

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

Formation Headquarters

Item number: 1/29/1

Title: General Staff, Headquarters, 1st
ANZAC Corps

February 1916



AWM4-1/29/1

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.

~~INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY~~

Feb 1916

(Erase heading not required.)

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
ISMAILIA.	1916. Feb. 1		<p>Corps Commander visited the left of the line with General Horne, Commanding XVth Corps and decided to advance our left flank about 1 mile to bring it into alignment with front of XVth Corps.</p> <p>Orders were issued for the move of the undermentioned troops of 2nd Australian Divn from TEL-EL-KEBIR to FERRY POST on 2nd and 3rd -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Divisional Headquarters. Field Co. 7th Australian Infantry Bde. 5th 8th do do (2 battalions) 6th do do do</p> <p>The following troops of 1st Australian Division moved from TEL-EL-KEBIR to SERAPEUM -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Divisional Headquarters. 2 battalions.</p>	<p>File 79/20 Qa</p> <p>File 40/1/1 Ga 79/14 Qa</p>
	2		<p>Lieut.-General Birdwood arrived from Cairo with Lieut.-Col. Wagstaff.</p> <p>The move of troops of 2nd Australian Division from TEL-EL-KEBIR mentioned above was carried out.</p>	
	3		<p>2nd Australian Division continued its move from TEL-EL-KEBIR to FERRY POST.</p> <p>Army Corps Order No. 2 was issued.</p>	
	4) 5)		Nil.	

WAR DIARY

Army Form C. 2118.

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~~INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.~~

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
ISMAILIA.	1916 Feb. 6		<p>7th Australian Inf. Bde of 2nd Australian Divn relieved the 30th Battalion of 8th Australian Inf. Bde at FERRY POST. 30th Battalion entrained for TEL-EL-KEBIR where 8th Brigade was to be assembled. D Company, Wellington Battalion, N. Z. Inf. Bde which garrisoned BENCH MARK POST under O.C., 30th Battalion, was ordered to rejoin its battalion on 7.2.1916.</p>	
	7		<p>C.-in-C. and Corps Commander visited front line of B Subsection. Brig.-General C.B.B. White, B.G.G.S., went to Luxor for a few days rest. Issued General Staff Circular No. 10 amending Army Corps Order No. 2 as regards naval patrol boats on the Canal.</p>	
	8		<p>Nil.</p>	
	9		<p>Corps Commander with Vice-Admiral Wemyss, Captain Macdonald, R.N., Commander Marriott, R.N., Flag-Lieutenant, Major Doddington, General Staff, and A.D.C. visited front line of A subsection. General Staff Circular No. 12 issued, giving scales of ammunition allowed for practice.</p>	

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ISMAILIA.	1916 Feb.			
	10		<p>Pending formal sanction from G.H.Q. and Governments concerned, arrangements were begun for forming 2nd A. & N. Z. A. C. The system upon which new divisions would be formed was explained and orders were issued for splitting up 1st Australian Inf. Bde to form 1st and 14th Bdes.</p> <p>Issued G.S. Circular No. 13 re censorship.</p>	File 6/11/30
	11		<p>Corps Commander visited FERRY POST.</p> <p>Orders were issued to N. Z. & A. Division to arrange to send 4th Australian Inf. Bde to TEL-EL-KEBIR.</p> <p>A shortage of water for horses of artillery of 2nd Australian Divn at FERRY POST was reported.</p> <p>Major Robertson, G.S., G.H.Q., M.E.F. called in connection with the formation of machine gun companies and the replacement of maxim and Vickers machine guns now with battalions by Lewis machine guns.</p>	File 6/11/2 60
	12		<p>Further steps were taken in connection with the formation of 2nd ANZAC. It was decided that 1st ANZAC should consist of 1st Australian Division, 2nd Australian Division and N. Z. & A. Division and Corps Troops as at present under Lieut.-General Godley and that this Corps should hold the defensive line as hitherto. 2nd ANZAC to consist of 3rd, 4th and 5th Australian Divisions under Lieut.-General Birdwood, - the 4th and 5th divisions to be formed from personnel now in Egypt, the 3rd division to be raised in Australia. It was arranged to divide the staff of the old Corps between the two new Corps.</p> <p>Colonel Roth assumed duties of A.D.M.S.</p>	G.S.Circular No. 14.
13			Nil.	

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ISMAILIA	1916. Feb. 14		<p>Reinforcements (3 officers, 1964 other ranks) arrived at TEL-EL-KEBIR from CAIRO for 1st Australian Inf. Bde to bring it up to strength after shedding 50% of its men to form nucleus of 14th Bde (53rd, 54th, 55th and 56th Battalions)</p> <p>Corps Commander visited the front of B Subsection with Divisional Commanders of 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions and adjusted the point of junction between the divisions.</p> <p>G.S.Circular No. 15, subject - "Siting and organisation of defence lines" was issued.</p> <p>Circular memoranda as under were issued from Hdqrs, A. & N. Z. Forces -</p> <p><u>Circular memo. No. 1</u> Subject - Reversion of reinforcement N.C.O's in new formations</p> <p><u>Circular Memo No. 2</u> Subject - Absorption of returned sick and wounded personnel.</p> <p><u>Circular Memo. No. 3</u> Subject - Organisation of 2nd ANZAC.</p> <p> </p> <p>15</p> <p>Staffs of Hdqrs, A. & N. Z. Forces and of 2nd ANZAC split off from 1st ANZAC and set up offices in separate buildings.</p> <p><u>Headquarters, A. & N. Z. Forces.</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Lieut.-General Birdwood.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.A. & Q.M.G.</td> <td>Brig.-General C.B.B. White.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mily. Secy.</td> <td>Major Griffiths.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>and percentage of clerks.</td> </tr> </table> <p> </p> <p><u>1st ANZAC</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Corps Comdr.</td> <td>Lieut.-General Sir A.J. Godley.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B.G.G.S.</td> <td>Colonel Gwynn (to arrive)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G.S.O.2</td> <td>Major Marriott-Dodington.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G.S.O.3</td> <td>Major R.B. Smythe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>do</td> <td>Captain Wauchope (not posted)</td> </tr> </table>		Lieut.-General Birdwood.	D.A. & Q.M.G.	Brig.-General C.B.B. White.	Mily. Secy.	Major Griffiths.		and percentage of clerks.	Corps Comdr.	Lieut.-General Sir A.J. Godley.	B.G.G.S.	Colonel Gwynn (to arrive)	G.S.O.2	Major Marriott-Dodington.	G.S.O.3	Major R.B. Smythe	do	Captain Wauchope (not posted)	<p>A.C. Orders Nos. 3 & 4</p> <p> </p> <p>Copy attached marked 'A'</p>
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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
ISMAILIA	1916 Feb. 15 (Ctd)		<p><u>1st ANZAC (Contd)</u></p> <p>D.A. & Q.M.G. Lieut.-Colonel A.C. Delavoye (to arrive)</p> <p>A.Q.M.G. Lieut.-Colonel A. Erskine-Murray (to arrive)</p> <p>A.A. & Q.M.G. Lieut.-Colonel Lord C. Cavendish-Bentinck.</p> <p>D.A.A. & Q.M.G. Captain Maconaghy.</p> <p>B.G.R.A. Brig.-General Nichol.</p> <p>C.E. Brig.-General Lesslie.</p> <p>D.D.M.S. Colonel Roth, A.A.M.C.</p> <p>D.A.D.M.S. Major Butler, A.A.M.C. (to arrive)</p> <p>A.D.P.S. Lieut. Ross, A.I.F.</p> <p>A.P.M. Lieut. Bradshaw</p> <p>Camp Commandant Captain the Hon. M. B. Parker</p> <p>A.D.C. Lieut. Macaulay</p> <p>A.D.C. Lieut. Jackson.</p> <p><u>2nd ANZAC</u></p> <p>Corps Commander Lieut-Colonel Wagstaff (acting)</p> <p>B.G.G.S. Major S.S. Butler</p> <p>G.S.O.2 Captain Kennedy</p> <p>G.S.O.3 Lieut. Woods.</p> <p>G.S.O.3 Brig.-General Carruthers</p> <p>D.A. & Q.M.G. Brig.-General Cunliffe-Owen (to arrive)</p> <p>A.Q.M.G. Brig.-General A.C.J. de Lotbiniere.</p> <p>A.A. & Q.M.G. </p> <p>D.A.A. & Q.M.G. </p> <p>B.G.R.A. </p> <p>C.E. </p> <p>D.D.M.S. </p> <p>D.A.D.M.S. </p> <p>A.D.P.S. </p> <p>A.P.M. </p> <p>Camp Commandant Major Churchill</p>	

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ISMAILIA	1916 Feb. 15 (Ctd)		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>2nd ANZAC (Contd)</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. D. C. Capt. C. de Crespigny ADC. to Gen. Burdwood A. D. C. Lieut. Chirnside.</p> <p>General Staff Circular No. 16, subject - "Siting and organisation of defence lines" was issued.</p>	
	16		<p>Corps Commander met Commander of IXth Corps at KABRIT and adjusted the point of junction of the two Corps. Reinforcements (30 officers, 1964 other ranks) arrived at TEL-EL-KEBIR from ZEITOUN to complete 14th Bde. Lieut.-Col. A. C. Delavoie assumed duties of D.A. & Q.M.G.</p>	M.E.F. Force Order No. //
	17		<p>General Staff Circular No. 17, subject - "Artillery ammunition for registration" was issued. The scale was -</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">12 rounds per gun for 18 pdrs, 4.5" Howr. and mountain guns. 8 " " " " 8" and 9.2" howrs. 6 " " " " 6" howrs and 60 pdrs.</p> <p>Circular memorandum No. 4 from Hdqrs., A. & N. Z. Forces, was received; subject - "Organisation of divisional mounted troops and divisional artillery"</p>	

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ISMAILIA	1916 Feb. 18		<p>Circular memoranda as under were received from Hdqrs, A. & N. Z. Forces -</p> <p>No. 5, Subject - "Organisation; Field Ambulances of 4th and 5th Australian Divns." No. 6, Subject - "Establishments, A. & N. Z. Forces". This ordered the adoption of the following establishments -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Mounted Troops - Australian establishments for Austrn Light Horse units - N. Z. establishments for N. Z. Mtd Rifles units.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Artillery - Part VIII, 1915, amended for 18 pdrs. Other units - Part VII, 1915</p>	
	19		<p>Received from Hdqrs, A. & N. Z. Forces -</p> <p>Circular memo. No. 7, subject: "Records - submission of nominal rolls of personnel transferred from one unit to another in the process of re-organisation" é.i., in triplicate, - 2 copies to A.A.G., 3rd Echelon, 1 copy to Hdqrs, A.I.F., Cairo.</p>	
	20		<p>Army Corps Order No. 3 was issued, headings as follows -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reorganisation of A. & N. Z. Forces. 2. Boundaries of Sections. 3. Corps Troops 4. L. of C. Defences. <p>Received from Hdqrs., A. & N. Z. Forces -</p> <p>Circular Memo. No. 8, subject - "Organisation of engineer units, 4th and 5th Divisions"</p> <p>Lieut.-Col. A. Erskine-Murray assumed duties of A.Q.M.G.</p>	

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ISMAILIA	1916 Feb. 21		<p>Received from Hdqrs, A. & N. Z. Forces - Circular Memo. No. 9, subject - "Organisation - Divisional Trains for 4th and 5th Division"</p>	
	22		<p>Corps Commander inspected and approved of gun positions selected by 2nd Australian Division (2 18-pdr Bdes) Received from Hdqrs., A. & N. Z. Forces - Circular Memo. No. 10, subject - "Supply of reinforcements to complete units during reorganisation". Circular Memo. No. 11, subject - "Organisation of Pioneer Battalions".</p>	
	23		<p>Corps Commander visited ships in Lake Timsah. 2nd Lieut. Macaulay, late A.D.C. to Corps Commander assumed duties of G.S.O.3 (Iga) Issued G.S.Circular No. 18, subject - "Replacement of Machine Guns now with battalions by Lewis guns and formation of Machine Gun Companies". Received from Hdqrs., A. & N. Z. Forces, Circular Memo. No. 12, subject - "Organisation - designation of A.S.C. units of A.I.F. and N.Z.E.F."</p>	
WEST.	24		<p>2nd Australian Light Horse Brigade commenced to move by rail from CAIRO to SERAPEUM Relief of 8th Infantry Bde by 2nd Infantry Bde at DEVERSOIR and TUSSUM was completed. Received from Hdqrs, A. & N. Z. Forces - Circular Memo. No. 13 - "Organisation - Brigade Machine Gun Companies". do No. 14 - "Organisation - Sanitary Sections 4th and 5th Divisions" do No. 15 - "Organisation, - Artillery, 4th and 5th Divisions" do No. 16 - "Regimental funds"</p>	

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
ISMAILIA	1916 Feb. 25		<p>2nd Australian Light Horse Bde continued to move to SERAPEUM WEST. Received from Hdqrs, A. & N. Z. Forces - Circular Memo. No. 17, - "Distinctive colours of units, 4th and 5th Divisions" do No. 18, - "Reorganisation of railway supply detachments" Major A. G. Butler, D.S.O., A.A.M.C., assumed duties of D.A.D.M.S.</p>	
		26	<p>Corps Commander away. Parties returned from School of Instruction, Zeitoun. Nearly 1,000 of all ranks were sent to the School for various classes of instruction. 4th Australian Infantry Bde began to move from MOASCAR to TEL-EL-KEBIR, leaving N.Z. & A. Division to join 4th Australian Division. No. 2 Company, N. Z. Divisional Train, moved from MOASCAR to TEL-EL-KEBIR. 14th Army Troops Company, R.E. (Corps Troops, 1st ANZAC) arrived at SERAPEUM.</p>	File 7/1/5 66
		27	<p>Corps Commander away, returned in evening. Staff Officers sent to the three divisions to stimulate progress in the formation of machine gun companies and pioneer battalions. 3rd Australian Light Horse Brigade began to arrive by rail at SERAPEUM from HELIOPOLIS. 1st Australian Infantry Bde. began to arrive at SERAPEUM from TEL-EL-KEBIR.</p>	
		28	<p>Corps Commander, with Major Dodington, accompanied Minister of War and Agriculture (Egypt) to B Subsection front. Major Beere, N. Z. & A. Division and Captain Coen, 2nd Australian Division, reported for attachment to the Corps Staff for training 3rd Australian Light Horse Bde and 1st Australian Infantry Bde continued to arrive by rail at SERAPEUM. 15th Battalion, of 4th Australian Infantry Bde, moved by rail from MOASCAR to TEL-EL-</p>	

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B5

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
ISMAILIA	1916 Feb. 28 (Ctd)		<p>KEBIR.</p> <p>Received from Hdqrs, A. & N. Z. Forces - Circular Memo. No. 18, - "Organisation - Divisional Signal Companies, 4th and 5th Divisions".</p> <p>Corps Commander visited 1st Australian Division, 2nd and 3rd Australian Light Horse Brigades at SERAPEUM. Colonel Gwynn assumed duties of B.G.G.S. Word was received from G.H.Q. of pending movements. 3rd Australian Light Horse Brigade, and 1st Australian Infantry Brigade continued to arrive at SERAPEUM. N. Z. & A. Division to be known in future as New Zealand Division (Routine Order)</p>	
			<p>Ismaïlia <u>3.3.16</u></p> <p>Appendices are attached as follows</p> <p>Appx 1. Intelligence Summaries " 2. Notes on Training 3. Memo on Re-organisation 4. Notes on Defensive works.</p>	

*R. B. Smythe Major GS
1st Anzac*

WAR DIARY

AUSTRALIAN ARMY AND ARMY CORPS.
1st to 8th February 1916. Army Form C. 2118. 2/2

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or
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

(Erase heading not required.)

