

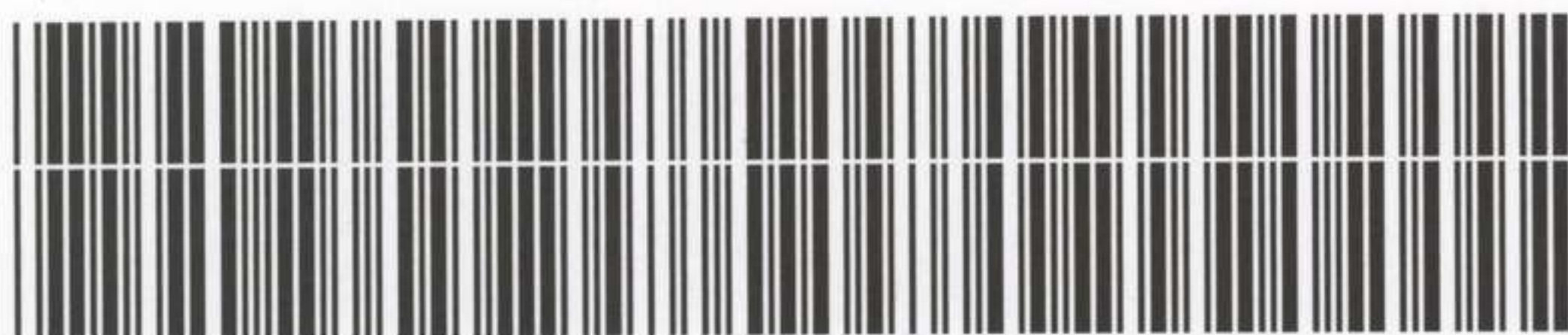
**AWM4**  
**Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,**  
**1914-18 War**

Formation Headquarters

**Item number:** 1/42/9 Part 2

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

October 1915



AWM4-1/42/9PART2



10-31

1<sup>ST</sup> AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

WAR DIARY Oct 1915.

N<sup>o</sup> 1 A. Operation/Memorandum N<sup>o</sup> 33.

- dealing with
- i. Specially sighted telescopic rifles.
  - ii. Blocking of sand bag loopholes.
  - iii. Passing messages.

N<sup>o</sup> 1. Line and Area held by Aus. & N 2 Army Corps. (Div: Order N<sup>o</sup> 192)

2. Air reconnaissance on 4-10-15.

3. Demonstrations on bases.

3A. Training Memorandum dealing with

- i. Hostile demonstrations.
- ii. Equipment.
- iii. Supply of ammunition.
- iv. Position of enemy's loopholes.
- v. Asphyxiating gas.
- vi. Enemy night working parties.

4. Account of wounded Turk being brought  
in by 5<sup>th</sup> Light Horse.

5. Operation Memo: N<sup>o</sup> 34

- dealing with
- i. Trench mortars
  - ii. Catapults
  - iii. Periscopes
  - iv. Low obstacles
  - v. Periscope rifles
  - vi. Fire trenches.

6. Report on French Catapult.

7. Special Army Corps order d/15.10.15 on men going sick.

7A. Operation Memo: N<sup>o</sup> 35

- dealing with
- i. Anti-aircraft machine guns.
  - ii. Bombs, safety precautions.
  - iii. Suspicious characters.

8. Sniping.

9. Machine guns.

10. Message from Lord KITCHENER.

(11) Orders and instructions for action of 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade from

IMBROS.

12. Operation Memo: N<sup>o</sup> 36 dealing with

- i. Mine Explosions
- ii. Local names
- iii. Sentry duties.

ATTACHED

- (1) Daily Summary of events.
- (2) Intelligence Summary.
- (3) Graph showing daily strength. Aug. Sept. and Oct.
- (4) Map of situation d/2-10-15 and 26-10-15.
- (5) Training of Trenches. and copies of corresponding  
1:20000 map of Gallipoli.



10-32  
OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 32

Major General H.B. Walker, D.S.O.

Commanding 1st. Australian Division

Appendix No. 1A

Divisional Headquarters  
1st. October 1915.

Specially  
sighted  
telescopic  
rifles

1.(i) Specially sighted telescopic rifles will be issued on the scale of four to each brigade (both Light Horse and Infantry) of the Division.

(ii) These rifles are provided for use at sniping posts by specially selected marksmen only, who will be made responsible that they are kept in good order. If casualties occur, the rifles will be withdrawn and re-issued under regimental arrangements.

(iii) The special sights etc. are not to be re-adjusted except by armorer sergeants, who will inspect the rifles at least once a week, and see that they are kept in good order.

(iv) G.O.C. Brigades will arrange to obtain weekly reports on the condition of these rifles.

Sandbag  
loopholes  
to be  
blocked

2. The Divisional Commander has noticed that the order to the effect that sandbag loopholes are to be blocked is not always observed and consequently casualties have occurred.

All sandbag loopholes, when not actually in use, will be blocked by half bags of rubble, similarly the doors of iron loopholes will be closed.

Passing  
messages

3.(i) The Divisional Commander directs that all men and more especially recent arrivals, are to be trained in passing verbal messages, in low tone, along the trenches.

(ii) Attention is directed to Section 96 "Infantry Training 1914" from which the following extracts are taken. "..... it will often be necessary for orders and messages to be transmitted from section commander to section commander, or even from man to man, by word of mouth ..... and in order to attain proficiency it is important that all ranks be given frequent practice ..... Messages must begin with the description of the person for whom they are intended, and must end with the designation of the sender, and the time of despatch; for instance 'To Commander No. 2. Section. open fire on enemy near bushes 700 yards to your front. From Commander No. 1. Platoon, 3 p.m.' It is forbidden to send a verbal order without saying from whom it emanates, and for whom it is intended e.g. 'Halt front' "

"The recipient of a verbal order will acknowledge it by a salute if the sender is within view; if not, it must be acknowledged by a return message". The final message received should be checked with the original, in order to detect faults.

(iii) The names of officers or units must not be shouted in the trenches; this might afford valuable information to the enemy.

