

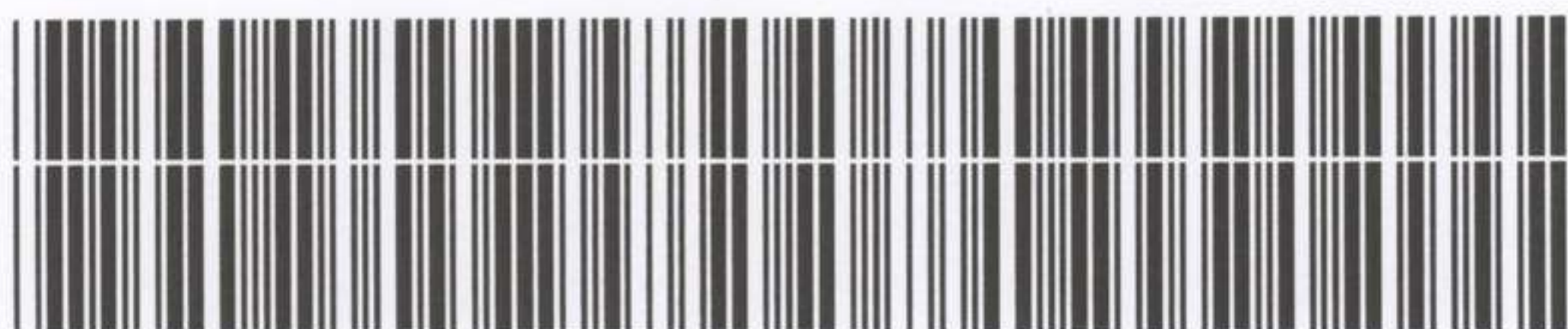
AWM4
Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,
1914-18 War

Formation Headquarters

Item number: 1/33/6 Part 1

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October 1916



AWM4-1/33/6PART1

WAR DIARY

II ANZAC

Army Form C. 2118.

or

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

VOLUME III

198

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Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II. and the Staff Manual respectively. Title Pages will be prepared in manuscript.

(Erase heading not required.)

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references Appendices
Month of	October	1916	See App. I: daily summaries appended.	App. I

C. Chipper Capt.
Gen. Staff II A.N.Z.A.C
Nov 3/16

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 92.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 1st Oct. 1916.
 (From 5 a.m. 30th Sept. to 6 a.m. 1st October, 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

Raids were carried out on night Sept. 30/Oct. 1 as under:-
 N 6 c 20.25 to N 6 c 35.35 north of BAS MAISNIL. Wire found well cut by bombardment; several of garrison bayoneted; 6 dug-outs bombed and one prisoner, 14th Bav. I.R. brought in. Number of enemy killed estimated 15 to 20.

I 31 d central north of LE BRIDOUX. One German killed and cap and shoulder strap of his greatcoat brought in.

I 16 d 10.25 to I 16 d 3.6 by WEZ MACQUART. One badly wounded prisoner of 18th Bav. I.R. brought in.

A bombardment to assist the raids was carried out on enemy lines east of ARMENTIERES.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

Prisoner of 2nd Coy, 14th Bav. Inf. Regt, Fifth Bav. Div. taken in N 6 c north of BAS MAISNIL on front lately occupied by 20th Bav. Res. Regt. This confirms relief of 6th Bavarian Reserve Division by Fifth Bavarian Division.

Cap and shoulder strap of greatcoat from body of German killed at I 31 d central north of LE BRIDOUX. Cap had Prussian cockade and red infantry band, and shoulder strap bore number 78. This would appear to confirm presence of 78th Landwehr Regt, 38th Landwehr Brigade.

Wounded prisoner of 12th Coy, 18th Bav. Inf. Regt, 3rd Bav. Division, taken in I 16 d by WEZ MACQUART. This front was held till lately by 22nd Inf. Regt of 11th Res. Division.

Report of prisoners' examination is attached.

ENEMY'S FRONT & SUPPORT LINES.

A well and pump were observed in enemy's lines at about N 6 c 2.2 north of BAS MAISNIL. The well is let into a traverse and is about 8 feet deep. A pipe leads from the pump to a ditch at N 6 c 30.45 in No Man's Land.

The enemy's listening post at N 6 c 3.4 is circular in shape, about 8 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep and is approached by a shallow sap under the wire.

An overhead tramway was observed along the communication trench from I 26 d 3.6 north of BOIS BLANCS. Sleepers are placed across the trench; to these the rail is attached.

Fire in front of enemy salient in I 11 a is reported by a patrol to have been destroyed but to be replaced by one row of knife rests.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

On the ESCOBECQUES-ENNETIERES road 12 transport wagons were seen going towards ENNETIERES and 6 wagons and 4 motor lorries towards ESCOBECQUES. All these moved singly and did not present a good target.

ENEMY SHELLING.

Retaliation for raids was stronger than on previous occasions and consisted mostly of H.E. shell on our front and support lines. A few rounds were put into ARMENTIERES about 4.30 p.m.

LIGHT SIGNALS. Red rockets and flares were put up in the enemy lines about BAS MAISNIL during our bombardment and raid in N 6 c. Our aeroplanes co-operated with the heavy batteries by dropping white parachute flares over enemy gun positions.

OBSERVATION BALLOON - Located at U 26 a 7.5.

Part II follows:-

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that the snipers' overalls issued recently have proved of much value for purposes of observation. Observers dressed in these suits have frequently been out in front of our lines by day.

GERMAN TIME.

Summer time was discontinued at midnight on the 30th Sept./1st October by the Germans as well as by ourselves. German time will still be one hour in advance of British time, e.g. 6 a.m. British time = 7 a.m. German time.

LOSSES AND MORAL.

(a) IV Corps. From prisoners' statements and other evidence it may be accepted that the regiments of the IV Corps, with the exception of the 72nd Regiment which has not been so seriously engaged, have suffered from 50 to 75% casualties. The two battalions of the 180th Regiment (26th Res. Div.) which were holding the THIEPVAL sector, can now scarcely comprise more than the equivalent of two companies, and losses of the 66th Regiment (52nd Division) have also been heavy.

(b) 6th Bavarian Division. Prisoners state that the 2nd Battalion, 13th Bavarian Infantry Regiment, has suffered extremely heavy losses during the last few days, and its moral is extremely bad. On the 24th September the whole of the battalion staff was killed by a shell which struck their headquarters.

(c) XXVI Reserve Corps. A sector of the line held by the 2nd Battalion, 238th Reserve Regiment was taken in rear by a "tank". The battalion commander ordered his men to surrender, which they readily did.

1st October, 1916.

C. Clifton Capt
 for Brig.-General G.S.
 II ANZAC CORPS.

AEROPLANE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The following air photographs taken on the 30th Sept. have been received. Divisions, Brigades, etc. should indent direct on 2nd Anzac Intelligence for their requirements:-

SHEET 36.

Neg.No.	Square.	Area Covered.	Neg.No.	Square.	Area Covered.
42B 250	I	5cd, 11ab.	42B 258	N	14bd.
42B 251	J	14ab, 8cd.	42B 259	N	20abd.
42B 252	J	14abcd.	42B 260	O	31abcd, 32cd.
42B 253	J	13abcd, 19a.	42B 261	U & O	1a, O 31c.
42B 254	J & I	1cd, 7ab, 16bd.	42B 262	O	26b, 21abc.
42B 255	J & I	" " "	42B 263	O	7ab, 8a.
42B 256	J	2d, 8bd, 9ac.	42B 264	N & O	30bd, O 25ac.
42B 257	D	1ab.	42B 265	O	35cd, 31ab.

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REPORT ON THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS CAPTURED
DURING THE NIGHT 30th September, - 1st October, 1916.

5TH BAVARIAN DIVISION.

The prisoner belongs to the 2nd Company, 14th Bavarian Infantry Regiment, 5th Bavarian Division (III Bavarian Army Corps).

He is nearly 22 years of age and was called up on 8th Dec. 1914 to the 4th Company of the 9th Field Infantry Bn and was later transferred to the 2nd Ersatz Company of the 14th Bavarian Infantry Regiment in NUREMBERG from which he was drafted to the regiment in the field on 12th July, 1915. He was wounded in November, 1915 when on the ARRAS front.

The regiment suffered severe losses during a period of 12 days in the front line trenches in the SOMME area and was withdrawn to rest at (?) DOIGNIES on 20th September where it remained 3-4 days. The division was then transferred to the LILLE area and detrained at (?) ST ANDRE spending 3-4 days in (?) LAMBERSART. The 14th Bavarian I.R. relieved the 20th Bavarian R.I.R. (6th Bav. Res. Division) on Friday night (29th September). Order of battle unknown. The 2nd Company was brought up to strength (about 180-200 men "fighting strength") while in LAMBERSART with a large draft from BAVARIA.

3RD BAVARIAN DIVISION.

Prisoner, who is badly wounded, belongs to the 12th Company, 18th Bavarian Infantry Regiment, 3rd Bavarian Division (II Bavarian Army Corps).

He is not quite 19 years of age, having been born on 30th November, 1897.

Prisoner was called up on 18th May, 1916 and was trained with 1st Recruit Depot, II Ersatz Bn of the 8th Bavarian Infantry Regiment at FRIEDRICHEN.

He was drafted to the 18th Bavarian I.R. on 20th September and arrived here last week.

His shoulder straps - which bore the figure 8 - had been altered to '18' with the addition of a "1" marked with indelible pencil.

The regiment went into the front line on Thursday last; order of battle unknown.

Both prisoners having been in the line here for so short a time, it is doubtful if it will be possible to obtain any information on local matters, but it is hoped to be able to give a further report in tomorrow's Summary.

10-5-198

Aly

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 93.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 2nd Oct. 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 1st Oct. to 6 a.m. 2nd October, 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT & SUPPORT LINES.

An officer's patrol located a machine gun emplacement at I 11 a 6.5 opposite GRAND PORTE EGAL.

The sap at I 16 d 5.7 in front of VEZ MACQUART is thickly wired but there is no sign of it being occupied.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Between 2.10 and 2.20 p.m. a train was observed in O 31 near FOURNES. It stopped for 10 minutes and then moved west.

One motor lorry in the morning and four in the afternoon were seen on the road at O 6 b 1.7 in front of FORT ENGLOS all going south.

ENEMY SHELLING.

150 rounds of 15 cm. are reported to have fallen in the neighbourhood of the BRICKFIELD C 19 b central and about 300 rounds in C 14 d, both north of ARMENTIERES. Of 34 shells falling in our lines south of ARMENTIERES 28 were "duds".

ENEMY BATTERIES.

Anti-aircraft guns are reported located at FETERIE O 8 d, O 10 d 6.8, north of BONTEMS; O 21 a 8.2 and O 21 c 65.20 west of BEAUCAMPS, at PRELESQUES I 24 d, and J 15 a 2.6 east of PERENCHIES.

OBSERVATION BALLOONS.

- Located at P 4 c 2.9 and U 26 b 8.4

MISCELLANEOUS.

At 5.30 p.m. and at 6.0 p.m. while one of our aeroplanes was over the enemy's lines sounds as of a pom pom firing were heard and a string of white lights ascended slowly in the direction of the plane. In the first instance the lights appeared to rise from about I 26 d 7.5 south west of LA HOUSOIE and in the second case from about N 6 b 7.1 west of LE BRIDOUX. These lights are thought to be star shell used for ranging and referred to by the R.F.C. as "onions".

Report of further examination of prisoners captured night September 30/October 1 - over.

REPORT ON THE FURTHER EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS OF THE
14th and 18th Bavarian Regiments.

GENERAL.

Neither of the prisoners could give any information as to the order of battle, presence of the 9th Res. Jäger Bn or 38th Landwehr Brigade or of any new formations in this area.

18TH BAVARIAN REGIMENT.

The wounded prisoner was unable to give any further information as he had only been 36 hours with his company in the trenches.

14TH BAVARIAN REGIMENT.

Prisoner had been formerly in the "Bau" company of the regiment. This company apparently corresponds to a Pioneer Company and carried out all kinds of entrenching work, construction of dug-outs, etc. The "Bau" company was 200 strong, and was disbanded early in September the members returning to the companies from which they were previously drawn.

COMMANDERS.

5th Bavarian Division	- Gen. von ENDRES.
9th " Infantry Brigade	- Maj.-Gen. von JÄGER.
14th " " Regiment	- Lt.-Col. BRENNER.
I Bn	- Capt. RESENSCHICK.

The latter was, until recently, O.C. No. 2 Company. The new Company Commander's name is not known.

FIELD INFANTRY BATTALIONS.

Prisoner was trained with the 9th Field Infantry Battalion. These battalions are said to be supernumerary training depots for the Army Corps. The training is short (in prisoner's case 7 weeks) and is continued in a Field Recruit Depot (3 weeks in prisoner's case, in COLMAR). Prisoner knew of:-

Field Inf. Bn No. 7	BAYREUTH.
" " " No. 8	ERLANGEN.
" " " No. 9	NUREMBERG.

PIGEONS.