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Ismailia	1/2/16.	-	A reconnaissance of <u>BIR HABEIUK</u> on 30th January, 1916, reports no sign of recent occupation there is 9' of water in the well.	
"	2/2/16	-	Very heavy rain is reported to have fallen north of <u>GEBEL MASHARA</u> towards the end of January. It is reported that motors are using the new road <u>AUJA-ABU AWEILIGA</u> as far as the latter place. Apparently the road splits at <u>ABU AWEILIGA</u> , one branch going north to <u>EL ARISH</u> and the other west towards <u>EL AFEIRA</u> . There is no bridge over the <u>WADI EL ARISH</u> .	Appendix No 1
"	3/2/16	-	The digging of new wells and some activity on the part of enemy patrols along the northern route (<u>EL-ARISH - KATIA</u>) is confirmed.	
"	4/2/16	-	The enemy post at <u>AIN SUDR</u> is apparently connected by telephone to <u>NEHEL</u> . Previous details received regarding Turkish advanced Post at <u>HASSANA</u> are confirmed both by aeroplane reconnaissance and agents. The reservoir is evidently a large one, about 150 feet long by 45 feet wide. The presence of an underground magazine under the reservoir is again reported. The aeroplane was heavily fired on.	
"	5/2/16	-	The road from <u>HASSANA</u> eastward is reported completed to the head of <u>WADI EL LETHEILI</u> westward towards <u>RODH SALEM</u> much work is required, but the workmen have been withdrawn. <u>EL ARISH</u> . There are indications of an accumulation of stores at this place. Aeroplanes and patrols report front all clear.	The front of the 1st & 2nd Aus. Divs. is patrolled by Bikanir Camel Corps and by Mtd. Rifle Inf. patrols. An aeroplane also searches to a distance of about 20 miles from our front line daily.
"	6/2/16.	-	Reports indicate that the number of troops at <u>BIR SABA</u> had been somewhat increased about the end of January. A German officer with four mines is reported as having arrived at <u>AIN SUDR</u> . There was no traffic on the railway south of <u>BIR SABA</u> up to 30th January. 5 Hostile aeroplanes are said to have arrived at <u>BIR SABA</u> . The road from <u>AUJA</u> to <u>ABU AWEILIGA</u> apparently divides at the latter place, one branch going west and one north towards <u>EL ARISH</u> on the right or east bank of the wadi, neither of these branches appear to have been completed for any distance. Considerable rains have fallen in several portions of the Sinai Peninsula recently. An anti-aircraft gun is reported as <u>HASSANA</u> . Front reported all clear by patrols.	

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I smailia	7/2/16		<p>Reports seem to indicate that troops have been concentrated in Southern Syria at <u>JERUSALEM</u> (12000), <u>HEBRON</u> (2000), and <u>BETHLEHEM</u> (2000). The water supply in <u>WADIS MUKHSHIEB</u> and <u>GIDDI</u> <u>GEBEL UM MUKHSHIEB</u> and <u>KHABRET RODH SALEM</u> was examined by an agent early this month. Several of the Harabas have not filled and though the wadis have been in flood, the water is mostly dried up. The last named is dry.</p>	
	8/2/16		<p>Front reported all clear by patrols.</p>	

11/20/16

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WAR DIARY

or

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS.

Army Form C. 2118.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

9th to 14th February 1916.

(Erase heading not required.)

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Ismailia	9/2/16	-	<p>It is reported that the dam 10 miles North of <u>NEKHL</u> across the <u>WADI EL ARISH</u> is only a small bank of earth. The pool caused by the dam has now practically dried up and the ground is being cultivated. (3rd February). Patrols report front all clear.</p>	<p>*On investigation this proved to be one of our own machines</p>
	10/2/16.	-	<p>The digging of new wells along the northern route is again confirmed. The garrison of <u>EL ARISH</u> does not appear to have been increased (4-2-16). *A hostile aeroplane was reported over <u>BALLAKET</u> 1150 going South East. Front of section reported clear by patrols.</p>	
	11/2/16	-	<p>There is again a report that there have been bad washouts on the railway near <u>BIR SABA</u>. It is It is also reported that there is only one aeroplane there, and that possibly a French one which was lost and may have been repaired. There are again reports of an accumulation of stores at <u>EL ARISH</u>. The nearest enemy post of any importance on the northern route would appear to be <u>UM NGBA</u> where there are said to be 50 men. Bikanir Camel Corps patrol sighted 6 camels and 2 men some 14 miles north East of the left of "A" subsection (1st Australian Division) these disappeared. These are thought to have been hostile. Front reported all clear by patrols (except as above) and by aeroplane.</p>	
	12/2/16.	-	<p>An aeroplane reconnaissance of <u>HASSANA</u> reports no change in the number of tents, or any increase in structures. Metalling of the <u>HASSANA - NEKHL</u> road has apparently commenced. Front reported all clear by patrols.</p>	

Appendix 1

WAR DIARY

or

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Smailia	13/2/16	-	<p>It is reported that <u>DJEMAL PASHA</u> arrived at <u>EL ARISH</u> early in February with some troops and that there are 10 German Officers at that place.</p> <p>The number of troops now at <u>BIR SABA</u> appears to be 15,000, a slight increase.</p> <p>Very little progress is being made with the railway south of <u>BIR SABA</u>.</p> <p>There are three aeroplane sheds north of BIR SABA town and agent saw a machine flying.</p> <p>At <u>KOSSAIMA</u> there are said to be some 2000 men and 7 guns, this if true is a slight increase.</p> <p>There appears to be little or no change in the numbers of men at <u>HASSANA</u>.</p> <p>Front reported all clear by patrols.</p>	
	14/2/16	-	<p>Front reported "all clear" both by aeroplane and patrols. Tracks of naked feet were discovered in front of line held by 6th Battalion, 1st Australian Division, these were followed for some distance without result. The second toe was missing from the right foot.</p>	

Appendix 1

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WAR DIARY

1st AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS.

Army Form C. 2118.

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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY. 15th to 21st February 1916.

(Erase heading not required.)

2-16
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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Ismailia	15/2/16.	-	<p>The enemy are establishing small posts at various places from which the intervening ground is patrolled daily. This makes it more difficult for our agents to penetrate unmolested into Sinai.</p> <p><u>EL ARISH</u>. The garrison is reported to have been increased to a strength of 1500 men. The <u>AUJA - ABU AWEIGILA</u> motor road is making progress towards <u>EL ARISH</u> and it is reported well past <u>MAGDHABA</u>. The other branch west does not seem to have progressed. It is still reported (9th Feby.) that no trains have run south of <u>BIR SABA</u>, but that the rails are laid to <u>ASLUJ</u>.</p> <p>The presence of three aeroplane sheds at <u>BIR SABA</u> is confirmed, and camels are being concentrated at that place.</p> <p><u>Nekhl</u>. Garrison 400 strong. Food more plentiful, owing to more regular convoys from <u>AUJA</u>.</p> <p>There appears to have been little work done on the <u>HASSANA</u> road west of <u>WADI EL LETHELLI</u> lately. Aeroplane met and engaged a patrol of arabs about 5 miles east of left of 2nd Australian division, and while returning dropped a message notifying nearest troops. A patrol of Bikanir Camel Corps was sent out. Later on enemy patrol was reported by 2nd Australian Division about four miles away watching our line, a Staff Officer with a patrol was sent out to investigate.</p>	
	16/2/16.	-	<p>Front reported all clear by patrols. The patrol sent out by 2nd Australian Division yesterday to round up party engaged by aeroplane failed to find it. The party supposed to be watching our front line was discovered to be one of our survey parties.</p> <p><u>NEKHL</u>. The garrison is stated to have been increased to about 1200 men with some 350 camels of which 250 are transport.</p>	
	17/2/16	-	<p>Front reported all clear by patrols.</p> <p>Work is proceeding with the <u>ABU AWEIGILA - EL ARISH</u> road.</p> <p>At <u>AUJA</u> the number of troops is now reported to be 5000 with 6 mountain guns.</p> <p>The presence of German troops at <u>BIR SABA</u> is reported.</p>	

Appendix 1

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or
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

(Erase heading not required.)

2-17
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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Ismailia	18/2/16.		<p>A concentration of enemy cavalry and some camel men is reported at <u>GEBEL LIBNI</u> about 18 miles north of <u>HASSANA</u>. Numbers not stated. Front reported all clear.</p> <p><u>ABU AWEIGILA</u> about 200 soldiers with 200 camels reported here (12th February '16)</p> <p>The pipe line is reported to go from <u>KOSSAIMI</u> to <u>EL MOWEILLEH</u> and thence by the <u>WADI EL MOWEILLEH</u> to about the "O" of "630", square L 5. There is a guard at the pipe head.</p> <p>Reports of enemy activity, particularly on the northern route, have been received from several agents. 10 German officers have been inspecting the northern route. Detachments at various posts have been increased.</p>	
	19/2/16.		<p>An Arab was caught by the 1st Australian Division swimming the Canal just north of <u>TUSSUN</u> about 1900, 18/2/16. He was brought to Ismailia and handed over to the Chief Intelligence Officer for examination. Two Arabs were sighted by a camel patrol from 1st Australian Division and pursued, they were not however caught. Otherwise front reported clear.</p>	
	20/2/16.		<p>An agent states that the <u>WADI MUKSHIEB</u> has been in flood, but that it was insufficient to leave any pools behind. At <u>MOIYA HARAB</u>, the big cistern contains about 5000 gallons remaining cistern dry. There is water at <u>BIR EL GIDDI</u>, about 2400 gallons daily.</p> <p><u>HARABA GUMA ABDULLA</u> 28000 gallons. <u>HARABA HASSAN MEHSIN</u> 11000 gallons. <u>HARABA UM MUKSHIEB</u> 10000 gallons. Other HARABAS and pools have lesser amounts.</p> <p>The reports regarding the garrison of <u>HASSANA</u> and also regarding the cistern are confirmed. Garrison about 3000 men and 7 or 8 guns. The cistern is a large one.</p> <p>Front clear.</p>	
	21/2/16.		<p>Aeroplane reconnaissance reports some 200 hostile camelmen near <u>MOIYA HARAB</u> afternoon of 20/2/16.</p> <p>Aeroplane reconnaissance of <u>HASSANA</u> shows no change in situation. Aeroplane was evidently expected and was fired on continuously.</p> <p>Front reported all clear.</p>	

Appendix 1

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or
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

(Erase heading not required.)

