

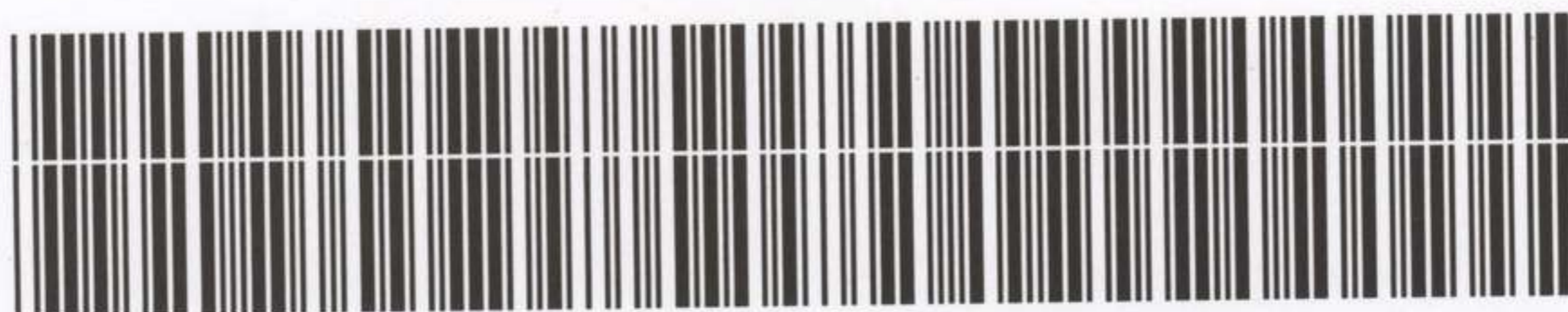
**AWM4**  
**Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,**  
**1914-18 War**

Formation Headquarters

**Item number:** 1/42/39 Part 21

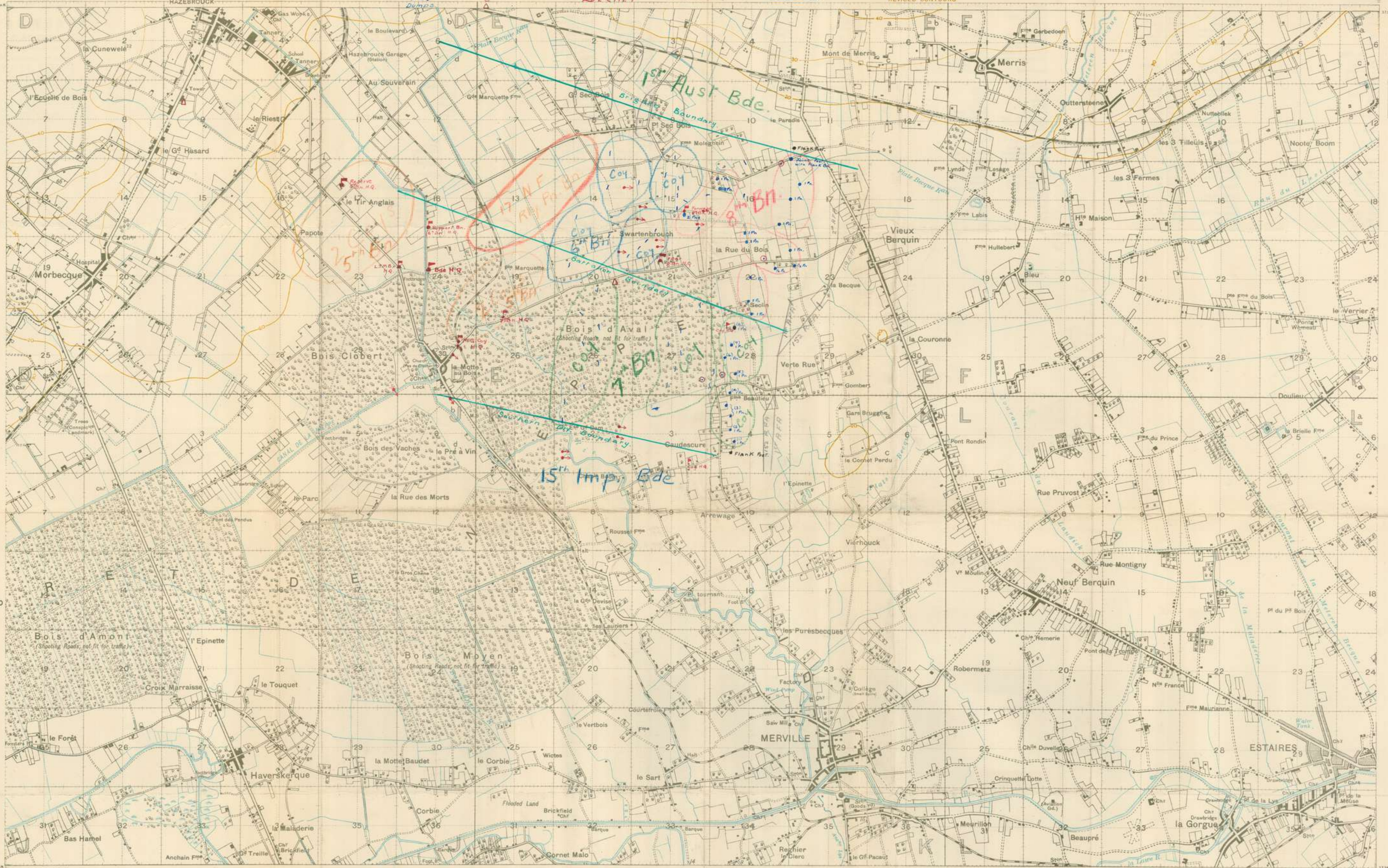
**Title:** General Staff, Headquarters 1st  
Australian Division