The 6th Bavarian Division has a carrier-pigeon section but the 5th Bavarian Division has not.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter found on prisoner states that the 4th Company, 12th Bavarian Reserve Regiment (now in 5th Bavarian Reserve Division) went into battle on August 15th 175 men strong and only 60 men returned.

Prisoner's brother, who is unfit for military service, is in the 4th Company, 1st Garrison Bn at MANCHING near INGOLSTADT where there is a large Prisoners of War Camp (mostly French prisoners).

Part II follows:-

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ENEMY'S AEROPLANE ACTIVITY.

1. During the week ending September 30th, with favourable weather there has been considerable aerial activity.
2. The enemy carried out a fair amount of artillery work and a number of short reconnaissances. Nevertheless the percentage of hostile machines as compared with Allied machines remains very low, being 4.3%. Fifty hostile machines were engaged by our anti-aircraft guns.
3. Bombs were dropped on the 26th Sept. east of KEMMEL without doing any damage.
4. Two new types of machine were observed. They are described as follows:-
 - (a) L.V.G. (P.F. type). Much faster, with outer struts sloping outwards from lower to upper planes. (Seen by No.20 Squadron).
 - (b) Between 10 and 11 a.m. on the 27th, a hostile machine, like a NIEUPOORT, with a polished boss plate and a very loud rotary engine. It was thought to be faster than a NIEUPOORT at 3,000 to 10,000 feet. It was only seen from the ground, and marks were not distinguished.

NEW FORMATIONS.

A 215th Division has been identified on the CHAMPAGNE front.

GERMAN GAS ATTACKS WHICH FAILED.

The diary of a man of the 9th Bavarian Infantry Regiment (4th Bavarian Division) describes the German gas attack east of LOOS on the 29th April, 1916, in which the gas blew back over the German lines. The 3rd Battalion of the regiment had about 500 gassed cases, a large number of whom died. The diary continues as follows:-
 "On the 1st May I went back with the 9th Company to rest billets at ESTEVELLES. In my new billet 3 N.C.Os and 4 men were killed through a gas attack which miscarried. The 3rd Company lost 46 men."

GERMAN HIGHER COMMAND.

According to the German Wireless Press Communiqué, General von Falkenhayn, who was recently Chief of the Imperial General Staff, now holds the chief command in Transylvania.

COMPANY STRENGTH.

A document shows that the ration strength, fighting strength, and strength in the front line trenches, of the 1st Battalion, 231st Reserve Infantry Regiment (50th Reserve Division) on 13th Sept. (i.e. before arriving on the SOMME front) were as follows:-

	Officers.	N.C.Os.	Men.	Total.
<u>Ration Strength.</u>				
1st Company.	11	30	231	272
2nd "	6	25	213	244
3rd "	4	22	220	246
4th "	6	24	226	256
	<u>27</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>1018</u>
<u>Fighting Strength.</u>				
1st Company.	9	27	224	260
2nd "	6	23	206	235
3rd "	4	22	209	235
4th "	5	24	218	247
	<u>24</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>857</u>	<u>977</u>
<u>Strength in Front Line Trenches.</u>				
1st Company	4	16	147	167
2nd "	4	15	152	171
3rd "	3	16	150	169
4th "	3	18	150	171
	<u>14</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>678</u>

Markings.....

MARKINGS ON GERMAN AEROPLANES.

The following is taken from an Army Order of the German Sixth Army. The different markings are probably intended as distinguishing marks for the different aviation units. 23.5.16.

"German aeroplanes will now appear in the Sixth Army area bearing the following markings, in addition to the Iron Cross:

- (a) On the underside:
 1. Black dots on a white field.
 2. Black figures on a white field.
- (b) On the Fuselage:
 1. Black figures or crosses beside the observer's seat.
 2. Black figures behind the cross.
 3. Yellow stripe and black figures behind the cross.
 4. Black stripe on a white ground behind the cross.
 5. Black stripe in the shape of a T on a white ground behind the cross.
 6. Two crossed black stripes behind the cross. The marking on fuselage and wheels.
 7. A horizontal stripe above the two crossed stripes.
 8. A V-shaped marking on the fuselage and the wheels, in front of the cross.
 9. A perpendicular stripe above the V-shaped mark.

Officers, N.C.Os and men are to be instructed regarding the new markings.

ECONOMY IN AMMUNITION AND HORSES.

An artillery prisoner states that:- (a) A special order was recently issued that ammunition should be economised; (b) the teams of field guns have now been reduced to four horses throughout; (c) all artillery horses are on a reduced ration of oats.

PART III. CONTRE-ESPIONNAGE.

1. The undermentioned civilian workman has been dismissed for assaulting a Foreman and should not again be taken into military employment:- VANSPRANGHE, Joseph, 121 Rue de Cassel, POPERINGHE.

2. ARMOOT, Honore has been refused permission to proceed from PARIS to WATOU. Bad character.

3. TERLINDEN Madame, Directrice de l'Hopital Elizabeth, at POPERINGHE, lost on 27-9-16, during a journey by automobile CAESTRE-BAILLEUL-POPERINGHE, the following documents:-

- 1. Red Laissez-Passer - (Belgian Zone).
- 2. International Passport delivered at LONDON in 1915.
- 3. Red Cross Carnet d'Examen.
- 4. Permis de sejour No. 9133, valid for POPERINGHE.

All the above documents were made out in the name of :- BOSQUET, Valentine, epouse TERLINDEN, Paul.

C. Clippes Capt
Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

2nd October, 1916.

AEROPLANE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The following air photographs taken on 1st inst. have been received. Divisions, Brigades, etc. should indent direct on 2nd Anzac Intelligence for their requirements:- SHEET 36.

Neg.No.	Square.	Area Covered.	Neg.No.	Square.	Area Covered.
42B 269	I	26 c.	42B 272	I	31 b.
42B 270	N	6 c.	42B 273	I	24 cd; 30 abc.
42B 271	N	6 b.			

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 24.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 3rd Oct. 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 2nd Oct. to 6 a.m. 3rd October, 1916.)

NOTE - THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT & SUPPORT LINES.

The enemy is reported busy mending his wire north of the salient in I 11 a opposite PORT REGAL.

A patrol found the sap at I 5 c 6.2 south of L'EPINETTE protected by thick wire on knife rests 5 feet high. No enemy were in the sap head but there appeared to be six men about ten yards down.

Tops of revetting frames can be seen in the salient in C 29 a and c opposite PONT BALLOT. A patrol in this neighbourhood came across fuze wires left by the raiding party of September 15/16th.

Patrols in C 17 a near FRELINGHIEN report sounds of active work in front line, also a trip wire which rang a bell in enemy's trenches.

ENEMY SMIILING.

Practically nil. A dull rainy day and observation difficult.

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

ENEMY'S LIGHT SIGNALS.

A notice-board giving the various enemy light signals was brought back by our raiders in the vicinity of the YPRES-COMINES Canal. The following is a translation:-

Two white pearl rays..... Hostile attacks.
 Green stars and white pearl rays..... Own artillery firing short.

Yellow balls..... Hostile gas attack.

As a result of this board having been captured, it may be anticipated that the enemy will change his signals.

Part II continued....

ENEMY'S AIRCRAFT.

1. A hostile observation balloon was brought down in flames by one of our aeroplanes on the morning of the 1st inst. N.E. of the Salient.
2. On the afternoon of the same day, a hostile machine brought down a Belgian observation balloon in flames.

AIR RECONNAISSANCES.

1. An aeroplane reconnaissance between 5.20 a.m. and 6.25 a.m. over the area ROULERS, POELCAPPALLE, STADEN, WERVIOQ, HAUBOURDIN, LILLE, MENIN, COMINES, reported considerable railway activity, principally in the vicinity of LILLE on the lines LILLE-HAUBOURDIN, LILLE-ROUBAIX and LILLE-TOURNAI. Altogether in the area of the reconnaissance 29 trains were seen.
2. A further report received from the observer of a patrol machine between 6.10 a.m. and 7.15 a.m. over the same area confirms this activity. 31 trains were counted. At FIVES Station (LILLE) 9 engines were observed with steam up at 5.20 a.m.; it was not possible to see whether there was a corresponding number of complete trains.

IDENTIFICATIONS OF THE ENEMY'S UNITS.

1. Naval Corps. Prisoners of the 2nd Marine Infantry Regiment were captured N.W. of COURCHLETTE on the 1st inst. The presence of elements of the Naval Corps in the BAPAUME area was already known.
2. XXVI Reserve Corps. It is reported that the Recruit Depot of the XXVI R. Corps left GHENT on the 21st Sept. for an unknown destination.

REORGANISATION OF UNITS WITHDRAWN FROM THE SOMME.

1. 111th Division. The 76th Infantry Regiment was engaged in front line on the SOMME for 5 days only - from 24th to 28th August and on one subsequent day. It suffered very heavy losses. The companies were reduced on an average from 190 to 80 men; the 2nd Battalion consisted of from 150 to 200 men and one officer. The regiment was reorganised before leaving the SOMME area by means of a draft of about 1000 men from the BAVERLOC Camp. It left on 8th Sept. for the neighbourhood of MARS LA TOUR, where it received a further draft of 150 men, and after 6 days' more rest went into line in the WOEVRE, relieving elements of the 103rd Division.
2. 12th Reserve Division. The 51st Reserve Regiment was relieved on the SOMME front on 18th July, and rested until about 10th August. During this period it received a draft of about 40 men per company, including some men of the 1917 Class. On going into line in the WARNETON sector it received another smaller draft, mainly consisting of old Landsturm men. Some of these replaced younger men employed on special duties, who were sent back to their companies. The regiment was relieved on the 22nd Sept. and entrained at LILLE for the SOMME on the 24th Sept.

PRISONERS CAPTURED IN THE SOMME BATTLE.

Between the 1st July and 30th September, the following prisoners have been captured by the British in the SOMME Battle:-

Officers.....	588.
Other ranks.....	<u>26,147.</u>
Total.....	<u>26,735.</u>

Enemy moral.....

PART II continued.ENEMY MORAL.

The following is an extract from a Regimental Order of the 5th Bavarian Reserve Regiment (4th Bavarian Division):-
30/8/16.

"I have occasion to draw attention to the following:-
The demand for artillery barrage and the nervous firing of the rifles, because an unseen bomber throws a few hand grenades, reveals a state of great excitement. The result is nothing, on the contrary it is only harmful. We waste an enormous quantity of ammunition, and when we want it it is gone. Secondly, we damage ourselves in the eyes of the enemy. It has been constantly stated that troops have thrown an enormous quantity of hand grenades because they heard one enemy grenade explode somewhere. I want this sort of thing stopped. It does us a lot of damage. The men must remain calm and keep their presence of mind. I count on the help of my officers and Sergeant-Majors. I have got the impression that a few Englishmen throwing grenades from their trenches can thoroughly frighten a crowd of Bavarians. Things must not go on like this. Why always silently acknowledge the superiority of the enemy without any reason?"

The Artillery Commander has assured me that this state of things cannot continue. Both his ammunition and guns are done for.

Only Company Commanders may order rapid fire or volleys of hand grenades. There are plenty of watchful company commanders with presence of mind. If troops open rapid fire without orders, it shows lack of discipline and despicable cowardice.

If we put an unnecessary barrage on the enemy's trenches, he retaliates and therefore we suffer for it. Instead of demanding unnecessary barrage, or wasting hand grenades, it is much better to do something useful; strengthen our wire entanglements; deepen our trenches, and build strong shell-proof dug-outs for the garrison.

This state of terror on the SOME front must be dispelled, and calm must take its place.

(Sgd) von HAASY, Lt.-Col."

C. Chipper Capt

Major Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

3rd October, 1916.

10-12-1918

CONFIDENTIAL NO 95.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 4th October, 1918.
 (From 6 a.m. 3rd October to 6 a.m. 4th October, 1918).

NOTE - THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT & SUPPORT LINES.

Aerial observers flying low report that the German trenches south of ARMENTIERES appear much wetter than ours: water in many places lying against both parapet and parapet. Patches in bad repair are noticeable, especially the SUGAR LOAF Salient in N 8 d.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Groups of about half a dozen men were seen during the day near BERNIERE FARM and PONT DE PIERRE, N 24 a. An engine is also reported observed 1° right of BERNIERE FARM from H 34 a 2.1.

Men were seen during the day leaving the building at C 24 c 5.5 north of L'AVEVENTURE and entering the C.T. at C 24 c 4.6.

ENEMY SHELLING.

Enemy artillery was more active than during the previous 24 hours. A few 10.5 and 15 cm. were put into ARMENTIERES about 3 p.m.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Fire from hostile machine guns was above normal east of ARMENTIERES throughout the night.

Part II follows:-

ENEMY'S LIGHT SIGNALS.

The light on the tower of the Sacré Coeur Church in LILLE was again active on the night 1st/2nd October from 5.54 p.m.

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS.