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Ismailia	22/2/16.		<p>Floods have washed away portion of the railway embankment between ASLUJ and AUJA, and the road between AUJA and ABU AWEIGILA has also been damaged. Some increase in the garrison in Sinai are reported</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">NEKHL 1200 AUJA 5000 on 10th Feby, 1000 on 15th February. HASSANA 2700 to 3000 EL ARISH Garrison increased JAFFA 16000 RAMLEH 9000 to 10000</p>	
"	23/2/16.		<p>An aeroplane reconnaissance reports MOIYA HARAB clear (See yesterday's report.) An agent (not reliable) who was at NEKHL on 17th reports a garrison of 2000 men and ten guns.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">ZEREIM 8 men KHABRET HAMMA. 8 men</p> <p>Reconnaissance carried out by 1st Division to 607 B 3 (1/100000) disclosed nothing of note.</p>	
"	24/2/16.		<p>An agent states that at MABOIK there is water for 100 camels (1200 gallons), there is a post of 80 arabs at WADI KHAHAIL near RAHA. He states that there is a small post at RABBA - the duty of the patrols is to watch for aeroplanes and communicate information to GEBEL EL RABBA and AIN SUDR. There is telephonic communication between GEBEL EL RABBA and NEKHL. 21st and 22nd battalions report rifle shots (10 in number) having been heard in a north-east direction.</p>	
"	25/2/16.		<p>An agent who left Ismailia on the 18th February to investigate reported concentration of enemy cavalry at GEBEL LIBNI (see report of 18th) passed between GEBELS GEDEIRA and HAMAIYIR on the 19th where he saw hostile patrol of 2 horsemen and 10 camel men going south. Wadis KHARIG, MAGAGID and ELFATH reported free of hostile troops. GEBEL LIBNI was unoccupied but he passed thirty transport camels going northward and 5 or 6 horsemen and 30 camelmen going south.</p> <p>Another agent who left on the 15th for EL ARISH found four new wells and one old one at BIR EL MAGEIBRA,* one old well and three new ones at BIR EL GERARAT. He estimates troops at EL ARISH at 1200, the majority in green khaki with Astrachan tarboushes, saw figure 321 in one man's collar. The tents are one and a half miles south of town and west of wadi. South of old fort is a trench and a four gun battery west of trench. North of town and south of NEKHL ABU SAGAL are 8 guns behind a trench. Agent saw a post of ten soldiers and 7 arabs at</p>	<p style="text-align: right; color: red;">Appendix 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">172</p>

1371 W. 1079/17/15 1/15 D. D. & L. A.D.S.S./Forms/C. 2118.

* also one old well and three new ones at BIR EL GANADIL, and

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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Ismailia	26/2/16.		<p>- Agent from BIR EL ABD reports that 10 German Officers, 40 camel corps (Turkish) and 60 infantry arrived at HOD EL ZAIDIA (not shown on map) about 5 miles south-west of BIR EL ABD on Monday the 21st February.</p> <p>Agent from EL ZUBRA reports that the Turkish post at UM UGBA which retired when the British patrol reached BIR EL NUSS, returned to that post on the 22nd. The same agent heard that the force at LIBNI amounts to 2½ "Tuburs" (battalions)*, including arabs of the Rasayeed tribe. It is reported, but not confirmed, that two German officers and small escort visited Katib el Galis on 19th inst. to inspect water supply there.</p> <p>Front reported clear.</p> <p>* SEE yesterday's report.</p>	
	27/2/16		<p>- An agent who travelled to HASSANA via RODH SALEM reports that he saw 50 to 60 tents at RODH SALEM, but thinks that there were not more than 50 soldiers there, the rest belonging to workmen. At RODH SALEM there were 10 wells, at HASSANA there were many workmen, and hamlas (loaded camels) constantly arriving with provisions and stores, also motor lorries arriving from AUJA.</p> <p>A post of about 100 men is reported as established at WADI EL FAT'H (about 10 miles S.W. of EL SIRR) - the reports speak of EL SIRR camp as though it were occupied - (The agents apparently speak indifferently of the camp at EL SIRR or GEBEL LIBNI, when referring to the same spot) it is connected by a camel road with ABU AWEIGLA. The post at MAGDABA consists of about 200 soldiers. The preparation to bridge the WADI EL ARISH have been abandoned. The road northwards from MAGDABA has only been carried one kilometre. Another agent (not very reliable) reports that 15 new wells are being dug at HOD EL BAYUD. The same agent was told that a Turkish aeroplane was expected there in about 10 days time and that a landing place was being prepared for it.</p> <p>Front reported all clear.</p>	

Appendix - 1

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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Ismailia	28/2/16.	-	Front reported all clear.	
"	29/2/16	-	<p>Front reported all clear. Tracks of 20 transport camels and ten drivers going from EL SIRR to MAGHARA were observed also the tracks of many carts, camels and horses along motor road between ABOU AWEIGILA and MAGDABA. He saw 600 tents at EL AUJA, estimates number of troops at 8000 of whom 2000 had arrived recently from BIR SABA. He saw 5 battalions each about 1000 strong being drilled, 400 transport camels, 150 horses and 50 mules. Between AUJA and railhead embankment had been washed away in many places and over 2000 workmen were employed repairing it.</p>	

FROM	NO & TIME	PURPORT.	TO.	NO & TIME.	PURPORT
3/Corps.	G.148 6.45. a.m.	Right Div. report heavy shelling during night. Left Div. patrols reached X.5.b.4.1. & junction with communication trenches immediately N.W. of it where they got touch with Austs. MUNSTER ALLEY obliterated thereabouts & could not be found.			
2/Corps.	7.a.m.	48/Div. reports point X.3.b.8.9. has been reached & are in touch with Aust.Div. near R.34.c.3.1. Points being consolidated.			
1/A.Div.	G.403. 7.25 am.	do	Res. Army.	G.683.	G.403. repeated.
"	S.G.R.122.	In G.403 instead of X.34.c.3.1. read R.34.c.3.1.	"	G.686	
"	G.404. 8.30 am.	Right flank raiding parties reached enemy's front line trench O.G.1. at 2 points but forced to retire owing to heavy artillery & M.G.fire & having run out of bombs.	"	8.50 a.m.	S.G.R.122 repeated
"	G.5.408 10.40 a.m.	Addsd Anzac.H.A. Ref.telephone message saying you do not wish to take on counter battery work on account of ammunition. G.O.C. considers it essential troops in POZIERES should be protected by constant counter battery work & unless undertaken by our own H.A. no certainty work being done. Please devote selected battery to counter battery work today.	2&3 Corps.	G.690 10.40 a.m.	G.404. repeated
Res.Army.	G.774. 9.30 a.m.	2/Corps G.547. repeated.	1/Div.	Gb 192 1	Res.Army states - Ref this office T.D.42. 25/7/16 special expenditure 3000 A sanctioned for task referred to ends Message repeated you under this office G.648. 25th July 1916
3/Corps.	G.156. 12.35.	23rd Div. relieved 1st.Div. 12 noon.	B.G.R.A.	12.55. p.m.	

Appendix No. C

FROM	No & TIME	PURPORT	TO	No & TIME	PURPORT.
3/Corps.	G.157. 12.45.p.m.	Following is situation MUNSTER ALLEY Post composed 1st Div & 1.A.Div are both estabd. at X.5.b.4.1. 1st Div have also occupied MUNSTER ALLEY for a distance of 100 yards up to approx X.5.b.7.3. Communication to point 41 is via O.G.1. Communication from X.5.d.7.8. to point is not yet opened by is being sapped across.	1/A.Div.	G.706 2.p.m.	G.157 repeated.
Res. Army	G.783. 1.20 p.m.	3/Corps reports 23/Div. relieve 3/Div at 12 noon.	1/A.Div.	G.719. 5.30 p.m.	G.783. repeated.
2/Corps.	G.563. 2.30 p.m.	48/Div. reports 12.45 p.m. trench X.3.b.6.5. to X.3.b.8.9. to R.34.c.2.2. made good. Patrol from X.3.b.8.9 along trench towards X.3.a.9.5. held up about point X.3.b.2.8. by M.G.fire & bombs.	1/A.Div.	G.718 4.10.p.m.	G.563. repeated.
			Adv.G.H.Q.	G.720. 5.30 pm.	Acknowledge receipt O.A.D.81. It is desired to thank C.in.C for his kindness in sending message to Aust.Govt.
			1&2/A.Divs.	G.721.	In arranging bivouacs near Brickfield precautions will be taken against exposing troops on sky line.
1/A.Div.	G.427 5.45.p.m	Shelling on POZIERES fairly heavy since 10 a.m. this morning, Raid by 5th Bde last night failed owing to the raiding parties being held up in Enemy's wire. 3rd party entered trench & remained till supply of bombs exhausted & then retired. Enemy put down heavy barrage which interfered with supply of bombs being brought up.	Res.Army. 2&/3/Corps. 4th Sqn.	Gb.728.	Evening report Gb427 repta.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

(Erase heading not required.)

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
<u>The Northern Road.</u>	22nd to 29th Feby.		<p>The chief feature of the intelligence reports of the past week is the improvement being carried out in the water supply along or in the neighbourhood of the north road. New wells have been reported at the following places:-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">BIR EL MAGEIBRA four BIR EL GANADIL three) BIR EL GERARAT three) BIR EL ABD and EL ARISH.</p> <p>At HOD EL BAYUD (seven miles south of BIR EL ABD) five newwells were reported some time ago, and an agent who was there on the 20th Feby. reports that fifteen new wells are to be dug there after the completion of which three more wells will be dug at MAGEIBRA about 8 miles to the South-west. German officers are reported to have examined the water supply at KATIB EL GALSS on the BARDAWIL Peninsula.</p> <p>On Monday X 21st a patrol of ten German officers, 40 Camel Corps (Turkish) and 60 infantry arrived at HOD EL ZAIDIA about 5 miles S.W. of BIR EL ABD.</p> <p>The metalled road would appear to have been carried from HASSANA as far as ^{Menceidut Abu Surun in the Wadi Rodh Salem} RODH SALEM. An embanked metal road runs from HASSANA to EL SIRR but the road from ABOU AWEIGILA towards GEBEL LIBNI has not been carried further and the preparations to bridge the WADI EL ARISH at MAGDABA have been abandoned.</p> <p>The road from KOSSAIMA to MAGDABA has been carried northward one kilometre from MAGDABA. Considerable activity is reported on the AUJA - HASSANA road, a camp is established at RODH SALEM where there are 50 or 60 tents chiefly occupied by workmen. The garrison at HASSANA has been slightly increased. The garrison at EL AUJA has varied between 5000 on February 10th, 1000 on the 14th, and is reported as amounting to 8000 on the 23rd, 2000 of whom are supposed to have arrived lately from BEERSHEEBA.</p> <p>Railhead has reached about 2 kilos south of ASLUJ on February 23rd. Between AUJA and ASLUJ the embankment has been washed away in places and about 2000 workmen were repairing it. The reported concentration of enemy cavalry at GEBEL LIBNI has not been corroborated. There is a post (of 100 men) at EL SIRR which is sometimes confused with it, (GEBEL LIBNI).</p> <p>There is no news of importance reported from this quarter. HASSANA and NEKHL are connected by telephone, also GEBEL RABBA and NEKHL.</p>	
<u>The Centre Road.</u>				
<u>Southern Road.</u>				

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or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Ismailia	22nd to 29th Feby.		<p>GARRISONS REPORTED DURING THE WEEK.</p> <p>NEKHL. 2000 by agent 1200 by aeroplane.</p> <p>EL ARISH. 1200 by agent One man was seen wearing the figures 321 on his right collar. This may indicate the presence of the first battalion of 32nd Regiment 3rd Division.</p> <p>EL AUJA. 8000 by agent on 23rd February, 2000 of whom arrived from SABA recently. On 15th February only 1000 were reported. Vide also report of 10th.</p> <p>HASSANA. Aeroplane reports an increase of 40 tents.</p>	

Appendix 1 21

General Staff, 1st ANZAC, February, 1916.

Appendix No. 2.....

T R A I N I N G.

Notes by Major R. B. Smythe, General Staff, 1st ANZAC.

1. General Remarks.

a. These notes cover the period, January - February, 1916.

During this period there were two main principles governing the policy to be pursued. These were -

- i. The possibility of an enemy attack on the Canal.
- ii. The probability that the Corps would be required for operations in some other theatre in the spring.

Both were kept in sight, - defensive preparations, reorganisation, and training proceeding simultaneously.

The New Zealand and Australian Division was throughout this period in reserve at MOASCAR, with no duties in connection with defence and was therefore able to devote all its time to reorganisation and training.

The 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions on their arrival from GALLIPOLI went into camp at TEL-EL-KEBIR where they were assembled by 7th January. From 7th to 25th the time was entirely devoted to training. On 25th January, the 1st and 2nd Divisions began to move into position east of SUEZ CANAL and from then onwards, approximately half time was spent on training, half on other work.

b. On 7.1.1916 a special Army Corps Routine Order was issued on the subject of training, instructing Divisional Commanders to draw up and proceed vigorously with a 21 days programme of training.

c. On 18.1.1916 a memorandum was issued to divisions of which the following is an extract -

"There is little enough time in which to fit ourselves to take the field against the Germans, which may be our next move and every moment is precious. Each officer and man must make the fullest use of his opportunity for training.

Except on one or possibly two days in the week (at the discretion of Divisional Commanders) lunch should now be taken in the field and troops should be clear of camp by 7.30 a.m. and should not return before 4 p.m. at earliest." (Copy attached marked "A")

d. On 18th January also, a General Staff Circular was issued directing night operations to be practised at least twice a week. (Copy attached marked "B")

e. On 20th January, G.H.Q., M.E.F. issued a secret memo. urging the necessity of taking all steps to fit the Corps for the field. This was circulated to Divisions. (Copy attached marked "C". File 7/7/4 Gb)

f. The orders of 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions based on the foregoing instructions are attached. (Files 7/7/2 and 7/7/3 Gb)

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2. Training Areas.

The area available for training purposes was almost unlimited and afforded ample facilities for all natures of training, including musketry. Divisional areas were allotted on 11th January in General Staff Circular No. 8, and these were in turn subdivided into Brigade areas.

3. Training units.

During the period under review there were large numbers of reinforcements, approximately 35,000, in Cairo District, under command of G.O.C., Cairo District. These were organised in training units as follows -

One training battalion for every Infantry Bde in the Corps
One do squadron do L.H. or M.R.Rgt do.

Artillery details were trained in the Divisional Ammunition Columns of the Corps which remained in Cairo District.

4. School of Instruction, Zeitoun.

This school is under the administration of Cairo District and holds classes as follows each month, the duration of the course being about three weeks -

- i. Officers Class.
- ii. N.C.O's Class.
- iii. Machine gun class
- iv. Signalling class.
- v. Telephone Class
- vi. Class for candidates for commissions, Infantry
- vii. Class for candidates for commissions, Artillery.

An allotment of places to the school was made to the Corps and these were re-allotted evenly to divisions.

The numbers allotted to the Corps were as follows -

	January ^x	February ^o	March ^{phi}
Officers class	24	40	30
N.C.O's class	75	150	40
Candidates for commissions, Infantry	-	-	10
Candidates for commissions, Artillery	-	-	7
Signalling Class	90	350	65
Machine gun class	144	500	143
Telephone class	-	30	10

(Files ^x 7/1/2, ^o 7/1/5, ^{phi} 7/1/9 Gb)

A point in connection with staff work may here be mentioned. For the January class the allotment of places and other instructions were given by telegraphic messages and divisions arranged details direct with the Commandant of the School. This worked satisfactorily. For the February classes more detailed instructions were given by the Corps in a memorandum 7/1/5 Gb dated 25.1.1916, but divisions were told to submit direct to Commandant the nominal rolls and nothing was said about railway arrangements.