D. GLASFURD Major  
for Colonel, General Staff.



OPERATION MEMORANDUM No.33

by

Major General H.B. Walker, D.S.O.

Commanding 1st. Australian Division

Divisional Headquarters  
1st. October 1915.

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D. GLASFORD Major  
for Colonel, General Staff.



## DIVISIONAL ORDER NO. 192.

by  
Major-General H.B. Walker, D.S.O.  
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,  
1st October, 1915.

Redistri-  
bution &  
allotment  
of areas.

## 962. (G). GENERAL STAFF.

(1) The line and area held by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps has been divided, and the sections renumbered from ~~left to right~~ as follows, beginning at the sea near Chatham's Post.

No. 1.	Sect.	allotted to	1st Australian Division.
No. 2.	"	"	" 2nd "
No. 3.	"	"	" Aust. & N.Z. "
No. 4.	"	"	" 54th "

(ii) The boundaries of No. 1. Sect., are as under:-

From the sea at BRIGHTON BEACH along the Southern bank of SHRAPNEL VALLEY nullah and along BRIDGES ROAD (exclusive); thence along the rear communication trench (exclusive) between WIRE GULLY AND BROWN'S DIP to (and excluding) BROWN'S DIP, and striking the main fire trench at Tunnel B. 3.; thence along the firing lines held by the 3rd., Inf., Bde, and 2nd. L.H. Bde to sea nr. CHATHAM'S POST.

(iii) This area will be subdivided as under:-

(a) Light Horse Bde. Area. (under G.O.C. 2nd. L.H. Bde)  
All ground between the Light Horse Firing Line and the sea south of CLARKE'S VALLEY, Southern Branch.

(b) Third Inf. Bde. Area. (under G.O.C. 3rd. Inf. Bde).  
All ground between the 3rd. Inf. Bde firing line and the sea, north of L.H. Bde Area, and south from of a line from Tunnel B. 3. down the lowest part of VICTORIA GULLY TO sea.

(c) Divisional Troop area. The remainder of the ground allotted to the 1st Australian Division which will be administered under Divisional arrangements.

In this last area there are certain Units not belonging to the Division. The sub-areas occupied by these Units, together with some sub-areas occupied by Divisional Units, will be delimited, and the boundaries marked. The Units in occupation are responsible for the condition of the grounds so defined.

(iv) Area Commanders, as above, are responsible for the maintenance of the communication trenches and covered ways in their areas, as well as for the administration of the latter.

Units will be responsible that their camps (whether occupied temporarily or permanently) and the ground in the vicinity are maintained in a proper sanitary condition. This includes the provision of latrines, which are to be marked and numbered for the exclusive use of the Unit to which allotted.

D. GLASFORD, MAJOR,  
for Colonel  
General Staff.



10-34

AIR RECONNAISSANCE 4/10/15.

Appendix No. 2

AREA.

ASMAK DERE to OLIVE GROVE on south, to QUINN'S and GUN RIDGE on North.

LINE.

TWIN TRENCHES, ECHELON TRENCHES, and BIRD TRENCHES.-

No movement observed but completely connected by communication trenches, and apparently garrisoned by troops having a reserve camp in LEGGE VALLEY. This camp is well dug in and difficult to observe.

## BOOMERANG TRENCH.-

This forms an important entrenchment and is connected with semi-circular trench (Squirt) and CEMENT TRENCHES - crossing south end of GUN RIDGE - at Square 6875 which communicates with the largest camp observable, eleven large foofed-in dug outs observed and numerous smaller ones. This camp has communication with GABA TEPE, LEGGE VALLEY, and trenches South of PINERIDGE - and it is suggested is the main camp feeding the troops North of ASMAK DERE to GUN RIDGE. A camp is observable behind JOHNSTON'S JOLLY well dug in on side of hill but much confused with sandheaps. Behind MORTAR RIDGE there appears to be a considerable camp, this is evidently the Headquarters of the 19th. Division and forms the supports to the GERMAN OFFICERS' TRENCHES to NEK. From <sup>c</sup>SRUBBY KNOLL right down GUN RIDGE to past the WINE GLASS and possibly joining up with BOOMERANG TRENCH. There is a very large well traversed trench which appears too well constructed and traversed to be a communication trench, also there is no necessity for it for that purpose.

A careful examination for any gun positions or the Reserve Ammunition Depot West of *GUN RIDGE* failed to locate either.

The conclusion arrived at is that the earthworks done by the Turks exceed the amount estimated and that in addition to the WEIR RIDGE, HARRIS RIDGE, and isolated trenched knolls south of PINE RIDGE - there exists PINE RIDGE just as we observe it - and a third line along the whole extent of



10-34-A

2

## Appendix No. 2

GUN RIDGE down to the trenches communicating with GABA TEPE.

There was no movement observable except a few carts being driven along MAIDOS ROAD, but the camps in Square 68 T 5 at back of GUN RIDGE & LEGGE VALLEY, JOHNSTON'S JOLLY and MORTAR RIDGE are large enough to contain reserves for the number of regiments known to be on our front during August.

Observation South of GABA TEPE and along OLIVE GROVE failed to locate the guns firing from this locality. The reports of continuous work done during past six weeks are well founded. Parallel, deep, well traversed trenches have been constructed from the coast South of ASMAK DERE East to the OLIVE GROVE where the Northern one meets a similar trench apparently running at the back of the ridge along OLIVE GROVE.

At a point Sq. 56 q 3 there appeared to be numerous gun emplacements but all seem too obvious to be real and I am of opinion that the guns will be found to be located in the parados of one of the trenches in the locality screened from aerial observation by earth and that only by approaching much nearer than at first appears feasible or obtaining an observation from an angle at the moment the guns are actually firing will they be correctly placed.

No movement was observed at RUINS nor could a camp or depot be seen in the gully running West from near there.

The R.N.A.S. rendered every possible assistance and expressed a hope that occasional air reconnaissances by and exchange of information with a G.S.O. should be arranged.

Two flights were made, one in the morning and one in the afternoon - total duration about 3½ hours.