The following is a translation of a diary belonging to one of the prisoners of the 93rd Infantry Regiment (4th Guard Division) taken on the night 30th Sept./1st Oct. near WIELTJE:-

"On 1st September 1916 we of the 4th Company^o were medically examined. At the time I was "Garnieondionstfahig" and thought that, because of the wound I had received in Russia and my employer's application for my return, I should soon be home. But it fell out otherwise. The application was refused and I was passed by the Doctor as fit for service in the field. I and others were equipped forthwith, and on Sunday, 3rd September, by mid-day, were ready to depart. However, we did not actually leave until Tuesday the 5th, in the afternoon. We received our kit at the Depot of the 3rd Guard Foot Regiment (known as "MAIKAFER"), evidently being destined to form a draft for this regiment. It belongs to the Guard Corps, 1st Division. Eventually it transpired that our draft was to feed all the regiments of the 1st Division^{oo} and I was sent to the 64th Res. Infantry Regiment, only however to remain with them for one day. It appears that the 4th Division^{ooo} has suffered heavy losses and that the 1st Guard Division is to hand some of its draft over to the former. Accordingly the following morning we set out for the 4th Division^{ooo} which is fighting on the SOMME, but heard that they had already received a draft from BERLIN, so we were instructed to rejoin the 1st Division^{oo}. Quite by chance we now met the Commander of the 93rd Res. Infantry Regiment (Oberst v. KESSEL). As most of us really belonged to his regiment, he made arrangements for us to return to it. The following morning (12th September) we again entrained and went to our old regiment.

The 4th Division has had very heavy losses and is to be relieved at the SOMME and come to a quiet part of the line. Our regiment had already arrived and was resting in the back area, consequently we had another train journey, reaching our destination the same day. On our arrival I was posted to my old Company^{*} and was able at length to send my address home. At present we are in billets near CAMBRAI.

On 13th September we again entrained and (thank God) left the SOMME. We journeyed by way of LILLE to Belgium, there going into rest some 55-60 kilometres from the coast. It is perfect here, but our stay will probably be a short one.

Our next move was by train to STADEN, between YPRES and DIXMUDE. Thence we marched through ESTROOSEBEKE towards POELCAPPELLE, stopping however between these two places and taking up our quarters in the hutments there. The barracks are really very fine, with good beds. Were it not for the distant thunder of the guns one might almost imagine oneself back at the Depot.

19th September.....

^o "4th Company", i.e. of the ERS. Battalion of the Regiment.

^{oo} "1st Division". Prisoner means 1st Guard Division, and evidently also the 1st Guard Reserve Division.

^{ooo} "4th Division". 4th Guard Division is meant.

* "Old Company", i.e. the 6th, with whom prisoner had previously served in Russia.

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10-14

19th September. Today we moved into other huts. These are well equipped with beds, electric light - they are airy and light - and situated in a wood of oaks. There is a kitchen and canteen where anything can be obtained. The only thing I don't like is the eternal "concert" of the guns. In the afternoon we had parade; but on such rough ground that we could scarcely march, notwithstanding which we were made to march as if on parade.

20th September. Early this morning we went to the baths in the next place. They are shower-baths, installed properly. In the afternoon, parade again. The wood where our barracks are has practically become a Park. We had to clean up everything this afternoon because at 6 o'clock our Regimental Commander, Oberst v. KESSEL, is to inspect the place. At dusk we robbed some fruit trees at a neighbouring farm.

Thursday, 21st September. This morning, with our coffee, we each were given a fresh roll, something quite unusual with us. They were jolly good. Morning, parade. Afternoon, fatigues.

Friday, 22nd September. Morning, parade and physical exercises. There was great aeroplane activity today. Early tomorrow we go into reserve position.

Saturday, 23rd September. Called at 4 a.m. At 5 a.m. left by the light railway for the trenches, i.e. the reserve trenches on Hill 28. This is strengthened on all sides and garrisoned by two "Gruppen" with a machine gun. Probably we shall remain here 6 days and then go into the front line.

Sunday, 24th September. When I went to fetch the coffee this morning I again had a look-out for shell splinters (the first time for a long while). Except for much aerial activity there was nothing new today.

Monday, 25th September. Today there was especially heavy artillery fire, especially when we turned our machine guns on the hostile aeroplanes. I have a bomb-proof shelter to myself and so can read my bible undisturbed. Lately the weather has been very fine. Today we actually received 2 eggs each, and now and then we get a fresh roll, so we do very well up here.

Tuesday, 26th September. Today I saw a hostile aeroplane brought down by one of our machines, but it landed in the enemy's lines. Today I received my first parcel from home. From our position we can distinguish in clear weather the ruined houses behind the enemy's trenches.

Wednesday, 27th September. Today I had to go to ST. JULIEN to fetch the Company's dinners. We had our fill of blackberries on the way. I promised myself I would give up playing cards. Today we are to receive another draft.

Thursday, 28th September. On sentry duty, then look for fuzes. Only found one, however, with a ring - a "dud" which I brought back. Received another draft this evening. It was a very critical day for us.

Friday, 29th September. At 5.16 a.m. we went into the front line trenches. When we tried to sleep the hostile heavy trench-mortars began to fire with all their might, and so it continued all day until the holes in our trenches were large enough to put a wagon into. We spent the day in anxiety and fear. One dug-out was so endangered that the occupants had to crawl over to ours, where we were now packed like sardines. Towards evening, when the fire abated somewhat, we were able to ascertain what damage had been done. Luckily we only had one severely wounded and nine lightly wounded in our company. We then had to work feverishly to restore communication in the trenches and repair the damage as well as might be. I volunteered for the listening post. We lay some 30 metres in front of our trench. We have to keep a sharp look-out, because if we do not see the enemy attacking the whole position might be lost.

Saturday.....

Saturday, 30th September. We get back safely from the Listening Post. The damage done yesterday has been pretty well repaired. A much quieter day than yesterday - only the hostile artillery is firing. Graf v. SCHWEINITZ* inspected our position. He spoke to me as I was on sentry duty. At night again in the Listening Post. * Divl Commander.

IDENTIFICATIONS OF THE ENEMY'S UNITS.

1. 5th Bavarian Division. A prisoner of the 7th Bavarian Regiment was captured west of FROMELLES on the night 1st/2nd October (normal).

2. Marine Infantry Brigade. Prisoners of the 1st Marine Infantry Regiment were captured north of COURCELETTE on the 2nd inst. Although only two Marine Infantry Regiments appear to be present, prisoners state that the 3rd Marine Infantry Regiment will also come to the SOMME front. The 1st and 2nd Marine Infantry Regiments left OSTEND on the 25th September and travelled via COURTRAI and LILLE. They detrained at SANCOURT (north of CAMBRAI). They relieved the 26th and 165th Infantry Regiments (7th Division) on the night 30th September/1st October.

INCREASED RANGE WITH GERMAN LIGHT FIELD HOWITZER.

A 10.5-cm. light field howitzer has recently been captured in which the sight is graduated up to 7,000 metres (7655 yards) for time shell with full charge.

INCENDIARY PROJECTILES AGAINST BALLOONS.

A German pilot taken prisoner by the French stated that aviators carry incendiary ammunition "ALDER B MUNITION" for attacking balloons. The prisoner stated that the flame from the ammunition burnt for 15 to 20 seconds.

4th October, 1916.

C. Cliffe Capt
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

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10-16

* C O N F I D E N T I A L NO. 97.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 5th October, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 4th Oct. to 3 a.m. 5th October, 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

A screen has been erected along road at N 15 a 50.55, and new work is apparent in the neighbourhood of FME DELAPORTE.

A brushwood screen has now been placed across the gap at I 31 d 10.25 north of LE BRIDOUX where movement was seen recently.

A wooden barrier has replaced the canvas screen in WEZ MACQUART.

ENEMY'S REAR LINES.

The new work at N 22 b 62.40 near FROMELLES has been covered with bushes, and more timber is apparent in N 22 c.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

At 4.4 p.m. a railway engine moving east on a true bearing of 167° from H 34 a 75.25 and probably on the light railway in N 29 b south east of FROMELLES.

A locomotive was seen in O 31 near FOURNES at 3.8 p.m. moving in a westerly direction.

At 6.45 a.m. an engine whistling was heard in the direction of LARGE FARM, I 22 c 5.9, and smoke, as if from a light locomotive, was seen travelling from O 2 c 7.8 to O 2 d 45.10, by LE BAS HAU.

ENEMY SHELLING.

GRAND PORTE EGAL Farm received some attention, and between 2.35 p.m. and 1.15 a.m. about 120 15 c.m. are reported to have fallen in ARMENTIERES.

Part II follows:-

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

A note book of a prisoner of the 93rd Reserve Regiment, 4th Guard Division, mentions the following signals:-
Gas Alarm.....Dark yellow rocket with pearls.
Barrage.....White pearls.
Own artillery firing too short..Green rocket with stars.
Enemy attacking.....Two white pearls.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE.

An aeroplane reconnaissance on 4th October between 6.10 and 6.20 a.m. over TOURNAI and LILLE reported nine trains entering LILLE from the south, otherwise the railway activity appeared normal, but observation was difficult owing to the weather conditions.

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS.

The following is a translation of a leaflet found on a German prisoner:-

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF ALTENBURG:

On Sunday 20th August and following days, the inhabitants of ALTENBURG will be visited in their dwellings by delegates of the Party and of the Trade Unions in order that they may sign the petition for peace.

To ensure that the collection of signatures may be speedily concluded, we now make the inhabitants of ALTENBURG acquainted with the petition. The petition runs:-

PETITION.

To His Excellence the Imperial Chancellor, Dr.v.Bethmann Hollweg.

The undersigned demand that the speediest possible end be made of the war, which has devastated Europe for more than two years and has imposed enormous sacrifices in blood and money upon all the belligerent countries.

The undersigned reject all plans of conquest, which not only prolong the war but also contain the germ of new wars, and they demand of the Allied Governments that they shall declare themselves ready to conclude a peace which guarantees the Empire:

- (1) its political independence.
- (2) its territorial integrity.
- (3) freedom for its economic development.

The Committee of the Social Democratic Party."

PART III.
CONTROL-ESPIONNAGE.

Workman's Pass No.1400 C in the name of HOUVENABHEL, Francois, living at STEINWERCK has been lost.
This pass bears photo of owner B.A.S. No.63 and was issued on 25/7/16.

5th October, 1916.

C. Clifton Cat

Brig.-General G.S.
11 ANZAC CORPS.

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 98.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 6th Oct. 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 5th Oct. to 6 a.m. 6th October, 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCH

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

Gas was discharged by us east of ARMENTIERES about 8 p.m. Retaliation was very slight.

New wire has been put out in N 9 c north of DELAPORTE FARM and in N 6 c by CLAPHAM JUNCTION.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

At 3 55 p.m. puffs of white smoke were seen moving slow in the direction of BEAUCAMPS well behind the LE MAISNIL - THIROUANNE road.

Two wagons each with 6 horses stopped for 35 minutes at building at O 11 a 25.80 north of ESCOBECQUES.

At 11.45 a.m. 17 mounted men galloped in single file along the track from O 7 d 8.2 to O 14 a 1.4 near LE MAISNIL.

A screen has been erected in front of road at I 34 b 5.4 north of LA VALLEE.

A motor ambulance and 20 men were seen at different times at I 28 c 9.6 west of FLEUR D'ECOSSE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One of our patrols threw bombs into enemy trenches at CORNER FORT N 6 d. Enemy put up flares, turned a machine gun onto our parapet and sounded a gong and siren.

An enemy patrol retreated hastily when met by one of ours in C 17 a south of FR LINGHIEN.

Part II follows:-

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

1. The enemy sent up a flare bursting into a white and green light opposite SANCTUARY WOOD. Later on he fired five rockets from the same area, each breaking into one green and one purple light. No action appeared to follow any of these signals.

2. The light on the tower of the Sacre Coeur Church in LILLE was again active from 5.49 p.m. on the night 3rd/4th inst.

GERMAN OPINION OF BRITISH ARTILLERY.

A captured German official report by a Corps Commander says:- "British Artillery. The enemy's artillery registered skilfully and inconspicuously; the guns proved accurate; the effect of the shells was good, but the percentage of blinds was high."

RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Three Russian prisoners escaped from the German lines and came over to the French north of the SOMME on the 3rd inst. They state they have been digging on back lines and that the Germans are very nervous as to the result of our repeated attacks.

LIAISON WITH THE FRONT LINE.

A captured Order by General von BELOW, commanding the First Army, urges the necessity for maintaining touch with the situation in front line by every available means. Higher commanders and staffs are to endeavour to see more of the battlefield with their own eyes. Instead of relying solely on telephone reports, mounted staff officers are to be sent right up to the front to report on the situation. Aircraft, flying low, are also to be utilised for maintaining communication.

6th October, 1916.

C. Clifton Cull
Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 99.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 7th October, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. Civil Day to 6 a.m. 7th October, 1916.)

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

Gas was successfully discharged by us east of ARMENTIERES early in the night.

A raid on the RAILWAY SALIENT in I 11 a found the enemy's trenches deserted and nothing to give any identification.

A raiding party in C 17 a south of FRELINGHIEN met with opposition and was unable to get an identification.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

New wire has been put out in N 9 d, I 26 c & d and I 16 d.