It was not realised until the day before the assembly of the classes that owing to the large numbers special train arrangements would have to be made.

Necessary train arrangements were made by Army Corps but inconvenience was caused both to the railway authorities and to

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the school by leaving it so late.

In the light of this experience all arrangements for other classes both at Zeitoun and elsewhere was undertaken and controlled by Army Corps with good results.

5. Class on Lewis Machine Gun.

On 11th February the subject of the formation of machine gun companies and the replacement of Vickers and Vickers maxim guns in battalions by Lewis guns was first mooted. (File 7/12/1 Gb)

On 13th February instructions were issued for the assembly of a class at the Machine Gun School, Ismailia on 20.2.1916 of one officer and one N.C.O. per battalion.

This class finished 3rd March and officers returned to their units to train their Lewis gun detachments.

6. Co-operation of Aircraft with other Arms.

On 28th January application was made to G.H.Q. for permission to attach one artillery officer per division to the Royal Flying Corps for training as observers. G.H.Q. replied that this was impracticable but that short courses would be held weekly for senior officers dealing with the co-operation of aircraft with other arms. The places allotted to the Corps were for three artillery officers and one infantry officer.

2 classes were held beginning 22nd February and 1st March. (File 7/9/1 Gb.)

7. Musketry.

Both at TEL-EL-KEBIR and at MOASCAR musketry practice was carried out on the desert without building regular rifle ranges.

There was some delay in starting practice due to waiting for sanction to expend ammunition. On 16.1.16 authority was given by Army Corps pending G.H.Q. decision, for the expenditure of 50 rounds S.A.A. per man. (File 7/4/2 Gb) On 23.1.16 a scale of ammunition of all natures for practice was submitted to G.H.Q. and on 7.2.16 an answer was received agreeing in the main to our proposals.

For musketry the following allowance was made -

- 50 rounds per recruit.
- 40 do trained soldier.
- 5 do mer for field practices.
- Targets - 5 per 100 men.

The courses to be fired were prescribed by G.H.Q.

The provision of targets and the order by G.H.Q. that regular ranges be built caused more delay in firing the courses prescribed (File 7/4/3 Gb.)

On 1st March it was represented to G.H.Q. that it had been found impossible up to date to provide targets and ranges as ordered (File 7/4/3 Gb) and that in view of early move of divisions authority had been given to divisions to expend 40 rounds per man on improvised targets, firing to the front from the defensive line.

Throughout the period practice was continued on 30 yard ranges.

8. Artillery

Artillery training in all phases except actual shooting was continued vigorously under divisional arrangements and under favorable circumstances. Shooting was delayed for much the same reasons as was musketry practice.

Early in January the matter was represented verbally to G.H.Q. and on 23rd January, definite suggestions were put forward (File 7/4/2 Gb). After a fortnight's delay an answer was received saying no ammunition was available for artillery practice.

On 27th February authority was received for the expenditure of 50 rounds per battery in 1st Division, 100 rounds per battery in 2nd Division and on 28th February, 80 rounds per battery for 4.5" howitzer batteries of New Zealand and Australian Division.

Thus up to end of February the artillery of 2nd Division had not fired a shot, for this artillery was not at Gallipoli

9. Grenadiers.

Divisional and brigade grenadier schools were established and systematic training carried out.

On 23rd January proposals were submitted to G.H.Q. for ammunition and other practice stores and there were in the main approved of, on 7th February. (File 7/4/2 Gb)

Stores were issued to divisions on the following dates -

10. Staff Officers.

On 7th February, G.H.Q. ordered that officers be attached to Corps and Divisional Headquarters for training with a view to maintaining the supply.

Orders were therefore issued to Divisions to select for attachment to their own staffs one officer to General Staff side, and one to Administrative Staff side for a period of 1 month and to submit names of officers for attachment to Corps staff.

The officers attached to Corps Staff were Major R.St.J. BEERE, New Zealand Rifle Bde (General Staff side) and Captain F. COEN, 2nd Australian Division (Administrative Staff side) These officers reported on 28th February.

*R. B. Smythe Maj GS
for ANZAC
4.3.16*

Headquarters,
 AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS.
 Ismailia, Egypt.
 18th January, 1916.

MEMORANDUM to DIVISIONS.

Headquarters,

1st Australian Division
 2nd Australian Division
 New Zealand & Australian Division.

1. It was noticed at the recent inspections of the Army Commander that officers were not dressed similarly to the men, and, that officers who should do so, were not wearing Web or Bandolier equipment.

The Army Corps Commander directs that all officers be at once provided with hats, similar to those worn by the men, and that they be at once issued with web and bandolier equipment; these being, if necessary, withdrawn from men for the purpose. It is most necessary that officers should be the first to be properly dressed, and set an example in this respect to their men.

The carrying of sticks, whips and other unauthorised articles on parade must be discontinued, and particular attention is drawn to the wishes of the Army Corps Commander issued in Special Corps Routine Orders dated 7th January 1916.

2. The Army Corps Commander further directs that Divisional Commanders take steps to minimise the number of men absent from parade. When visiting the camp of one infantry brigade yesterday he found large numbers of men in camp, including large guards and orderly N.C.O's and men. Guards can to a great extent be replaced by regimental police, and during parade hours they must be so replaced. Orderly Officers and N.C.O's should be the first to attend parade and it is quite possible to make arrangements whereby very few orderly men are left in camp.

Duties such as Courts Martial Boards etc. will invariably be performed outside parade hours. In the two battalions visited in the field by the Army Corps Commander

yesterday

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yesterday, more than 50 % of the men were absent and in one company only about 60 men were on parade out of a strength of 160.

There is little enough time in which to fit ourselves to take the field against the Germans, which may be our next move, and every moment is precious. Each officer and man must make the fullest use of his opportunity for training.

3. Except on one or possibly two days in the week (at the discretion of the Divisional Commanders) lunch should now be taken in the field, and troops should be clear of camp by 8-30 a.m. and should not return before 4 p.m. at earliest.

C.B. White

Brig. General
General Staff. A. & N.Z. Army Corps.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS.

Ismailia,
18/1/16.

General Staff Circular No. 9.

In continuation of Special Army Corps Routine Order dated 7th January 1916, the Army Corps Commander desires that night operations should be practiced at least twice in every week and that the men be trained to move and work at night with confidence and facility.

C. B. White

Brig. General, General Staff.
A. & N. Z. Army Corps.

Copy to :-

1st. Australian Division.
2nd. Australian Division.
N.Z. & A. Division.

G.S. 126.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS;
MEDITERRANEAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE,
20th. January, 1916.

General Officer Commanding
Australian & New Zealand Army Corps.

1. The Commander in Chief wishes to take an early opportunity of impressing on Corps Commanders the urgent necessity of taking immediate steps to make their Corps in every way fit to take the field.
2. The Chief of the Imperial General Staff has described the role of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force as being that of the "strategical reserve of the Empire", and as such it must as soon as possible be made fit to act offensively elsewhere.
3. The operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula naturally led to admixture of units and an abnormal state of affairs in which units became immobile and could not be trained in the many essentials requisite for offensive operations.
4. The Commander-in-Chief is most anxious that at the earliest moment possible, units should be sorted out and courses of training commenced. As regards the latter, he leaves all details to Corps Commanders, but he desires that special attention should be paid to the training of company, platoon and section commanders, to marching, shooting, bomb-throwing and machine-gun work.
5. The time available for training is obviously very short, and Sir Archibald Murray considers that every available moment should be devoted to it. He hopes that Corps Commanders will consequently grant leave sparingly and only in special cases. Finally, he trusts that everyone will now be so fully employed in training himself for war that the sight of large numbers of officers and men walking about the streets and sitting about in hotels and cafes at all hours of the day with apparently nothing to do will be a thing of the past.

(sgd.) A. Lynden Bell,
Major-General,
Chief of the General Staff,
Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

General Staff Memorandum No. 1.

Del-el-debir.

8th. January 1916.

Training.

1. General. The Divisional Commander does not propose to prescribe programmes of training, because the time available is not known; units contain officers and men in various stages of efficiency, and brigade and divisional unit commanders are the best judges of their training requirements.

Training programmes may be based on the assumption that a period of three weeks from 10th. January is available and that 50 rounds per man may be expended in rifle practice.

2. Artillery. (i) The first three weeks will be devoted to battery training.

(ii). Individual training of gunners and drivers should not be necessary; battery manoeuvre and battery gun drill will begin at once. Until sufficient guns and wagons are available for each battery, brigade commanders must put units on a roster for use of available materiel.

(iii) Individual training of lately joined officers and recently promoted A.C.O.s is most necessary. Brigade classes for this purpose will be formed; special stress will be laid on word perfect detail of gun drill, and the acquisition of a good word command. At the end of the first 10 days, classes for junior officers will be formed under Divisional Artillery arrangements.

(iv) The training of specialists must proceed as usual; particular attention will be paid to the use of the "buzzer". As many telephonists as possible should be able to send and receive by morse code as well as by voice - the 'buzzer' can frequently be heard when the noise of a bombardment drowns the voice. Visual signalling (especially the use of lamps) must not be neglected; much use is now being made of lamp signalling in France. The new electric signalling lamp, properly protected from enemy view, has been used with great success by day as well as night. These lamps should shortly be available.

(v) The unusual conditions ruling at Gaza militated against the normal practice of concentration and distribution of fire (a) in a battery, (b) in a brigade, (c) of more than one brigade; much attention must therefore be paid to this work both when controlled from a position near the guns or from a flank, or as is more frequently necessary, by a forward observing officer some distance ahead.

Parallelism of lines of fire must receive due attention.

3. Engineers are likely to be fully engaged upon various works in and around camp, but all available men will be put through a course of "individual training" under their section and company commanders, as laid down in Engineer Training, chapter II. This will include "foot drill" (Infantry Training), riding drill, driving drill, and stable duties.

4. Infantry. (i) It is suggested that the greater part of the time be devoted to "Individual Training" (See Infantry Training, 1914, chapter I), and to the training of platoons under their own commanders. The company commander is responsible for the training of his platoon commanders as well as for the efficiency of his company; he will therefore not only closely supervise platoon training, but will also take

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take frequent opportunities (say for half an hour before the end of a morning parade or on the homeward march) of handling his company as a whole. In the same way a battalion commander must assert his influence by really commanding his battalion every day. Brigade commanders should, by frequent tests, ensure that battalions, under their own commanders, are alert, handy and supple.

(ii) The work to be done and the system to be followed are clearly laid down in "Infantry Training" and in "Training and Manoeuvre Regulations" and require no repetition. The principles laid down in these manuals will be strictly adhered to. It is essential that programmes be drawn up by all officers responsible for training (including platoon commanders) so that all concerned may prepare their work beforehand. It is suggested that particular care be devoted to elementary training in night operations (Infantry Training, Sec. 11b), reconnoitring patrols by day and night, bayonet fighting and musketry; while digging (except for reinforcements) might be limited to what is required for practising the attack from trenches against trenches.

(iii) It is suggested that specialists be excused all forms of guards and fatigues and that, as far as possible, they attend part of the morning parade with their companies and do their specialists training in the afternoon.

(iv) Grenadiers will be put through courses of training, first at brigade grenade schools and later at the divisional grenade school.

In order to establish a uniform system of training, a three days course of instruction, at the divisional grenade school, for brigade and regimental grenadiers instructors will begin next Monday, the 10th. instant. All brigade grenadier instructors and, in addition, 2 officers and 1 N.C.O. from each battalion will attend this course and will report to divisional headquarters at 1400 on 10th.; their names will be submitted, through the usual channels, so as to reach divisional headquarters the same morning.

The working hours of the divisional grenade school will be from 1400 to 1700 daily, except Sunday.

The brigade schools will be prepared to begin work on 17th. instant.

(v) Special instructions will be issued as regards musketry and machine gunnery when further information is available regarding the S. . . . at the disposal of units for practice.

5. Army Service Corps, in addition to their camp duties, will be trained under instructions issued by officer commanding Divisional Train.

6. Army Medical Corps. Under the direction of the A.D.M.C., officers commanding field ambulances and regimental medical officers will carry out the training of their respective officers and men as laid down in R.A.M.C. Training.

7. All Arms. (i) The training areas are shown in the attached sketch.

(ii) It is suggested that the troops should have a half holiday on Wednesday and a whole holiday on Sunday, except for Church parade.

D. GLASFORD - Lieut Colonel, General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION .General Staff Memorandum No. 2 .

Divisional Headquarters.
Tel-el-Kebir.
10th. January 1916.

Communica-
tion.

(i) The notice at the end of Camp Order No. 9 is cancelled.

(ii). A special messenger will leave Ismailia at 0950 daily for Tel-el-Kebir; arriving here at 1100, leaving again at 1259, and arriving at Ismailia at 1358.

(iii). A despatch rider will leave Divisional Headquarters at 1050 daily with a mail bag for Ismailia. He will take delivery of and hand over bags at Tel-el-Kebir railway station.

(iv). Despatch riders are distinguished by blue and white bands on their arms; they must be given every facility to obtain a clear road to deliver their messages without delay.

Cases have recently occurred in which despatch riders have been stopped by sentries on the roads and consequent delay has ~~ensured~~ ensued.

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D. CLARKE. Lieut Colonel
General Staff
1st. Australian Division.

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1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION .

General Staff Memorandum No. 3 .

El-el-Mebir.
13th. January 1916.

Communication.

1. Official telegrams for destinations outside camp should be sent to the signal office, divisional headquarters, written if possible on the proper Egyptian form; they will be dispatched by the signal service.
Incoming telegrams will be delivered by the signal service.