Major.

G.S.O. 3.

1st. Australian Division.



10-39



Copy No 6

Headquarters,  
2nd L.H. Brigade,  
7/10/15.

Demonstration - night 7/8th October, 1915.

(a) A demonstration by the 2nd L.H. Brigade and 3rd Inf Brigade will be made tonight at 2030. It will consist of firing parachute rockets with the intention of lighting up the enemy trenches on SNIPERS' RIDGE, WEIR RIDGE, KNIFE EDGE, TURKISH DESPAIR WORKS and trenches S of CHATHAM'S POST.

(b) Detail 2nd L.H. Brigade.

(i) Two white parachute rockets will be sent up by each Regiment, the 1st at 2030 and the 2nd before the 1st begins to fade, the time being taken from CHATHAM'S POST

(ii) Rifle Fire.

Rifle fire, immediately the trenches are illuminated, will be brought to bear as follows :-

4th L.H. Regt on KNIFE EDGE and trenches opposite.

6th & 7th L.H. Regts on TURKISH DESPAIR WORKS.

5th L.H. Regt on trenches S of CHATHAM'S POST and also on southern end of TURKISH DESPAIR WORKS.

(iii) Machine Guns.

Machine guns 4th and 5th L.H. Regts (outer line) will be brought into action on any targets presenting themselves. Machine guns 5th and 6th L.H. Regts (inner line) will, if opportunity offers, be brought to bear on trenches S of CHATHAM'S POST.

(c) Destroyer - right flank.

Destroyer on the right flank will be acting in conjunction with the above demonstration.

(d) Watches will be synchronized at 1800.

*Copy No 6*  
Major.  
B.M. 2nd L.H. Brigade.

Issued at 1400 by 2nd Sig Troop

Copy No 1 -- Filed.

No 2 -- 4th L.H. Regt.

No 3 -- 5th L.H. Regt.

No 4 -- 6th L.H. Regt.

No 5 -- 7th L.H. Regt.

No 6 -- 1st Aust Div.

No 7 -- 3rd Inf Brigade.

No 8 -- 3rd F.A. Brigade.

PA

*This demonstration  
was a great success*



10-40

## TRAINING MEMORANDUM

by

Major General H.B. Walker, D.S.O.  
Commanding 1st. Australian Division.

. . . . .

Divisional Headquarters  
8th. October, 1915

Appendix No. 3A.

## Hostile

1. It is known that the object of hostile demonstrations such as those which recently occurred, is to ascertain our strength and disposition. To prevent the enemy succeeding in his intentions, rifle and machine gun fire will only be delivered when a good target is presented. Only half the strength of a squadron or company, in the firing line should be held ready to deal with "good targets", and as long as possible sniping only will be relied on. Our concealed machine gun positions must be kept as such as long as possible. Trench mortars should only be used against <sup>these</sup> trenches which have been filled up with the enemy - for opportunity to develop fire lies on our own initiative.

## Equipment.

2. All troops on duty in trenches will wear equipment without packs.

Ammunition,  
supply of,

3. Supply of small arm ammunition in trenches should wherever practicable be from receptacles at firing points, and not from equipment pouches. The turn over of ammunition in equipment pouches will be arranged regimentally.

Loopholes,  
position of  
enemy.

4. It is often impracticable to fix the position of loopholes in enemy trenches by periscope observation only. From points of vantage, loopholes can be located, however, by officers using field glasses or magnifying periscopes. In order that we may attain a complete ascendancy over enemy snipers it is essential that all possible steps be taken to deal with fire from enemy loopholes. To this end officers commanding fire units in the trenches will be instructed to endeavour to locate enemy loopholes and direct fire on them.

Asphyxiating  
gas.

5. During recent demonstrations, reports of the presence of asphyxiating gas were made. These reports were not substantiated, it being found, that some of the incendiary bombs fired by the enemy failed to burst and into flame, but smouldering give off dense acrid smoke causing the eyes to smart; otherwise they are not injurious. At the same time, the fact that this smoke can cause inconvenience emphasises the necessity for protection against possible use of gas by the enemy. Respirators or gas helmets are therefore to be always to be carried and attention directed to their proper preservation.

Enemy night  
working  
parties.

6. Parachute rockets are to be kept in readiness by units along the trenches - on report by a sentry that an enemy working party has been detected, and officer will have the position illuminated, holding a number of rifles in readiness to fire when the rocket has been sent up. If a working party is then observed, it will be heavily fired on, but as soon as it is dispersed, normal conditions must be at once resumed. Notice will be sent to units on right and left, of the proposed action.

E. J. H. NICHOLSON, Major.  
for Colonel General Staff.  
1st. Australian Division.



TRAINING MEMORANDUM  
by

Major General H.B. Walker, D.S.O.  
Commanding 1st. Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters  
3th. October 1915.

Hostile  
demonstrations

1. It is known that the object of hostile demonstrations such as those which occurred recently, is to ascertain our strength and disposition. To prevent the enemy succeeding in his intentions, rifle and machine gun fire will only be delivered when a good target is presented. Only half the strength of a company or squadron, in the firing line should be held ready to deal with "good targets", and as long as possible sniping only will be relied on. Our concealed machine gun positions must be kept as such as long as possible. Trench mortars should only be used against those trenches which have been filled up with enemy - for opportunity to develop fire lies on our own initiative.

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E. J. H. NICHOLSON Major  
for Col. General Staff.

1st. Australian Division.





4

Head quarters  
2<sup>nd</sup> L.H. Bde.



Hd qtrs  
1<sup>st</sup> Aust Div.

Attached herewith please  
find report by the 5<sup>th</sup> L.H. Regt  
with reference to bringing in  
a wounded prisoner last evening

*[Signature]*  
Comdg 2<sup>nd</sup> L.H. Bde.

Appendix <sup>War</sup> to diary

Appendix No. 4.



5<sup>th</sup> L. N. Regt.  
10/10/15.