A hessian canvas screen about 40 feet long has been erected at C 23 d 30.95 north of LES 4 HALLOTS covering an exposed portion of trench.

ENEMY'S REAR LINES.

At 7 a.m. a party of some 40 men were observed working on road and what appeared to be a dump at N 24 b 3.8 east of BERNIERE FARM.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Movement by twos and threes was seen as usual on the ESCOSECQUES-ENNETIERES road.

4 transport wagons and some two dozen men were seen in the early morning on the road through O 4 d leading to LA VALLEE.

At 10.30 a.m. 17 men were seen going towards LA CARNOY on the road at I 36 c 5.7.

30 men were seen on the track at I 28 c 9.6 west of FLEUR D'ECOSSE during the day.

At 8.30 a.m. 4 vehicles with 4 horse teams were seen on the road at O 12 c 0.2 going towards VERT BALLOT.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

At 7.30 p.m. a yellow rocket bursting into sprays was sent up in the N squares; no apparent action followed.

In the same sector, on our artillery opening fire at 1.35 a.m. enemy put up two red flares, followed at 1.40 a.m. by 3 flares each breaking into 3 red stars. Enemy artillery did not open till 1.45 a.m. Shortly afterwards two lamps appeared to be flashing morse well in rear of enemy's lines.

East of ARMENTIERES when the gas was released at 9.30 p.m. enemy sent up a red rocket which burst into three pearls. At 1.30 a.m. when our artillery started he sent up both red and green rockets.

Part II follows:-

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

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EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS.

The following information has been obtained from conversations with prisoners taken south of the ANCRE:-

- (a) Officers of regiments recently brought into line have no trench maps and are ignorant of the ground. There is also a lack of trench guides.
- (b) There are few dug-outs.
- (c) Artillery is handicapped by the general confusion prevailing and want of good O.Ps.
- (d) The only arm in which the Germans appear still to have confidence is the machine-gun, but they state that the machine-gunnors are much handicapped by lack of proper emplacements.
- (e) Roads of approach to the front line are very exposed and are under intermittent fire.
- (f) The moral of troops which have been brought down from north of the ANCRE (119th R.I.R., 170th I.R.) is low, for the following reasons among others:-
 - (i) They are overtired before going into line owing to the long period troops on that front are spending in front and support lines (14-16 days). Rest billets are all under artillery fire.
 - (ii) The 1916 recruits are not yet seasoned or steady under fire, while the older men are tired of two years' continuous campaigning.

PART III.
CONTRE-ESPIONNAGE.

The following permis de sejour and workman's pass has been lost and is therefore cancelled:-

MEURIN Auguste, living in ARMENTIERES, has lost his Workman's pass No. 3168/A. This pass was issued on the 10/7/16.

The following civilian workmen have been dismissed and will not again be taken into military employment:-

DEBACQUE Henri,	Age 25,	living at ARMENTIERES,	for fraude.
DETURCK Charles,	" 59,	" " NIEPPE,	used his pass for an irregular journey.
DEBRUYNE Paul,	" 29,	ARMENTIERES,	Attempted to foment a strike.
VANHEE Cesar,	" 22,	" " "	" "
INDEVUYSTE Henri,	" 39,	" " "	" "
SAELEN Maurice,	" 29,	POPERINGHE,	for insubordination.

Anti-militarist effusions have recently been found printed inside the cover of packets of cigarette papers in PARIS. The cover of the packets was green, with black stripes; on it was printed an allegorical figure of a woman holding a sword and wearing a helmet with a cock as crest, standing near a canon inscribed as "LE VENGEUR", and underneath "ON NE PASSE PAS". There was also the trademark "LE VENGEUR" and the name Gaston D'ARGY, PARIS, (a well-known firm). Inside were some anti-militarist verses. If any of these, or of any similar devices, are found, they should immediately be reported.

(G.H.Q., I.b.1136/461).

C. Chippe - Capt

for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

7th October, 1916.

10-22

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CONFIDENTIAL NO. 100.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 8th October, 1918.
(From 6 a.m. 7th Oct. to 6 a.m. 8th October, 1918).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

What appears to be a concrete dug-out is visible at N 9 d 6.2 north of ROUGES BANCS.

Enemy was working hard in RAILWAY SALIENT I 11 a during the night, while sounds as of explosions and stake driving were heard proceeding from the salient opposite PONT BALLOT in C 29 a and c.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

In the neighbourhood of FOURNES, apparently in U 2 a, a two-horse wagon was seen at 9.50 a.m., while at 11.42 a.m. and 2.50 p.m. smoke as of a locomotive approached from the direction of SAINGHIN.

At 11.30 a.m. about 50 men in full marching order were seen going away down a communication trench in O 7 a near BACQUART.

Movements of infantry and cyclists by twos and threes, a transport wagon and a horse and trap were seen on the ESCOBECQUES-ENNETIERES and RADINGHEM-LA VALLEE roads.

A working party about J 32 c 3.8 east of CAPINGHEM was dispersed by our artillery at 10.30 a.m.

Men were noticed on the steeple of FERENCHIES church. At 9.10 a.m. a party of 50 in dark uniforms without packs were seen in J 1 c near LA PREVOTE going N.E.

Part II follows:-

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

TRANSFER OF YOUNG MEN FROM REGIMENTS HOLDING QUIET SECTORS
TO REGIMENTS ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE.

1. Various reports confirm the fact that the Germans are withdrawing a large proportion of the young men from the units holding quiet sectors (especially in the WOEVRE, LORRAINE and VOSGES) and are replacing them by older men from the field depots.
2. Withdrawals of this kind from the 1st Bavarian Ersatz Regiment (XV Reserve Corps, VOSGES) recently took place.
3. On the 15th September, 50 young men per company were withdrawn from the 3rd Bavarian Ersatz Regiment (XV Reserve Corps) for the SOMME front. They were replaced by old men.
4. Three hundred men of the young classes were recently withdrawn from the 5th Bavarian Ersatz Regiment (XV Reserve Corps) and replaced by old men.
5. When the 357th Regiment (Guard Ersatz Division) was transferred from the WOEVRE to the VERDUN front, the fathers of families and old men were replaced by young men. On the return of the regiment to the WOEVRE the men belonging to the 1916 Class were withdrawn and replaced by Landwehr II (men aged 34 to 40).

CARRIER PIGEONS.

A document captured by the French gives the following information:- (a) The pigeon service is organised by Corps and run entirely by experts: (b) Divisions have 3 posts of 4 pigeons each to keep up communication with the front line: (c) Pigeon lofts are 20 to 25 km. behind the firing line.

PART III.
CONTRE-ESPIONNAGE.

The following civilian workman has been dismissed for theft of Government Property. He will not again be taken into military employment.

DESWARTE, Camille. Living at BOESCHEPE. Workman's Pass
No. 23 LB.

8th October, 1916.

C. Clipperton Capt.
Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

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10.24

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 101.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY - 9th Oct. 1916.
(From 6 a.m. 8th Oct. to 6 a.m. 9th Oct. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

At several points along the front enemy throw bombs and turned machine-gun fire on to his own wire during the night.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Men were seen baling water out of trenches in I 5 c south of L'EPINETTE.

Enemy has been improving his support trenches in C 23 d in the neighbourhood of LES 4 HALLOTS.

The C.T. running back from the farm seems to be the main thoroughfare for this bit of line.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

At 7.20 a.m. 14 men were observed coming from the rear of the house at N 21 a 70.65 west of FROMELLES.

At 10.30 a.m. about 20 men in twos and threes went to CARNOY FARM in I 36 b.

Between 8 a.m. and 9.20 a.m. movement of individuals is seen daily at PREMESQUES barrier.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

At intervals during the night 12 red flares were fired in N 10 b and at 3.30 a.m. a red rocket went up in N 9 d north of FROMELLES. No apparent action followed.

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

INFERIORITY OF GERMAN AIRCRAFT.

A captured German document states that, owing to the numerical superiority of our airmen, the employment of German aeroplane sections is to be co-ordinated as to time and place, in order to prevent the waste of their combatant power which must lead to their permanent inferiority in the air. The document further states that German aviators are unable to hold their own over our front line, let alone to extend their activity over our lines, with the result that the German artillery and infantry have to suffer under the undisturbed activity of our airmen. The hope is expressed that by concentrating the German air forces, it will be possible "at least for some hours to contest the enemy's supremacy in the air".

ENEMY'S AEROPLANES.

A new type of three-seater aeroplane has been observed in the VERDUN area.

ENEMY'S METHOD OF RAIDING.

In two enemy raids against the trenches of the Corps on our left the enemy fire which was very heavy, began at about 5 p.m. and slackened towards 6.15 p.m. He came over in two parties of about 50 at 7.45 p.m., doubtless astutely and correctly judging that the whole trench garrison would be occupied in repairing damage done by the bombardment. This ruse of an hour's quiet between the bombardment and the raid is worth noting. However, the enemy, who had not reckoned with our Lewis guns and their observing escort, failed to enter our trenches at either point.

C. Cliffe Capt

for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

9th October, 1916.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L NO. 102.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 10th October, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 9th Oct. to 6 a.m. 10th October, 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

50 yards of new wire have been put out in front of the old wire at I 31 d 8.7 north of LE BRIDOUX.

Enemy is busy improving his front and support lines opposite PONT BALLOT in C 29 a and c. An underground listening post or Russian sap is reported at C 29 a 4.1 under enemy's wire.

ENEMY'S REAR LINES.

Work on trenches has been noticed in N 16 a and b near LES CLOCHERS, and on the line through LE MAISNIL in N 24 b, N 18 c and d, and O 7 d.

A material train was reported seen going east in N 24 b on the light railway between PONT DE PIERRE and LE MAISNIL at 8.45 and 10. a.m. on the 8th.

A party of about 30 working on a trench about I 6 a 5.3, south east of ERUNE RUE was dispersed at 8.30 a.m.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

A party of about 30 working on the ESCOBECQUES - VERT BALLOT road at O 12 c 2.3 was fired on at 12.50 p.m., as was also a similar party on a road about J 32 c near CAPINGHEM.

Seven 4-horse wagons, one 2-horse wagon, 11 horsemen and 10 pedestrians were seen during the day going towards LA VALLEE on the RADINGHEM - LA VALLEE road.

Between 10.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. 43 men were seen about LA CARNOY FARM in I 36 b.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

At 8 p.m. two red and two green rockets were fired from somewhere in I 27 a by LA HOUSOIE, and at 8.15 p.m. a red rocket in I 31 d near LE BRIDOUX. No apparent action followed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Explosions were heard in enemy's lines in N 10 b west of MOUQUET FARM at 8.30 p.m., 9.10 p.m. and 9.20 p.m. No guns or trench mortars were firing at the time.

Part II follows:-

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PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ENEMY'S UNITS.

1. 5th Bavarian Division. Equipment of the 7th Bav. Infantry Regiment was captured in the German trenches east of FAUQUISSART on the night 7th/8th instant (normal).

MOVES OF GERMAN DIVISIONS ON BRITISH FRONT.

The moves of German Divisions on the British Front during the past few days may be summarised as follows:-

1. Five Divisions from other sectors to the SOMME front, viz:-
 - Marine Division from the Coast.
 - 4th Ersatz Division from YPRES.
 - 5th Ersatz Division from YPRES (not yet confirmed).
 - 28th Reserve Division from CHAMPAGNE.
 - 6th Division from CHAMPAGNE.
2. Six Divisions have moved from the SOMME front to other sectors, viz:-
 - 7th Division to LOOS front.
 - 8th Division to LOOS front.
 - 50th Reserve Division to LA BASSEE front.
 - 51st Reserve Division to NEUVE CHAPELLE.
 - 58th Division to YPRES.
 - 52nd Reserve Division to CHAMPAGNE.
3. Four Divisions have been transferred to unknown destinations, viz:-
 - 24th Division from LA BASSEE area.
 - 40th Division from LA BASSEE area.
 - 53rd Reserve Division from LOOS Salient.
 - 54th Reserve Division from LOOS Salient.
4. One Division (204th) has been transferred from the DIXMUDE area to YPRES.
5. It is reported that 1½ Divisions, viz. the 11th Landwehr Bde and 1st Guard Reserve Division, are moving from Belgium to the eastern front. If the 1st Guard Reserve Division moves, then probably the 4th Guard Division will accompany it.
6. These moves denude the German front between the Sea and YPRES, leaving only two identified divisions in place of the 5½ divisions between the Sea and YPRES. Probably at least 3 divisions have moved from the SOMME area to the northern portion of the front.

GERMAN HIGHER COMMAND ON THE SOMME.

1. It is probable that General von GALLWITZ no longer commands the group of Armies engaged on the SOMME. The First and Second German Armies appear to be now under the orders of Crown Prince RUPPRECHT of Bavaria.

2. The First Army (von BELOW), north of the SOMME, is still divided into four groups as follows:-

A	Group	commanded	by	von	STEIN.
B	"	"	"	"	MARSCHALL.
C	"	"	"	"	von BOEHN.
D	"	"	"	"	von GARNIER.