Cultivation.

2. When it is necessary to use cultivated land for training, movement will be confined to the roads.

Training.

3. (i) General. At least four hours work daily will be carried out by all ranks. The further training of officers, n.c.o.'s., specialists, reinforcements and backward men will be carried out in addition.

(ii) Programmes. The divisional Commander desires officers commanding brigades and divisional units to submit, by midday on 15th., a general outline of their proposals for training.

Detailed training programmes for the ensuing week will be submitted to me to reach divisional headquarters by midday each Saturday.

(iii) All officers and n.c.o.'s. will make themselves acquainted with the country in the vicinity of camp; mounted officers and n.c.o.'s. within 7 miles; dismounted within 5 miles.

(iv) Equestrian classes will be formed for officers of dismounted branches whose duties necessitate riding. Instructors, if required, will be furnished by the divisional artillery; arrangements can be made, by the brigade and divisional unit commanders concerned, direct with the commanders of the corresponding artillery brigade e.g.:- the 1st. Field Company, 1st. Infantry Brigade, 1st. Field Ambulance will arrange direct with the 1st. Artillery Brigade.

(v) (a) Musketry training, will necessarily vary according to the requirements of individuals, but will be carried out on general lines as under by all rank and file (armed with rifles) of artillery, engineers, infantry, and divisional train. Instruction in judging distance, range finding and musketry drills will be carried out as laid down in previous training memoranda.

(b). The rifle and machine gun practice ground is on the edge of the desert about two miles south of El-el-Mebir railway station and west of the trolley line. The 2nd. Australian Division rifle practice ground is east of the trolley line. The firing points of 1st. Australian Division will be within fifty yards north or south of, and parallel to, a line joining two houses which will be pointed out on the ground to brigade majors. Lines of fire will be within five degrees of a right angle to the firing point line. The senior officer on the range will be responsible that the usual safety precautions are observed, as laid down in musketry regulations; he will detail a range officer to see that look-out men with red flags are posted before any firing takes place and that the danger area is clear.

The rifle practice ground is allotted as under, firing will commence on 14th. in a.m., the local police have already been notified.

- (1st. Infantry Bde.
- (1st. Artillery Bde.
- (1st. Field Company.
- (E. and S. 1st. Coy. Div. Train.

Monday and Tuesday, in each week.

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Wednesday and Thursday, in each week. (2nd. Infantry Bde.
 (2nd. Artillery Bde.
 (2nd. Field Coy.
 (2nd. No. 1 Coy. Div. Train.
 (2nd. Coy. Div. Train.

Friday and Saturday, " " (1st. Infantry Bde.
 (1st. Artillery Bde.
 (1st. Field Coy.
 (1st. No. 1 Coy. Div. Train.

Brigade signal sections will fire on the same days as the brigades to which they are attached. Artillery, engineers and train will notify C.O.C. the Infantry Brigade concerned when they want to fire.

(e) The allotment of ammunition will be determined by brigade commanders; the following is suggested as a guide:-

Standard tests	25 rounds (see Appendix I, note 1)
Individual field practices	15 "
Collective field practices, repetition, and at discretion of Bde. Commander.	10 "
Total	50

Collective field practices should not be carried out by units larger than a company; platoon field practices are very good value.

(d) Rifle practice should begin with a modified standard test, (see Appendix I, at thirty yards, at a special target which will be issued by divisional headquarters.

(e) Field practices should be in line with the object of demonstrating some definite point or some principle of fire action; notes on specimen field practices are issued herewith, (see Appendix II).

(f) No man will fire more than twenty rounds in one day.

(g) Pistol practice will be carried out by officers and others armed with this weapon. The following course is suggested:- Six shots deliberate practice, with each hand; six shots continuous practice, with each hand; distance 30 yards; a snap shooting target should be arranged if possible, the paper targets or mud bricks can also be used.

(h) Officers commanding units are responsible that the spirit of Army regulations is strictly complied with.

(i) Units using the ranges will be responsible that no paper or other litter is left lying about and that the sanitary requirements are complied with. Canal water is not fit for drinking or bathing, but it is fit for watering animals. Each infantry brigade in turn will furnish a guard to take charge of targets and other material on the ranges. The guard will be detailed for one week at a time, beginning with the 1st. Infantry Brigade on 14th. instant.

(vi) Signalling. An elementary signalling course, to impart methods of instruction, will begin on Monday 17th. January and will continue for one week.

One officer and two n.e.o.'s. from each infantry battalion will report at Headquarters, Divisional Signal Company at 1400 on the above date; note books and small flags will be brought.

D. H. FUND Lieut Colonel, General Staff.
 1st. Australian Division.

issued with General Staff memo

Part I a. I

modified standard tests.
 (with special target; range 30 yards)

No.	Practice.	Rounds.	Remarks and standard of qualification.
1.	Grouping.	5	Lying, qualification standard - five shots on target; four within 3 inch ring.
2.	Application	5	Lying, qualification standard - four hits within 3 inches of centre of target.
3.	Snapping shooting.	5	Lying, taking cover behind stones or sand-bags and firing round them with side of rifle only rested. Qualification standard - four hits on target. Exposure 5 seconds; not more than 10 seconds between exposures.
4.	Rapid.	10	Lying. Time - one minute. Rifle to be loaded with one charger, cartridge pocket must be closed after taking out charger. Qualification standard - eight hits on target.

NOTE. 1. In order to save time and increase the ammunition available for field practices, good shots may be excused any standard test practices, at discretion of commanding officers. If it is clear that a man is unlikely to reach the necessary standard of efficiency, he may be stopped firing at any time and put back for further instruction or to repeat any practice.

2. In order to obtain full value in the limited time available, instruction will be given to all ranks present on the range, whether firing or not.

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APPENDIX II

Specimen
Individual Field Practices.

Practice No. 1.

(i) Method of conducting the practice.

- (a) It is supposed that control is no longer being exercised. Either the fire unit commander has become a casualty at the moment movement begins, or the ground or other circumstances render control no longer possible.
- (B) The squad should not consist of more than eight men, in order to enable Officers and N.C.O's. to watch the action of all the men so that full criticism may be obtained.
- (c) In each case the squad will lie down extended to three paces some 50 yards in rear of the fire position. Magazines will be charged with five rounds, safety catches back.
- (d) Targets to appear anywhere within 600 yards of the fire position.
- (e) Before fire is opened the Superintending Officer will indicate the fire position to be reached; approximately 50 yards away. On the order to advance, the men rush forward to the fire position at top speed. Simultaneously with the order to advance, the targets appear on a signal from the Superintending Officer.

(ii). Targets. A line of prone figures at three paces interval, equal to the number of firers to represent an enemy opening fire to prevent movement. As the men rush forward, each selects his target - that corresponding to his position in the squad - and estimates the range. Targets to fall when hit or be lowered. Iron falling plates or mud bricks may be used for this practice, provided that they are not visible to the firers before they rise up to advance. The Superintending Officer orders fire to cease on the time limit. On reaching the fire position, the men make the best use of the ground and open fire. Sights are not to be altered after the first shot, but aiming up or down must be employed. On active service, men would not alter their sights under close fire, and therefore they must learn to aim up or down. Exposure of targets 35 secs. from the order to advance.

(iii). Objects. To habituate men to gain the fire position ordered, and use ground and cover; to inculcate the principles of advance "advance to fire"; select position and target corresponding to his own position; estimate range during movement; rapidity of movement both in rising up and lying down, as well as in advance; observe fire; and aim up or down as required.

(iv). Points to be noted. Time of first shot from order to advance; time of first shot of last man to fire from order to advance; time of first hit from order to advance. Number of rounds expended by each firer. Position of firing. Sights used by each firer. Position each firer as to; Observation obtained at first shot; alteration of aim; whether sights were adjusted on the move or after reaching fire position.

The underlined practices may be carried out on similar general lines.

No.	Practice.	Distance in yards.	Ads.	Instruction for conduct of etc.
2.	Snap shooting	600 to 200	10	Fire one shot from cover, then advance at a walk towards targets, firing when they appear, after 3 more shots, rush to cover and fire remaining three shots as targets show up. 1 point for each hit.

No.	Practice	Distance in yards	Rds.	Instructions for conduct etc.
3.	Running man	400	5	any position behind cover, 3 rounds taken as you like.
4.	Observation	400	5	6 seconds to 8 seconds exposure. Before practice squad will observe ground and have limits explained to it and then go under cover. Called up by one rush to cover and keep sharp look-out and fire at any target that is seen. Target not fired at, 1 round forfeited. Hits on figure one point each.
5.	Skirmish-ing.	600 to 800	10	Two men at a time, target opposite each firer represents the other man. On the order, both men advance up to the range alternatively never together, taking any cover available and firing at their target whenever they have a chance. Object is to advance without showing ones-self making sure of all possible cover and avoiding such as is not bullet proof. Safety catch back before any move
6.	Rapid fire	400	10	Time allowance 40 seconds. One charger loaded of which one round in chamber, the other in closed pouch. But on ground any position behind cover, arm or rifle rested.

EXERCISES COLLECTIVE FIELD PRACTICE

1.	Mutual support	600 to 800	10	In pairs advancing alternatively to help each other on. To work by signals and not to move until the other man signals he is ready to open fire, use of cover and quickness in leaving and getting into same to be worked for, also keeping touch etc. Halts not to be longer than sufficient to give the other man time to get ready for firing etc. Safety catch back before any move.
2.	Rolling balls	600 to 800	10	Five runs. Balls down hill track. One ball for each man. Rifles loaded with one charger at first. No firing to take place till the whistle-sounds for safety sake. 2 rounds per man at each ball. Balls may be made of chaff or straw, suitably weighted and covered with sack cloth.
3.	Night firing	400	5.	posts will be made during the afternoon, only materiel such as would be available for fighting in the locality to be employed. Methods for use on newly made parapets likely to shake down during firing are wanted; officers are invited to think out suitable methods for this.

3. Appendix II issued with G. Memo. 3
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No. practice	Distance in yards.	Rds.	Instructions for conduct etc.
4. Rolling plate Competition.	600 to 200	10	Inter section competition. Targets : four groups of mud bricks or falling plates ; each group of four plates at one yard interval, groups ten yards (or more) apart. One section engages two left groups : xxx other section two right groups. Sections stand in rear of firing point, with rifles loaded and safety catches back, until the word 'go' is given. As a plate or brick is knocked down one man other team is knocked out and so on. Casualties may not assist in any way but live men may take their ammunition. The object of this practice is to interest the men and to train section commanders at the same time and to inculcate the need for the rapid production of superiority of fire. Points to be noted. Time; taken from the word "Go" to first hit; time and number of rounds to knock down all targets; points of aim; clear and concise orders; observation of fire and necessary corrections; rapidity of fire and fire discipline. A flag between two centre groups.
5. Fire over direction.	300		Allatoon commanders will control and direct the fire of their units, giving fire orders etc., results will show how far the object of training for this both as regards fire leaders and their men, has been obtained. The targets will be invisible to the firers.

NOTES

1. In all these field practices care and attention must be paid to the methods of movement under fire, getting into and out of cover - the use of cover and firing from same with the least possible exposure. Field practices are designed to train the men to service conditions and methods of shooting accurately under service conditions, hence the importance of strictness in these points throughout all field practices, individual or collective, to ensure men are trained to the right conditions.
2. To ensure this, especially in the individual field practices, firers should be keenly observed. Any unnecessary exposure while firing or carelessness in such during the whole practice will be checked and corrected.
3. At all field practices, field glasses will be used.
4. Men firing are not to be told the ranges, they will judge the distance and adjust sights or aim up or down, accordingly.
5. In order to obtain full value in the limited time available, instruction will be given to all ranks present on the range, whether firing or not.

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1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.General Staff Memorandum No. 4.

Tel-el-Abir.
21st. January 1916.

Training.

1. In continuance of Special Army Corps Routine Order dated seventh January 1916, the Army Corps Commander desires that night operations should be practised at least twice in every week and that the men be trained to move and work at night with confidence and facility. See also General Staff Memorandum No. 1., para 4, sub-para (ii) and 'Notes on Night Operations' which was issued before this Division left Melbourne.

Aircraft.

2. (i) Marking of Aeroplanes and Seaplanes. All Allied aeroplanes and seaplanes in use in the Canal District are now marked as follows :-

A group of concentric circles of red, white and blue on the under side of each lower plane, and the tail plane painted with red, white and blue vertical stripes.

It is reported that all Turkish planes have a red circle and crescent under both wings.

(ii). Notice of Flights. Whenever seaplanes are about to fly over troops in the Canal District, notice will be given to those affected as long beforehand as possible.

D. GLASFORD. Lieut Colonel, General Staff
1st. Australian Division.

SECOND AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM

Divisional Headquarters.

Tel-el-Kebir, 9th Janry, 1916.

1. 13th LIGHT HORSE.
2. DIV., ENGINEERS.
3. DIV., ARTILLERY.
4. 5th BRIGADE.
5. 6th do.
6. 7th do.
7. DIV., TRAIN.
8. A. D. M. S.

The ground allotted for close order drill and manoeuvre is shown on one copy of the 1/100000 Map, Sheet, C.16, forwarded herewith.

Each Infantry Brigade will have its own drill ground running 1000 yards into the desert on a true bearing of 15 degrees. The Artillery drill ground is on the East of the camp as shown. Manoeuvr areas for the Infantry Brigades are those marked, A, B and C, which are interchangeable and will be allotted by Divisional Headquarters to Brigades for a week at a time. The allotment will appear in Divisional Orders each Thursday for the week commencing on the following Sunday, so that Brigades may have ample time to arrange their training programmes. The Artillery training area as shown on the map will remain constant and a route to it through training area, A, must be arranged. When Brigades are working with Artillery, the O. C. Divisional Artillery will allot such portion of his training area as may be found necessary to increase the Infantry Brigade areas. This will be done after consultation with the Infantry Brigade Commander.