Report on capture of prisoner on right flank  
on the evening of 9<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1915

Yesterday evening I arranged to bring in the Turk who was on the Beach 700 yds. S. of the forward Beach Post. He was apparently wounded. It afterwards transpired that he had been shot through the thigh. A party of 25 men of C Sqn. under Lieut. Brundrit left our lines at dusk - 1815. A Sqn. manned all available fire trenches on CHATHAM'S POST to afford covering fire. D Sqn. manned the Rifle Pits & 300 yds. of the Beach S. of the Beach Post for the same purpose. One M. Gun covered BALKAN PITS the other TWIN TRENCHES. Arrangements had been made for the F.A. to shell TWIN TRENCHES and GABA TEPE if we were fired on from there. Lieut. Brundrit's party <sup>moved with</sup> an advance party of four under Lt. Macdonald followed by 2 stretcher bearers, then by the main party of 20. These latter took up a position 20 yds this side of the prisoner. The advance party reached the wounded Turk & passed him by abt. 20 yds. They then met an advance party of 4 Turks supported by a covering party of 15 or 20 others. Our H at once fired on the 4 Turks, one of whom was seen to fall,

and the others were then ran away to the scrub. Our men then fired on the covering party who returned the fire. In the meantime the stretcher bearers put the prisoner on the stretchers and took him away. Mr Brundrit then brought up H of the main party and covered the stretcher bearers retirement. The Turk covering party retired. As soon as the firing started by our advance party, A & B Sqn. opened fire on the W. slopes of HARRIS RIDGE. The F.A. put in several shrapnel over the scrub to the left & left front of our advance party. The shells could not have burst in a better place.

All parties withdrew into our lines by 1850. There were no casualties on our side.

The prisoner's wound was dressed by our M.O. he was given plenty of refreshments, was then examined by the Intelligence Officers & was then taken down to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Field Ambulance.

All arrangements were carried out as laid down & the conduct of the Officers & men engaged was most commendable.

J. W. D. M.  
Lieut Col  
Commandg. 5<sup>th</sup> L. N. Regt.



10-43  
OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 34

5  
Appendix No. 5.

by

Major General H.B. Walker D.S.O.  
Commanding 1st. Australian Division.

Trench  
mortars

1. Only the special trench mortar ammunition and bombs, as supplied for each pattern of mortar, are to be fired; the use of improvised bombs etc. is forbidden.

Bomb  
catapults

2. (i) Bomb catapults will be issued on the scale of one to each brigade. The instructions pasted on each catapult will be strictly complied with.

(ii) O.C. Brigades will detail a permanent detachment for each catapult. These parties will work in close touch with the brigade bomb experts and will be responsible for the proper employment and care of the catapult in their charge. Each detachment will consist of three men; their duties are:-

No. 1 commands detachment, lays the catapult, lights the bomb and fires it.

No. 2 Observer.

No. 3 loads catapult and prepares a steady platform.

(iii) Cricket ball and jam tin bombs will be used; improvised missiles are not to be thrown.

(iv) The catapult can throw a bomb over 200 yards, without noise; it will therefore be difficult for the enemy to locate them, except by observing the flight of bomb. As the catapults are easily moved and emplaced, their firing positions should be frequently changed, and it is suggested that they may be usefully employed from parados positions, or other concealed positions in rear of the firing line, chosen with a view to enfilading the enemy's trenches. When this is done, it should often be possible to drop bombs at intervals along enemy trenches by altering the tension of the rubber propellers.

Periscopes

3. The risk of face wounds by the breaking of periscope mirrors can be greatly minimised by covering the lower mirror with a piece of wood or iron, slotted to enable vision. The slot should be about 1 inch long by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide. Some periscopes are being fitted in this way by A.D.O.S., and can be drawn from him. Wooden or tin periscopes on charge and in use will be fitted with the improvements by the units.

Wire

obstacles.

4. The Divisional Commander has noticed that in places, there is not enough wire in front of our trenches; he wishes commanders of sections to see this remedied by putting out barbed wire on rectangular frames and "knife-rest" trestles. In all cases the obstacles must be securely anchored.

Periscopic  
rifles

5. Periscopic rifles are frequently used in portions of the trenches which are separated from the enemy's lines by some hundred of yards. Periscope rifles are designed for use at close ranges to minimise the risk of firing from loopholes. They are not accurate at ranges much over 100 yards. At ranges exceeding 100 yards, therefore, firing will in future be done from loopholes.

Fire

trenches

6. (i) In order to avoid the crowding of men in fire trenches it is essential that adequate provision should be made for the garrison in support trenches close behind the firing line; and that from these trenches there should be a sufficient number of communication trenches.

(ii) The absence of a sufficiently wide banquette and proper steps up to it from the base of the fire trench constitute sources of weakness. In every trench provision will therefore be made to enable men to mount the banquette and to give them proper standing room thereon.

Divisional Headquarters  
12th. October 1915.

D. GLASFORD, Major.  
General Staff.  
1st. Australian Division.



War Diary  
10-44

4  
6  
Appendix No. 6

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION .

Divisional Headquarters.  
29th. October, 1915

To :-

Headquarters.

Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

Report on trench Catapult.

(i) Reference your GA 649 of 4th. inst.: I beg to report that the trench catapults have now been systematically tried, and the results are generally most satisfactory.

150 (ii) Range. The catapults are supposed to fire up to a maximum range of 220 yards. In practice it has been found that, although capable of carrying that distance, their effective range is only about 150 yards. If fired at the extreme ranges, the strain on the rubbers is found to be excessive and some of them have broken.

(iii) Portability. The catapult can be carried by one man and is easily emplaced. It can be mounted anywhere in the fire trench, the extremities of the fork being supported on sandbags. When in position the catapult ought to be quite invisible from the front, and arranged so that the rubber, when released, does not fly above the parapet. To ensure this the head of the catapult should be some 2 feet from front of trench and 1 1/2-6" below the top, care being taken that the elevation is sufficient for bomb to clear the top of the parapet.

150 (iv). Noise. The catapult is practically silent and the enemy get no warning that a bomb has been discharged.