3. South of the SOMME (Second Army) the troops between DENIECOURT and LIHONS are under the orders of General von KATHEN, who formerly commanded the XXIII Reserve Corps.

10th October, 1916.

C. Chipper
Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

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10-27

to SP. P.
H. E. H.

Appendix No. 1

27

C O N F I D E N T I A L NO. 103.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 11th October, 1916.
(From 6 a.m. 10th October to 6 a.m. 11th Oct. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Patrols reported enemy front line very quiet south of ARMENTIERES - no sounds of the usual nightly work. Mills' rifle grenades, however, caused the enemy to fling bombs into No Man's Land, evidently under the delusion that ours were hand-thrown. He also bombed his own wire from PONT BALLOT to the LYS.

ENEMY SHELLING.

Hostile artillery was more active south of ARMENTIERES during the morning; some 80 15 c.m. being put over in the neighbourhood of FLEURBAIX and 13 near WHITE CITY, I 31 a. Further north there was practically no shelling even in response to our shooting.

South of FLEURBAIX a large trench mortar bomb fired by the enemy landed on a new dug-out with double bursting course and air space and completely destroyed it.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

A material train was seen at 4.40 p.m. apparently on the light railway at O 13 c 3.4 south west of LE MAISNIL.

Movement of men in twos and threes was seen in field about I 28 a 1.9 west of the DISTILLERY ROAD.

Working parties have been noticed lately in I 6 b south west of LE TEMPLE. Judging from aeroplane photographs they would seem to be engaged in cleaning out the ditch from I 6 b 1.0 to I 6 b 7.4 in order to drain the neighbouring communication trench. Our machine guns, however, operating in conjunction with an O.P., caused casualties on two separate occasions and finally stopped the work.

A party of about 20 working on a trench in I 6 a ceased work at 9.15 a.m.

Part II follows:-

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PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.
(From GHQ unless otherwise stated.)

ENGAGEMENTS OF GERMAN UNITS IN THE SOMME BATTLE.

A study of the methods adopted by the Germans in obtaining reinforcements for the SOMME Battle shows that:-

(a) Between the ANCRE and CHAULNES, up to the present moment, 76 divisions have been engaged.

(b) Of these, 11 divisions have been engaged for a second time, viz. 28th Res., 11th, 12th Res., 44th Res., 183rd, 17th, 18th, 7th, 8th, 17th Res., 13th Res.

(c) The average duration of a division in front line is 15 days.

(d) The rate at which the German divisions are being brought into the battle is nearly 5 per week.

(e) The eleven divisions which were engaged for a second time were brought back to the battle area after an average period of 8 weeks of rest and light duty.

(f) Six divisions which have already been engaged once have now exceeded the normal period of 8 weeks' rest. These are:- 22nd Res., 5th, 11th Res., 12th, 8th Bav. Res., 23rd Res.

(g) Some of the divisions which have been most severely handled have been withdrawn to the Russian front. These are:- 10th Bav., 121st, 3rd Guard, 117th, 123rd.

ORGANISATION - NEW FORMATIONS.

1. A letter written at AVION (south of LENS) on the 16th September shows that the writer belonged to a 392nd Infantry Regiment attached to the 23rd Reserve Division. The man previously belonged to the 12th Company, 133rd Regiment (24th Division). The whole of this company was taken to help in forming the 392nd Regiment, which was formed at HENIN LIEPARD. The regiment was then going into line east of SOUCHEZ. It is probable that the 179th Regiment (24th Division) has also assisted in the formation of this regiment. (vide yesterday's Summary).

2. Prisoners of the 394th Infantry Regiment (17th Res. Division) captured east of MORVAL on the 7th inst. state that their regiment was formed two months ago by withdrawing one company from each regiment of the IX Reserve Corps, one company from the 22nd Infantry Regiment (11th Reserve Div.), one company from the 23rd Infantry Regiment (12th Division), and 500 men from the 9th Jäger Battalion (12th Landwehr Div.).

3. The following list shows the series of new regiments between Nos 385 and 400 which have been formed recently:-

No.	Location.
385	North of YPRES.
386 (?)	Existence uncertain.
387	?
388	North of YPRES.
389	15th Division north of the SOMME.
390	16th Res. Div. on the AISNE.
391	32nd Div. near REIMS.
392	23rd Res. Div. east of SOUCHEZ.
393	7th Div. east of LOOS.
394	17th Res. Div. north of the SOMME.
395	9th Res. Div. north of the SOMME.
396	Existence uncertain.
396 (?)	Existence uncertain.
397 (?)	10th Division, WOEVRE.
398	Existence uncertain.
399 (?)	8th Ersatz Division, WOEVRE.
400	

WARNINGS.....

WARNINGS FOR GAS AND AIRCRAFT.

A prisoner states:- (a) "Gas" sentries are established in front of the reserve and front lines to give warning of any discharge of gas by us; electric bells connect these posts with the dug-outs. (b) When battalions are in reserve, a sentry gives warning of the approach of hostile aircraft; on the warning being given, all the men take cover.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY AMMUNITION.

A green light was observed to become detached from two shells about 150 yards before the point of impact. Reports of similar observations should be forwarded to this Headquarters.

GERMAN HIGHER COMMAND ON THE SOMME. - CORRECTION.

In Part II of Summary of 10th October, for "MARSCHALL" read "ARNIM". ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

C. Chipman Calt

11th October, 1916.

for Brig.-General G.S.
III ANZAC CORPS.

AEROPLANE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The following air photographs taken on the 10th inst. have been received. Divisions, Brigades, &c. should indent direct on 2nd Anzac Intelligence for their requirements:-

SHEET 36.

<u>Neg.No.</u>	<u>Square.</u>	<u>Area Covered.</u>
42B 278	N	10 ac.
42B 279	N	11 abcd.
42B 280	N	9 c. 15 ab.
42B 281	I	5 cd. 11 ab.
42B 283	C	23 d. 24 c. 30 a.
42B 284	C	23 cd. 29 a.
42B 285	I	15 d. 16 cd. 21 b. 22 ab
42B 286	N	15 cd. 21 ab.
42B 287	N	14 d. 15 c. 20 b. 21 a.
42B 288	N & O	18 b. 12 d. O 13 a.
42B 289	N	16 bd. 17 c. 22 b.

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 104.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY - 12th October, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 11th Oct. to 6 a.m. 12th October, 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Enemy was busy during the night repairing damage all along the line.

Movement was noticed in enemy's trenches north of RAILWAY SALIENT in I 11 a between 6 and 7.30 a.m. Timber and what appeared to be a door were being carried along.

A party of 6 or 7 men was noticed fixing up screens among trees at I 6 c 2.2 opposite L'EPINETTE.

Fresh earth is noticeable round a loophole at C 29 c 55.65 near BOX FARM, possibly a machine gun emplacement.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Hostile field guns and howitzers were fairly active on our front and support lines. There was more machine gun fire than usual east of ARMENTIERES during the night.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

At 8.40 a.m., 2.40 p.m. and 8.35 a.m. 2 or 3 men were seen, in N 10 c, N 11 d, and I 31 d respectively, in the open close to the front line system. From their appearance and use of maps they seemed to be officers.

2 men, one of whom appeared to be in blue uniform with a white topped cap and wearing a sword, were seen at 11.30 a.m. in front of LA BELLE VUE J 8 a; 10 minutes later they moved behind the screen and shortly afterwards a motor car drove away in the direction of FERENCHIES.

Material trains were observed apparently on the RUE DE LA LOMMERIE about N 18 d 9.1 at 6.55 a.m., 10.5 a.m., 10.40 a.m., 11.5 a.m., the first and last going east.

A party was again seen working about J 31 b 4.0 near CAPINGHEM, and movement of wagons and pedestrians was noticed on this road.

A working party of about 30 at I 6 a 2.4 near BRUNE RUE was twice dispersed with casualties by machine gun fire.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

Between 5.30 p.m. and midnight the enemy sent up a large number of coloured flares and rockets in the N and O squares. They appeared to come both from the front line system and the far distance at irregular intervals of time: no apparent action followed.

Part II follows:-

10-31
198PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.ENEMY'S LIGHT SIGNALS.

During our gas attack in the WYTSCHAETE-MESSINES area the enemy sent up yellow lights bursting into yellow stars, and red and green lights. A red rocket followed by a green rocket produced trench mortar and artillery fire, mainly on our support line.

EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS.

The following further information has been obtained from the prisoners of the 121st Infantry Regiment (26th Div.) captured during the night 8th/9th October just north of the WULVERCHEM-MESSINES road (Sheet 28. N 36 d) :-

1. Transfer from Train to Infantry. One of the prisoners was originally in the Train. In October 1915, he and several others were transferred from the Train to the Infantry and replaced by older men. The prisoner is 24 years old.
2. Move of the XIII Corps. All three prisoners emphatically denied having heard any rumours of the return of their division to the SOMME area.
3. Units seen. Elements of Pioneer Bn. No. 13.
4. General. Prisoner had a very high opinion of our Trench-mortars, which, he said, caused a large proportion of the casualties and did much destructive work. As an example of the latter he gave one instance of a dug-out with a thickness of about 3½ feet of concrete overhead cover being demolished by three successive hits.
5. Machine Guns. Prisoner confirms the presence of two Machine-Gun Companies with his regiment.
6. Identification of Units. Orders have been given that all shoulder-straps and the Württemberg cockade on the cap are to be covered up with cloth. In the case of infantry units, strips of cloth about 4" long and 1" broad are worn on the left shoulder, coloured as follows:-

119th Infantry Regiment.....	White.
121st " "	Red.
125th " "	Yellow.

7. Company Strength and Composition. Prisoner's Company, (the 3rd) is about 130 strong, not including 30-40 men on details. The composition is approximately as follows:-

Active (including returned wounded, etc.)...	about 60.
Reservists.....	" 10.
Landwehr.....	" 20.
Ersatz Reservists.....	" 20.
1918 Class.....	" 20.
	<u>130.</u>

ENEMY'S PRECAUTIONS AGAINST "TANKS".

The following extract from a battalion order captured in the ANCRE sector, is the first reference by the enemy to methods for dealing with "Tanks":-

- (a) The companies are responsible for the repair and upkeep of the wire entanglements in front of their sectors.
- (b) In view of the danger of attacks by the English "tanks", all roads leading from the enemy's position and not used for the passage of traffic and artillery, are to be cut for a width of 4 to 6 metres and to a depth of 1½ to 2 metres, a narrow way being left for the passage of infantry and material. In addition, all these roads must be obstructed so as to render traffic, except the passage of material, impossible. By 7.30 a.m. tomorrow, the companies will report that this work has been completed.

CONCEALMENT FROM AIRCRAFT.....

PART II continued.CONCEALMENT FROM AIRCRAFT.

A captured German order gives instructions for wirenetting to be freely used to conceal the new emplacements being built for a field howitzer battery. A screen of wire netting was to be put up before any earth-work was commenced.

ENEMY METHODS OF MARKING TRENCHES.

1. A captured document orders that German front line trenches are to be marked by black, white and red boards. Knowledge of this may afford opportunities for deceiving the enemy's artillery.

2. A captured order issued by the 7th Reserve Division gives instructions for the infantry to place on the parapets between 7 and 8.30 a.m. every morning, flags or boards, which are to be field grey colour on the side towards the enemy, and diced red and yellow away from the enemy. The object of these flags is to show the position of the fire trenches to the artillery.

RIFLE GRENADES.

The following extract from an official German publication entitled "Nahkampfmittel" (Weapons for the Close Combat) dated 7th August, 1916, indicates that the Germans are giving up the manufacture of rifle grenades:- "31. The rifle grenade, owing to its want of accuracy (wind etc.) is more useful for annoying the enemy than for obtaining any real effect. No more rifle grenades will therefore be manufactured. They are best employed to provide flanking fire, to cover dead ground and to bring a heavy searching fire on large areas, etc."

GERMAN ARTILLERY OBSERVERS.

A captured order issued by the Commander of the Artillery of the 1st Guard Reserve Division contains the following instructions for artillery observers:- "All officers and sergeants are to be expressly warned of the consequences if they leave their posts. They run the risk of being court-martialled. They are also to be warned that Staff Officers will inspect their posts to see if they are present and carrying out their duties."

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ON THE SOMME FRONT.

The French report that although the number of batteries actually in action has slightly increased, there has been no appreciable increase in the number of hostile batteries located. The difference is due to the former distribution of batteries for counter-battery and barrage work having been done away with. The same batteries are now apparently employed for both counter-battery work and for barrage.

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS - TRANSLATION OF GERMAN ORDERS.

1. German Order from Headquarters "B" Group* to 7th Res. Division, dated 5th October, 1916:-

"Group headquarters....."

* ("B" Group holds the sector from N.W. COURCELETTE to east of GUEUDECOURT.)

PART II continued.

