have gone back, and the machinery dealing with the problem of restoring them to useful and satisfactory employment is reported to be working smoothly in all the States. Up to date 50,000 situations for returned men have been provided by the department."

From the *Daily Chronicle* of 18th Sept.:—

"Why the Australian's hat turns up at one side is blandly explained in a picture postcard, highly popular with the A.I.F., which depicts a pretty girl's head in close proximity to a trooper's. For the reason the hat turns up on the left side one has to go to Sir George Darwin. In the days when the feathers were particularly long there was also plenty of fighting, and if the plume had been on the right side it would have hindered the free play of a sword. Plumes have disappeared, or have become rudimentary, but the hat remains "Cavalier."

"How, when and where did Australian soldiers first become "Aussies"? This problem is not set to lure ingenious guesses, including French puns, but to introduce a little idea of our own. Why not boil down American to Amy, Canadian to Candy and so on? Whether the New Zealander would appreciate the pet name of Newsy is a more delicate question. The article in which we first came upon "Aussies" concluded in this classic style: "Remember, I'm yer cobber, blokes, and I'll give you the good oil. That's dinkum." Obviously, but what is "dinkum"?"

The *Daily Telegraph* of 16th Sept., publishes the following:—

The following despatch has been received by the High Commissioner for AUSTRALIA from Mr. C. E. W. Bean, Official War Correspondent with the Australian Forces:

"France, Saturday.

"It has been decided to grant home leave to men absent since the beginning of the war. Australian soldiers were practically the only ones to whom, owing to the great shipping difficulties, home leave was unknown. On the urgent appeal of the Prime Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes, this privilege will now be granted to the oldest enlisted men.

This magnificent piece of news was given to the Australian soldier to-day by Mr. Hughes, who has visited the Australian front. Speaking to Australian soldiers who had been in EGYPT, GALLIPOLI, and FRANCE since 1914, Mr. Hughes said that as a result of strong representations made to the War Office, he had succeeded in making arrangements by which the 1914 men, numbering about 7,000, who were still with the Australian force abroad, will be granted leave to AUSTRALIA. Arrangements have been made for the men to leave for AUSTRALIA during the Autumn. The whole number would be disposed of before the winter sets in. The arrangements provided for their return to the front during the Spring of next year. Mr. Hughes, continuing, said that he believed the presence of these splendid men in AUSTRALIA would give an immense impetus to recruiting.

The Prime Minister's announcement was received with great enthusiasm throughout the whole of the Australian force. The sudden chance of seeing AUSTRALIA again which the efforts of Mr. Hughes had thus obtained for them, came to these old "diggers" with overwhelming strength, and the feeling was such that no Australian could witness it without being deeply moved. After the war, owing to the long period which must elapse before the Australians are repatriated, few of our soldiers expect to be amongst the first few who will receive that glorious fresh welcome home to which all the troops look forward. It is now certain that those men who have been away the longest, and who most deserve it, will receive that welcome from the Government and the people, of which every soldier in every war has dreamt."

[Over

71
From the *Evening Standard* of 17th Sept.:-

"There is widespread rejoicing in AUSTRALIA (says a MELBOURNE telegram to-day) at the news that Mr. Hughes has arranged with the War Office for 7,000 Anzacs to return on furlough, and a warm welcome awaits them."

K 111
FRENCH PRESS.

The following extracts from a despatch by a prominent Frenchman who recently paid a visit to the Australian Corps, are published in the French papers:-

"If we could truthfully say all that we have seen about the Australian Army, we would be able to impress everybody about the fact of British troops (taking them as a whole) being at the same time the most different and united people in the world. The Australian Corps consists of Australians commanded by Australians from corporals up to generals. They fight under the colours of the Australian Federation, that is to say, the flag of Great Britain on which is worked the Southern Cross in white on a blue background. They are equipped like the English, from their rifles, cannons and machine guns, to their aeroplanes. When her soldiers stand together in line, and replace their turned up hats by shrapnel helmets, they all appear to be the same, and one must get very near to them in order to distinguish any original details. The Australian emblem consists of a rising sun, and their buttons are bronze with a map of AUSTRALIA worked on them."

All Volunteers.

Everybody is a volunteer, as the Commonwealth has never been under conscription, and does not possess a regular Army. All have assumed the traditions of old regular troops, and have sent battalions from each State composed of recruits called up under the territorial scheme. Their discipline has been perfect, nothing having been forgotten, although they were inexperienced. General Pau paid them many sincere compliments. As to their action on the battle field it is quite sufficient to appreciate this by the successes they have gained every week since the commencement of the April German offensive. At NAGURE, after their advance towards HAMEL, M. Clemenceau visited them in order to thank them. This was the first time in our history in which a representative of FRANCE addressed them in their own language. The text of our Premier's speech was distributed amongst them; they knew the name of the French Premier, and it pleased them because they assumed it was he. They applauded his speech.

Lucky AUSTRALIA, whose volunteers became such good soldiers, and who, when fighting, will never forget that the war has added to the glory of their country. In France the Australians were pleased to find a sentiment which they could easily appreciate. I understand that they will be happy to relate to our people the democratic opinion which is prevalent in MELBOURNE and SYDNEY (the workers' paradise). Above all, they will be happy to know that their Australian habits have

never offended us. To their democratic ideas we reply: 'Their habits and morals correspond with our own, and there will always be a feeling of good fellowship between Australian troopers and French soldiers at the front.'

Now just think for a minute that these people are all fighters who are miles away from their families, and have been absent from their country for four years, and several have seen service in GALLIPOLI. What a lesson in patience, sang-froid and good humour, and how well they received our appreciation. In acclaiming us they said:-'You will find in us the same spirit of your own soldiers which you so much admire.' Our gratitude will perhaps not be the only reply to their deeds. The history of the Pacific States will tell of a growing influence between us which will be of value to AUSTRALIA, and the part she has taken in the world war in the cause of liberty."

ENEMY PRESS.

The following extract from the Dresden *Neueste Nachrichten*, of 12th Sept., is published as an example of enemy propaganda and incidentally as an interesting comment on the attitude that Australian prisoners of war may expect to find on the part of the Germans:-

"A certain Major HAWKS, Commandant, carries on a real 'regiment of terror' in the Australian Camp, Porres Ireland (sic) i.e., Torres Is. According to reports from Berlin this wild fellow shot at one prisoner with his revolver who offered him a cigarette, killing at the same time a bystander who had nothing to do with the matter, and another man."

Two prisoners who tried to escape he had bound to a tree and beaten soundly. Several prisoners had received permission from the sentries to fetch firewood from a fallen down shed. When others, believing that the permission was extended to everybody, carried away some of this wood in the same way, Hawks gave the Order that they should be driven away with the bayonet. At this the Australian sentries mercilessly prodded the Germans with their bayonets, and finally confined them by 30's in a small cage covered with barbed wire, where they had just enough room to stand upright. In this awful position they had to continue for 12 days and nights, partly in heavy rainstorms. They were not even allowed out to answer the call of nature—till finally, dressed as they were only in trousers, and without stockings, they were driven away for judgment to a prison many hours' journey distant.

These horrible brutalities are all the more painful to us as there are held imprisoned in the Australian Camps above all our brave crew of the cruiser Emden and the people from Tsing Tau. Only by the severest reprisals on the English and Australian prisoners at present in our hands can the coarsened degenerates of the erstwhile Australian convict State be forced to ordinary human behaviour."

A.I.F. PRINTING SECTION.

The following is a list of names of the members of the A.I.F. Printing Section, as published in the *Evening Standard* of 17th Sept.:-

... (The text in this section is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan and the condition of the original document. It appears to be a list of names and possibly their respective units or positions.)

AUSTRALIAN CORPS NEWS SHEET.

Extracts from Allied and Enemy Press compiled from Press cuttings supplied by the Australian War Records Section.

BRITISH PRESS.

The *Daily Telegraph* of 10th Sept., publishes the following:—

Christiania, Monday.—Dr. Aansum, in an article in the *Aftenposten* to-day, quotes the pamphlet by Herr Thyssen, the German Iron King, stating that the Kaiser promised him in August, 1914, 30,000 acres in AUSTRALIA after victory over the Allies in return for war contributions. Other German magnates were promised grants from the revenues of Indian princes, which were to be diverted to Germany.—Reuter.

From the *Times* of 11th Sept:—

A resolution, urging that the Pacific Islands, captured during the present war, should in no conditions be again permitted to become German possessions was adopted unanimously at a recent meeting of the Australasian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

From the *Daily Express* of 30th August:—

The Government of New South Wales are making extensive arrangements for placing soldiers on the land. Large blocks of land will be divided into holdings, and the cost of implements, stock, and clearing will be advanced up to £500. Until the farms are productive a sustenance allowance will be granted. The terms of repayment are of the easiest.

From the *Morning Advertiser* of 13th August:—

It has been suggested that the Empire Resources Development Committee should associate the land settlement of soldiers with its proposals for overseas territories, and co-operate with the Dominion Governments in a policy of territorial development and assisted migration within the Empire. The construction of great Trunk Railways in AUSTRALIA, spanning the continent from north to south, and east to west, has been specially mentioned. But railway extension (as the Committee points out) is primarily a matter for State enterprise. The Committee's interest in tropical products prompts the suggestion that large areas of land in NORTH QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA might be put under cultivation for rubber, cotton, tobacco and rice. The West Australian Government is offering 160 acres, with certain initial assistance to ex-soldiers, and it is stated that, properly safeguarded, the immense commercial prospects would attract soldier settlers to the tropical belt.

The *Times* of 12th Sept. publishes the following:—

A despatch from PALESTINE, dated 25th August, describes the conditions in the JORDAN VALLEY, where malaria, heat, dust, flies, and snakes have all contributed to the hardships experienced by the troops there. It then says:—

"Towards the beginning of the Summer the Turks put up a notice opposite our lines in the JORDAN VALLEY with a message to this effect: 'Don't fear an offensive from us. We will come over later when you are all dead from malaria and attend to your obsequies.'

"The Turks know what the JORDAN VALLEY is like in Summer, and believed that we should not be able to stand the climate. Even the Arabs from JERICHO move into the hills during the worst months of the Summer. But our lads have so far stood it well. The troops holding this part of the line have been mainly horsemen from Australia and New Zealand, and it is a wonderful tribute to their fitness and vigour that they have come so well through the ordeal. There has been no impairment of their fighting qualities, for last month when the Germans attempted to carry out an offensive they received the worst set-back they have received on this front."

From the *Daily Telegraph* of 11th September:—

Reuter's correspondent, in a despatch dated 9th September, referring to the visit of the Colonial Journalists to PARIS

—All expressed their utmost satisfaction with their visit to the British front. As far as possible the representatives

of each Colony were allowed to visit the troops from their own country. Later they were taken over the scene of the fighting in which South African troops distinguished themselves. Everywhere they saw evidences of the greatest confidence, which has never faltered. The Commander-in-Chief of the Australian forces informed them that the taking of MONT ST. QUENTIN was one of the most brilliant and important feats of the war. They found their forces very cheerful and their moral excellent. The feeling between the Americans and their new friends the Australians is very cordial indeed. The men all say victory is certain. 'We did all this last advance without them. What will the next advance be like with them to help?'

From the *Daily Telegraph* of 12th September:—

The French Mission to AUSTRALIA arrived in SYDNEY on Tuesday, 10th September. General Pau, in responding to the Lord Mayor's speech of welcome, said:—

"The object of the Mission is to express the profound gratitude of the French nation and army for all Australia has done, not only by the valour of her sons, but by the kindness shown to the unfortunate people of the invaded territories. After victory they must prove they know how to organise for the economic prosperity of the world."

From the *Daily Telegraph* of 12th September:—

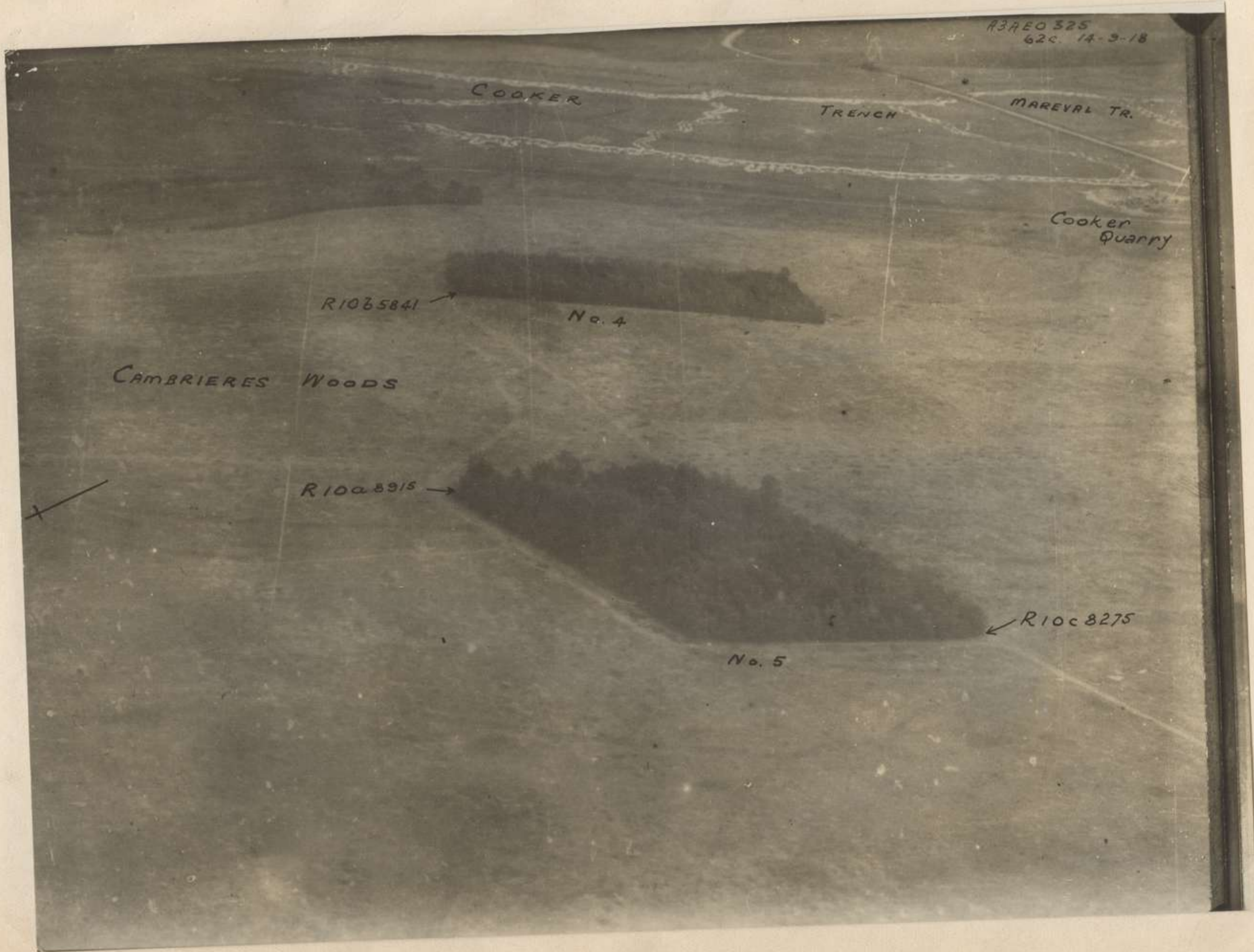
Melbourne, Sept. 5th (delayed).—It is officially announced by the Department of Defence that no coal miners have hitherto been sent to ENGLAND because the Imperial Government has not asked for them. Mr. Watt, Commonwealth Treasurer and Acting Prime Minister, after conferring with Mr. Holman, Premier of NEW SOUTH WALES, stated that an offer to send miners may be made.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS.

The *Petit Parisien* publishes impressions of a visit to the Australian Army in France, by M. Albert Metin, the ex-Minister who died recently at SAN FRANCISCO, on his way to AUSTRALIA with the French mission to the Commonwealth under General Pau. The visit took place a few days before the mission left for AUSTRALIA. M. Metin attributed the good understanding between Australians and French at the front, to the fact that the democratic leanings of the Australians corresponded so closely to those of the French. M. Metin also remarked upon the splendid spirit of these men, so far away from their homes, many of them indeed having passed through the severe test of Gallipoli. "In their patience, composure, and good spirits," he wrote, "they rival our soldiers whom they admire so much." "The history of the Pacific States," concluded M. Metin, "will record what heightened influence Australia will have gained by her part in the war for the liberty of the world."—Reuter.

The *Journal des Debats* says:—

"Britain's greatness in this war has been her acceptance as severe but useful lessons of the inevitable set-backs at the start" . . . and goes on to say. "But there is something else even more striking than the attitude of Great Britain, properly so-called. This is the attitude of her great autonomous colonies, who also spontaneously took up the common burden, a part which none would have dared to propose to them. To-day it is to the whole of the British Empire that honour is due, and the capital is proud to record and emphasize the immortal glory won by Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and all these young people whose democratic spirit is overflowing in a flood of heroism which they hardly understand themselves."—Reuter.



211

APPENDIX

h

73



A3AEO 324
62c 14-9-18.