(v). Accuracy. Up to a range of 150 yards the catapults have been found most accurate. 5 out of 6 bombs can be relied upon to fall in the enemy's trench. Cricket ball bombs have been found most suitable.

(vi). Organisation. The catapults have been organised in detachments of 3 men to each catapult.

No. 1. is in charge of detachment, lays catapult, lights bomb and fires it.

No. 2. observes.

No. 3 loads catapult and prepares a steady platform.

This organisation has been found to work well.

(vii) Reliability. At ranges under 150 yards the catapults have been found most reliable. The weak point are the rubber propellers which, if fully extended are apt to break at the point where they are attached to the machine. They are however very easily and rapidly replaced, and if a supply of spare rubber were issued with each machine this fault would be of small importance.

(viii) Distribution. It is recommended that more catapults be issued. One catapult to every 100 yards of trench would be a suitable distribution.

It is essential that an adequate supply of spare rubbers be maintained.

Sgt J. J. Hobbs.  
Brigadier General.  
Commanding 1st. Australian Division.



10-35

Demonstrations or Ruses.

Appended are the orders for a Demonstration by the 2nd. Light Horse Brigade on the morning of the 22nd. October.

These demonstrations serve a useful purpose in keeping the ~~enemy~~ defence "alive" and at the same time keeping the enemy constantly on the alert and in uncertainty as to our intentions.

The objects to be gained are. :+

- (i) To alarm and worry the enemy.
- (ii) To make him show his strength.
- (iii) To cause him to waste his ammunition.
- (iv) To accustom our recently arrived troops to being shot over.

The enemy does not take alarm now as readily as he used to, but even when to outward appearances the demonstration has failed, and no great volume of fire has been drawn from his trenches it still has its value, in that it may have lulled him into a state of false security and made him careless. For this reason a demonstration should be made to simulate in every way the opening stages of a real attack, so that in the event of any offensive being undertaken he may possibly be found unprepared.



10-36

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.



No 9 619

Divisional Headquarters  
14th. October 1915.

2nd. Light Horse Brigade  
and  
3rd. Infantry Brigade.

1. A demonstration will be made along the whole of the front held by the Army Corps at 4 a.m. on the 16th. inst.
2. The objects of the demonstration will be :-
  - (i) to cause alarm to the enemy;
  - (ii) to draw fire and test the strength holding the opposite lines;
  - (iii) to accustom troops new to the trenches to an outburst of enemy fire.
3. The signal for the demonstration to begin will be the firing of a parachute rocket from RUSSELL'S TOP at 4 a.m.
4. The following are the lines upon which the demonstration will be conducted:-
  - (i) Immediately upon the display of the parachute light on RUSSELL'S TOP answering parachutes will be fired from the vicinity of LONE PINE and HILL 60.
  - (ii) Thereupon one round per man, and a few rounds per machine gun fitted with flash extinguishers will be fired. The machine gun fire will be directed on predetermined points, being laid and clamped in daylight.
  - (iii) In all trenches whistles will be sounded, orders shouted and fixed bayonets will be shown.

NOTE. Previous experience has shown that after one outburst of enemy fire another can easily be induced by loud cheering and this ruse should be tried.

  - (iv) Crackers, where available, will be used.
  - (v) Bombing parties will be ready in all bombing posts and will be brought into action against the enemy trenches which can be reached if the volume of fire indicates such trenches to be filled.
  - (vi) Trench mortars will be held in readiness at selected points and will be discharged against positions where there are indications of troops being assembled.
  - (vii) Naval gun fire will be directed on the NEK and CHUNUK BAIR and on HARRIS RIDGE and communication trenches leading thereto. An officer from the 2nd. Light Horse Bde. will be placed on the right flank destroyer to direct fire on the last named places. Naval gun fire will begin at 4.10 a.m.
  - (viii) The G.O.C. Divisional Artillery is arranging for artillery fire on enemy communication and support trenches.
5. All patrols will be withdrawn before the hour named for the demonstration. All units in rear of fire trenches will be warned to be clear of places where "overs" are likely to fall.
6. Unless a suitable target is presented the expenditure of small arms ammunition will be limited to the number of rounds ordered above. One of the objects of the demonstration will be defeated if our own troops are allowed to reply to the enemy's fire.

D. Searford

Major, General Staff.  
1st. Australian Division.

La  
Ig  
A.Q.  
A.D.C. 1000  
Div Art 8 J. H.  
Div Engrs  
Div Sig Co H. H.



ARMY CORPS ORDER.Headquarters,  
15th October, 1915.SPECIAL.

I do not know if it is fully realised by all how much it is equally our duty to keep ourselves fit as it is to kill Turks, for, as a matter of fact, we cannot hope to do the latter unless we are everyone of us in good health.

With the improvement in the weather I had hoped that our evacuations of sick from here would have decreased very much, but I am sorry to say this is not the case, and I cannot help feeling that all ranks do not look after themselves as they could do.

An order was lately issued that men were to put on warmer clothing in the evening when the sun goes down, and I now want to impress especially on Company and Platoon Commanders what a very important part it is of their duty to see that their men are thoroughly well looked after in this respect. If they are not so looked after, the men will not always do it for themselves, and it is up to the honour of every Officer and Commander of men to look after the comforts and the health of his men before he begins to think of himself. In most cases I am sure this is done, but it is possible that there are in the Force some young Officers, who have not had any opportunity of gaining experience in such matters, and I now most earnestly appeal to them to realise what an important part of their duty this is, and to carry it out as cheerfully and willingly as they do all their other duties.

Then, again, I think there are instances where some men - only just a few I am glad to say - who are inclined to look upon "going sick" rather lightly, instead of first realising how essential it is that every man, who is fit to do his duty, must remain in the trenches to help his mates, some of whom have been fighting here without a rest since April last.

I am sure it only requires a word on this subject for all to do their best, for I so fully realise that ninety nine out of every hundred men we have here want no such reminding, for they are ready as ever to stick it out to the very last. I only want to remind them that they cannot do this unless they look after their health - and this I sincerely trust will show very rapid signs of improvement now that the climate has changed, and we may hope that the flies, which have caused so much discomfort and ill-health, will shortly entirely disappear.