"Group Headquarters directs attention to the following:-

In the attacks on the SOMME front since the 1st July, 1916, the English have varied their procedure as regards artillery preparation and Time of the Assault. Since the formations at present belonging to the Group were put into line, the English have postponed their attacks until the evening, when they are delivered after a violent Artillery preparation. Observation of the enemy's movements, the filling up of his trenches, and the preparatory artillery fire culminating in an intense bombardment, have given us warning of the assault and have enabled us to take counter-measures in time. Departing entirely, however, from this method of preparation and assault, the English have also attacked in the morning, frequently after quite a short intense bombardment. It was by this method of attack that they captured the villages of FLERS, MARTINPUICH and COURCELETTE on the 15th September.

I wish to warn Divisional Commanders particularly with regard to these English attacks, which are to a certain extent in the nature of a surprise, and I urge them to take such steps as to ensure that we are not surprised by attacks of this kind. The infantry and artillery will make it their particular duty to maintain the keenest vigilance, more especially in the early hours of the morning. (signed) SIXT. v. ARNIM."

2. German Order from 7th Res. Div. Hqrs dated 6th October 1916:-

"ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Artillery tasks for the night of the 6th/7th October, 1916.

i. With regard to the temporary difficulties in the supply of 10.5 c.m. and 15 c.m. Howitzer Ammunition, the fire of these batteries must be somewhat curtailed on the night of the 6th/7th October.

ii. The artillery tasks for the night of the 6th/7th October remain the same as for the night of the 5th/6th October.

iii. The 10.5 c.m. and 15 c.m. Howitzer Batteries will concentrate destructive fire on the enemy's organisations N.W. and S.E. of GUEUDEGCURT, especially the trenches at the "5 Cross-roads".

iv. GUEUDEGCURT will be shelled by 21 c.m. and 15 c.m. Howitzers

v. Disturbing-fire as ordered for the night of the 5th/6th Oct.

vi. Ammunition Expenditure per hour.

Field-gun batteries	40-50 rounds.
10.5 c.m. field howitzer batteries.....	up to 25 "
15 c.m. howitzer batteries.....	up to 15 "
Heavy howitzer (over 15 a.m.) batteries	
and heavy gun batteries.....	up to 10 "

vii. Pauses for Patrols.

36th Res. Regt's Sector....	1 a.m to 3 a.m.
72nd " " "	11 p.m. to 2 a.m.
66th " " "	3 a.m. to 5 a.m..

viii. The Artillery Commander will report as soon as possible to the Division the number of batteries ordered to open fire. The reports to be accompanied by a sketch.

(Signed) Graf von SCHWERIN.

(Countersigned) PABST, Captain, G.S."

3. German Order from 7th Res. Div. Hdqrs :-

"DIVISIONAL ORDER AS TO BARRAGE FIRE.

As soon as a red light signal is sent up from the infantry trenches, Barrage Fire will at once be opened by the whole of the field artillery (field guns and field howitzers). It should be directed as close to our own trenches as possible and controlled by the daily registration. Rapid fire will be maintained for 3

minutes....

PART II continued.

minutes, followed by 5 minutes fire at a slower rate, if the barrage signal has meanwhile not been repeated.

Simultaneously, the heavy artillery will open fire for destructive effect on the enemy's front trenches, as shown on the daily situation sketch. At first the 15 c.m. Howitzers only will take part in this fire for destructive effect; the 21 c.m. Howitzers will not open fire unless the barrage signal is repeated.

The Heavy Guns will shell the roads of approach allotted to them on the Barrage Sketch issued on the 6th October. They will open a steady but sufficiently rapid rate of fire on the first appearance of the barrage signal.

Should the infantry still demand barrage after the second burst of barrage fire is over, the Artillery Group Commanders will at once ask for the combined fire-support of the neighbouring division. Immediately after the first barrage call, the Artillery Group Commanders will get into communication with the division on their flank and explain the situation, at the same time obtaining information themselves as to the situation of the neighbouring sectors..

Besides the artillery, the light trench mortars and bomb throwers will also join in the barrage with their maximum rate of fire. The barrage of the light trench mortars will be arranged so that their zones overlap, and so as to cover either the whole front, or, if their number is insufficient for this, to cover all points of the front line which cannot be effectively dealt with by the artillery barrage, owing either to the nature of the ground or the proximity of the enemy's trenches.

The bomb-throwers will, on the first barrage-call, open a rapid rate of fire against definite and accurately-located points in the enemy's trench. In selecting these points, the forward effect of this nature of projectile is to be fully utilized; for instance, the points where communication trenches join the front trench, or the communication trenches themselves, should be chosen as objectives.

All guns, trench mortars and bomb-throwers will be laid on night-lines when not actually engaging other targets. The night-lines will be clearly marked up on the gun-platforms and parapets.

(signed) Graf von SCHWERIN.

(Countersigned) PABST, Capt., G.S."

C Clippes Patt

for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

12th October, 1916.

1980-35

C O N F I D E N T I A L NO. 105.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY - 13th October, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 12th Oct. to 6 a.m. 13th October, 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

- At 7.30 p.m. raids were carried out on :-
 N 9 c 7.1 to d 1.0, north of DELAPORTE FARM,) a number of enemy
 N 6 c 85.50 to d 05.60 north of BAS MAISNIL) were killed but no
 identifications
 obtained.
- I 26 c 95.15, north of BOIS BLANCS; a number of casualties inflicted
 on enemy and badly wounded prisoner of 77th Landwehr Regiment
 brought in.
- I 22 a 25.50, west of WEZ MACQUART; many enemy killed, helmet
 and 4 rifles brought in.
- I 11 a, railway salient opposite PORTE EGAL; front trenches found
 deserted and barraged but chord line strongly held.
 Shoulder strap marked "17" brought in.
- C 17 a, CHICKEN RUN by PRELINGHIEN; very successful, heavy
 casualties inflicted on enemy, three prisoners of 9th Bav. I.R.,
 a machine gun and some equipment brought in.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

- I. 26 c 95.15, north of BOIS BLANCS; badly wounded prisoner 4th Coy,
 77th Landwehr Inf. Regt, 38th Landwehr Bde (normal).
- I 22 a 25.50, west of WEZ MACQUART; helmet taken off a German who
 was killed, had Prussian cockade, and cover bore letter "R" and
 figures "229" in green cloth. Of the 4 rifles 3 marked "AMBERG"
 one "SPANDAU". A mutilated greatcoat without shoulder straps
 or buttons marked on lining BAYERN-PFALZ. Nothing conclusive.
- I 11 a, RAILWAY SALIENT opposite PORTE EGAL shoulder strap from
 jacket with figures "17" indicating 17th Bav. I.R., 3rd Bav. Div.,
 (normal).
- C 17 a, near PRELINGHIEN, three prisoners of 9th Bav. Infantry Regt,
 4th Bav. Division (normal).
 Report of preliminary examination of prisoners is attached.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

When bombardment started 7.30 p.m. enemy put up red flares
 south and green flares east of ARMENTIERES. In the former region
 he continued to put up red flares during the raids, and in the
 latter both red and green. No action was evident.

.. red rocket from CLAPHAM JUNCTION at 7.46 p.m. was
 followed by a barrage of M.L. on our wire in N 6 c. In the "I"
 squares enemy sent up clusters of red rockets which almost
 invariably broke into 3 stars. East of ARMENTIERES at 7.30 p.m.
 a burst of red rockets arose and at 7.45 p.m. a burst of green
 rockets.

At 8.30 p.m. a red and green light was seen north east of
 WEZ MACQUART which seemed stationary in the air for at least a
 minute.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

A material train was observed at 4.30 p.m. probably on
 the RUE DE LA LOMBRIE at 0 13 c 3.3, and at 9.43 a.m. and
 10.52 a.m. in neighbourhood of FOURNES Station. At 9.45 a.m.
 horses men and wagons were seen in latter locality.

Part II follows.....

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PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

TRENCH MORTARS.

A trench-mortar emplacement has been located at a point 1200 yards from the nearest part of our front line. This is a greater range than any so far known to have been attained; it is, however, known that the enemy has been trying to increase the range of his trench mortars.

Any reliable information indicating an increased range of these weapons, together with information as to the calibre of the mortar, is of considerable value, inasmuch as it indicates the areas in which likely emplacements may be looked for.

ENEMY'S SIGNALS.

On our firing a few "P" bombs during the night in the WYTSCHAETE-MESSINES area, the enemy was heard vigorously beating gongs in every direction.

NEW MACHINE-GUN UNITS.

Captured documents disclose the fact that a number of new machine-gun formations are being raised. They are known as "Light Machine-gun Sections" (Leichts Maschinengewehr Trupps), and are equipped with a light pattern of machine-gun weighing only 25 lbs. This gun is aircooled and has only a thin jacket over the barrel, but appears to have a rapid rate of fire. The equipment is organized for pack-transport. Each section consists of 9 machine-guns and is commanded by a Lieutenant or "Offizierstellvertreter". The personnel is being trained at DOBERITZ. So far the following Light Machine-gun Sections have been identified:- 4, 8, 15, 19, 25, 26, 29. They appear to be mostly employed on the Eastern front.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY.

A captured order dated 2nd October states that:- (a) The supply of ammunition has increased; (b) Hollow roads used as approaches or valleys leading towards the German positions are to be kept under fire.

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS - STORAGE OF AMMUNITION.

The following is a translation of a captured German document:-

"INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STORING OF AMMUNITION IN AND
CLOSE TO BATTERY POSITIONS.

1. Cartridges and shell must be stored separately, with the exception of Field Artillery Ammunition and German 10 c.m. ammunition.

2. Only one day's allowance* is to be stored in the battery.....

* The following is to be taken as the daily allowance per gun:-

Field guns.....	250 rounds.
Heavy Field Howitzers (15 c.m.).....	125 "
10 c.m. Guns.....	150 "
Mortars (21 c.m. Howitzer).....	100 "
Older patterns of gun.....	75-100 rounds.

PART II continued.

battery position; a second day's allowance is to be stored in the neighbourhood (to a flank, in rear, or even at times in front of the battery position).

3. Cover for the cartridges is to be provided at once.

4. The daily allowance in the battery is to be stored as follows:-

(a) At each gun three shelters will be constructed for cartridges and three for shell (only three in all if fixed ammunition is used). Each of these shelters will contain one third of the daily allowance. Shell to be stored nearer the gun than the cartridges. These shelters should be to the flank of, or behind, the gun emplacements. A larger quantity of ammunition (say half a day's allowance) may be stored in shell-proof shelters, (mined dug-outs or dug-outs with strong overhead cover).

(b) All ammunition is to be protected against the weather. It should be stored on a flooring of at least 6-inch beams or logs, and covered with roofing-felt, or, better still, corrugated iron. Material for this purpose must be demanded in good time.

(c) Until shell-proof dug-outs have been constructed, cartridge-dumps will be dug in, or protected by an earth parapet, and provided with splinter-proof cover. Arrangements must be made for draining away rain water. Shells are to be dumped so that the fuzes point away from the direction of the enemy, and are to be protected by parapets. Shells with base fuzes may be stored on end.

(d) Intervals: When ammunition is dumped without shell-proof cover (see previous paragraph), the cartridges must be stored at least 30 yards away from the shell. Dumps of the same nature of ammunition must be at least 10 yards apart. Dumps should be placed chequerwise - not in a row. Shell-proof dumps may be placed at much closer intervals, but the different compartments must be separated by at least 2 yards of natural soil.

5. The second daily allowance is to be stored near the battery on similar principles. If the ammunition shelters are not shell-proof, greater intervals should be allowed where possible.

6. In changing position, the new emplacements should first be completed and the ammunition stored before the guns are driven up.

26.7.13.

GALLWITZ'S Group of Armies."

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON THE FURTHER EXAMINATION
OF DESERTER
belonging to the 64th Reserve Infantry Regiment.

LOCAL INFORMATION.

German officers usually visit the front line trenches between 7 and 9 a.m.

There appear to be stringent regulations regarding officers visiting the trenches. Even officers of neighbouring battalions are not allowed without special authority.

On patrol each man takes with him two hand-grenades and a dagger (just issued) with a 6" blade.

Words "POLKA" or "WALTZ" mean "a relief is taking place". The word "FIJOLIE" means a feint attack (by us).

GENERAL INFORMATION

10-38

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PART II continued.GENERAL INFORMATION.

German hand-grenades have had to be returned in large numbers as useless after two months' storing in the trenches. German aeroplanes carrying machine-guns which fire through the propeller are not allowed to fly over our lines. German flying officers acknowledge our supremacy in the air.

Prisoner says that the reason German artillery so frequently fires short on the SOMME was primarily because the exact location of their front line trenches was unknown owing to the lack of observation posts, and secondly owing to the guns being worn out.

The general opinion in Germany is that the SOMME offensive will cease with the approach of bad weather.

Snipers' glasses have a magnification of '3'. Machine-gun sharpshooters sections use glasses having a magnification of '8'.

The men in prisoner's company, until they reached this front about the middle of September, had had no baths since July.

There is much surprise in Germany that we do not bomb BERLIN, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., and suppose we have not the means to do so. There was great indignation when KARLSRUHE was bombed.

Prisoner has seen on this front an anti-aircraft gun being removed in a motor ambulance.