211

APPENDIX K

74

A3AE0330
62C 14-9-18



211

APPENDIX K

75-



211

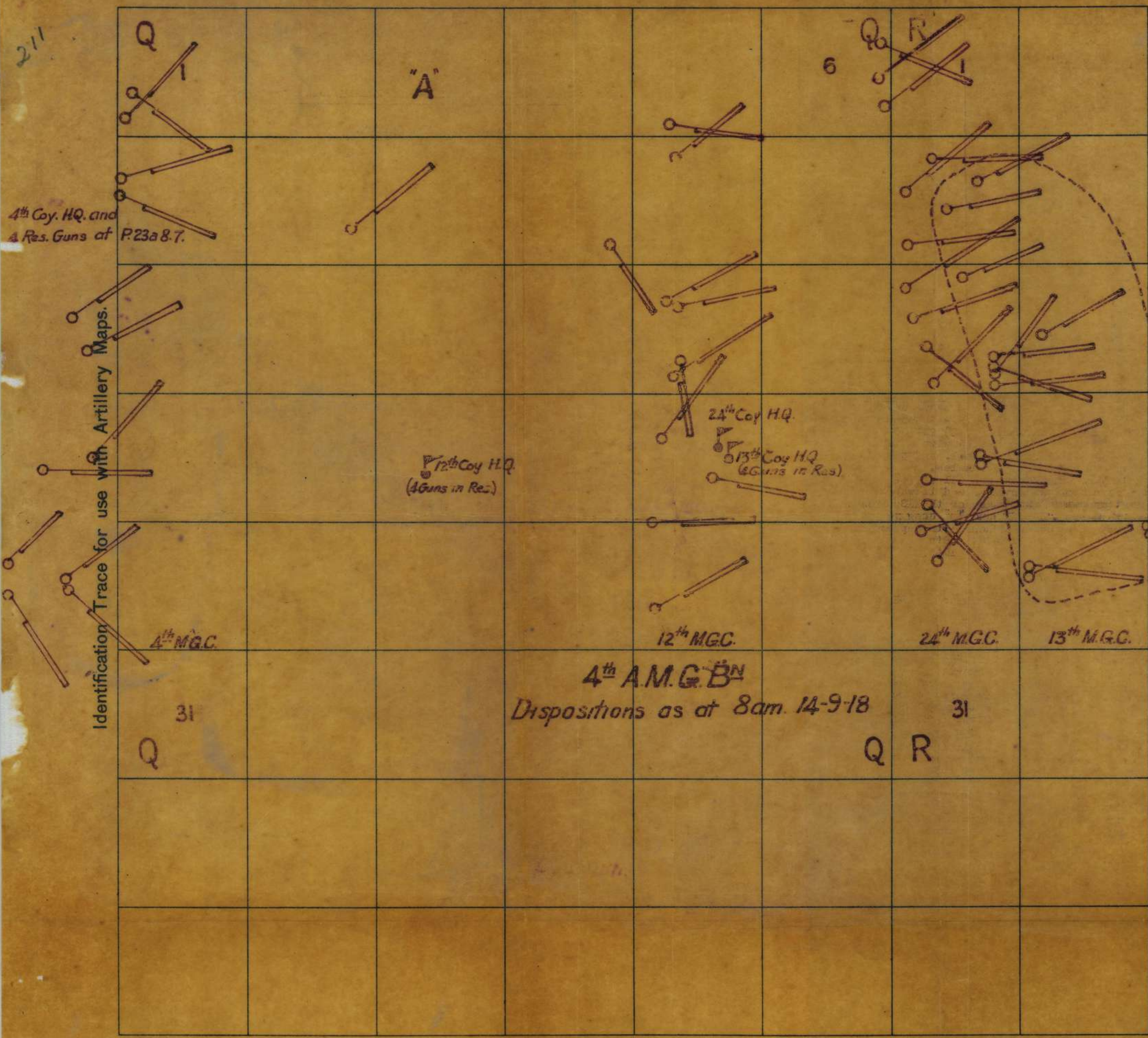
APPENDIX

K

76

211

77



4th Coy. HQ. and
4 Res. Guns at P.23a8.7.

Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.

12th Coy HQ
(4 Guns in Res.)

24th Coy HQ.

13th Coy HQ
(6 Guns in Res.)

4th MGC.

12th MGC.

24th MGC.

13th MGC.

4th A.M.G. BN

Dispositions as at 8am. 14-9-18

Q

31

Q

R

31

NOTE.—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map.
 (2). The squares on this trace are 500 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/20,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale.
 (3). The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/20,000, or 1/40,000 scale.

Tracing taken from Sheet.....

of the 1:..... map of.....

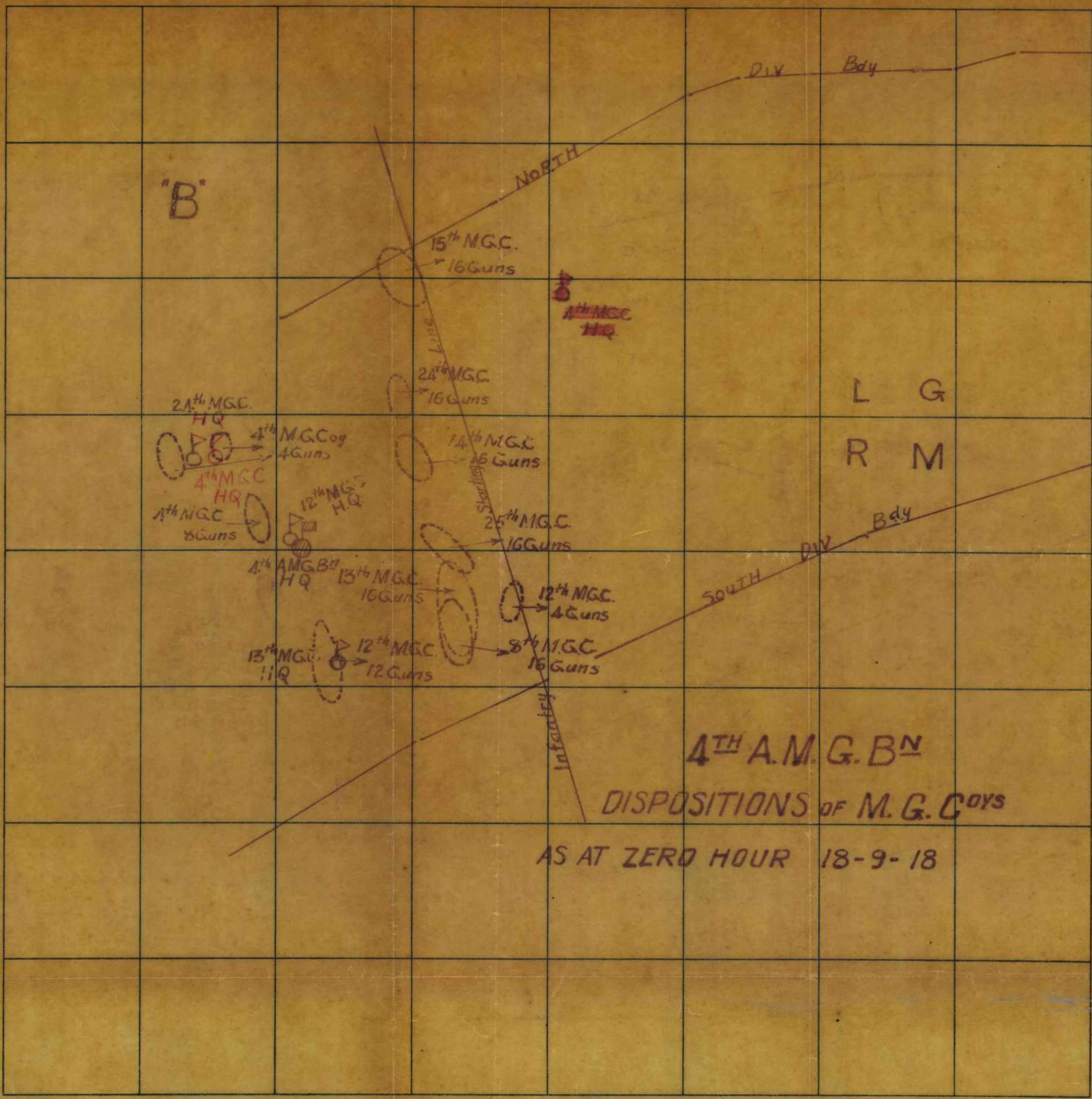
Signature..... Date.....

G.S.G.S. 5023.

Amly
24/4/15 Pr-2 137

57/12645
Hmw

Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.



NOTE.—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map.
 (2). The squares on this trace are 500 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/20,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale.
 (3). The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/20,000, or 1/40,000 scale.

G.S.G.S. 3025.

Tracing taken from Sheet

of the 1:..... map of

Signature.....

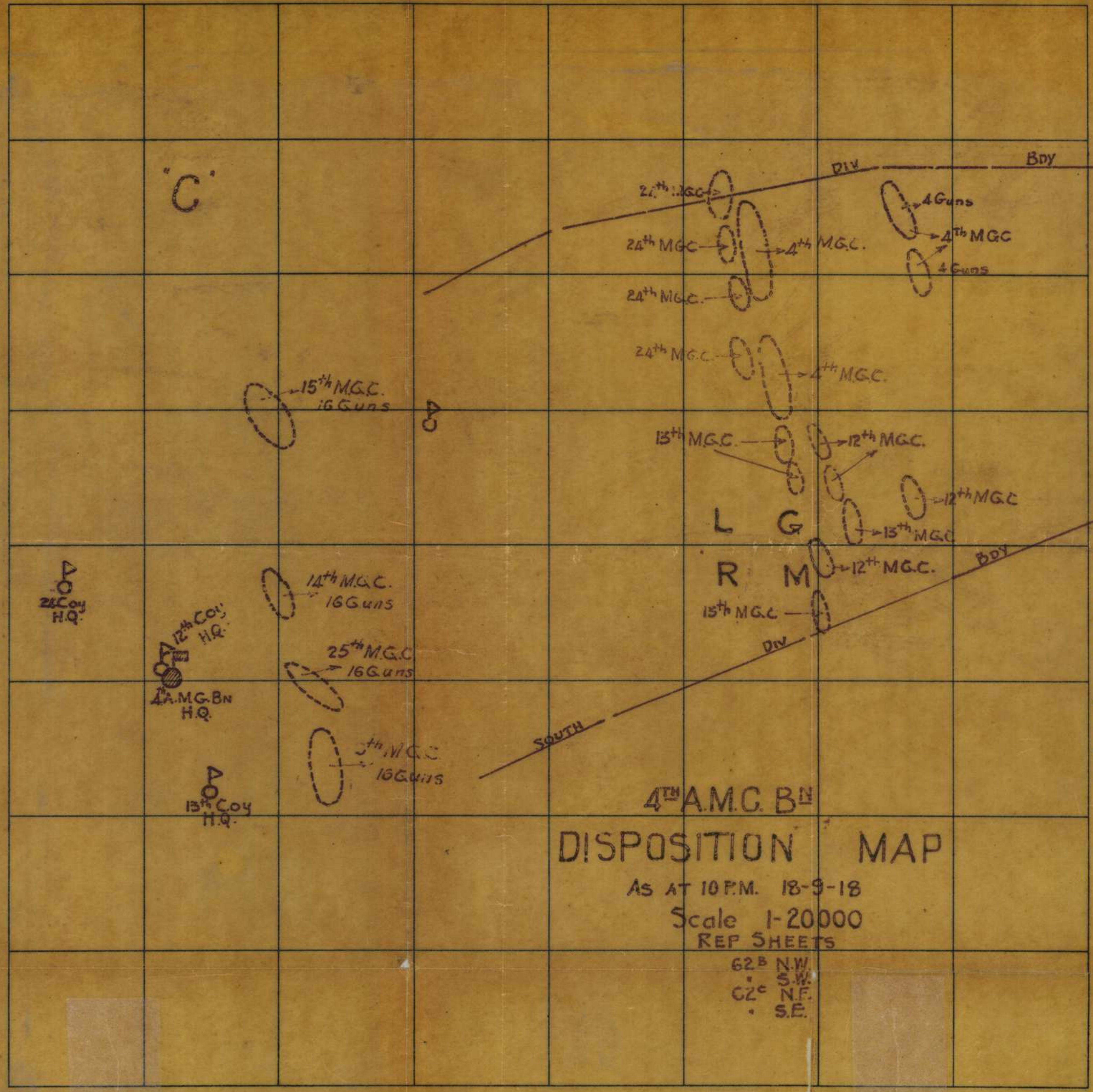
Date.....

211

211

NOTE.—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map, on the 1/40,000 scale.
 (2). The squares on this trace are 500 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/20,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale.
 (3). The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the traces in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/20,000, or 1/40,000 scale.

G.S.G.S. 3025.



Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.

DISPOSITION MAP

AS AT 10 P.M. 18-9-18

Scale 1-20000

REP SHEETS

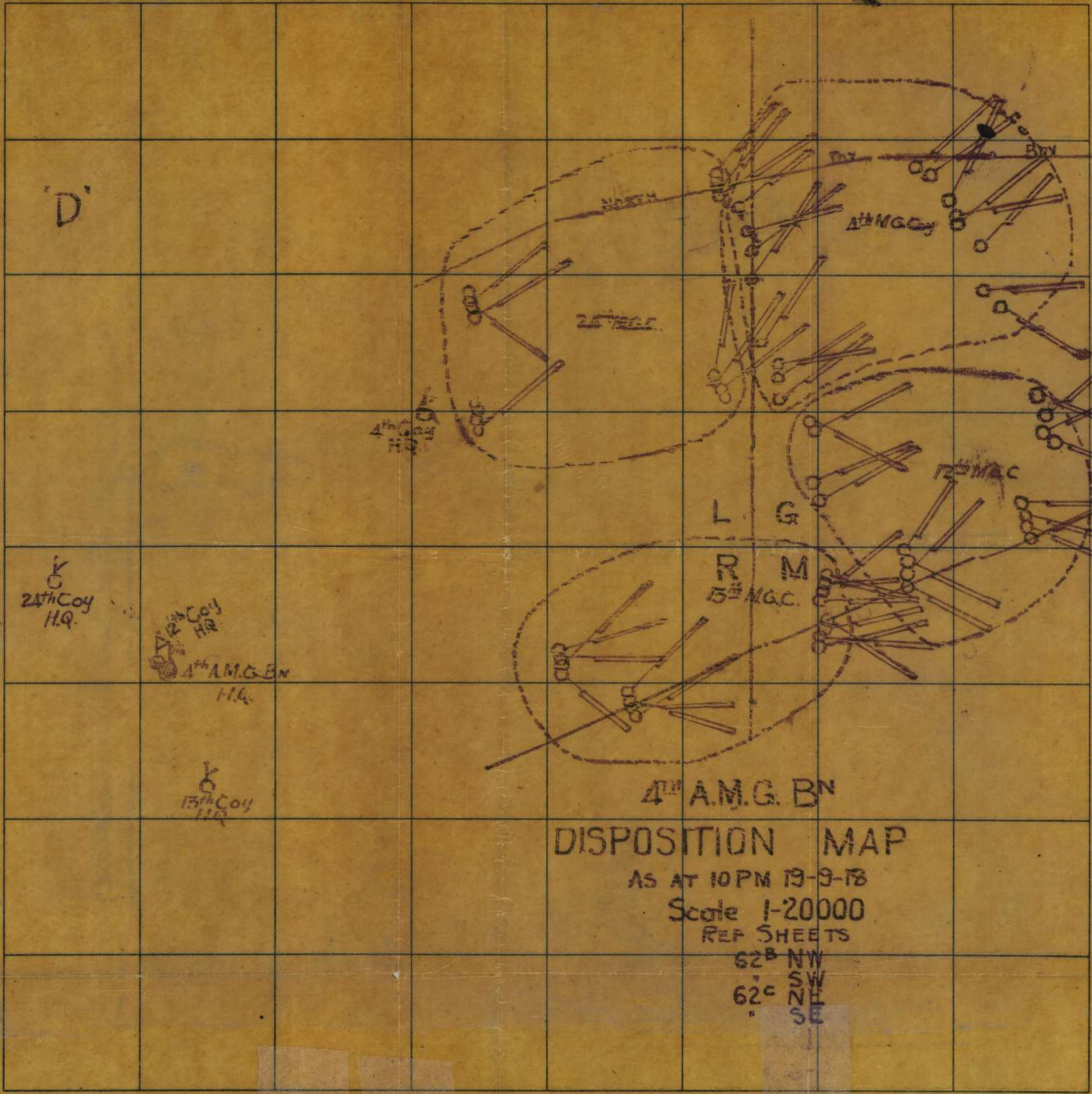
62^B NW
 S.W.
 62^C NE
 S.E.

Tracing taken from Sheet.....

of the 1..... map of.....

Signature.....

Date.....



Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.

DISPOSITION MAP

AS AT 10PM 19-9-18

Scale 1-20000

REF SHEETS

62^B NW
 62^C SW
 " NE
 " SE

NOTE.—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map.
 (2). The squares on this trace are 500 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/20,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale.
 (3). The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/20,000, or 1/40,000 scale.

G.S.G.S. 3023.