W. G. Bidwood.

Lieut. General,  
Commanding A. & N.Z. Army Corps.



10-46  
OPERATION MEMORANDUM No 35

7A  
Appendix No. 7A

by  
Brigadier General J.T. Hobbs, V.D.  
Commanding 1st. Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters  
19th. October 1915.

Anti-  
aircraft  
gun &  
machine  
guns.

1. (i) An anti-aircraft 12 pounder is being emplaced near the head of WHITE VALLEY. Anti-aircraft machine guns are placed as shown in (iii) (a) below.

When aircraft are seen, they will be pointed out to the nearest Officer. If the Officer is of opinion that it is hostile, he will pass the information by the quickest way to the nearest signal office in the following form:- "Hostile aeroplane over (estimated locality) at (time) moving (compass direction). Reported by (name and name)."

(ii) If this is the first message of the kind received by the Signal Office, the office will transmit it to the following addresses as urgent priority messages -

H.Q. 6th. L.H. Regt.	1st. Aust. Div.	)	by the quickest method.
H.Q. 3rd. Aust. Inf. Bde.			
H.Q. 23rd. Aust. Bn.	2nd. Aust. Div.	)	
H.Q. 20th. Aust. Bn.			
H.Q. 3rd. A.L.H. Bde.	N.Z. & A. Div.	)	
H.Q. Welsh Horse	54th. Div.		
H.Q. 4th. Gurkha Bn.	Indian Bde.	)	

(iii) (a) The signal and telephone offices mentioned in (ii) will on receipt of the message send it by the quickest method to anti-aircraft guns as follows:-

H.Q. 6th. L.H. Regt.	to Lt. MORRILL at BOLTON'S HILL.
H.Q. 3rd. Inf. Bde	to Lt. TOSTEVIN at head of CLARK VALLEY.
H.Q. 23rd. Bn.	to Lt. MADDAM at head of BROWN'S DIB.
H.Q. 20th. Bn.	to Sgt. MOULSDALE at RUSSELL'S TOP support trenches west end.
H.Q. 3rd. A.L.H. Bde	to Lt. BOYLE at BIG TABLE TOP.
H.Q. Welsh Horse.	to Lt. BEVAN at top of gully between 92 S 3 and 92 T 1.
H.Q. 4th. Gurkha Bn.	to Lt. WOODWARD at SUSAN KUYU.

(b) The message will afterwards be repeated to Divl. Hdqrs., ANZAC, and G.H.Q.

(c) Changes of the direction of the aircraft will not be reported. The anti-aircraft gun crews will be responsible that after first warning of the presence of hostile aircraft a specially sharp look-out is kept.

(d) Several messages about the same aircraft will doubtless reach the signal offices, but so long as the addresses given in (ii) are informed once it will be sufficient.

(e) ANZAC and the signal and telephone offices concerned will be kept informed of any changes of Officers i/c anti-aircraft guns, and any changes of the position of the guns, and of changes of addresses of telephone and signal offices mentioned in (ii).

(iv), Attention is directed to "Infantry Training" Section 118 (11) which reads, "Aircraft form a very difficult target to fire directed from the ground, and only a small portion of their area is vulnerable."



2.

10-46A

length

bullets can pass through the fabric of aer. plane wings without doing serious damage. Indiscriminate fire at hostile aircraft is, moreover, likely to cause casualties in neighbouring units, and will also disclose the position of the troops to the enemy's observer. The strictest control must be exercised over all fire directed against aircraft. In the case of rifle fire at aeroplanes, men should be instructed to aim six times of the machine in front, and in the case of airships at the nose of the envelope.

(v) The following points gained by experience, may be useful to note :-

- (a) There is the best chance of doing damage to an aeroplane if machine guns shoot when the machine is coming towards them or going away.
- (b) Cross fire from 2 guns is frequently effective.
- (c) Aeroplanes generally ascend when fired at, so, if anything overestimate elevation.
- (d) On the other hand men in aeroplanes hear bullets below them better than bullets above them.
- (e) If aeroplane makes a sudden turn shoot again, as speed is lessened.
- (f) If the action of sufficient guns can be co-ordinated a good plan is to make a wall of bullets at different elevations in front of the machine into which it will probably fly.

(vi) Specimen instructions for officers in charge of anti-aircraft guns are attached hereto.

Bombs,  
safety  
precautions

2. (i) Accidents have occurred owing to the rubbing of dry gun cotton dust when screwing the plugs of bombs charged with this explosive. These bombs will be handled with care; plugs must not be removed.

(ii) It is notified for your information that the new pattern English cricket ball bomb, a stock of which has now been received, will be issued from the bomb factory un-fuzed. Detonators and fuzes will be issued with the bombs and all that will be necessary, will be for the detonators and fuzes to be inserted and wired, under regimental arrangements.

Suspicious  
characters

3. A case occurred recently where an A.S.C. driver was accosted at night by two men whose actions were suspicious, and although he could give a clear description of the men he failed in not taking steps for their detention.

All ranks will be warned to ensure the detention and interrogation by an officer of any one whose presence or actions excite the least suspicions.

Attention is directed to Divisional Orders No. 959.

....

D. MACFARLAND Lieut-Colonel  
General Staff.  
1st. Australian Division.



10-47

Issued with Operation Memo. 35.  
.....

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS I/C ANTI-AIRCRAFT MACHINE GUNS.