The 1st Guard Reserve Regiment is said to have had 60% losses on the SOMME. Some companies returned with only 30 to 60 men left.

PART III.
CONTRE-ESPIONNAGE.

DEVOS, Desire, born at PASSCHENDAELE 19/11/62 living at WULVERGHEM has been evacuated to BOURBOURG whence he was sent further back. Bad character and suspicious behaviour.

The following person has been refused a sauf-conduit for the place mentioned below:-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Nationality.</u>	<u>Residence.</u>	<u>S.C. refused for.</u>
THIBAUT, Perth.	Belge.	HAZEBROUCK.	St. Omer-Bailleul-Estaires.

C. Clift, Capt

Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

13th October, 1916.

1918
 REPORT ON THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS OF THE
 4TH BAVARIAN DIVISION CAPTURED DURING THE NIGHT 12/16TH OCT. '18.

GENERAL.

3 prisoners all belonging to the 9th Bavarian Infantry Regiment - 4th Bavarian Division, were taken at the CHICKEN RUN, C 17 a. One belonged to the 8th Company and two to the 1st Company who were on fatigue duty draining the trenches held by the 8th Company.

ORDER OF BATTLE.

N. to S. from the River DOUVE:-
 5th Bav. Res. Inf. Regt. }
 5th Bav. Inf. Regt. } 4th Bav. Div.
 9th " " " (2 Coys) }

N. to S. from the River LYS.
 9th Bav. Inf. Regt (2 Coys)
 23rd " " " }
 17th " " " } 3rd Bav. Div.
 18th " " " }

SECTOR HELD.

The actual boundaries between the regiments are unknown. The 8th Company, 9th Bav. I.R. holds a sector from the River LYS to approximately C 17 a 7.0. The 7th Company is on the left of the 8th Company. One company is in support in FRELINGHIEN and one company in the 3rd line from FERME DU GRANDE VERQUIN (D 7 b 0.9) to W. of LA HOULETTE. (C 18 b 8.2 approximately). Each company holds a front of 300-400 yards. There are good concreted dug-outs in this line. Another battalion holds the line in a similar manner N. of the River LYS. The third battalion is in rest billets in houses at ST ANDRÉ.

TRAINING.

One of the prisoners was a War Volunteer aged 20 and had been with his regiment since the beginning of the war. He had taken part in the fighting at LOOS but was absent from his regiment during the time that the Division was engaged on the SOMME.

Another prisoner was an Ersatz Reservist aged 27. He was called up on 14th August, 1914, but after 5 weeks drill he was sent to hospital. On 18th February, 1915, he did 6 weeks training in the Ersatz Bn of 22nd Bav. I.R. in ZWEIBRÜCKEN and was again in hospital until 20th October, 1915, since when he has been with his company. He belonged to a "Mineur Abteilung" but this had been disbanded before the regiment went to the SOMME.

DUG-OUTS.

According to prisoner's statement, there are plenty of large concreted dug-outs in the CHICKEN RUN. There were 10 men in the dug-out at the time that it was raided although normally designed to hold 8 men.

TRENCHES.

No new work being done in the locality but the drainage of the trenches is being improved.

Machine-guns.....

MACHINE-GUNS.

Prisoners state that there was only one M.G. in the front line. Another was in the support line about 80 yards from the front line in a strong concrete emplacement. The captured M.G. was mounted on a plain spike without swivel motion. In the cartridge belts there was a large number of bullets with copper instead of nickel coating.

BRIDGES.

The old iron bridge over the LYS at FRELINGHIEN is destroyed and the girders in the water. These probably hold up the floating articles visible on aeroplane photographs. The wooden bridges N. of the main bridge (2 close together and one about 100 yards further up) are pontoon bridges and take 2 men abreast. A sentry warns men to pass over with as little noise as possible. The old iron bridge is disused.

RELIEFS.

The 8th Company came into the line on the night of 9/10th inst. On night 15/16th they will go into the support line for 3 days and then 3 days rest.

COMPANY STRENGTH.

The companies have a total strength of 180-190 men.

CASUALTIES.

The II Bn did not suffer so many casualties in the SOMME fighting as the III Bn, some companies of which are said to have lost half their effectives.

HEADQUARTERS.

Bav.
H.Q. of 4th Division said to be in WAMBRECHIES.

COMMANDERS.

II Bav. Army Corps, Lieut.-Gen. v. STETTEN. Major-General HENIGST has retired. New appointments to command the 4th Bav. Division and the 7th Bav. Infantry Bde have recently been made; also to the 9th Bav. I.R.

OTHER UNITS SEEN

One prisoner was positive that his regiment relieved the 35th Res. Inf. Regt and states he actually saw men with the number "35" on their shoulder-straps. The 38th R.I.R. (12th Res. Division) were also in the neighbourhood at the time.

The artillery of the 4th Bavarian Division is still on the SOMME and may arrive within a week or fortnight. The artillery at present on this front are SAXONS and bear the number "12" on the shoulder straps. The Division believes that they will get better artillery support when their own gunners come up from the SOMME to relieve the SAXONS.

The 8th Bavarian M.G. Section left the 9th Bav. I.R. before the latter went to the SOMME. The Section went to RUSSIA it is thought.

The 2nd Field Company 2nd Bav. Pioneer Bn is present with the division.

The 297th Pioneer Mineur Company was formerly attached to the 4th Bav. Div. and is still in the LOOS Sector.

N.B. It is hoped to be able to give some further particulars tomorrow.

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REPORT ON THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF A WOUNDED
PRISONER OF THE 4TH COMPANY of the 77TH LANDWEHR
INFANTRY REGIMENT, 36TH LANDWEHR BRIGADE, TAKEN NORTH
OF BOIS BLANCS ON THE EVENING OF THE 12TH OCTOBER.

Prisoner, who is badly wounded, is 41 years of age and is a builder by trade. He belongs to the "Untrained Landsturm" and was called up on the 18th August 1915, and attached to the 2nd Freutz Battalion of the 37th Landwehr Infantry Regiment. He was drafted on 1st January 1916 to the 77th Landwehr Infantry Regiment, then near FRELINGHIEN. The Regiment moved later to S. of ARRAS and prisoner remained with it till the beginning of September when he was moved to hospital suffering from neurasthenia. He only returned to the trenches on the morning of the 12th October and had therefore been little more than 12 hours in the line.

ORDER OF BATTLE.

Prisoner was quite sure that the 78th Landwehr Infantry Regiment is on the S. of the 77th, but has no idea whatever what regiment is on the North. He had merely heard that the 9th Reserve Jäger Battalion had been on the North, but had left the sector about a fortnight ago.

COMMANDERS.

Battalion Commander - Capt. POSTERIUS.

Regimental Commander - Lieut.-Col. WEBER.

It is hoped to obtain further information.

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 106.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 14th October, 1918.
 (From 6 a.m. 13th Oct. to 6 a.m. 14th October, 1918).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
 INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

New timber and sandbags seen at N 16 a 8.8 south of FME DELANGRE.

Saps at I 17 a 25.75 north of WEZ MACQUART and I 5 c 60.15 south of L'EPINETTE were found to be occupied.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

On the LE MAISNIL - THIROUANNE road 4 motor cars and five parties of 10 men in marching order were seen during the day going towards LE MAISNIL.

A party of about 30 was seen working in a field about O 10 b 5.1 near ESCOBECQUES. Three ploughs were in use and a mounted man appeared to be supervising.

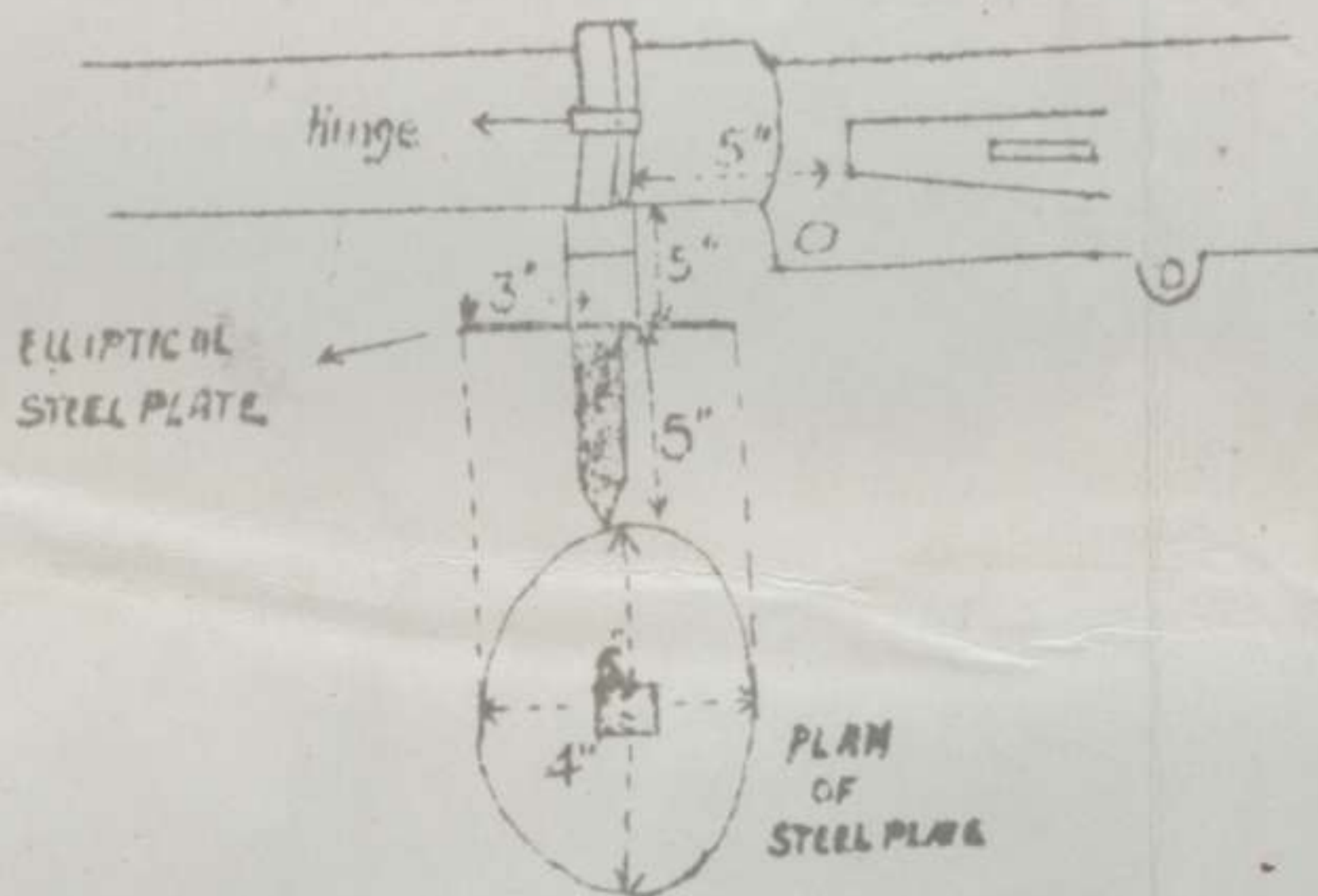
At 9.40 a.m. 12 men were seen carrying loaded stretchers behind the barrier at PREMESQUES, I 24 b.

EQUIPMENT.

A machine gun captured at CHICKEN RUN, C 17 a near PRELINGHIEN in the raid on night 12th/13th was mounted on a single spike instead of the usual mounting.

The spike is clamped round the water jacket just 5 inches in front of where the cross-head joint pin is put in on the ordinary mounting. The length of the spike from where it is fitted to the clamp is about 10". 5" from the point an elliptical plate is fitted round the spike to prevent it sinking further into the ground. A sketch of the device is attached.

Wiring party reported at O 1 d 4.1 wore leather aprons and gloves.



Report on fortification of prisoners is attached.

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS.

The following extracts are from a German Divisional Order of the 25th September:-

1. "The guiding principle during the fighting on the SOMME is that no sap head or shell-crater will be abandoned without the express orders of the Supreme Command of the First Army."

2. "Troops in 2nd and 3rd positions will, except when they are being drilled, under all circumstances work at improving their position."

MORALE.

A captured official report states that when the 9th Company of the 66th R.I.R. were paraded at PERTINCOURT on the 6th inst., two men fell out of the ranks and refused to go into the trenches.

GERMAN ORDERS FOR BARRAGE FIRE.

The following order was issued by the 17th Reserve Division on the 30th September:-

"The infantry will call for barrage by firing red lights. These lights may be fired by officers, "Offizierstellvertreter" and Platoon Commanders. Once the red signal has been sent up, it may be repeated by all squad commanders in the event of a hostile attack. Attention is again directed to the order that barrage must not be called for unless an attack has been actually observed. The artillery barrage will be conducted as follows:-

2 minutes - rapid fire.
1 minute - disturbing fire.
2 minutes - rapid fire.
10 minutes - disturbing fire.

If it is necessary to continue the barrage after the first five minutes, the infantry must repeat the call by sending up more light signals."

14th October, 1916.