The old trenches are not to be damaged in any way. Any new trenches dug within one thousand yards of the above must be filled in. The Divisional Commander wishes strict orders issued on this subject in order that the historical interest of the battlefield may not be impaired.

Field Companies, Field Ambulances and portions of the Divisional Train will carry out their training in the areas allotted to their affiliated Infantry Brigades. The 13th Light Horse will train in the Artillery area.

Firing will be carried out on the Southern side of the El-Wadi drain. The 1st Division have the ground West of the tramline, the 2nd

- 2 -

Division using that on the East. A road to the ranges is also shown on the map enclosed herewith. It is hoped that falling plates will be available in order to carry out individual and collective ^{field} practices for trained men. It is also hoped that it may be possible to construct a small classification range for grouping practices about 1000 yards South of the " R " in El-Wadi drain.

As regards the training itself, it is not considered desirable to lay down any course or syllabus, as it is not known how long units may remain here and they contain officers and men who have reached various stages of efficiency. Brigade Commanders are the best judges of their training requirements. The result to be aimed at is that Battalions and Brigades may be capable of manoeuvring as such, without delay or confusion. In order to attain this object, it will be well that Company Commanders handle their companies for a short while ~~during~~ each day during the platoon and earlier training. After the first week it will be well if Battalion Commanders follow the same course in order to render their battalions handy and supple. The efficiency of a unit should be judged when it is forming part of a larger formation rather than when it is acting ~~on~~ on its own.

As regards Field work, as opposed to close order drill, it is suggested that particular care be devoted to night work and moving battalions into position from which to attack by day or night. It is anticipated that most of the reconnaissance work will be done by mounted troops, but the duties of ground scouts, and reconnoitring patrols, especially at night, must not be overlooked. Brigades should arrange for the necessary ~~sacks~~ to practice bayonet work. Digging might be limited to what is necessary for practising the attack from one line of trenches to another and for trench work at night. It is essential that Battalions shall be capable of advancing to a definite line and digging themselves in during the night in order that there may be a strong line of trenches constructed by dawn.

Instructions as regards musketry will be issued when it is known what ammunition is available for practice. As regards Trench Mortars and Grenadiers, each Brigade will start a School of Instruction

- 3 -

for Mortar batteries and grenade throwers. The instructors for these schools will go through a short course under Divisional supervision before commencing the Brigade courses. Machine gunners will be trained under Brigade arrangements. It is suggested that specialists be excused all forms of Guards and Fatigues, and that as far as possible, they attend part of the morning work with their Companies and carry out their specialist training in the afternoon.

There will be a half-holiday on Wednesdays and a whole holiday on Sunday, except for Church parade.

As the time at our disposal may be short it will be necessary to curtail some of the elementary work and to make the smaller units learn a portion of their duties while forming part of a larger unit. It is anticipated that we can count on being here at least one month.

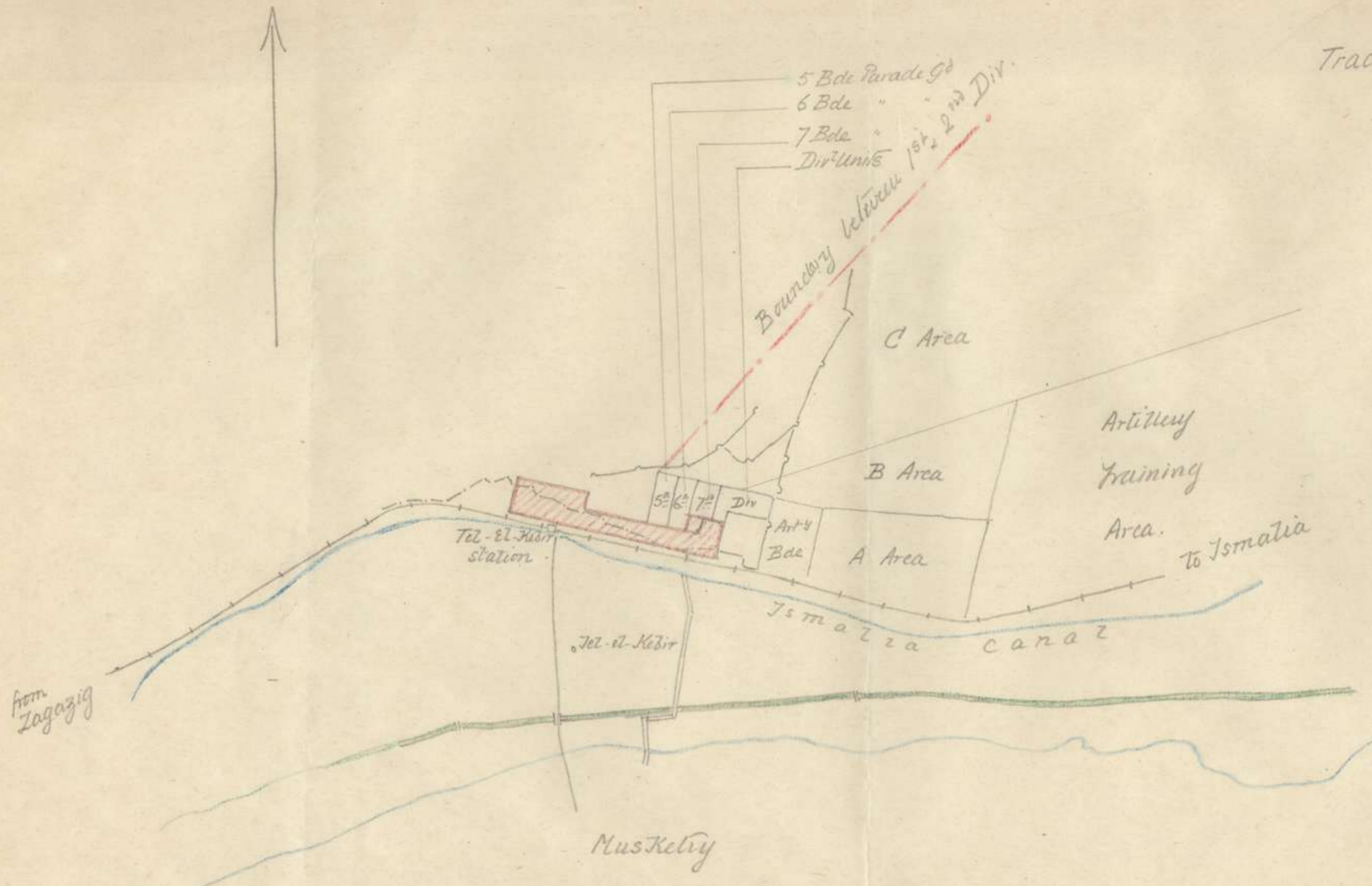
H. A. Jackson

Major.

General Staff.

Tracing of Map of Lower Egypt
BILBEIS.
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Appendix No. 2

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SECOND AUSTRALIAN DIVISION

Divisional Headquarters.
11th January 1916.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM

Training (Amplification of Circular Memo. of 9/1/1916.)

- 1st Week.
- (a) Company and Platoon training.
 - (b) Musketry (i) Individual and collective practices for trained men.
(ii) Grouping practices for backward men and reinforcements who have not fired.
 - (c) Bayonet fighting. Stabbing sacks.
 - (d) Physical Drill (for short periods if G.O.C. Brigades think necessary.)
 - (e) Lecture on Trench Discipline (for reinforcements)
 - (f) Care of arms on active service.

2nd Week. (a) March Discipline. Instruction by means of route marches. Units carrying out these route marches should not be smaller than Battalions. These should be combined with tactical exercises in flank guards, rear guards, and opening out into artillery formations etc.

- (b) Battalion training, including night operations.
- (c) Musketry continued.

3rd Week

- (a) Brigade training with artillery and engineers.
- (b) Route marches (as above).
- (c) Night operations. Especially advancing to, and taking up a line by night.

Notes

1. The training will be carried out on the lines indicated in Circular published 9th January 1916.

2. Training programmes will be drawn up so that work may be prepared beforehand.

3. In forecasting work the object and the lesson to be learnt should be considered, and, subordinate commanders should be advised what paragraphs of the official manuals to look up before going out. Arrangements for exercise should be drawn up as follows :-

1.	2.	3.
Exercise	Special points brought out and looked to during the exercise.	Special para. to read up before going out.

4. Artillery. Engineers. Train. Field Ambulances. Light Horse.

The above will train under the direction of their respective commanders up to the end of the 2nd week, when, they will combine with Infantry Brigades; the necessary schemes being made out by the Infantry Brigadiers concerned, or the Divisional Staff.

Divisional Headquarters will allot squadrons of Light Horse to work with Battalions etc. during Battalion training. Similarly G.O.C. Field Artillery will detail Batteries.

5. Men who have been on the Peninsula may be excused digging as far as possible.

6. Further training for reinforcements should be carried out during the afternoon. Troops from the Peninsula may be excused. These may include :-

- (i) Lectures on trench discipline.
- (ii) Digging trenches and making bombproofs.
- (iii) Headcover.
- (iv) Obstacles.
- (v) Siting of loopholes.
- (vi) Use of periscopes.

(2)

7. Not less than 30 hours a week is to be done in training and refitting.
8. Observers should be trained so that Company and Battalion Commanders may always have a trained man with them looking out and noticing developments while they may be occupied with other work.
9. March discipline of transport requires looking to viz.
- (i) Men riding on the waggons.
 - (ii) Waggons halting across the road.
 - (iii) Not keeping proper intervals etc.
 - (iv) Rule of the road strictly adhered to.
10. Field firing schemes must be drawn up by the Brigade Staff.
11. Inspection of arms of batmen, transportmen, police, and other men on detached duties is required.

J. G. Pitt Rivers

Major.

General Staff.

A
Appendix No. 3

B5
C.R.No. 6/11/3 Ga.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS.

Headquarters,
Ismailia,
14/2/1916.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM No. 3

Subject: Organization, second "ANZAC" Corps.

1. Authority has been given for the organization of a second "ANZAC" Corps.

The existing Corps will hereafter be known as the 1st ANZAC Corps. The new Corps will be known as the 2nd ANZAC Corps. The allotment of divisions to corps will be published later. For the present the 1st ANZAC Corps will remain as at present composed.

2. Two Australian Divisions will be organized in Egypt out of available reinforcements, using portions of existing divisions as a veteran nucleus. These two divisions will be designated the 4th and 5th Australian Divisions. The third Australian Division is being raised in Australia.

3. The reorganization will be carried out under the orders of Lieut.-General Sir W.R. Birdwood as commanding the Australian and New Zealand Forces, to whom all questions of principle affecting organization and establishment will be referred.

Headquarters of the G.O.C., A. & N. Z. Forces will be in the block facing the Sweet Water Canal, bounded on the east by the Rue d'Edinbourg and on the west by the Rue de Suez.

Headquarters 1st. A.N.Z.A.C. will remain at ANZAC House, ISMAILIA.

Headquarters, 2nd A.N.Z.A.C. will be established in the quarters recently occupied by the Commander, Canal Defences, (Military), Rue Negrelli, ISMAILIA.

Major General Sir H.V. Cox will temporarily command all provisional organizations at TEL-EL-KHESIR.

4. Instructions regarding the manner in which the infantry battalions and brigades will be formed and numbered were issued as an ANZAC General Staff Circular No. 14 dated 12/2/1916.

Similar instructions will be issued by circular as to the manner of forming divisional units.

(Sgd) G.B.B. White
Brigadier-General
i/c Administration.
A. & N. Z. Forces.

Copies to:- Hd. Qrs. A.I.F.
Hd. Qrs. N.Z.E.F.
G.O.C. Cairo Dist.
Hd. Qrs 1st ANZAC Corps.
Hd. Qrs 2nd ANZAC Corps.
Hd. Qrs 1st Aust. Div.
Hd. Qrs 2nd Aust. Div.
Hd. Qrs 4th Inf. Bde.
Hd. Qrs 5th Inf. Bde.

MEMORANDUM on the AUGMENTATION and REORGANISATION
of the
AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND FORCES.

1. GENERAL.

During the occupation of the Gallipoli Peninsula, the organisation of the Forces had perforce undergone considerable modification. Light Horse and Mounted Rifles had been sent up as infantry, the artillery of the 2nd Australian Division was left in Egypt, and only such details of A.S.C. and Trains as were required in the peculiar circumstances were sent forward. Further, officers and men evacuated were scattered about in various places, in England, Mudros, Malta and Egypt.

After the evacuation, the troops were firstly sent to Mudros and shortly afterwards concentrated in Egypt.

2. REASONS FOR AUGMENTATION AND REORGANISATION.

The reasons for reorganisation are indicated above, and steps were at once taken to replace troops in the original formations and to bring them up to strength from reinforcements, details, and returned sick and wounded available in Egypt. As regards augmentation, it was apparent that the numbers actually available on the spot would suffice for the creation of additional formations, and that the reinforcements coming forward would replace wastage both in the old and new formations, especially as it was anticipated that such wastage would be small during the ensuing three or four months.

3. DECISION.

After references to the Home and Dominion Governments, it was finally decided to raise two additional Australian Infantry Divisions complete in Egypt, to raise a third division in Australia, and to organise the existing New Zealand and Australian Division as a complete New Zealand Division. It was also decided to follow Part VII War Establishments, 1915, New Armies generally, except as regards Light Horse and Mounted Rifles. It was further decided to number the new Divisions to be raised in Egypt Nos. 4 and 5, and that being raised in Australia No. 3.

4. RESPONSIBILITY.

Lieut.-General Sir W. Birdwood was authorised to proceed with the augmentation and reorganisation of the Forces generally, Lieut.-General Sir A. J. Godley being responsible for that of the New Zealand Division in particular.

5. FORCES TO BE RAISED.

Leaving out of consideration the 3rd Division which was being raised in Australia, the scheme involved the raising of the following new units irrespective of certain minor organisations, viz.,



AUSTRALIAN FORCES.

i. Artillery.