Tracing taken from Sheet

of the 1:..... map of

Signature

Date

211

211

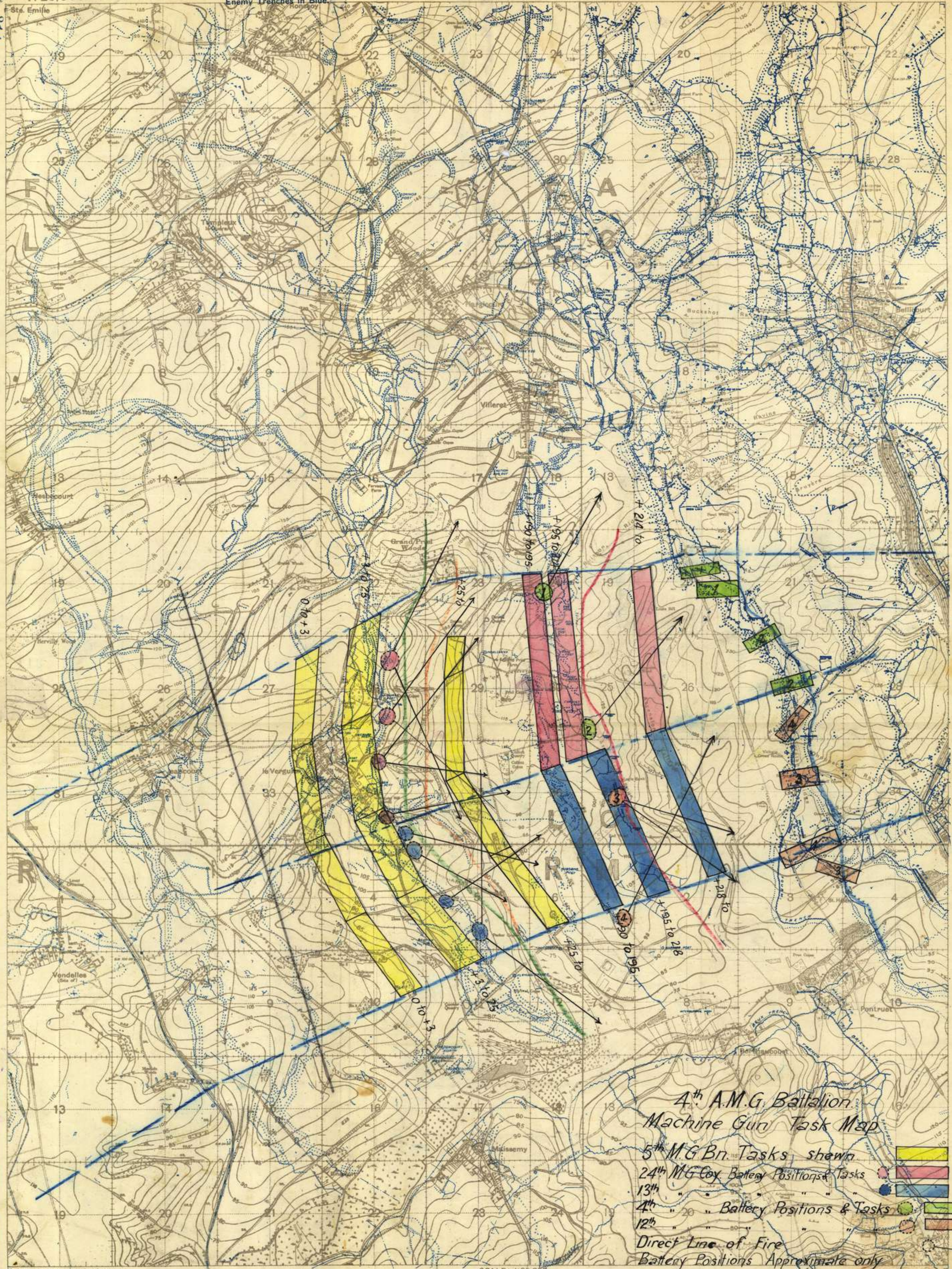
1: 20,000

NOTE CHANGE OF COLOUR.
Enemy Trenches in Blue.

VILLERET

PARTS OF 82° N.E. 82° S.E.
82° N.W. 82° S.W.

81



4th A.M.G. Battalion
Machine Gun Task Map

- 5th M.G. Bn. Tasks shown
- 24th M.G. Coy. Battery Positions & Tasks
- 13th " " " " " "
- 4th " " " " " "
- 12th " " " " " "

Direct Line of Fire
Battery Positions Approximate only

FIELD SURVEY Bⁿ R.E. (4541) 14-3-18

SCALE 1:20,000

211

1:20,000

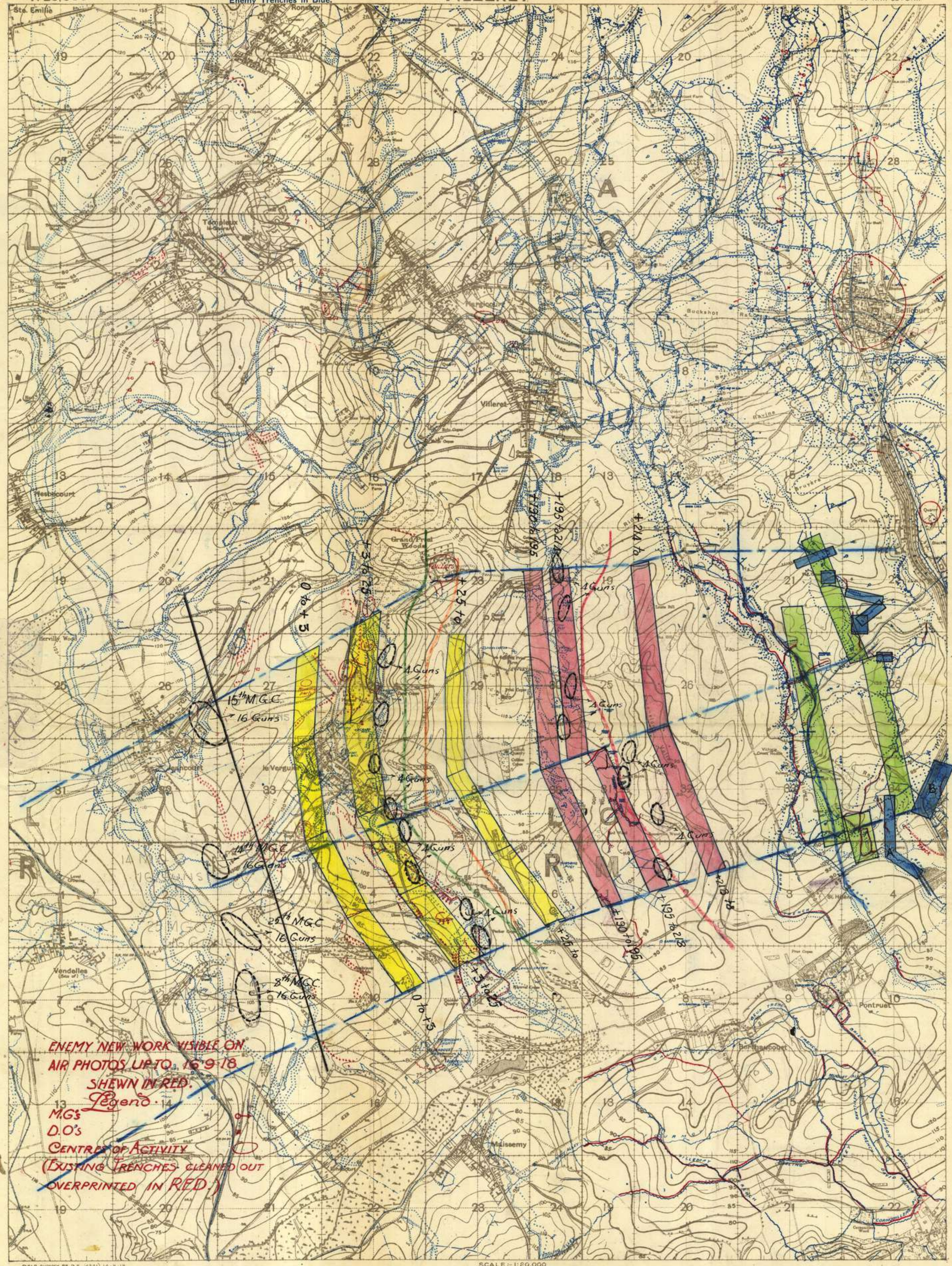
NOTE CHANGE OF COLOUR.
Enemy Trenches in Blue.

VILLERET

PARTS OF 62° N.E. 62° S.E.
62° N.W. 62° S.W.

82

VE



ENEMY NEW WORK VISIBLE ON
AIR PHOTOS UP TO 16/9/18
SHOWN IN RED.

Legend.

- M.G's
- D.O's
- CENTRE OF ACTIVITY
(EXISTING TRENCHES CLEANED OUT
OVERPRINTED IN RED.)

FIELD SURVEY B. R.E. (454) 14-3-18

SCALE 1:20,000

1:20,000

JEANCOURT

PARTS OF: 62° N.E. 62° S.E. 62° N.W. 62° S.W.

83



MESSAGE FORM.

Division.
Map Reference or Mark
on Map at Back.

K

1. I am at _____
2. I am at _____ and am consolidating.
3. I am at _____ and have consolidated.
4. Am held up by M.G. at _____
5. I need:
 - Ammunition
 - Bombs
 - Rifle Grenades
 - Water
 - Verey Lights
 - Stokes Shells
6. Counter-attack forming up at _____
7. I am in touch with _____ on ^{Right} _{Left} at _____
8. I am not in touch on ^{Right.} _{Left.}
9. Am being shelled from _____
10. I estimate my present strength at _____ rifles.
11. Hostile

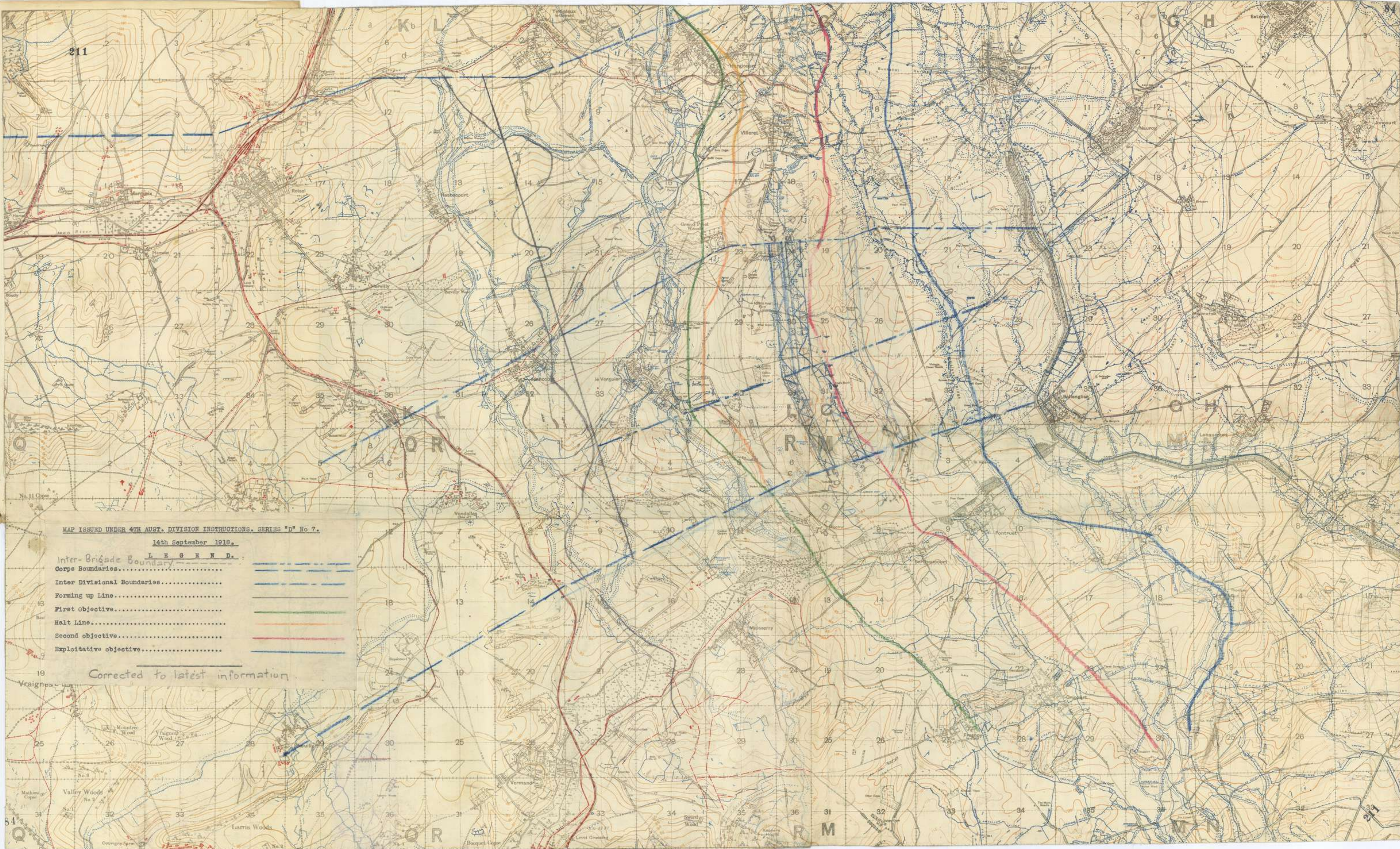
Battery
Machine Gun
Trench Mortar

 active at _____

Time _____ m. Name _____
 Platoon _____
 Date _____ Company _____
 Battalion _____

Photos of Henderby Line Section
 News Sheet.
 Learning Competition Programme.
 etc

K APPENDIX



211

MAP ISSUED UNDER 4TH AUST. DIVISION INSTRUCTIONS. SERIES "D" No 7.

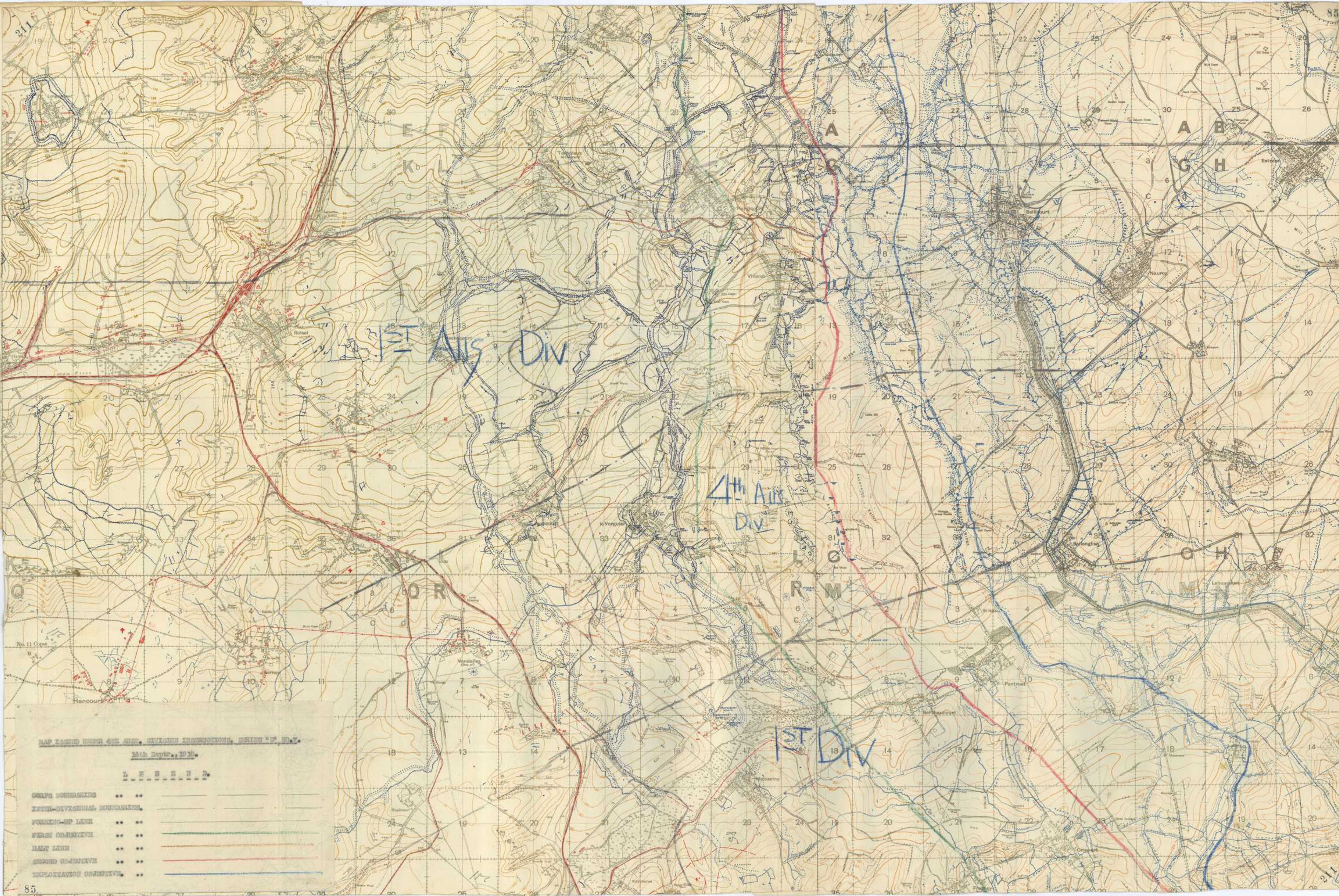
14th September 1918.