C. Clutter Capt

Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

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REPORT ON THE FURTHER EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS OF 9TH BAVARIAN
INFANTRY REGIMENT CAPTURED NEAR FRELINGHIEN ON THE NIGHT OF
12TH/13/TH OCTOBER, 1916. *

GAS.

None of the prisoners had been present in the gas attack of 6th October. The III Battalion was in line at the time. One prisoner believed that the gas cloud passed over the sector held by the 23rd Bav. I.R. He had heard that the 3rd Bav. Division had had a few gas cases, but no men had died from the effects as far as he knew. He was in the 3rd line (C 18 b, near LA HOULETTE) at the time and smelt a faint trace of gas but did not put on his gas helmet. The artillery fire, however, accounted for 5 or 6 killed in his Company and about the same number of wounded.

PIONEERS.

The Divisional pioneers are said to be solely employed on bridge building and such like work. Men detailed from various companies (known as "Infantry Pioneers") are engaged on drainage, etc.

MINING.

A disused mineshaft is said to exist at the end of a sap in the CHICKEN RUN but it is full of water and is used as a drain sump. An electric pump had been in use but was returned as it was not big enough for the work.

There is said to be a mineshaft in the sector on the left of the 8th Company's sector and a camouflet is said to have been blown on 5th or 6th October.

ARTILLERY.

It is thought that the artillery unit which bears the number "12" on their shoulder straps is the 12th Reserve Field Artillery Regiment left behind by the 12th Reserve Division when on this front.

Great discontent prevails among the Bavarians at the failure of the artillery to retaliate to our firing. A Party of Bavarian Pioneers is said to have attacked the gunners (Prussians) with hand grenades because they would not shoot. The Battery Commander said that he could only shoot on an order from the Division. Probably through lack of ammunition.

P.T.O.

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REPORT ON FURTHER EXAMINATION OF WOUNDED PRISONER OF 77TH
LANDWEHR INFANTRY REGIMENT CAPTURED ON 12TH INST.

Prisoner arrived from hospital about 8 a.m. on the 12th inst. and had orders to go into the front line at 8 p.m. He left his dug-out earlier and went up to the front line quite unarmed. When our raiding party entered the trench he was wounded and taken prisoner. He is therefore unable to give much useful information.

He affirms that the rest billets for his Battalion are in the school house at LOOS. LOOS itself has been very little damaged.

COMMANDERS.

Company Commander - Lieut. Lüders, a reserve officer. All the officers in his company are reserve, but the Battalion and Regimental commanders are Active.

GAS.

Prisoner had heard that there was no gas at all on the regimental front.

FOOD.

His friends said that food was quite good and plentiful in the trenches. All tinned food he had seen was undoubtedly of German manufacture.

MORALE

Said to be excellent and he described his company as a "very happy family".

COMPOSITION OF COMPANY.

Prisoner could give no exact details, but there were no very young men and quite a number of older Landsturm. He said he had heard that his regiment was likely to remain in its present sector for the winter, adding "They have no use for old men like me on the SOMME."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prisoner states that he has never seen any written matter dropped from aeroplanes.

One of prisoner's brothers who was in the 1st Res. Inf. Regiment (1st Res. Division) has been missing in Russia since 8th September.

Another brother was in Russia for the same time with the 35th Res. Inf. Regiment (6th Res. Division) but has now been invalided home.

All three brothers are Landsturm men. Prisoner had been exempted from service as the little finger of his right hand is missing.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L NO. 107.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 15th October, 1916.
(From 6 a.m. 14th Oct. to 6 a.m. 15th October, 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Men were seen moving in the communication trench running back from the front line at I 5 c 8.2 past SPARROWS NEST FARM between 6 a.m. and 6.30 a.m.

At 9.30 a.m. what appeared to be 2 officers were seen about I 11 b 05.95 opposite GRAND PORTE EGAL.

A company headquarters is suspected near this point as smoke is often seen here.

ENEMY'S REAR LINES.

At 10.30 a.m. a working party was seen deepening communication trench about N 18 c 8.9 north of BERNIERE FARM.

A plank bridge has been placed over the communication trench at O 13 b 3.7 north of LE MAISONIL where the road crosses it.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

At 10.45 a.m. about N 18 d 9.1 a train was seen going from FROMELLES towards LE MAISONIL.

At 10.25 a.m. three parties of about half a dozen were seen at O 15 a 3.7 near RADINGHEM going east.

Between 8.45 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. several G.S. wagons and much foot traffic were observed on the ESCOBECQUES-VERT BALLOT road, O 11 d to O 12 b.

During the day parties up to six and one of 14 were seen moving in different directions about O 5 d 4.4 near ENNETIERES. All were in marching order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the afternoon an enemy biplane, said to be of LVG type with a black circle on each wing, flew low over our lines south of ARMENTIERES and opened fire with a machine-gun on the front trench about N 10 central.

Some of the enemy's small "fish-tail" trench mortar bombs now have 4 instead of the usual 3 fins.

Part II follows:-

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PART IIINFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.GAS SHELL.

The following extract from a First (German) Army document shows that German Headquarters considers that asphyxiating gas shell are effective only when fired in large quantities:-

21st August 1916.

"There have recently been many instances of T shell (lachrymatory) and "Green-cross" shell (asphyxiating) being fired in small quantities. This is merely waste, as effective results can only be obtained by employing large quantities of asphyxiating shell.

I request that orders may be given that gas shell are in future to be employed in the manner indicated above."

(Signed) v. BELOW.

EFFECT OF GAS BOMBS FROM OUR TRENCH MORTARS.

The following is an extract from the diary of an officer of the 226th Minenwerfer Company:-

"THIEPVAL, 24th September. Towards 5 p.m. (German time) the enemy started bombarding THIEPVAL village and SCHWABEN Redoubt with heavy shells and gas bombs. The smell of gas spread in a noticeable manner and forced the garrison to wear their gas-helmets for more than two hours. The medium trench mortar in BRAUN Trench (Brauner Graben) was completely destroyed by a direct hit. Its base was also destroyed. The dug-out was full of men who had been gassed, and there was considerable confusion among the machine-gunners."

15th October, 1916.

C. Clifton Cole
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L NO. 108.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 16th October, 1916.
(From 6 a.m. 15th Oct. to 6 a.m. 16th October, 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

No Man's Land south of ARMENTIERES is very soft and there is much surface water.

At 2.30 p.m. a board painted in horizontal stripes black, white and red was erected at I 26 d 5.7 west of LA HOUSOIE but was withdrawn soon afterwards.

4 canvas screens about 5 feet square have been placed on top of the parapet in I 27 a and I 21 c.

The barrier at I 22 b 47.13 south of WEZ MACQUART has been repaired.

Work is being done on C.T. at I 16 c 95.00 and on support line from I 22 a 95.00 to I 22 b 1.8.

Working parties were seen at I 6 a 2.8, C 29 d 6.3 and C 30 a 5.4 in the neighbourhood of BRUNE RUE and L'AVENTURE.

MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

What appear to be two M.G. emplacements within 5 yards of one another are located at C 23 b 4.5 north of LES 4 HALLOTS.

DUMPS.

Aerial reconnaissance between noon and 1 p.m. reports dumps observed at following places:-

O 31 d 50.45 by FOURNES STN, large quantities of white material presumably wood.

O 26 d 5.0 by PETIT HAUBOURDIN: the dumps here appear to have increased in size since last photograph (Sept. 25th).

O 29 b 1.3 to d 3.8 east of LIGNY; apparently a siding has been made here.

O 16 b 5.5, near BONTEMPS STN, west of railway.

ENEMY'S BATTERIES.

Flashes of anti-aircraft guns were located at BOSEMBOIS FARM, O 25 d 75.80, at O 21 c 8.8 to d 1.3 near BEAUCAMPS and at I 23 b 8.6, I 24 b 2.2 and I 24 d 5.4 near PREMESQUES. The last was stopped by our howitzers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The white cross resembling a ground signal in the enclosure of ROSEMBOIS FARM O 25 d 75.80 visible in photograph of 25th September is still there.

A single gas shell was fired into our lines north of PONT BALLOT.

PART II follows:-...

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PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

INFANTRY BATTERIES.

A certain number of "Infantry Batteries" (Infanterie Geschützbatterien) have been formed recently. They are armed with Russian 3-inch mountain guns. The shell weigh 14.3 lbs (both shrapnel and H.E.), the initial velocity is 1,247 feet per second, and the range is 4,593 yards.

USE OF WIRELESS WITH KITE BALLOONS.

On certain sectors of the front the enemy's wireless registration messages have been intercepted when German observation balloons were up but no German aeroplane was in the air. It appears, therefore, that the Germans are using wireless in registration from balloons.

EXTRACTS FROM A GERMAN WAR DIARY.

The following are extracts from the war diary of the 5th Company, 180th Infantry Regiment (26th Reserve Division):-
17th August, 1916. Battalion Order. A patrol sent out by the 5th Company, comprising 7 men (names follow), succeeded last night in wounding an English soldier in front of this company sector. Although they failed in their endeavour to bring him in to our trenches, they were able to identify his regiment. The patrol acted with great determination. As a reward all members of the patrol are granted 10 marks each out of canteen-funds.

17th August. Battalion Order. The 5th and 7th Companies will take over without delay two boxes of S.A.A. containing 1,100 rounds each of "K" cartridges (Armour piercing). These are to be fetched at the Battalion Command Post.

Attention is drawn to the fact that "K" cartridges may only be used with rifles fitted with a telescopic sight and only at a range not exceeding 1,000 metres.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON CAPTURE AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF TWO PRISONERS OF THE 6TH BAVARIAN I.R., 6TH BAVARIAN DIV., III BAV. CORPS, TAKEN NEAR FERME COUR D'AVOUE, 14TH OCT. 1916.

Operations.

At 6 p.m. a party of one Officer and 20 O.R., with 2 Lewis gun detachments, started from the left Sub-section and entered the German trench at S 22 a. 65.35 where a gap had been cut in the wire the previous night. Two unwounded prisoners of the 6th Bavarian Inf. Regt, 6th Bav. Div. were taken; no other Germans were seen, and the party returned to our line without a casualty.

In connection with this very successful enterprise, the two Lewis gun detachments were used as supports to the assaulting party, one being stationed at S 22 a 8.4 on the Right, and the other on the Left at the North corner of the FERME COUR D'AVOUE. The party were led to a point opposite the gap in the moat which surrounds COUR D'AVOUE, where the Officer commanding the patrol posted small parties to watch his flanks and to hold the gap in the wire which had been cut the previous night, while he himself led a party which rushed the German listening post and captured the prisoners.

Prisoners statements.....

PART II continued.Prisoners' Statements.

They state the order of battle to be from North to South:-
14th Bavarian I.R. (5th Bavarian Division); 6th Bavarian I.R.;
10th Bavarian I.P.; 11th Bavarian I.R.; 13th Bavarian I.R. (all
of 6th Bavarian Division); (?) 50th Reserve Division.

There is no "stand to" at dawn nor at dusk.

Reliefs should take place every 4 or 5 days, but in each
battalion one company remains in position with the relieving
battalion, thus doing double tour.

In some cases prisoners say that in order to obtain
effective flanking fire two machine guns are placed in one
emplacement.

PART III.
CONTRE-ESPIONNAGE.

The First Army report that the following card passes have
been lost and cancelled.

Pink Permis:-

No. 375306 Issued to Driver LINDLEY, R.N.A.S.

Lilac Identity Cards:-

No. 16646	issued to	DERISBOURG, Georges.
" 50392	"	" PETIT, Charles.
" 1075	"	" THAVAIL, Charles.
" 1844	"	" COILLAUX, Emile.
" 442	"	" DROUZEZ, Armand.
" 39232	"	" MERLIN, Francois) Miners at BULLY les
" 39245	"	" DELRECQUE, Joseph) MINES.

Mauve Card Passes:-

No. 17902	issued to	5584 Pte MISSER, 6th Sig. Co. R.E.
" 5796	"	" Lt. T.D. WEEKS, 1st Aux. Omnibus Co. A.S.C.
" 7807	"	" Maj. C.T. De. LAUDIFRE, Dvl. Claims Officer 2nd Canadian Division.
" 7574	"	" Lt. O.H. WOODWARD, 1st Aus. Tunn. Co.
" 20551	"	" Maj-Gen. W.G.B. WESTERN, C.B. att. G.H.Q. (temporary pass available 1st to 3/10/16)
" 17445	"	" Pte A.P. HORSFALL, 49th Divl Snp. Col.
" 8851	"	" Cpl P.J. ALLSOPP, 9th Corps Signals.
" 5554	"	" 2/Lt P.H. HOLT, H.Q. Second Army.
" 1398	"	" Cpl O'CONNEL, R.E.
" 15733	"	" Cpt. W.H. WILSON, A.S.C. 7th Dvl Train.
" 9240	"	" Cpt. H.C. Craig, 2nd Can. Inft. Bde.
" 6738	"	" 2/Lt H. Fisher, 177 Tunnelling Co. R.E.

16th October, 1916.

C. Chiffre
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.