1st Division	3 batteries	18-pdr Q.F.	3 batteries	4.5" Howitzer
2nd do	3	do	3	do
4th do	12	do	3	do
5th do	<u>12</u>	do	<u>3</u>	do
Total	<u>30</u>	do	<u>12</u>	do

ii. Engineers

4th Division	2 Field Companies	4th Divl. Signal Co.
5th do	<u>2</u> do	<u>5th</u> do
Total	<u>4</u> do	<u>2</u> do

iii. Infantry

1st Division	1 Battalion) including 1 Pioneer Battalion in each Division
2nd do	1 do	
4th do	9 do	
5th do	<u>9</u> do	
Total	<u>20</u> do	

iv. Machine Gun Companies

1st Division	3 Companies.
2nd do	3 do
4th do	3 do
5th do	<u>3</u> do
Total	<u>12</u> do

v. A. S. C.

4th Divl. Train	1 Hdqrs. Company and 3 Companies.
5th do	<u>1</u> do do <u>3</u> do
Total	<u>2</u> do do <u>6</u> do

and in addition certain smaller units.

vi. Medical

4th Division	2 Field Ambulances	1 Sanitary Section
5th do	<u>2</u> do	<u>1</u> do
Total	<u>4</u> do	<u>2</u> do

vii. Army Ordnance Corps

The personnel necessary for 4th and 5th Divisions.



NEW ZEALAND FORCES.

- i. Artillery
8 batteries 18-pdr. Q.F. 1 battery 4.5" Howitzer
- ii. Engineers
1 Field Company.
- iii. Infantry
5 Battalions (including 1 Pioneer)
- iv. Machine Gun Companies.
3 Companies.
- v. A. S. C.
Certain smaller units.
- vi. Medical
2 Field Ambulances.

6. METHODS ADOPTED.

There were certain existing formations in Egypt surplus to the establishment necessary for the 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions, and in addition there were available for the new Australian Divisions the Australian troops hitherto in the New Zealand and Australian Division.

The general scheme adopted was to use these formations as a nucleus, and to expand and build up on them the new units required, drawing on the 1st and 2nd Divisions as required, vacancies in the latter being filled up from reinforcements and other details available.

The methods adopted were as follows in detail :-

i. Artillery.

The 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions each detached one brigade of 18-pdrs to the new 4th and 5th Divisions, both these brigades being earmarked for return to the Divisions when the organisation of the new artillery units was fairly started. The 1st and 2nd Divisions were instructed themselves to form a new Brigade which would when organised be passed to the new Divisions in exchange for the brigade lent. (See Note attached). In the New Zealand Division, the existing batteries were to be expanded.

The necessary additional personnel required, was in each case obtained from Brigade Ammunition Columns, these in turn being filled from Divisional Ammunition Columns; from reinforcements and other artillery details, and from suitable transfers from the other arms especially Light Horse and Mounted Rifles.

Material was to be supplied by the Home Government.

The reorganisation and augmentation of the artiller presented considerable difficulties owing mainly to the want of trained personnel, material, and the doubt which existed

for some time as to what establishments were to be followed.

ii. Engineers.

There were in existence the 4th and 8th (Australian) Field Companies surplus and these formed the nucleus for expansion in the 4th and 5th Divisions respectively. Additional personnel required was obtained from reinforcements, details and transfers.

Similarly the 4th and 5th Divisional Signal Companies were formed with the 4th and 8th Brigade Signal Sections as a nucleus, and from the (duplicate) Headquarters and No. 1 Section of No. 2 Divisional Signal Co. In the New Zealand Division the new Field Company required was formed by withdrawing the Field Troop from the New Zealand Mounted Rifle Brigade and using it as a nucleus.

iii. Infantry

In the case of the Australian troops, the 16 new battalions required (exclusive of Pioneer Battalions) were formed from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Brigades, each battalion, 1st to 16th, transferring the personnel of two companies to the new battalions, which were numbered 45 to 60.

The balance of personnel required to complete existing and new battalions was found from reinforcements and other details.

As regards the four Pioneer Battalions, these were raised by transfers from existing units and by breaking up the Mining Corps which had been formed in Australia and sent to Egypt.

In the New Zealand Division the four battalions required for the new Infantry Brigade were found from reinforcements and details available, the existing brigades being drawn on as required.

The Pioneer Battalion was raised from the Maori Contingent and by transfers from existing organisations, reinforcements and details.

iv. Machine Gun Companies.

These were raised in both the Australian and New Zealand Divisions by transferring the existing Machine gun sections from battalions to the new Companies, and where necessary augmenting the same by other transfers.

v. Army Service Corps.

The following Companies were available as a nucleus for the new Divisional Trains, and on them the organisation was built up by transfers and reinforcements -

7th Co.	A.A.S.C.
18th	do
20th	do

The 1st Australian Reserve Park was broken up and allotted to the new Divisions.

In addition to the above, 13 Depot Units of Supply, 2 Field Bakeries, and 2 Field Butcheries were raised as



Lines of Communication Units.

vi. Medical.

For the new Australian Divisions there were available the 4th and 8th Field Ambulances and the 4th Light Horse Field Ambulance.

From this nucleus the new Australian Ambulances were raised. "C" Section was also detached from each Field Ambulance affiliated to the 1st and 2nd Divisions. 15 Field Ambulances were thus formed each of two sections in lieu of three, but with 18 privates added as stretcher bearers.

In the New Zealand Division the two new Ambulances were raised by expansion of the existing organisation.

vii. Army Ordnance Corps.

A small nucleus was available and this was expanded to meet requirements.

7. FULL DETAILS, WHERE FOUND.

The above is a general outline only, and not exhaustive.

Full details will be found in the various Circular Memoranda issued under the authority of Lieut.-General Sir W. Birdwood, and in New Zealand Expeditionary Force Orders.

The reorganisation is not yet completed and further slight modifications in the original plans may be found necessary.

March 5th 1916

*W. D. Dodington Major
General Staff
1st Anzac*



NOTE.

This plan was modified when the move of the 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions became imminent, both Divisions retaining the Brigade which had been lent, and in addition the Brigade they themselves were raising, and which would, as previously arranged, have gone to the new Divisions.

The artillery of the latter were now to be raised from such details as could be spared from the 1st and 2nd Divisions, and from transfers, details and reinforcements.

NOTES ON DEFENSIVE WORKS.

Major R. St. J. Beere, ^{by} N.Z. Rifle brigade, attached General Staff.

The 1st ANZAC continues to hold No. 2 Section of the Canal Defences, which was allotted to it on the 12th January, 1916.

1. BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of Section 2 were amended and are now -
"From a line starting from 1 mile north of the Canal Depot opposite KABRIT and running north-east touching the southern edge of and including hill point 75 to a line starting at a point $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of EL FERDAN station, and running east immediately north of point 290."

The Corps Commander accordingly re-adjusted the subdivisions of the Section, namely subsections A and B, the boundaries of which were fixed as follows -

Subsection A.

South. The southern boundary of Section 2.
North. A line from Lake Timsah one mile south of BIR EL FOWAR running approximately east through and including point 60.

Subsection B.

South. The northern boundary of subsection A.
North. The northern boundary of Section 2.
(Vide Force Order No. 11 and Army Corps Orders 3 and 4)
These boundaries are shown on the sketch plan annexed and there marked by red lines.

2. ALLOTMENT OF TROOPS.

The troops allotted to the Army Corps are set out in Table B attached, and were allotted to the defence of the Section as follows - (vide A.C. Orders Nos. 1 and 2.)

Subsection A.

1st Australian Division.

Subsection B.

2nd Australian Division.

Reserve.(a) Moascar.

New Zealand Division.

(b) Serapeum.

New Zealand Mounted Rifles Brigade.
2nd Australian Light Horse Brigade.
3rd Australian Light Horse Brigade.

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3. DEFENCE WORKS.

Steady progress has been made in the defence works which are being made as shown in the plan attached marked C, but the progress has been slow owing, firstly, to the bridges, railways and roads taking time to construct and since the 14th February, more attention has been given to the completion of the roads and pipe lines than to the actual defensive works, as it was found that it would be impossible to further man the forward works until there were better facilities for transport. Secondly, On the 1st January, 1916, General Headquarters, M.E.F., issued Circular No. 2, Suez Canal Defences, regarding the system on which the G.O.C., Force in Egypt, wished the defences organised, and therein stress was laid that concealment from enemy artillery was of first importance, and the defensive works were commenced on those lines and positions for fire trenches were selected on reverse slopes having a field of fire of not more than 50 to 100 yards to their immediate front. (Files 41/8/1, 41/8/2, Copy of memo. by Col. Grant attached, marked D)

Early in February the defensive works were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief and he expressed the opinion that owing to the difficulties of transport and the enemy therefore being unlikely to bring up large quantities of heavy artillery and ammunition, the concealment of works is of less importance than the advantages of a good field of fire. (vide G.S. Circular No. 15, attached marked E) An alteration was therefore made and new positions were selected for the fire trenches in positions having fields of fire of 400 yards or more.

4. ROADS, BRIDGES, etc.

(a) Bridges

One bridge has been erected at FERRY POST and one at SERAPEUM. Instructions were issued for three bridges to be built at FERRY POST and three at SERAPEUM. Owing to difficulty of getting material, this has not been done to date.

(b) Railways.

In Subsection A the 2'6" gauge railway has been constructed from SERAPEUM for a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

In Subsection B a 2'6" gauge railway has been constructed from FERRY POST for a distance of 10 miles.

(c) Decauville Railways.

In Subsection A a Decauville railway has been constructed from SERAPEUM for a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

In Subsection B two Decauville railway roads have been constructed from the 2'6" gauge railway head, one running north for a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles and one running east for a distance of about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

(d) Water

In Subsection A a 6" pipe line has been laid for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles and three branch pipes of 4" piping, each about 5 miles.

In Subsection B a 6" main has been laid to the railhead

B5



about 10 miles, and two 3" mains branch from the 6" main and from these, smaller mains of 2" piping have been laid to 5 of the 8 battalions in the first line.

On the sketch plan marked "C" the 2'6" railway is shewn thus:-

Decauville is shewn thus:-
Piping " " "

6. NAVAL CO-OPERATION.

The following Naval Squadron under the command of S.N.O., Captain A.P. Davidson, R.N., was allotted to Section 2 of the Canal Defences.

- "Cornwallis"
- "Sir Thomas Picton"
- "Monitor No.15"
- "Requin"

An order was received on the 20th February, 1916, ordering that the closest touch between military posts and ships in their vicinity must be maintained and the Corps Commander was ordered to ensure close co-operation with the Senior Naval Officer.

The closest touch has been maintained and the Corps Commander has worked in co-operation with the Senior Naval ~~Officer~~ Commander.

A naval observation post is being erected at BENCH MARK.

7. COMMUNICATION.

(a) Telegraph.

Direct telegraphic communication has been established between

- i. Corps Headquarters and Headquarters of Sections 1 and 3 through G.H.Q.
- ii. Headquarters, Subsection A (1st Australian Division) and Headquarters Subsection B (Second Australian Division), direct line.
- iii. Headquarters, 2nd Australian Division (Subsection B) and Headquarters, 11th Division (15th Corps)
- iv. Headquarters, 1st Australian Division (Subsection A) and Headquarters, 42nd Division (9th Corps), to be completed by 4th March.
- v. Headquarters of flank brigade (5th A.I.Bde), Subsection B and headquarters of right flank brigade of 11th Div.
- vi. A line connecting the right flank brigade of

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Subsection A and the left flank brigade of the 9th Corps is in course of erection.

- vii. The flank battalion of Subsection B is connected by telephone to flank battalion of 11th Division, No. 3 Section.
- viii. With the Naval force, wireless telegraph, telephone and visual signal communication has been established. It is arranged that when active operations are expected, a Naval Officer will be landed to work with the Artillery Observation Officers and to assist in controlling the fire of the ships' guns. Naval ratings will be attached to the Pack Wireless Stations.

8. ARRANGEMENTS WITH CANAL COMPANY.

A memorandum of the measures taken by the Suez Canal Company in conjunction with the military authorities was received and distributed and orders were issued that they should be communicated to all troops on the Canal.

9. OPERATIONS.

On the 15th there were indications of some activity on the part of enemy Arab patrols within 15 miles of our front line.

Orders were issued that if enemy patrols were met they should be attacked and prisoners captured if possible.