LEGEND

- Inter-Brigade Boundary.....
- Corps Boundaries.....
- Inter Divisional Boundaries.....
- Forming up Line.....
- First Objective.....
- Halt Line.....
- Second objective.....
- Exploitative objective.....

Corrected to latest information.

APPENDIX K



MAP ISSUED UNDER 4th AUS. DIVISION INSTRUCTIONS, SERIES "P" NO. 7.
16th Sept., 1918.

L. S. S. E. E. E. D.	
CORPS BOUNDARIES	— — — — —
INTER-DIVISIONAL BOUNDARIES	— — — — —
FORWARD-UP LINE	— — — — —
FRONT OBJECTIVE	— — — — —
MAIN LINE	— — — — —
SECOND OBJECTIVE	— — — — —
EXPLOITATION OBJECTIVE	— — — — —



1st Aust Div

4th Aust Div

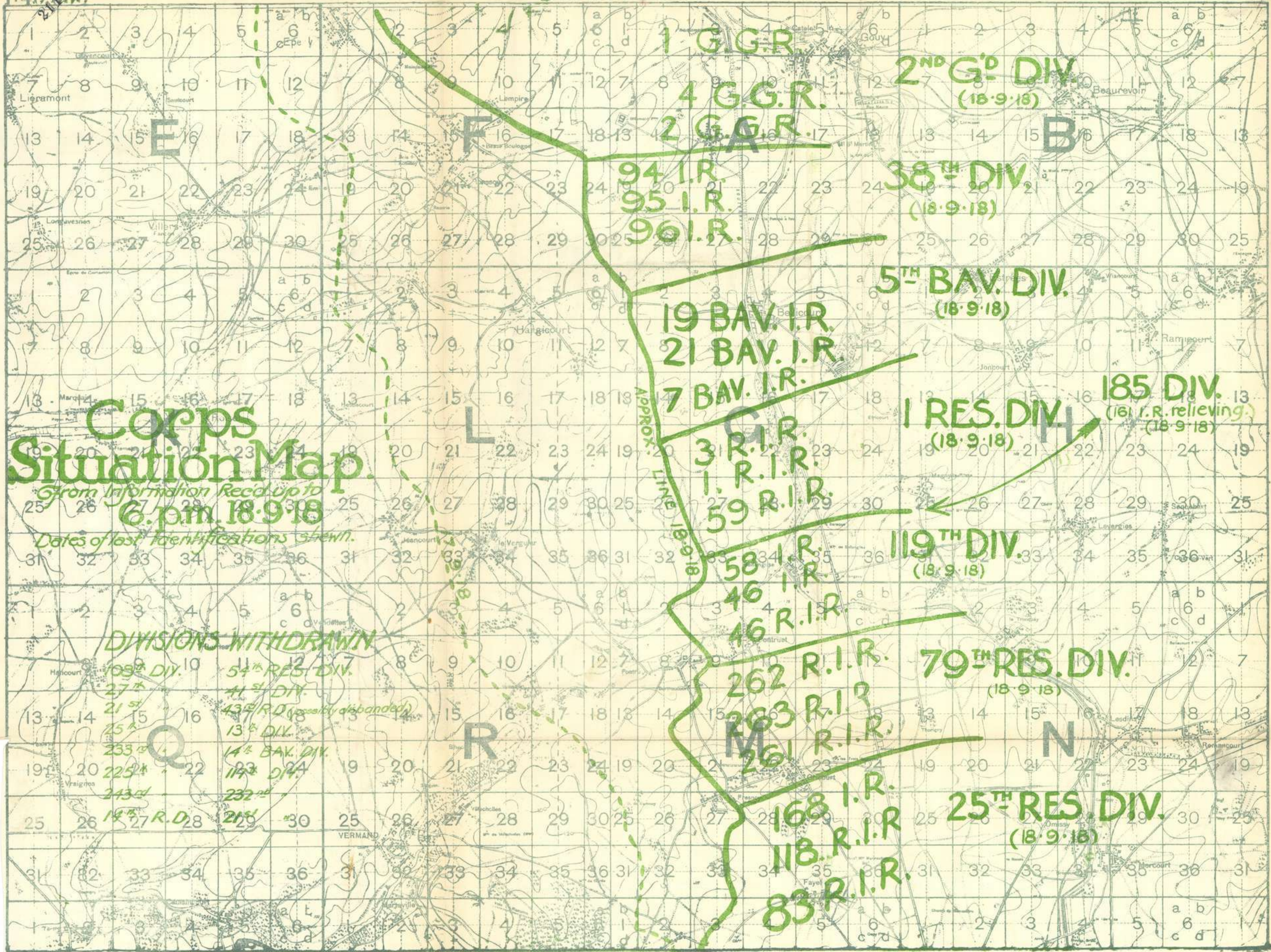
1st Div

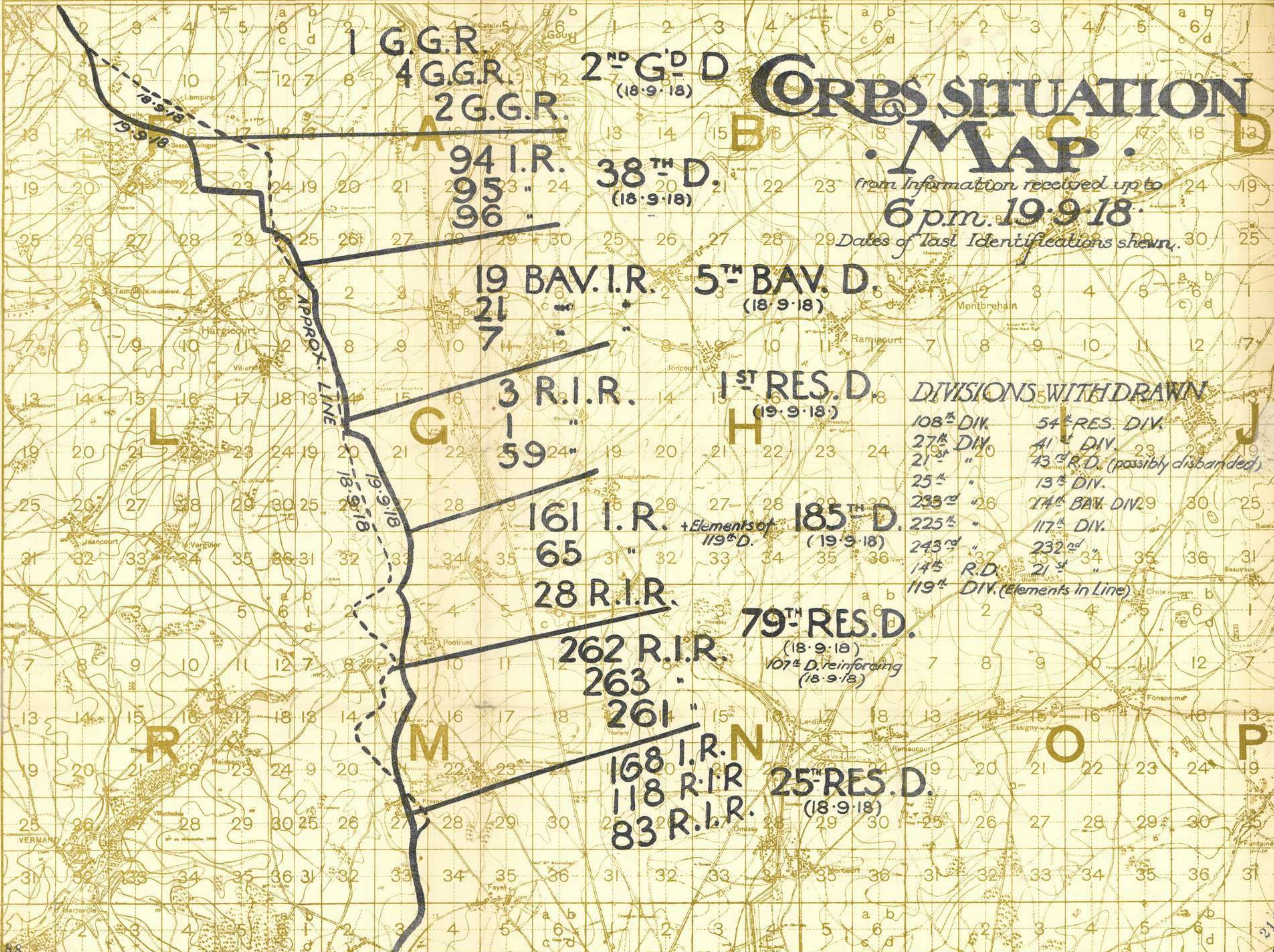
MAP "A"
 MAP ISSUED UNDER 4TH DIVISION INSTRUCTIONS SERIES "D" No 7.
 14th September 1918.
LEGEND.

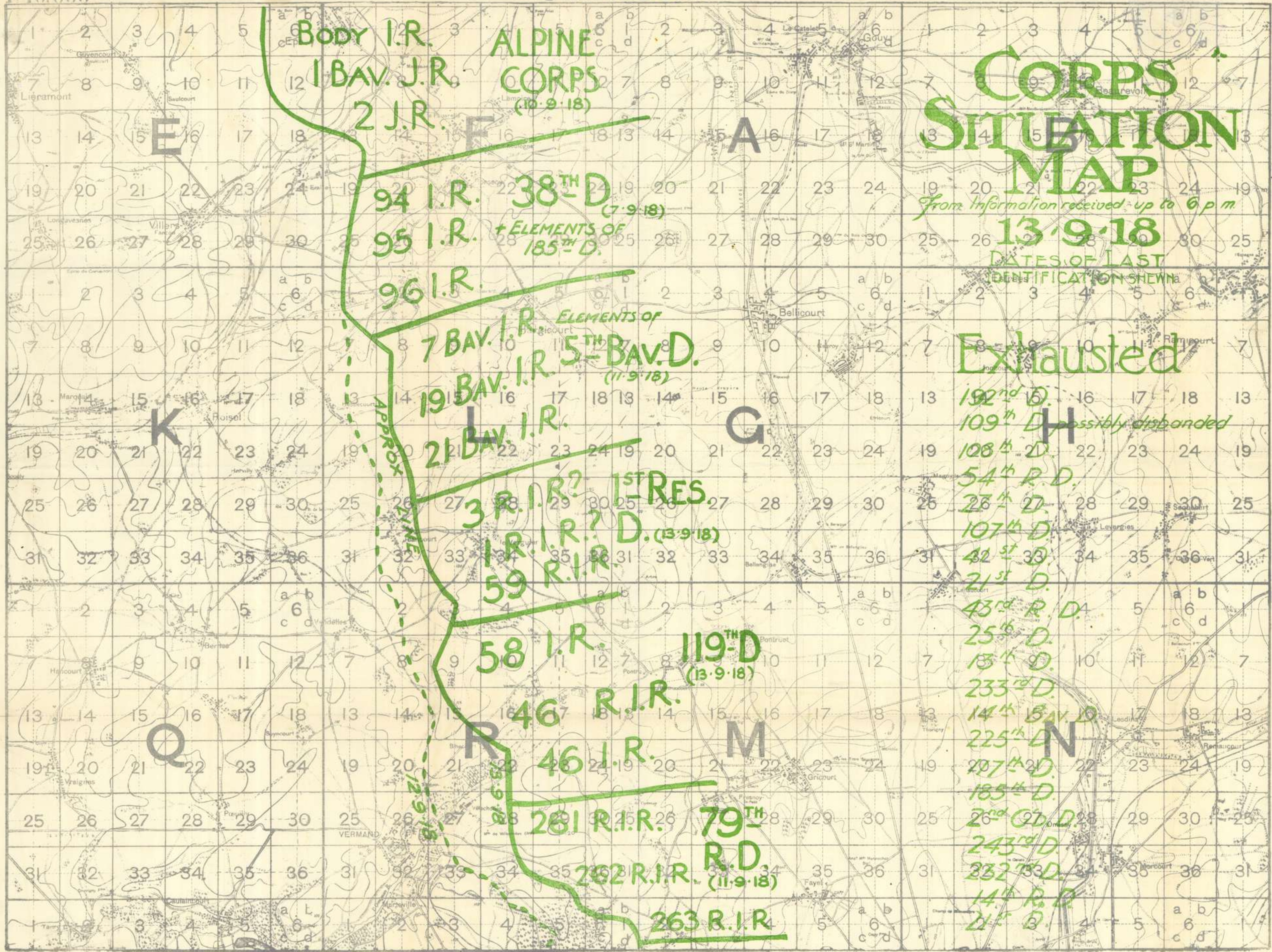
Corps Boundaries.....	— — — — —
Inter Divisional Boundaries.....	— — — — —
Forming up Line.....	— — — — —
First objective.....	— — — — —
Halt Line.....	— — — — —
Second objective.....	— — — — —
Exploitation objective.....	— — — — —

A/

A/







CORPS SITUATION MAP

From information received up to 6 p.m.

13.9.18

DATES OF LAST IDENTIFICATION SHOWN

Exhausted

- 192nd D.
- 109th D. *possibly disbanded*
- 108th D.
- 54th R.D.
- 26th D.
- 107th D.
- 42nd D.
- 21st D.
- 43rd R.D.
- 25th D.
- 13th D.
- 233rd D.
- 14th BAV. D.
- 225th D.
- 207th D.
- 185th D.
- 26th D.
- 243rd D.
- 232nd D.
- 14th R.D.
- 21st D.

Body I.R.

ALPINE CORPS
(10.9.18)

1 BAV. J.R.

2 J.R.

94 I.R.

38th D.
(7.9.18)

95 I.R.

ELEMENTS OF
185th D.

96 I.R.

7 BAV. I.R.
ELEMENTS OF
5th BAV. D.
(11.9.18)

19 BAV. I.R.

21 BAV. I.R.

3 R.I.R.?
1st RES.

I.R.?
D. (13.9.18)

59 R.I.R.

58 I.R.

119th D.
(13.9.18)

46 R.I.R.

46 I.R.

281 R.I.R.

79th R.D.