1. You are to keep a permanent look-out for aircraft from day-break to nightfall.
2. You will be warned if possible of the approach and direction of hostile aircraft; but you are not to rely on information and are to use your own judgement.
3. A log book is to be kept of all aircraft, with description, time, direction, friendly or otherwise.
4. The gun must not be fired in any direction in which the bullets can possibly fall on our own troops.
5. Remember that fire is usually effective only when directed in the same line as the aeroplane is travelling; crossing shots are useless. The machine is bullet proof underneath.
6. On sighting hostile aircraft three long blasts on a whistle are to be given as a warning to our troops.
7. Study the usual courses taken by hostile aircraft and make notes.
8. Make notes and bring to bear any ideas you may gather from experience in rigging the gun up - suitable plan of emplacement - methods of firing, etc.
9. Allow none to disturb the observer on duty.
10. Keep the pit and neighbourhood clean and tidy.
11. Friendly aeroplanes are marked :-  
 Red and White circles ..... British  
 Red, white and Blue circles ..French.  
 Red, white and Green circles..Italians.
12. Hostile aircraft are usually marked by a black cross or are painted black.

... ..

1st. Australian Division.  
19th. October, 1915.



10-48

WAR DIARY.

Appendix.

8.  
Appendix No. 8

SNIPING.

Troop Snip. 2nd Light  
Horse Brigade has  
accounted for over  
200 Turks himself.  
L.H.H.

1. General. In trench warfare, a constant danger exists of allowing matters to degenerate into a purely passive attitude. Although the offensive on a large scale may not be possible, or desirable, every effort must be made to obtain a moral ascendancy over the enemy and one of the most effective ways is by means of Snipers. The feeling of inferiority engendered amongst the enemy by the knowledge that the slightest movement or exposure in their trenches will draw a well aimed shot, is worth every effort to achieve, and too much care and thought cannot be expended on the organization, training and selection of snipers. It is safe to say in the matter of sniping, the men of the 1st. Australian Division more than hold their own with the Turk, who has learnt to treat them with respect; consequently very little movement is noticeable in the enemy's trenches and the opportunities for successful shots are correspondingly few. The Australian possesses naturally many of the qualities necessary for the sniper. Resourcefulness and alertness combined with an eye quick to detect the slightest movement are qualities to be found in many Australians and when these are combined with an illimitable patience, the ideal sniper is found.

2. Organization. Snipers are organized in pairs - one of whom uses his rifle whilst the other observes the result of the shot through a telescope or periscope. The selection of a sniper's post requires great care, for, as soon as it is definitely located by the enemy its utility ceases as it becomes the target for all his marksmen and quickly becomes untenable. Some of the best in the 1st. Australian Division are at the end of tunnels running forward from the main trench - these are especially difficult to locate as the ground in front of the trenches is covered with scrub which can be utilised for concealment. Other sniper posts are built up on the parapets or amongst the loose earth which has been dug out of the trenches, but in this case concealment is a more difficult matter. In any case where a loophole is employed it should be most carefully blinded with sacking or a blanket in order to prevent the light showing through, and to form a curtain behind the firer when the loophole is in use. In order to lessen the chances of detection, it has been found advisable to change sniping positions every few days, and to prevent movement in their vicinity.

3. Mechanical Contrivances. (i) Periscopic Rifles. The rifle is placed on the parapet or through a loophole, fastened to a frame by means of which it can be adjusted by the firer, who stands underneath. The sighting being done with the aid of mirrors, and the rifle fired by means of a chain or wire attached to the trigger. At close quarters this method is advisable as it admits of the firer using his rifle in perfect safety, but at longer ranges, say over 100 or 150 yards that rapidity of sighting and firing on which successful sniping depends is attainable. Periscopic rifles were improvised a few days after landing and were made up locally on the beach at Anzac, the mirrors being cut down from looking glasses off transports and other ships lying off the shore.

(ii) A Fixed Rifle. The rifle is fixed in a rectangular frame which is firmly built into the parapet. The direction can be regulated on a horizontal, and the elevation on a perpendicular, scale, each marked on one of the sides of the frame. This contrivance is of great use by night - in this case the rifle is "registered" by day on various targets and can be brought to the same alignment and elevation by night by means of the scale attached to the frame. Great accuracy is not obtained after the first shot as the recoil is apt to slightly shift the position of the rifle, it can however be effectively used for sniping an area which is known to be used by the enemy.

(iii) About 23rd. October, each Regiment of the 2nd. Light Horse



## Appendix No. 8.

10-48-A

Brigade and each battalion of the 3rd. Infantry Brigade were issued with one "Wallaby" Sniping Cage". This is a device by means of which a rifle may be laid and fired on any points previously registered by means of a vertical and lateral scale; the recoil is taken by a spring. A fuller description is appended.

4. Machine guns. Can be effectimely employed for sniping by ni; by day the rifle in the hands of an expert is better weapon and the machine gun should be reserved for its legitimate work. Machine guns were at first extensively used by the enemy principally ~~on~~ on our communications, some of which although under the enemy's observation by day, had to be used at night for taking water and rations up to our trenches. Later on we protected our communications by constructing traverses and covered ways at exposed points. The method of using machine guns for sniping is simple. The machine gun is sighted by day and securely clamped, and the "sniper" merely ~~kon~~ touches the buttons at intervals. In the case of a target such as a road or communication trench which can be enfiladed the elevation is gradually raised and depressed, so as to search the whole target. Single shots or at the most 2 or 3 at a time are fired. To fire more without a definite target is to waste ammunition. By this means a constant slow fire at the rate of 5 or 6 rounds a minute is kept up, which in the case of the enemy, has been known to cause appreciable casualties.



10-49

General description of the "WALLABY" Sniping Cage.

Appendix No. 8

(1). Description. The cage consists of a framework in which is a loophole attached to a firm iron base plate. On the base plate is a horizontal traversing bar (its axis at its centre), at each end of which are rifle rests. The rear rest is adjustable vertically by a milled nut, two scales are provided for horizontal and vertical readings; the former on an arc at the rear of the base plate, the latter on the rear of the traversing bar. There are pointers for these scales on the bottom of the traversing bar for the horizontal scale, and on the rear rest for the vertical. Two canvas curtains are attached to the front plate on the right and left of the bar and fixed to the framework, so that, except for an aperture through which the rifle is fired, the loophole is masked. The rifle rests in the cage with the rear of the noscap in the front rest and the stock just in front of the magazine in the rear one. A spring is attached to the front sling swivel and to an eyelet in the traversing bar in rear of the front rest. The spring is then tightened by an adjustable bolt.