April 1918



AWM4-1/42/39PART21

Appendix  
1057



NEED TO ADDING SHEETS

ST. W.	ST. E.	ST. W.	ST. E.
ST. W.	ST. E.	ST. W.	ST. E.
ST. W.	ST. E.	ST. W.	ST. E.

COMPILED BY  
NO. 10000



On squared maps all bearings should be given with reference to the vertical grid lines which are parallel to the East and West edges of the sheet. Bearings should always be reckoned clockwise from 0° to 360°.

Grid bearings are less than compass bearings, the difference being called the deviation of the compass. To find out what this deviation is take a compass bearing to a distant point, and measure on the map the grid bearing to that point. The difference between the two bearings is the deviation of that compass from Grid North. To obtain the grid bearing of any point this deviation must be subtracted from the compass bearing (adding 360° to the latter if necessary).

On this sheet the mean deviation of a normal compass is 12° 2', but to obtain accurate results the exact deviation of each compass should be taken as described above, and this fact should be repeated in each locality.

REFERENCE

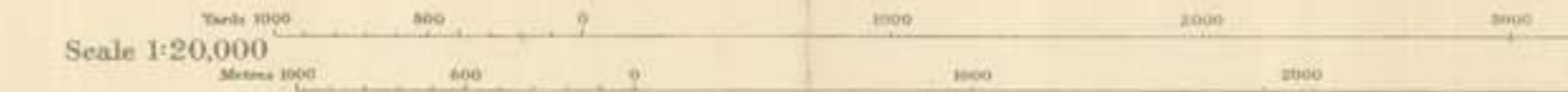
- Any trench apparently organized for fire
- Other Trenches
- Important ones are shown by thick line. Old or disused by dotted line.
- British Trenches
- Wire Entanglement or Other Obstacle
- Enemy's Tracks
- Buried Pipeline or Cable
- Airline
- Supply Dumps
- Gun Emplacements
- Ammunition
- Machine Gun
- Earthworks
- Trench Mortar
- Dug-outs
- A-A Gun
- Hull
- Works reinforced by concrete
- Hedge, Fence or Ditch
- Ditch with Permanent Water
- Conspicuous Points (Position of point is centre of circle. Dot shows that point is trigonometrically fixed).
- Houses
- Normal Gauge, Double
- Light
- Single
- Shrine
- Permanent
- French Tramways
- Temporary
- Observation Posts
- Landing Posts
- Mine Craters
- Fortified
- Organized Shell Holes

NOTE.—The fact that an obstacle is not represented on this map does not necessarily mean that there is none there. It is also impossible to distinguish obstacles or to identify their character. It may be assumed that there are obstacles in front of all fire trenches (shown by thick line).

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE USE OF THE SQUARES

- The large rectangles on the map, lettered D, E, F, etc., are divided into squares of 1,000 yards side, which are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. Each of these squares is subdivided into four minor squares of 500 yards side. These minor squares are considered as lettered a, b, c, d. (See Squares No. 6 in each rectangle).
- A point may thus be described as lying within Square B.6, M.2.b, etc.
- To locate a point within a small square, consider the sides divided into tenths, and define the point by taking so many tenths from W. to E. along Southern side and so many from S. to N. along Western side; the S.W. corner always being taken as origin, and the distance along the Southern side being always given by the first figure. Thus the point Z would be 63 1/10 divisions East and 3 divisions North from origin.
- When more accurate definition is wanted (on the 1:20,000 or 1:10,000 scales) use exactly the same method, but divide sides into 100 parts and use four figures instead of two. Thus 0547 denotes 54 parts East and 17 parts North (see point X).
- Use 0 but not 10; use other two or four figures; do not use fractions (B. 4), etc.