282 R.I.R.
(11.9.18)

263 R.I.R.

APPROX. LINE
12.9.18

15th Aust Div

BARRAGE

4th Div

(Protective) Div

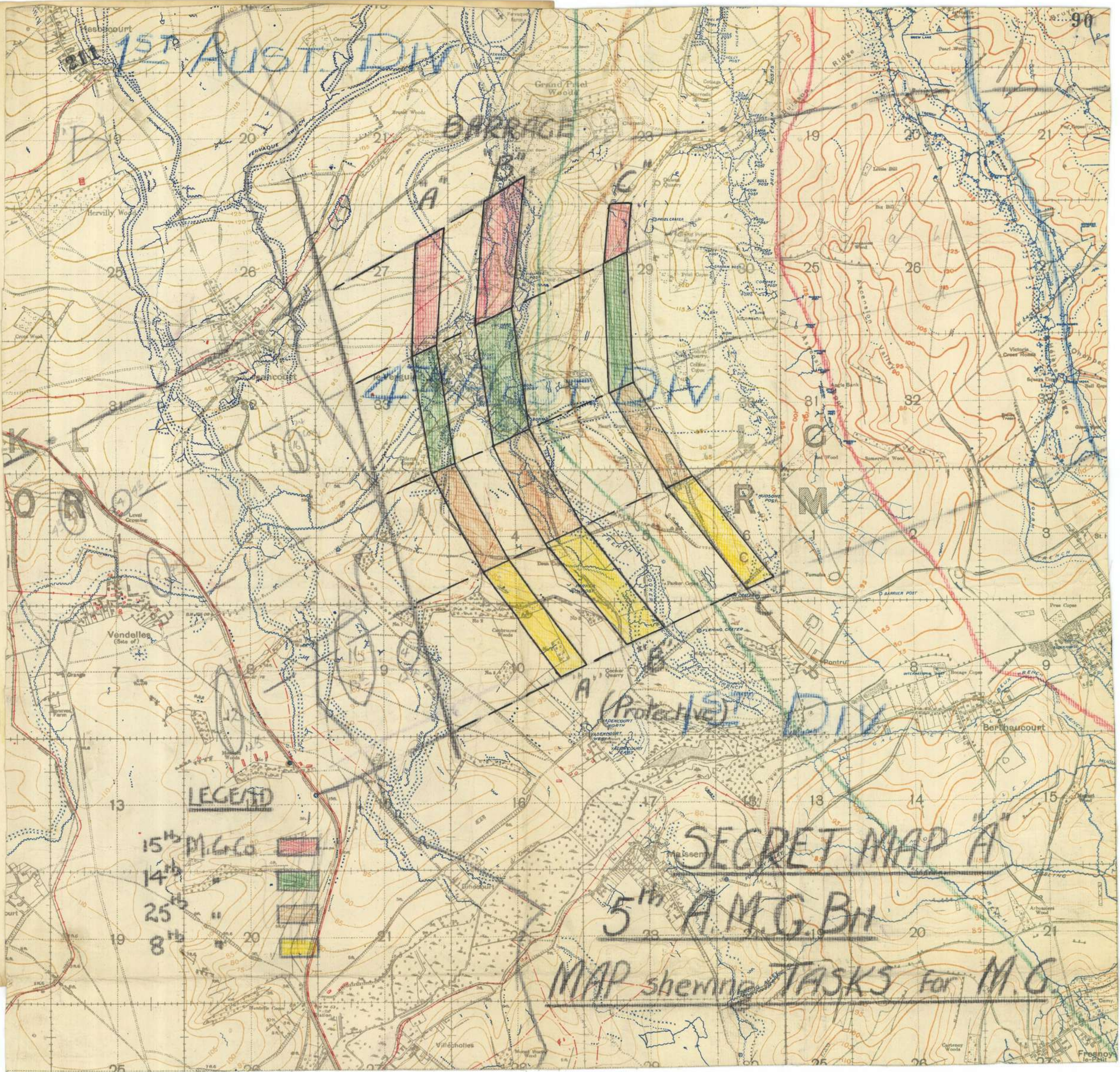
SECRET MAP A

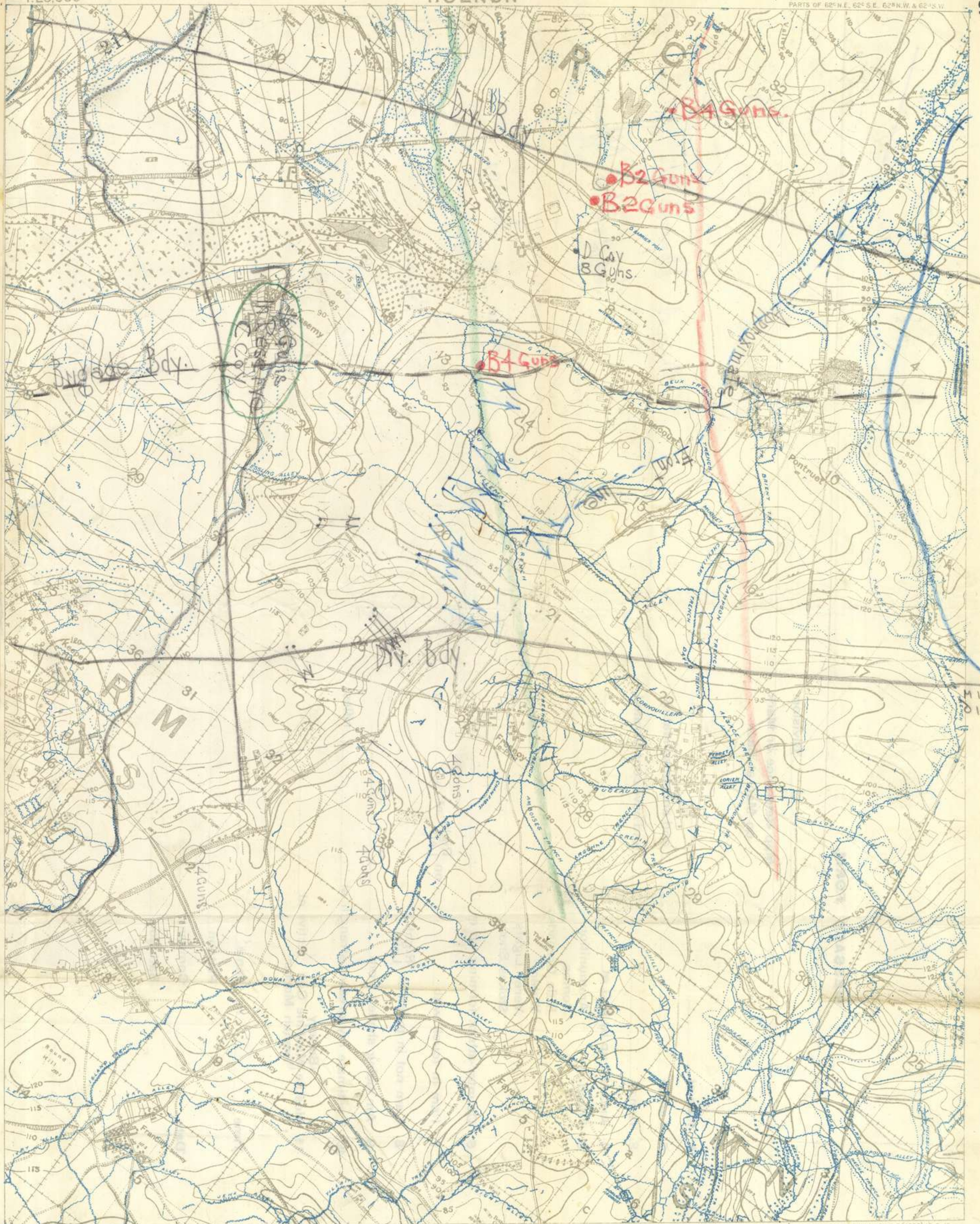
5th A.M.G. Bn

MAP showing TASKS for M.G.

LEGEND

- 15th M.G. Co [Red box]
- 14th " [Green box]
- 25th " [Brown box]
- 8th " [Yellow box]





MESSAGE FORM.



Division.

Map Reference or Mark
on Map at Back.

1. I am at _____

2. I am at _____ and am consolidating.

3. I am at _____ and have consolidated.

4. Am held up by M.G. at _____

5. I need:
- Ammunition
 - Bombs
 - Rifle Grenades
 - Water
 - Verrey Lights
 - Stokes Shells

6. Counter-attack forming up at _____

7. I am in touch with _____ on ^{Right}_{Left} at _____

8. I am not in touch on ^{Right}_{Left}.

9. Am being shelled from _____

10. I estimate my present strength at _____ rifles.

11. Hostile

Battery	} active at _____
Machine Gun	
Trench Mortar	

Time _____ m. Name _____

Platoon _____

Date _____ Company _____

Battalion _____

(1) Original Telegrams etc

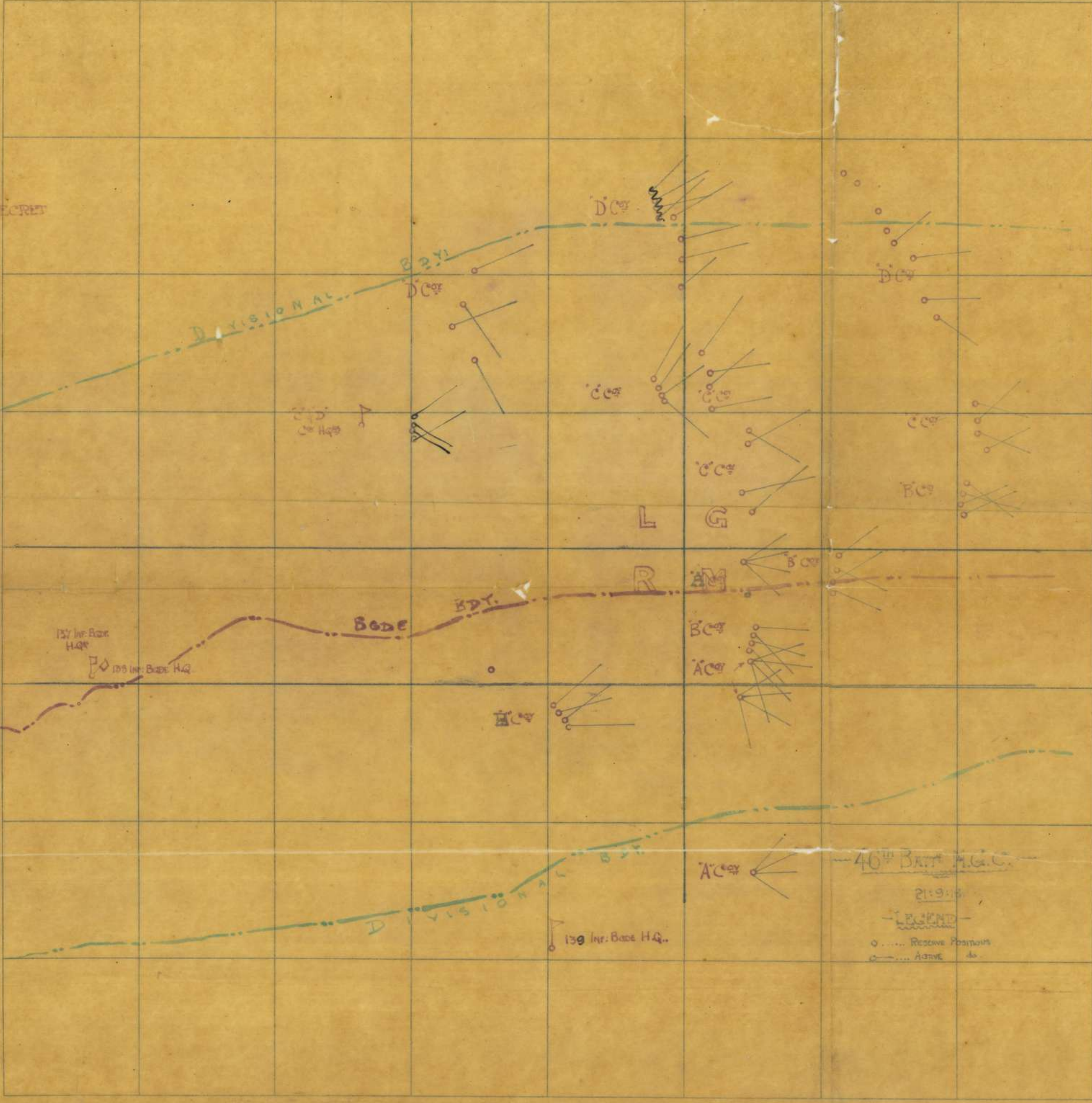
Hindenburg Line Offensive.

Maps & Tracings

(3) Maps Programme

(4) News Sheet

Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.



NOTE:—(1) These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a standard map.
 (2) The distance on this trace is 800 yards in length on the 1:10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1:50,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1:100,000 scale.
 (3) The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace may also be traced, but this is not essential.
 (4) The distance on this trace is 800 yards in length on the 1:10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1:50,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1:100,000 scale.

Tracing taken from Sheet
 of the 1:100,000 map of
 Signature
 Date

57/4/2 545
 AMWT

24/10/18

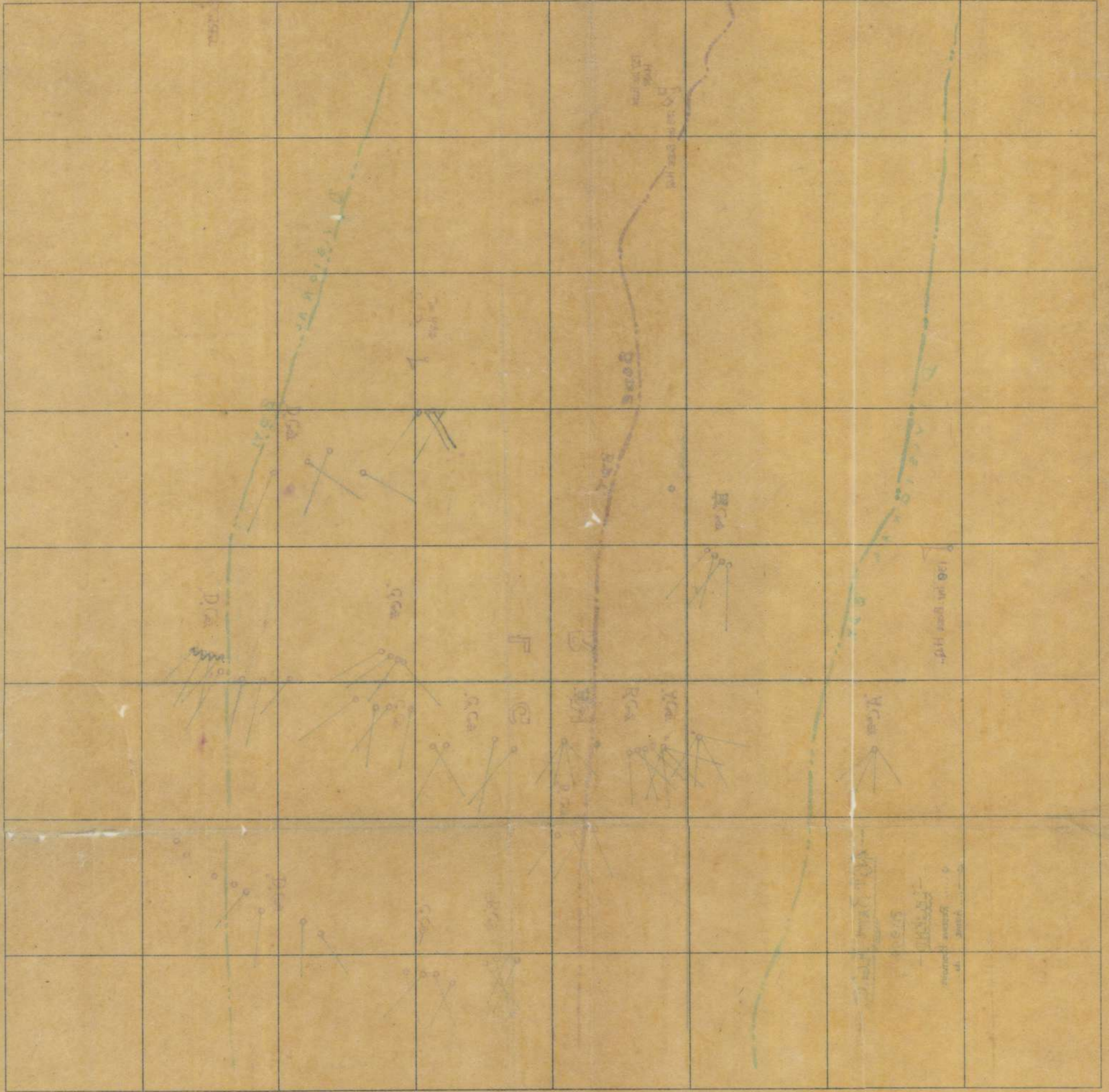
117
 117

9

SP 211
11

92

Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.



NOTE.—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map.
 (2). The squares on this trace are 600 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/20,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale.
 (3). The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/20,000, or 1/40,000 scale.

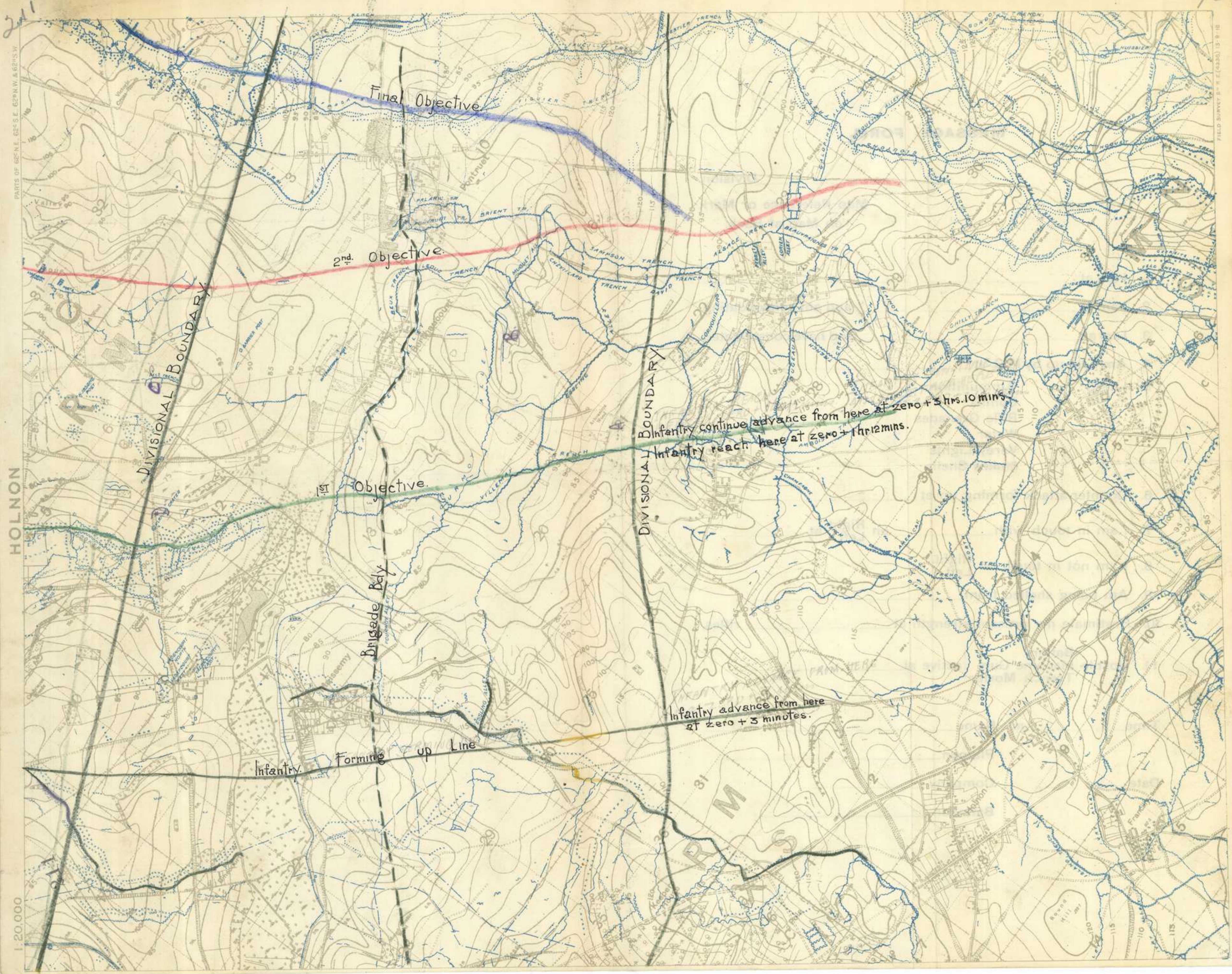
Tracing taken from Sheet.....

of the 1:..... map of.....