R. Grg. Beere.
Major
N. Z. Rifle Brigade

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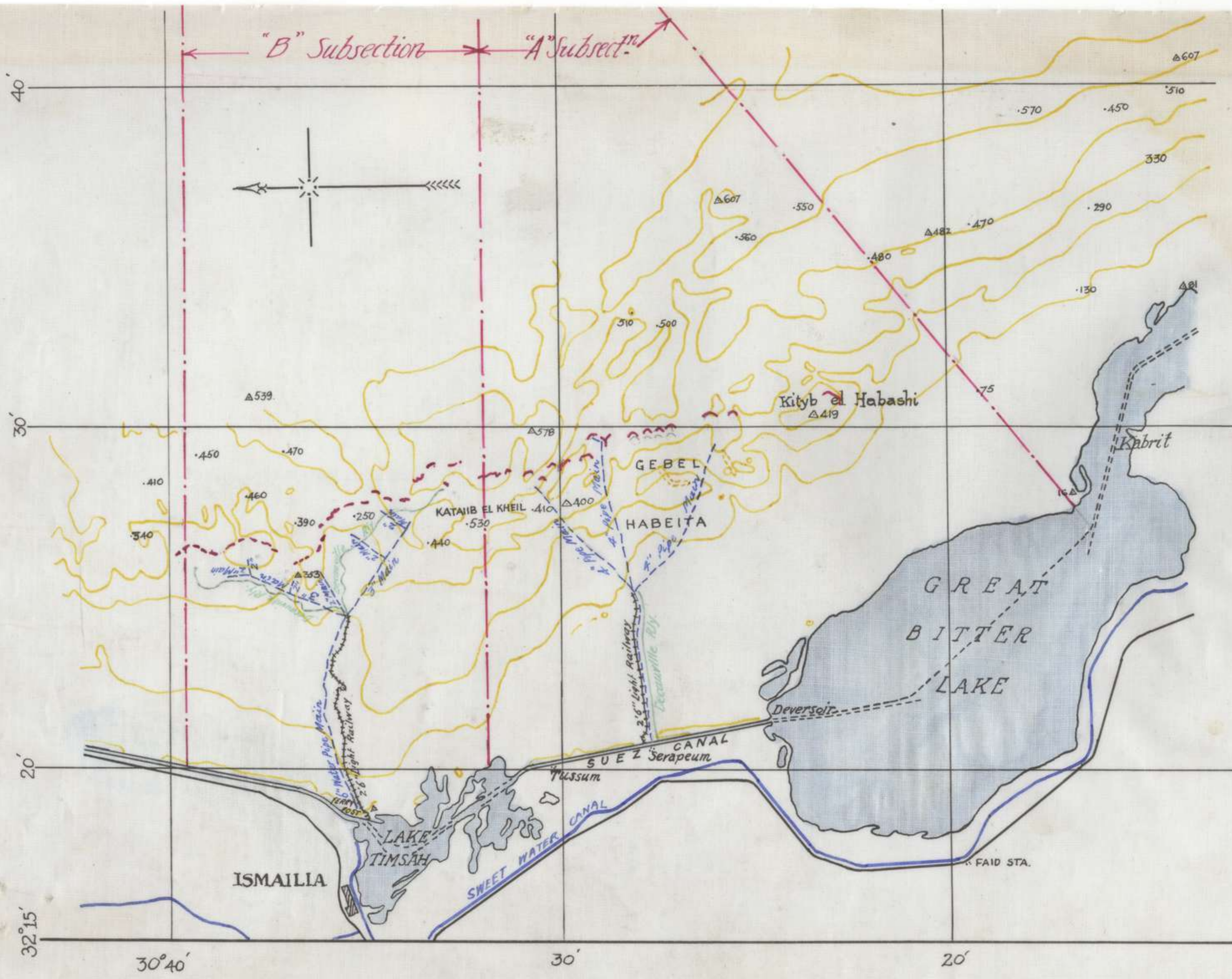
TABLE B

1. 1st Australian Division
2. 2nd Australian Division
3. New Zealand Division
- Corps Troops
4. 1 flight of No. 14 Squadron, R.F.C.
5. 1 company, Bikanir Camel Corps.
6. 35th Brigade R.G.A.
 - 25th Battery
 - 130th Battery
 - 131st Battery.
7. 32nd Siege Brigade.
 - 37th Battery
 - 38th Battery
8. Australian Siege Brigade
 - 54th Battery
 - 55th Battery
9. 58th Siege Battery
10. Royal Australian Naval Bridging Train.
11. 14th Fortress Co. R.E.
12. 134th Army Troops (late Fortress) Co., R.E.
13. 8th Australian Infantry Brigade (moved to TEL-EL-KEBIR, 24.2.1916.)
14. New Zealand Mounted Rifle Brigade.
15. 2nd Australian Light Horse Brigade.
16. 3rd Australian Light Horse Brigade.

Appendix 4. "C"

"C"

50
51



890

A.N.Z.A.C.

SCALE 1/250,000

APP. 4. C

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Appendix 4. "D"

D

SECRET.

CIRCULAR No. 2.

SUEZ CANAL DEFENCES.SITING AND ORGANISATION OF DEFENSIVE LINES.

The problems in the defence of the Canal are not identical with those that arise in France and the Dardanelles. The difficulties the enemy meets in supplying water, &c., to his troops would compel him to win a victory in two or three days, or retire.

2. There are to be three lines of Defence. The first line is sited at an average distance of 11,000 yards from the water way. It includes all important points from which observed fire can be directed upon the Canal, and will suffice to prevent interference by shell fire with traffic. The second line will be about 4,500 yards in rear of the first, and although it surrenders many points whence an enemy can observe the Canal, it is sufficiently advanced to prevent any serious shelling of ships. The third line consists of the original defences along the Canal.

3. The lines will not be continuous trench lines, but will consist of a series of fortified localities the garrisons of which will vary from a battalion, or less, up to a brigade, with a complement of guns and other ordnance with a good stock of machine guns. Each locality is to be prepared to resist enveloping or all round attack. The primary role of these garrisons is passive defence. These localities may be compared to rocks round which a torrent may surge without sweeping them away. The spaces between are for development of counter-~~attacks~~ strokes by other troops.

4. In addition to being capable of all round defence, the localities must be capable of a step by step defence against penetration of any portion, and all portions must be capable of mutual support. Facilities must be afforded for moving troops under cover within the localities to reinforce any portion. Great dependence is to be placed upon oblique fire of machine guns from concealed positions.

5. In general, it may be taken that the trenches occupied by a battalion should be continuous to the extent that it should be possible to move from end to end under cover, but it is not necessary that there should be a continuous fire trench, provided that fire can be brought to cover the ground in front of all portions of the entanglements which should be continuous except for such small gaps as are referred to later. There may be intervals between Battalion or even Company localities, provided that fire can be brought to bear on the ground between.

6. In siting fire trenches, the following must always be borne in mind:-

(a) a short field of fire to the immediate front, say 50 to 100 yards beyond the obstacle is sufficient to stop an assault.

(b)

-2-

- (b) an entanglement enfiladed by fire of rifles, and especially machine guns, is a deadly obstacle to an assault.
- (c) concealment from enemy's artillery is of first importance; a trench which has not been shelled cannot be captured.

7. A combination of (a), (b) and (c) is the most satisfactory location for our trenches.

8. The natural tendency to look for long range "a good field of fire" in front of our trenches, in general overlooks the fact that such a position means that our own fire trenches must necessarily be much exposed to the enemy's observation, and if he has good observation our trenches will be overwhelmed by accurate artillery fire.

9. High ground falling towards the enemy is to be avoided owing to the danger of artillery fire. Sky lines are equally objectionable, but the existence of higher ground in rear of our trenches will be most valuable affording, as it does, good observation posts for our own Artillery, and cover for the guns themselves. Trenches sited on the forward slope cannot be reinforced as all communication trenches are exposed.

10. The ideal terrain for the fortified localities should therefore possess as many as possible of the following :-

- (a) difficulty of location of our fire positions by the enemy's artillery observers,
- (b) facilities for mutual support of fire trenches by oblique fire,
- (c) concealment of sites of support trenches and strong points,
- (d) facilities for covered communications from rear to front and laterally,
- (e) opportunities for the establishment of our Artillery Observation Posts,
- (f) cover from view ^{for} our artillery,
- (g) facilities for artillery support, e.g. our advanced trenches must be sufficiently far in advance of the Artillery, and at a relatively suitable level to admit of effective bursting of shrapnel fire upon an attack,
- (h) cross fire on to any point which would assist enemy's observation.

11. It will frequently be found that in the SUEZ CANAL Zone the most suitable location for fire trenches is at the rear edge of a plateau, the valley giving cover for supports and reserves, whilst the rising ground further west affords Artillery observation posts and cover for our guns.

12. The attached diagram illustrates the general principles of the organisation of a defensive locality, i.e. one of the "Rocks" referred to in para. 3, and the following are some notes as to details :-

ENTANGLEMENTS. should be 30 yards from fire trench to be beyond bombing range. They should be composed of knee high entanglement 5 yards deep in front of a double apron fence, a gap of four

four yards being left between the two entanglements. Oblique gaps for the issue of patrols should be left at about every 100 yards. The entanglements should be invisible to the enemy and they must be fully exposed to our own fire. High wire entanglement is so difficult to conceal that it may often be advisable to substitute knee high wire for the double apron fence, reserving the latter for use only on ground which admits of its concealment. Every effort must be made by bushes, colouring posts, etc., to conceal entanglements.

LISTENING POSTS to hold three or four men should be run out through the wire at about 100 yard intervals. They should be well wired. They are not shown in the diagram.

FIRE TRENCH to afford 7 feet of cover, traverses at 32 feet central intervals, 9 feet thick, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet from front to rear, width of trench 4 feet at a height of 4 feet from floor. Fire step 1 foot wide and 4 feet 6 inches below top of parapet for level ground, but this height must be increased for firing up hill and decreased for firing down hill. No elbow rest is to be given as this increases the exposure of occupants to shell fire (see type drawing).

COMMAND OR TRAFFIC TRENCH to be 10 yards in rear of fire trench connected to it at every alternate traverse by an approach trench. All dugouts (see type drawing) to be provided in the traffic trench, as also latrines and cooking places and water tanks, bomb stores, and ammunition and tool depots.

TRACE OF FIRE TRENCH - long straight lengths are to be avoided. The trace must be broken to take advantage of all opportunities which the ground may afford for oblique fire of machine guns, and enfilade of dead ground and entanglements. Salients of reasonable proportions are of great advantage owing to the opportunities they give for emplacing flanking Machine Guns. Artificial ones must be made where the ground does not provide them naturally.

MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS. should never be sited with the object of fire to the front, but should be disposed so as to enfilade lengths of wire entanglement, or dead ground in front of an adjacent portion of the line such as referred to in paragraph 6(a). Emplacements should usually be in pairs, one "covered" for use by day if required, the other for fire "en barbette" for use by night. The former will usually have a small arc of fire forming as it were a "fixed jet", while the latter may have a large arc, but "stops" must be arranged to prevent fire coming on to our own line. The utmost care must be taken to conceal Machine Gun emplacements. Overhead cover must be invisible from the front. Dugouts must be provided into which gun and crew can retire under bombardment.

LOOK OUT POSTS fitted with good but invisible overhead cover are to be provided at frequent intervals. They need not necessarily be in the fire trench.

THE SUPPORT TRENCH should be about 60 yards in rear of Fire trench, ~~50 yards behind traffic trench~~, to which there should be run up trenches at about 50 yards lateral intervals. For 30 yards in front of the support trench it must be possible to fire directly down the run up trench so as to defeat bomb attacks. The support trench should be organised for fire on the same lines as the front fire trench, at intervals, and be provided with dugouts in a traffic trench at these portions of the trench, but fewer dugouts are wanted in support trenches than for firing line (say 1 to 2).

STRONG POINTS

-4-

STRONG POINTS - these will normally be organised for all round defence and provided with wing trenches and dugouts into which the garrison can retire if shelled. These points require careful siting to be as concealed from observation as possible. The junction between the wing trenches and the main work must be straight and fined down for 30 yards so that they cannot be "bombed". Strong points must afford each other mutual support by oblique rifle and machine gun fire. They are rocks intended to disorganise a successful assault on the front trenches, to hold out after the enemy has passed them and to assist our counter attack.

AVENUES OR MAIN COMMUNICATIONS are usually required at about 800 yards apart. They should be led to a strong point which should command them for 30 yards of straight to prevent bombers working up them. They should on no account pass between two strong points. There should be short lengths of fire trench out of these avenues at intervals to command the ground between adjacent avenues. Avenues must admit of the passage of a stretcher.

BOMB STORES The main Depots should be in Avenues, smaller ones being in the traffic trenches.

FIRST AID POSTS - Splinter proof shelters are required along all avenues near their junction with the support line.

SNIPERS POSTS. These may be required. They should be sited to fire obliquely and may be arranged at any suitable points not necessarily in the fire trench. They should have steel loop-hole plates.

WATER TANKS. It is most important that these should be well protected from damage by shells or bullets which might prove disastrous, as it might be impossible to bring up or store fresh supplies.

Ismailia,

1/1/1916.

(signed) P. G. GRANT, Colonel,

Chief Engineer, Canal District.

E

Appendix 4. "E"

C.R.No. 41/8/1 Ga.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS.

Ismailia, 14/2/1916.

General Staff Circular No. 15.Subject: Siting and organisation of defence lines.

The undermentioned memorandum from General Headquarters is forwarded for information and guidance, and in the case of the 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions, in confirmation of this office memorandum No. 41/8/2 dated 7.2.1916.


As a result of his inspection of certain portions of the defensive line east of the Suez Canal, the Commander-in-Chief has come to the conclusion that too much attention is paid, in the siting of works, to avoidance of any possibility of their being subjected to heavy artillery bombardment, while, on the other hand, any attempt to gain a good field of fire has, in many cases, been entirely abandoned.

The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the problem of defence presented to us in this country is a very different one from that which has to be solved in FRANCE. In the latter theatre, thanks to ample means of transport, the enemy is able to bring up large quantities of heavy artillery and ammunition; and, therefore, the concealment of works, which would otherwise be subjected to the heavy and continuous bombardment of which our troops have had so much experience, is a matter which claims close consideration.

In the case of the defences which we are now preparing, on the contrary, owing to the obviously great difficulties which the enemy would have to surmount, the number of guns and the amount of ammunition which he could bring against us is likely to be strictly limited. The concealment of works thus becomes of less importance, while the advantages of a good field of fire are correspondingly increased. It should be noted that it is, in any case, practically impossible ~~impossible~~ to conceal trenches, constructed in the desert, from the air, and that the enemy's aircraft may be expected to have a comparatively easy task in this respect, whatever precautions as regards siting are taken. Moreover, as the Posts which form part of the Canal Defences must necessarily, in many cases, be a considerable distance apart, a good field of fire is especially important so as to cover the ground in the intervals and to bring cross-fire to bear on gaps between posts or groups of trenches.

In these circumstances the Commander-in-Chief desires that experience gained in France should not be allowed more than its due weight in the very different circumstances which obtain in this theatre; and that considerations of concealment should not be allowed to obscure the importance of siting works in such a way as to give opportunities for inflicting the greatest loss on an advancing enemy, and for supporting an

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active defence such as trench warfare does not admit of in the
main theatre.

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1st Australian Division
2nd Australian Division
New Zealand and Australian Division