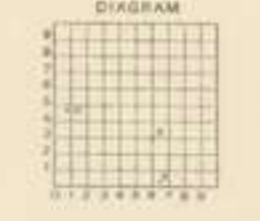
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METRES



ALL HEIGHTS IN METRES

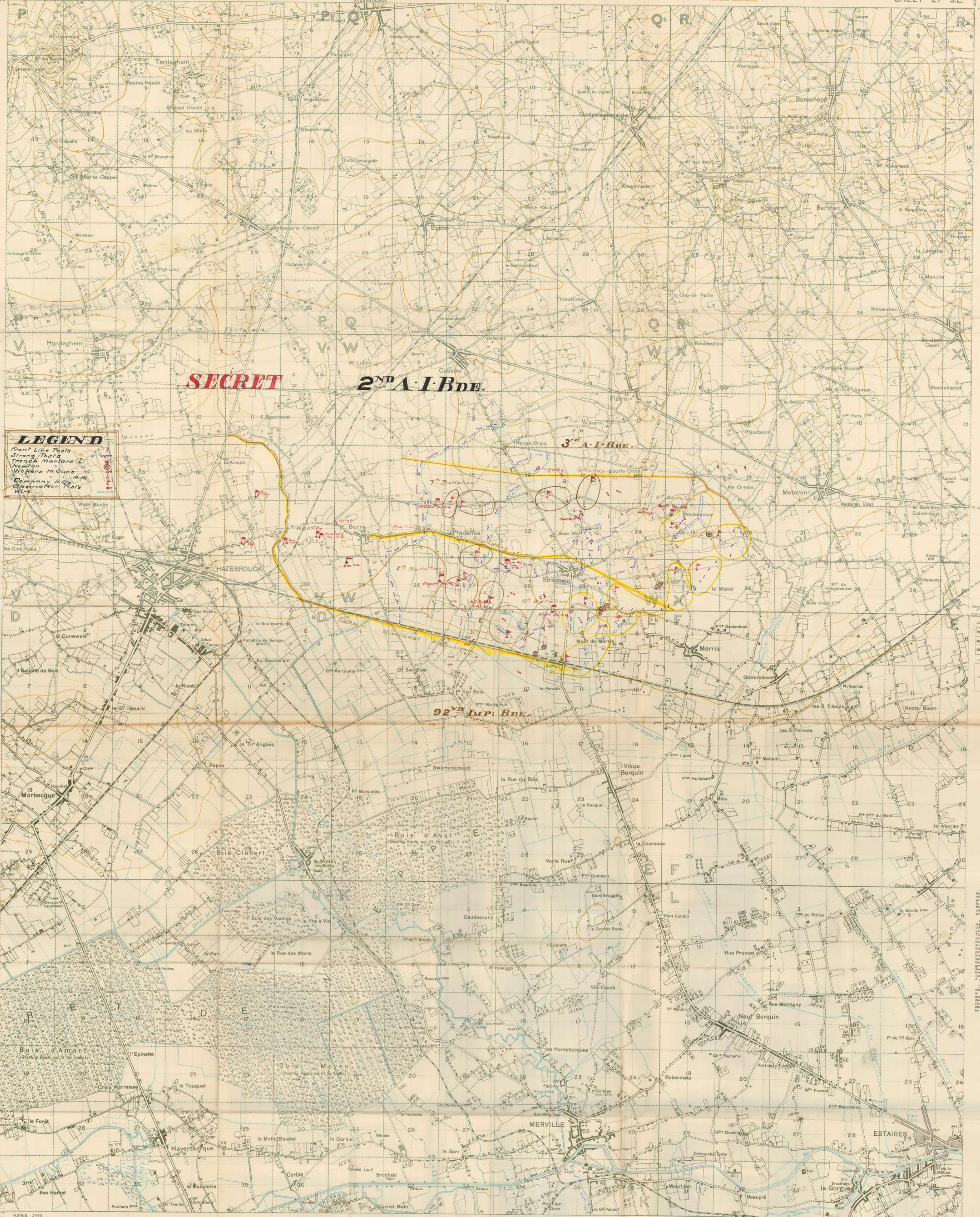
TABLE FOR CONVERTING METRES TO FEET.