Signature..... Date.....

G.S.G.S. 3025.

AWM4
24/4/5 Pr2
527



21

HOLNON

1:20,000

Final Objective

2nd Objective

1st Objective

Infantry Forming up Line

Infantry continue advance from here at zero + 3 hrs. 10 mins
Infantry reach here at zero + 1 hr 12 mins.

Infantry advance from here at zero + 3 minutes.

DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY

DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY

Brigade Bdy

PRMS

PARTS OF GC-N.E. GC-S.E. GC-N.W. & GC-S.W.

FIELD SURVEY B.N. (4420) 13-9-18

MESSAGE FORM.

_____ Division.

Map Reference or Mark
on Map at Back.

1. I am at _____
2. I am at _____ and am consolidating.
3. I am at _____ and have consolidated.
4. Am held up by M.G. at _____
5. I need: Ammunition
 Bombs
 Rifle Grenades
 Water
 Verrey Lights
 Stokes Shells
6. Counter-attack forming up at _____
7. I am in touch with _____ on ^{Right}_{Left} at _____
8. I am not in touch on ^{Right.}_{Left.}
9. Am being shelled from _____
10. I estimate my present strength at _____ rifles.
11. Hostile

{	Battery	} active at _____
	Machine Gun	
	Trench Mortar	

Time _____ m. Name _____

Platoon _____

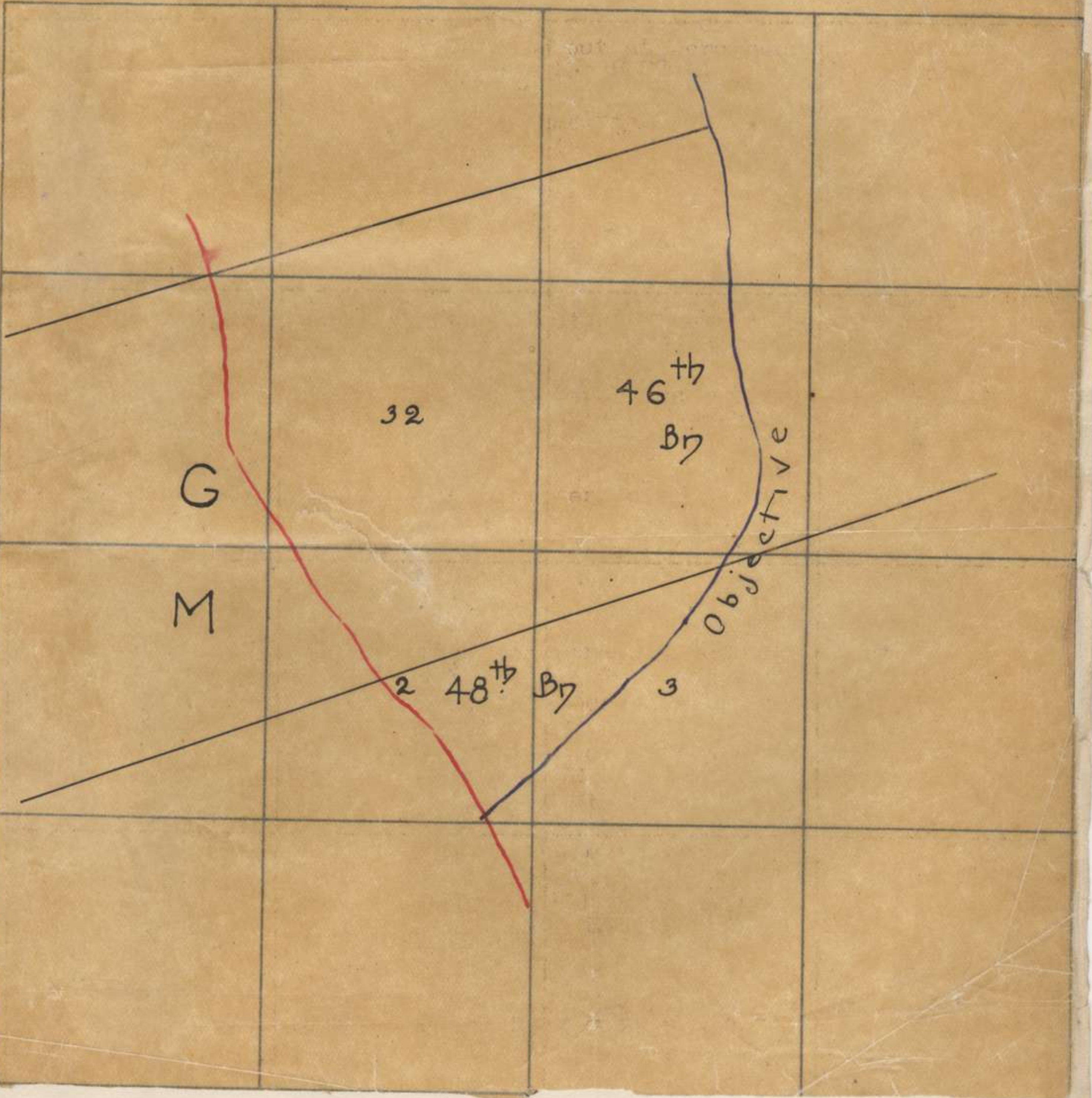
Date _____ Company _____

Battalion _____

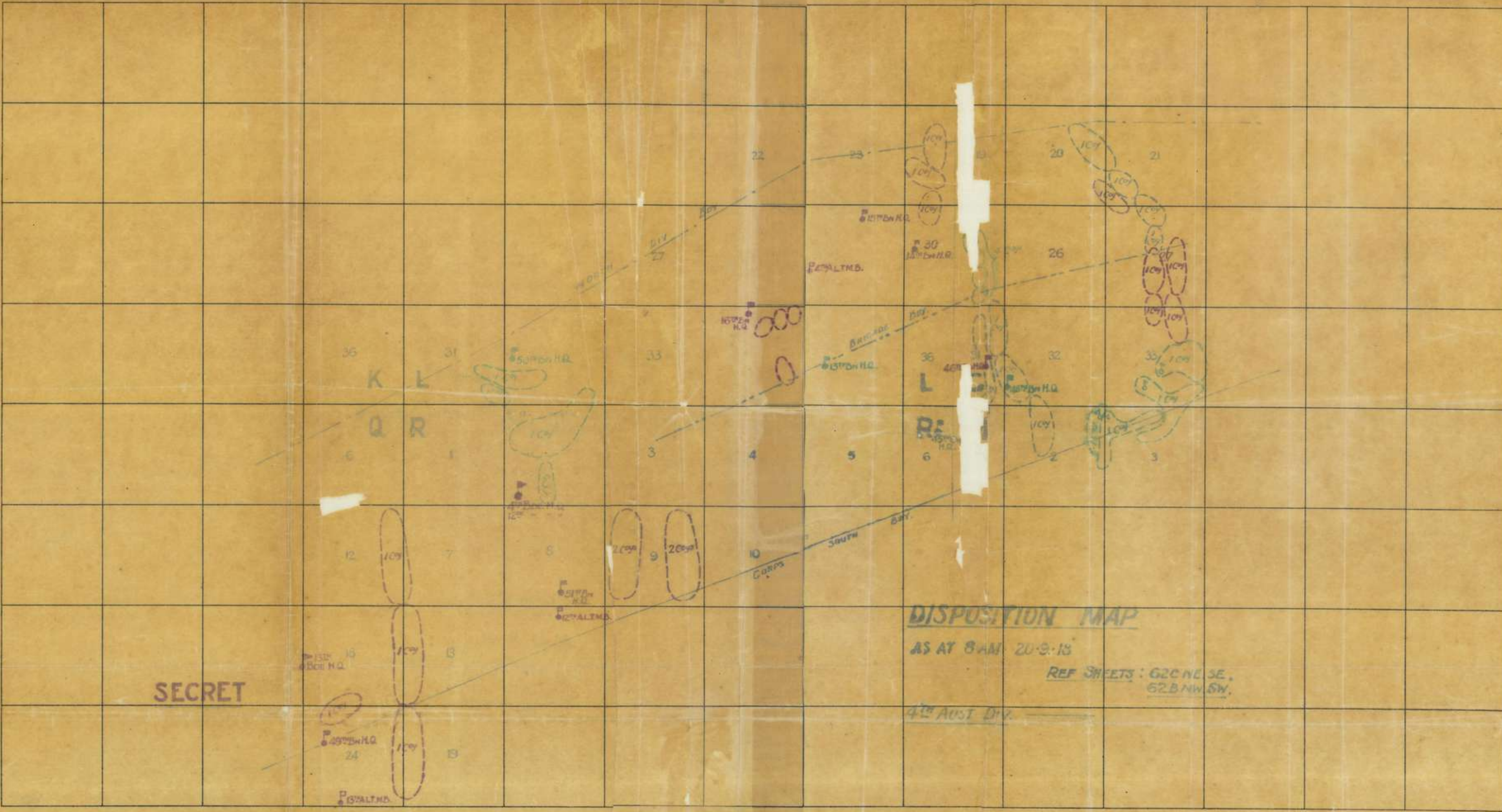
Tracing 'A' to accompany Bde. Order N°233

G.S.G.'S. 2032

can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/50,000 or 1/40,000 scale.
 may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be
 letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on the
 (a) The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn
 on the 1/40,000 scale.
 (b) The squares on this trace are 800 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/50,000 scale
 NOTE—(1) These traces are intended to illustrate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have



Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.



DISPOSITION MAP
 AS AT 8 AM 20-9-18
 REF SHEETS : 62C NE SE,
 62B NW SW.
 4th AUS. DIV.

SECRET

NOTE:—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a square map on the 1:10,000 scale.
 (2). The squares on this trace are 500 yards in length on the 1:10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1:50,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1:100,000 scale.
 (3). The squares on this trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficiently large squares should be chosen to enable the points to be plotted in the correct position on the main map. A little detail may be added to the squares on the main map, and scale of the map on which the traces were made, on the main map. The traces may be used for the 1:10,000, 1:50,000, or 1:100,000 scale.

D.S.O.S. 2023

Tracing taken from Sheet
 of the 1 map of
 Signature

1:20,000

NOTE CHANGE OF COLOUR.
Enemy Trenches in Blue.

PARTS OF 62° N.E. 62° S.E.
62° N.W. 62° S.W.

96



FIELD SURVEY BY R.E. (5241) 14-3-18

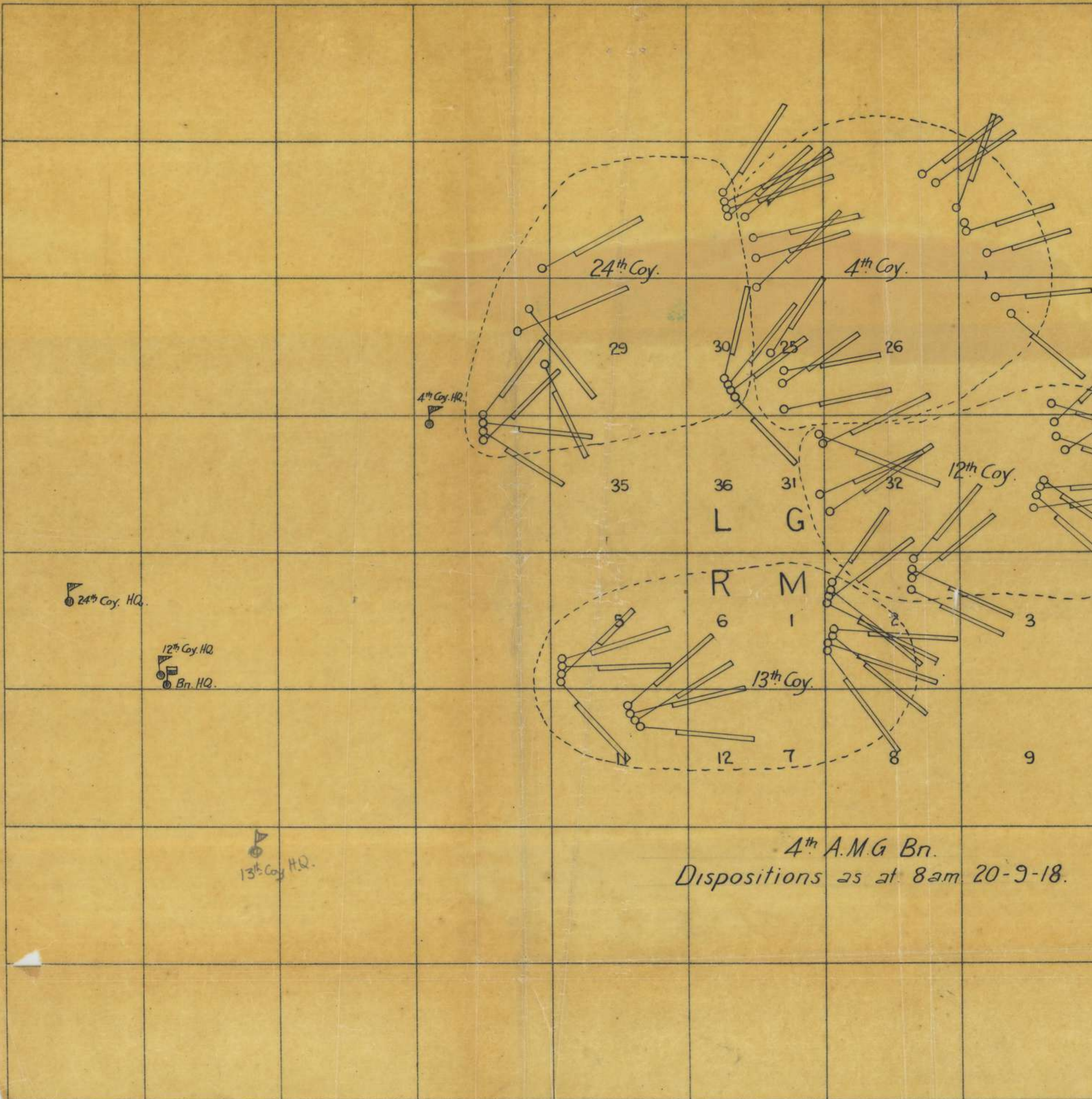
SCALE 1:100,000

96

211

97

Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.



4th A.M.G Bn.
Dispositions as at 8am 20-9-18.

Tracing taken from Sheet

of the 1:.....map of

Signature

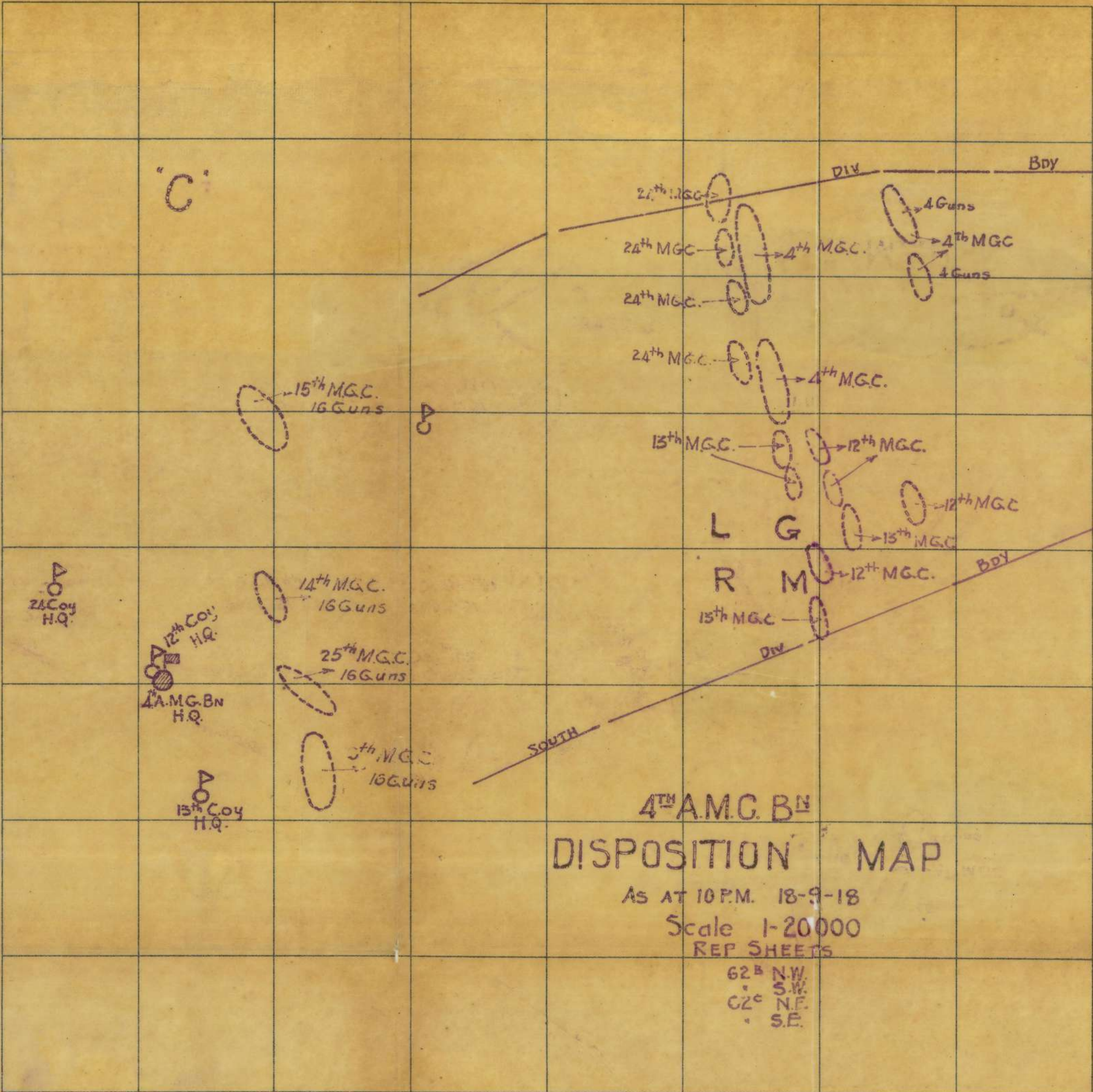
Date

NOTE.—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a square map on the 1/40,000 scale. The squares on this trace are 500 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/20,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale.

(2). The squares on the traces are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the traces. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/20,000, or 1/40,000 scale.

G.S.G.S. 5025.

Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.



DISPOSITION MAP

AS AT 10 P.M. 18-9-18
 Scale 1-20000
 REP SHEETS

62^B N.W.
 • S.W.
 62^C N.E.
 • S.E.

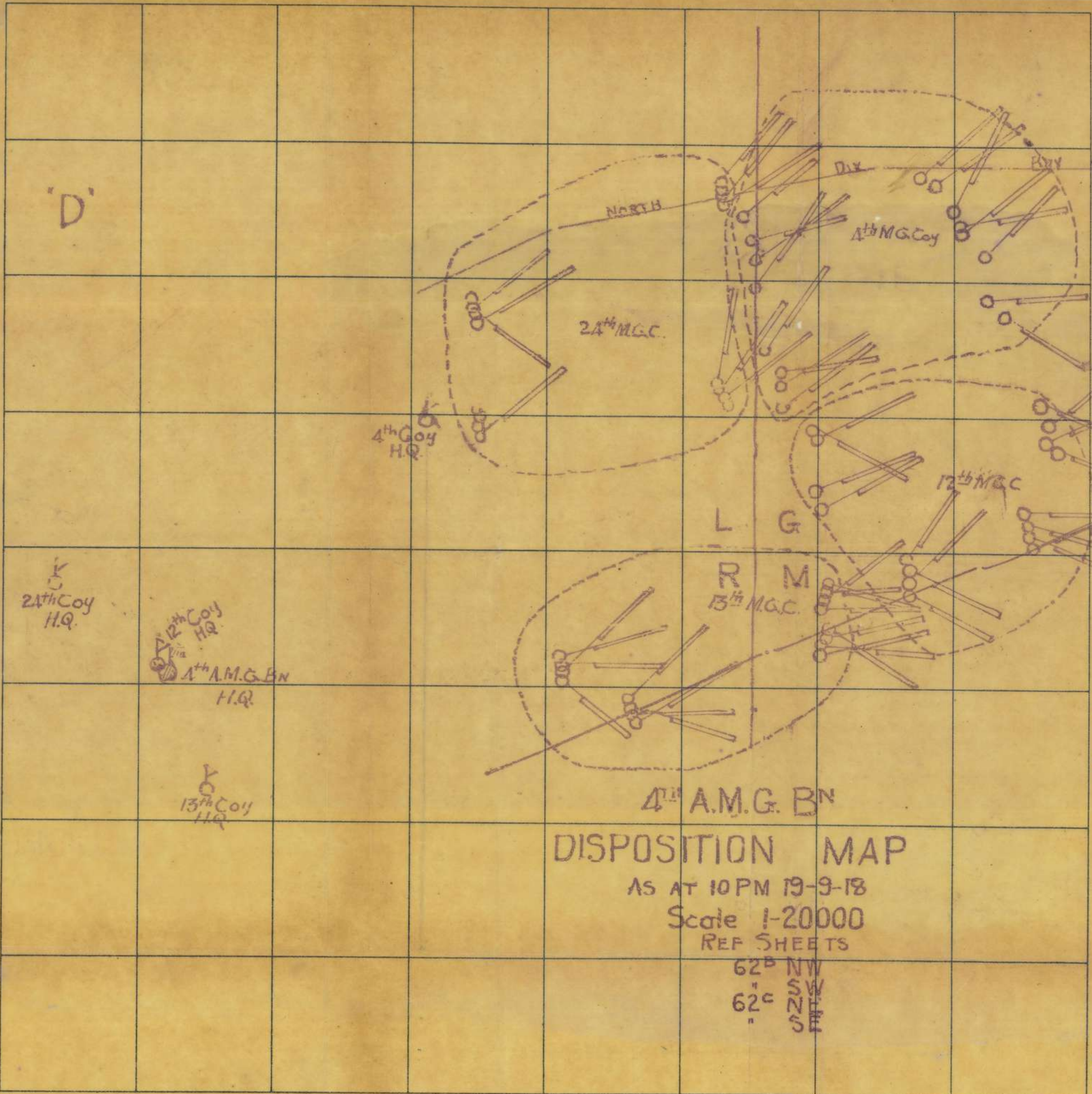
③
 5th M.G.C. + 5
 VMW +

NOTE—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map.
 (2). The squares on this trace are 500 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/20,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale.
 (3). The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The figure can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/20,000, or 1/40,000 scale.

G.S.G.S. 5025
 AWM
 24/4/15 Pt 2 [3]

Tracing taken from Sheet.....
 of the 1:..... map of.....
 Signature.....
 Date.....

Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.



NOTE.—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map.
 (2). The squares on this trace are 500 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/20,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale.
 (3). The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/20,000, or 1/40,000 scale.

G.S.G.S. 3025

Tracing taken from Sheet.....

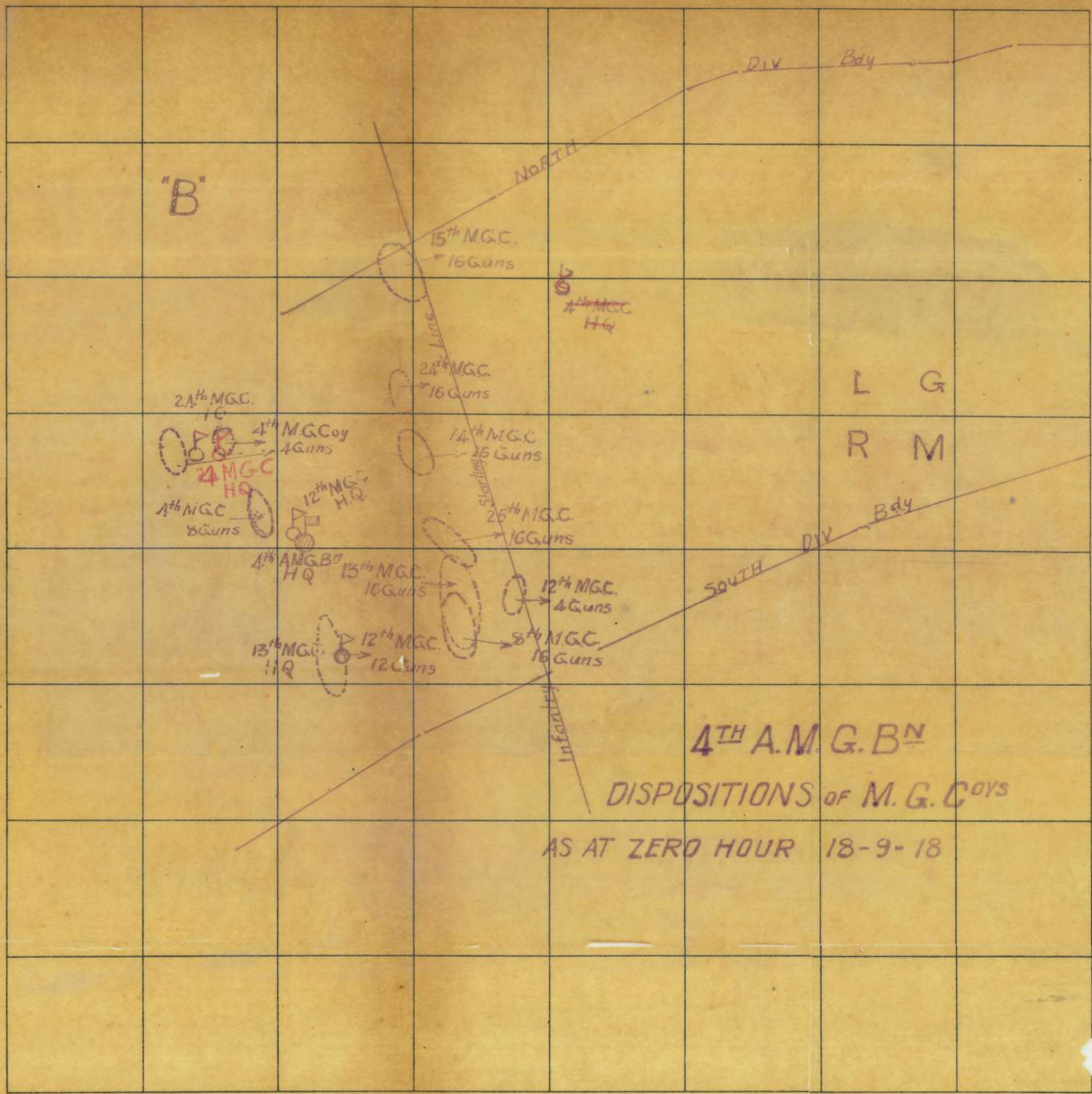
of the 1:..... map of.....

Signature..... Date.....

AMW 4
24/4/5 R2
[5]

②
5192/14/15
AMW 4

Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.



NOTE:—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map.
 (2). The squares on this trace are 800 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/20,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale.
 (3). The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/20,000, or 1/40,000 scale.

G.S.G.S. 3023.

AWM 4
24/4/5 P2
[4]

Tracing taken from Sheet
of the 1:..... map of

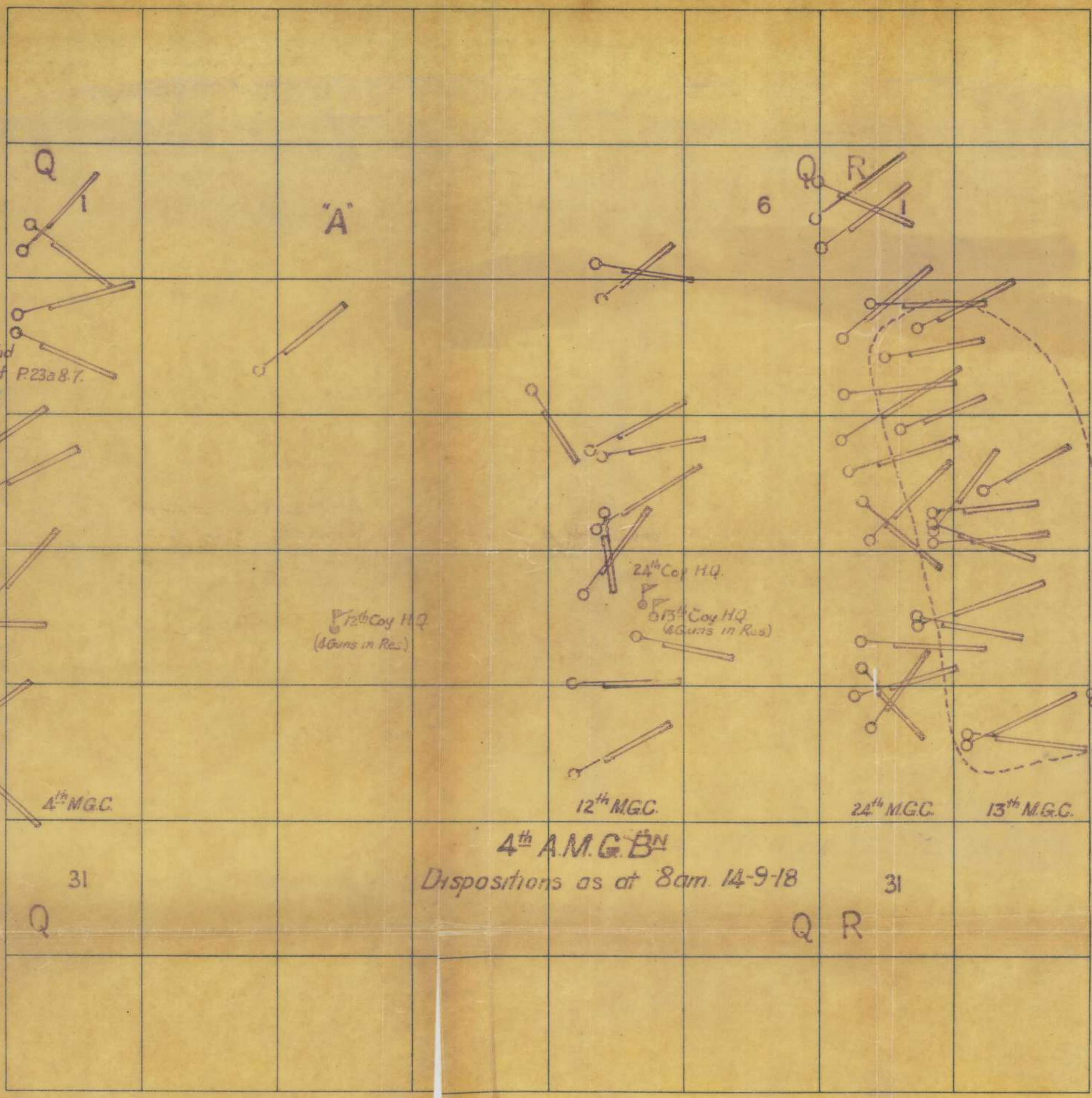
AWM 4
24/4/5 P2

211

101

Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.

4th Coy. HQ. and
4 Res. Guns of P.23a 8.7.



"A"

6 Q R

4th M.G.C.

12th Coy HQ
(4 Guns in Res.)

24th Coy HQ.

13th Coy HQ
(4 Guns in Res.)

12th M.G.C.

4th A.M.G. Bn

Dispositions as at 8am. 14-9-18

24th M.G.C.

13th M.G.C.

31

31

Q

Q

R

Tracing taken from Sheet

of the 1: map of

Signature..... Date.....

NOTE.—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map. The squares on this trace are 600 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale.

(2). The squares on the trace are fitted to the position of targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/20,000, or 1/40,000 scale.

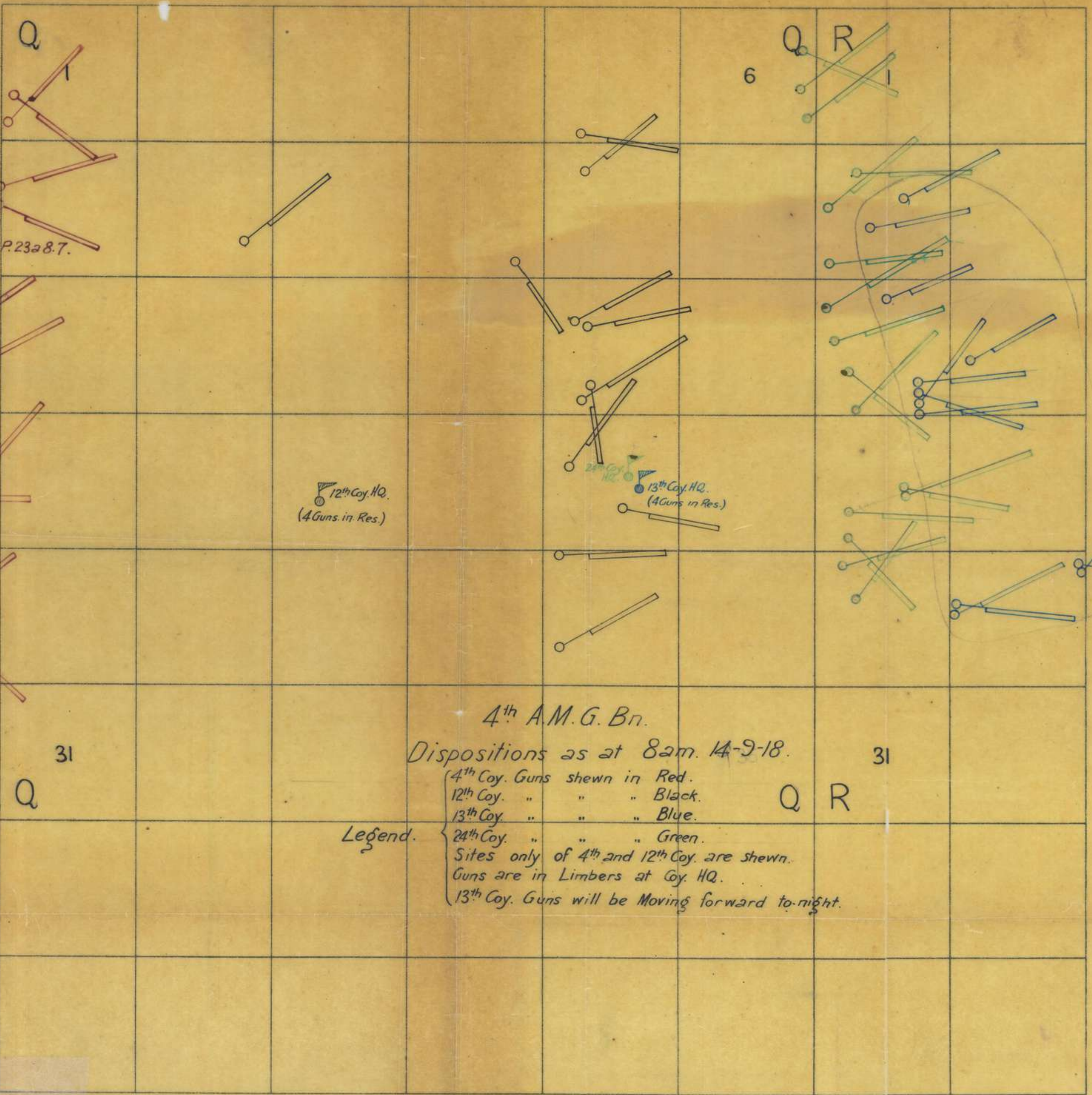
G.S.G.S. 3023.