Metres	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	3.9	7.8	11.7	15.6	19.5	23.4	27.3	31.2
10	32.8	36.7	40.6	44.5	48.4	52.3	56.2	60.1	64.0
20	65.6	69.5	73.4	77.3	81.2	85.1	89.0	92.9	96.8
30	98.4	102.3	106.2	110.1	114.0	117.9	121.8	125.7	129.6
40	131.2	135.1	139.0	142.9	146.8	150.7	154.6	158.5	162.4
50	164.0	167.9	171.8	175.7	179.6	183.5	187.4	191.3	195.2
60	196.8	200.7	204.6	208.5	212.4	216.3	220.2	224.1	228.0
70	229.8	233.7	237.6	241.5	245.4	249.3	253.2	257.1	261.0
80	264.8	268.7	272.6	276.5	280.4	284.3	288.2	292.1	296.0
90	299.8	303.7	307.6	311.5	315.4	319.3	323.2	327.1	331.0
100	334.8	338.7	342.6	346.5	350.4	354.3	358.2	362.1	366.0





1  
20,000



**LEGEND**

Front Line Posts  
Strong Posts  
Trench Mortars (M)  
Machine Guns (M.G.)  
Company HQ  
Observation Posts  
Wires

**1058**

**INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE USE OF THE SQUARES**

**REFERENCE**

Any trench apparently unoccupied	Dashed line	Highway with Permanent Water	Dispersed Buildings
Enemy Trenches	Thin line	Dispersed Buildings (with Permanent Water)	Dispersed Buildings
Important enemy positions are shown by thick lines (not for detail)	Thick line	Dispersed Buildings (with Permanent Water)	Dispersed Buildings
British Trenches	Thin line	Dispersed Buildings (with Permanent Water)	Dispersed Buildings
Wire Entanglement or Other Obstacle	Dotted line	Dispersed Buildings (with Permanent Water)	Dispersed Buildings
Enemy's Tracks	Dashed line	Dispersed Buildings (with Permanent Water)	Dispersed Buildings
British Positions or Camps	Dotted line	Dispersed Buildings (with Permanent Water)	Dispersed Buildings
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**2** The large rectangles on the map, labeled D, E, F, etc., are divided into squares of 1,000 yards side, which are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. Each of these squares is subdivided into four minor squares of 500 yards side. These minor squares are numbered as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4. (One square is 1, 2 is 2, 3 is 3, 4 is 4.)

**3** A point may thus be described as lying within Square B, E, M, 5, etc. To locate a point within a small square, consider the sides of the small square and divide the point by taking an equal distance from the side always being taken as origin, and the distance along the Southern side being always given by the first figure. Thus the point Z, would be 33 - i.e. 3 divisions East and 3 divisions North from origin.

**4** When more accurate definition is wanted (on the 1:20,000 or 1:10,000 scales) use the same method for the 100 yards side squares (100 yards side squares instead of feet). Thus 0847 Junction OZ Paris East and 47 Paris from East (East side).

**5** Use 0 but not 10; use single, two or four figures; do not use fractions (e.g. 4.1, etc.).

**TABLE FOR CONVERTING METRES TO FEET**

Metres	Feet	Metres	Feet
0	0	20	65.62
10	32.81	30	98.43
20	65.62	40	131.23
30	98.43	50	164.04
40	131.23	60	196.85
50	164.04	70	229.66
60	196.85	80	262.47
70	229.66	90	295.28
80	262.47	100	328.08
90	295.28		
100	328.08		

**INDEX TO ASSIGNED SHEETS**

Sheet	East	North
26 S.E.	Q	19
27 S.E.	Q	20
28 S.E.	Q	21
29 S.E.	Q	22
30 S.E.	Q	23
31 S.E.	Q	24
32 S.E.	Q	25

On squared maps all bearings are true bearings, i.e. bearings as shown on the ground with reference to the vertical or true meridian, and not the magnetic meridian. To find out what this difference is, use a compass bearing to a distant point, and measure the true bearing to the same point. The difference between these two bearings is the variation of the compass from true. To obtain the true bearing of any point from a given point, the variation must be subtracted (adding 360° to the result if necessary).

On this sheet the mean difference is 12° 1' N. but its amount varies from 11° to 13° N. The amount of each compass should be noted as indicated above, and the fact should be noted in each locality.

- de alinde Lunatic asylum.  
 - de charité Asylum.  
 - des pauvres Inn.  
 - de refuge Alms-house.  
 - d'usage

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

SCALE 50,000.

Harding  
 (cii)