211

102

4th Coy. HQ. and
4 Res. Guns. at P.23a8.7.

Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.



12th Coy. HQ.
(4 Guns in Res.)

13th Coy. HQ.
(4 Guns in Res.)

4th A.M.G. Bn.

Dispositions as at 8am. 14-9-18.

- Legend.
- 4th Coy. Guns shewn in Red.
 - 12th Coy. " " " Black.
 - 13th Coy. " " " Blue.
 - 24th Coy. " " " Green.
- Sites only of 4th and 12th Coy. are shewn.
Guns are in Limbers at Coy. HQ.
13th Coy. Guns will be Moving forward to-night.

NOTE.—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map.
(2). The squares on this trace are 500 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/20,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale.
(3). The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/20,000, or 1/40,000 scale.

Tracing taken from Sheet.....

of the 1..... map of.....

Signature.....

Date.....

A 11

G.S.G.S. 5025.

G.S.G. 2032.

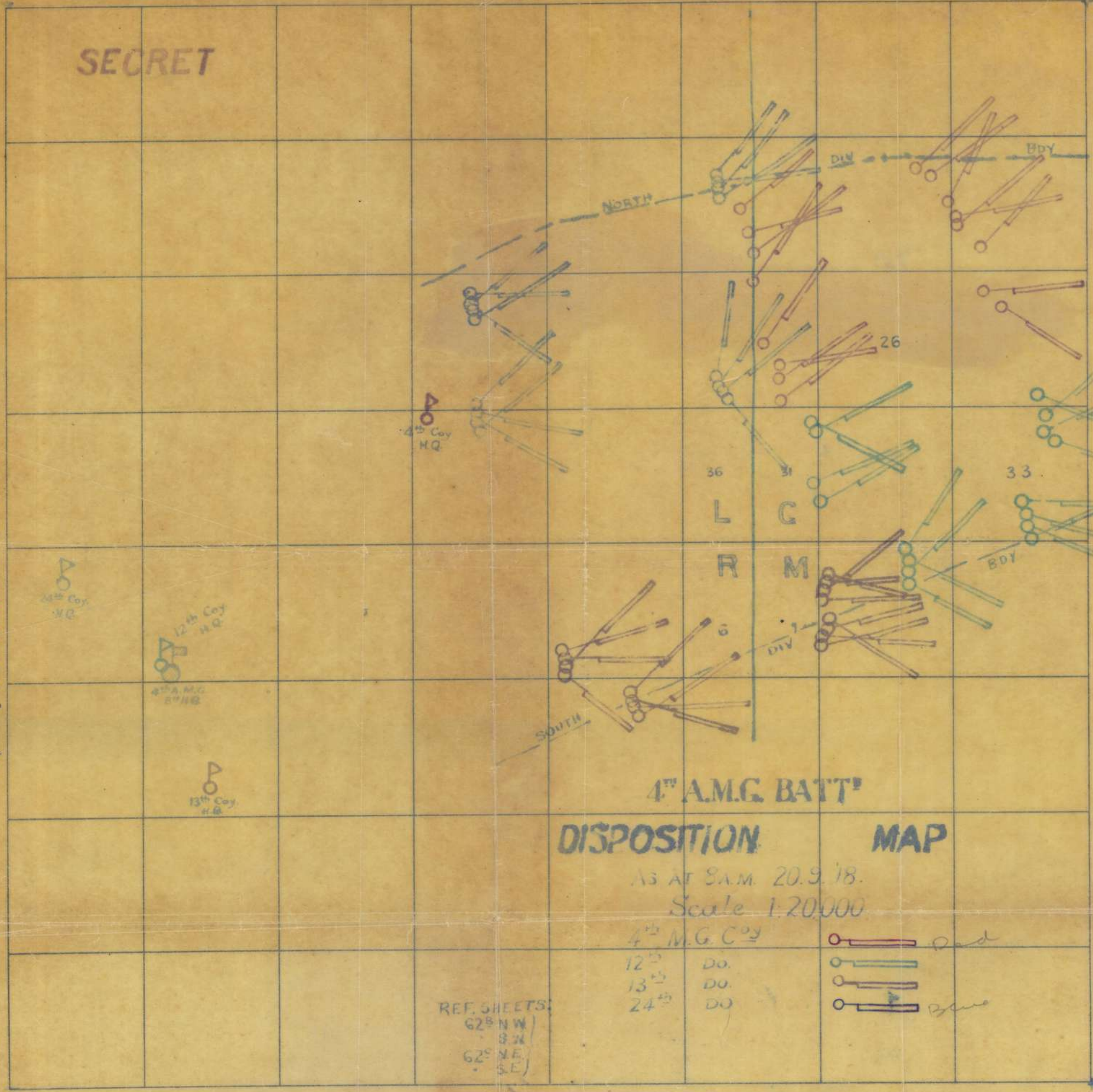
NOTE—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of signals which have been placed on a standard map.

(2). The traces on this page are 800 yards in length on the 1:10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1:20,000 scale, and 3,000 yards in length on the 1:40,000 scale.

(3). The traces are intended to be used in the same way as the traces on the 1:10,000 scale. The traces are intended to be used in the same way as the traces on the 1:10,000 scale. The traces are intended to be used in the same way as the traces on the 1:10,000 scale.

SECRET

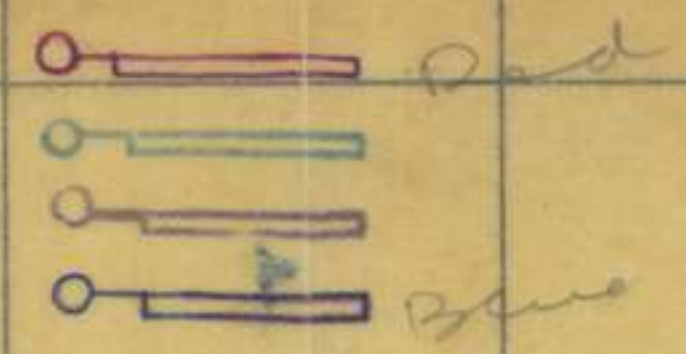
Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.



4th A.M.G. BATT'
DISPOSITION MAP

AS AT 8 A.M. 20.9.18.
 Scale 1:20,000

- 4th M.G. Coy
- 12th Do.
- 13th Do.
- 24th Do.



REF. SHEETS:
 62^B NW
 8 W
 62^C NE
 5 E

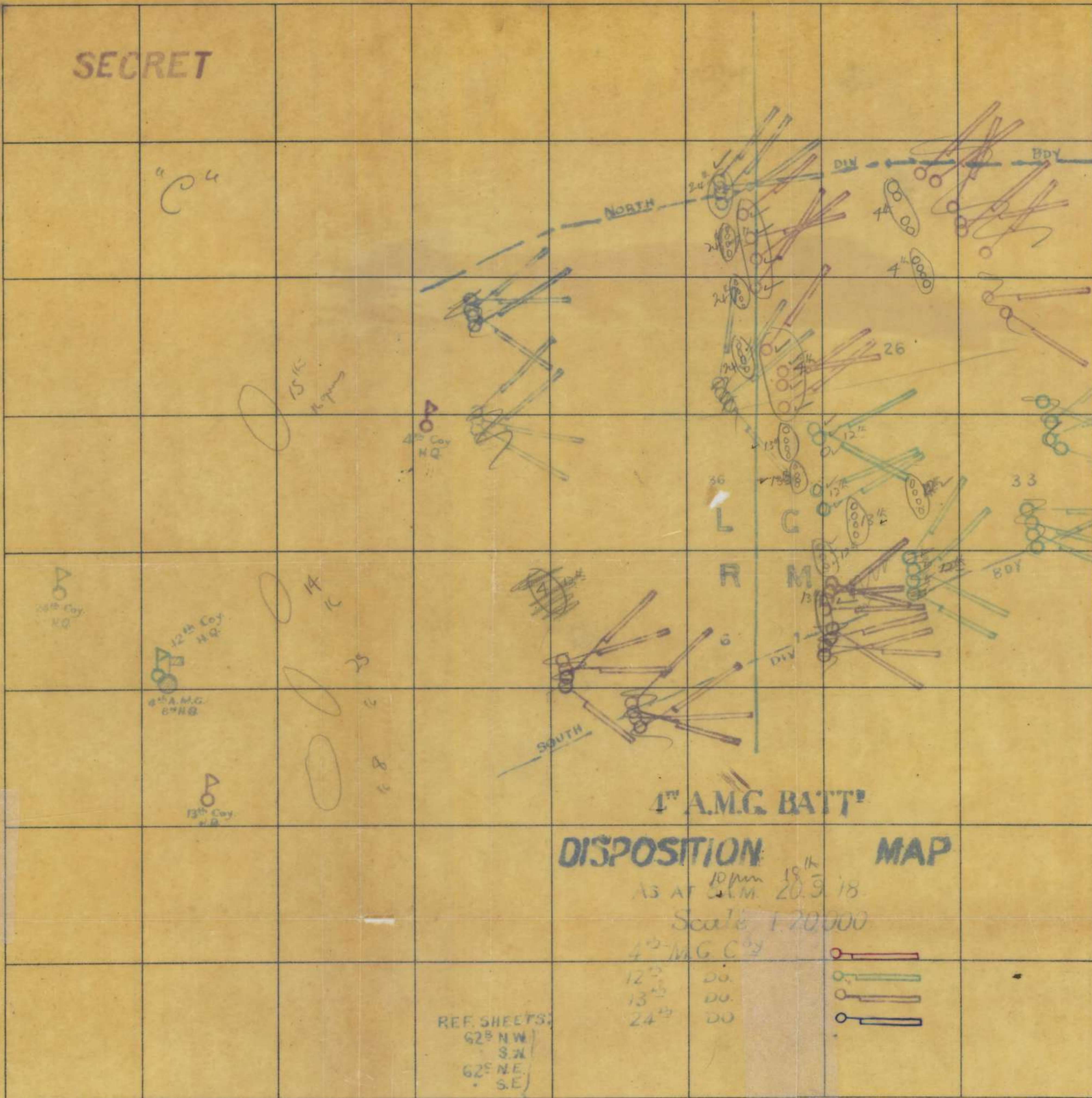
Signature
 Date

211

SECRET

NOTE:—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map.
 (2). The squares on this trace are 500 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/20,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale.
 (3). The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/20,000, or 1/40,000 scale.

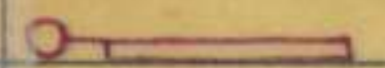
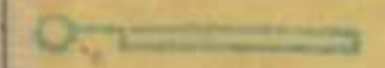
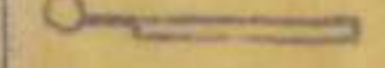

G.S.G.S. 3023.



Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.

DISPOSITION MAP

AS AT 10^{PM} 19th 18
 20.9.18
 Scale 1:20,000
 4th A.M.G. COY

- 
- 
- 
- 

REF. SHEETS:
 62^B NW
 S.W.
 62^C NE
 S.E.

Tracing taken from Sheet

of the 1: map of

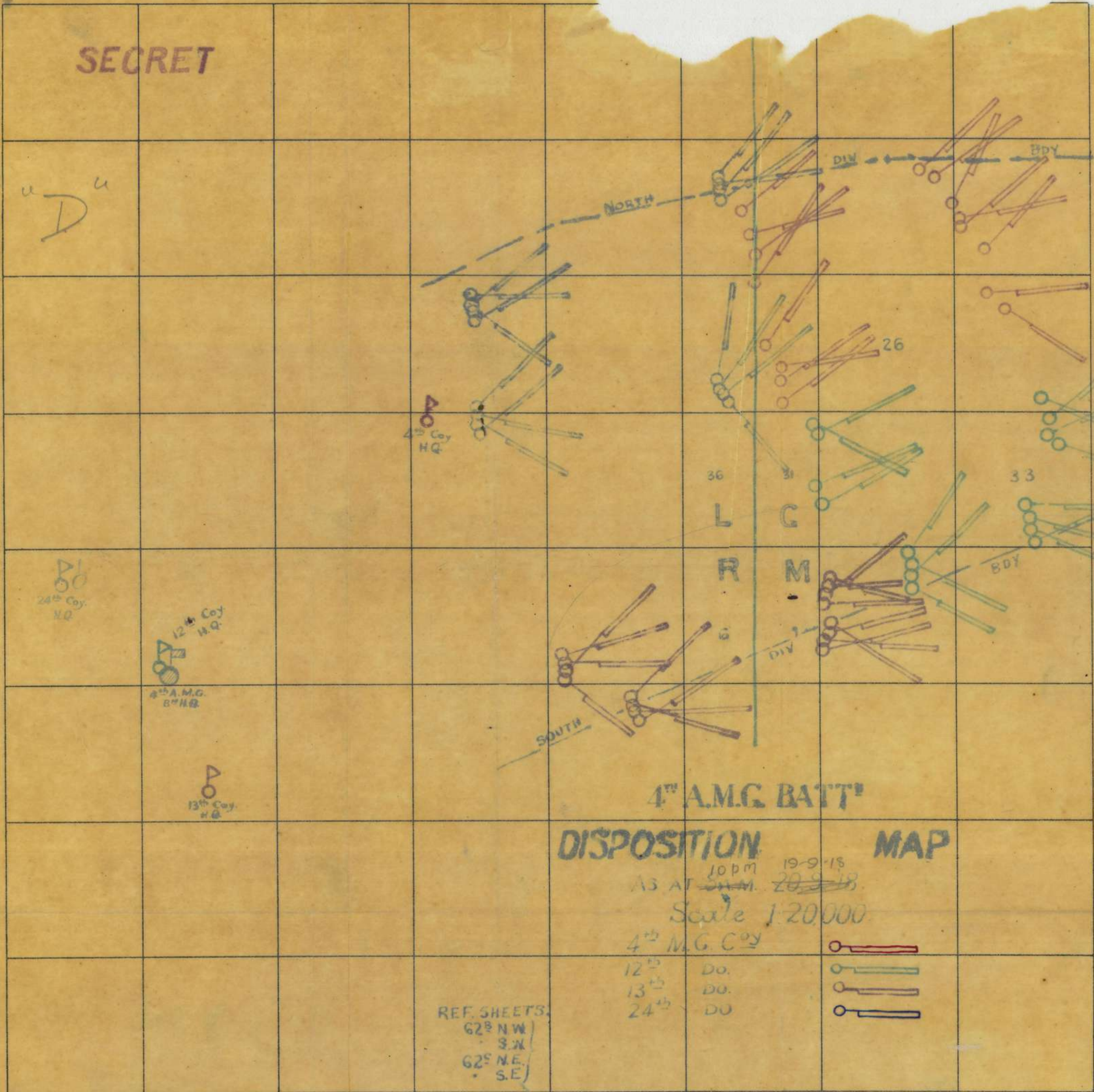
Signature

Date

211

SECRET

Identification Trace for use with Artillery Maps.



NOTE.—(1). These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map.
 (2). The squares on this trace are 500 yards in length on the 1/10,000 scale, 1,000 yards in length on the 1/20,000 scale, and 2,000 yards in length on the 1/40,000 scale.
 (3). The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential. The name and scale of the map to which the trace refers must be always given. The trace can be used for the 1/10,000, 1/20,000, or 1/40,000 scale.

G.S.G.S. 3025.
 AWMML4
 24/4/5 Pr 2 [6]

Tracing taken from Sheet.....
 of the 1:..... map of.....
 Signature.....
 Date.....

REF. SHEETS.
 62nd NW
 3.W
 62nd NE
 S.E



R3FEA969
62°R 41.50c.
S LE VERQUIER
16-9-18(11)
F=8 1/4

APPENDIX A

106

7