(2) Method of mounting and registering. The cage is placed in the parapet in the same way as a box loophole. The angle of the field of view is 60 degrees.

The rifle is aligned on a mark by traversing, and vertical adjustment is effected by the milled nut; the clamps are then tightened. The rifle is fired, the recoil being taken by the spring. When new, the spring allows (e) the rifle to recoil about half an inch - but after three months it increases to about an inch. The shot is observed and the rifle corrected if necessary. The horizontal and vertical readings are then tabulated, and further targets are similarly recorded, as required.

(3) Specimen of tabulation.

Target.	Vertical Reading	Horizontal Reading.
"A"	8	10.2
"B"	0	6.9
"C"	6	5.5
"etc"	etc.	etc.

The horizontal scale is twelve inches long, each inch being divided into tenths. The vertical scale is one inch high, divided into sixteenths. The scales can be read at night by the light of a cigarette end.

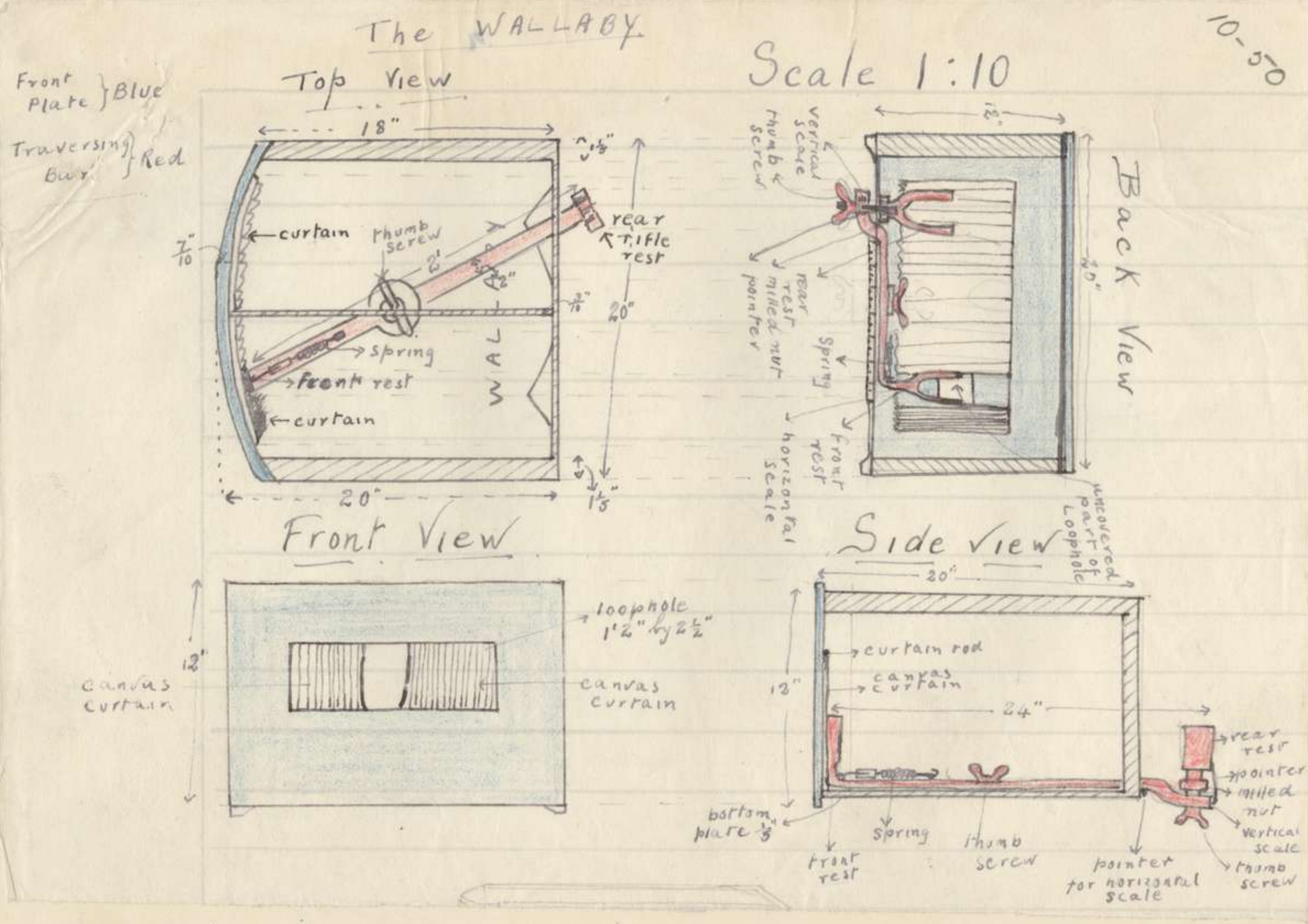
(4) Concealment is most important. If this is neglected, the contrivance soon becomes a target for the enemy's marksmen and machine guns, and will be knocked out or damaged. An empty sandbag placed over the muzzle of the rifle by day has been found useful.

(5) Method of employment. The "Sniping cage" makes it possible to bring accurate fire to bear by night on selected targets. By day this can be done more effectively by snipers in the usual way, and the use of the cage by daylight merely tends to attract ~~undesirable~~ undesirable attention.

(6) Suitable Positions. In practice it has been found that the cage is most effectively emplaced in a snipers post from which a good view of the enemy's trenches or communications is obtainable.

(7) Targets. The following have been found suitable targets to register. Machine gun positions Snipers Posts Ground where it is known the enemy are in the habit of working at night Communications Paths and roads Trenches Exposed bends and angles are especially vulnerable and enfilade fire should always be sought. Indirect fire on enemy's reserve gullies and dug-outs is possible at long ranges, but this is at the best, unsatisfactory for the results cannot be observed.







10-37

Headquarters  
2<sup>d</sup> Lt Bde.  
21. 10. 15.



Head Qtr  
1<sup>st</sup> Auston Div

Attached please find  
proposals for a race to be carried out  
at 0530 on the 22<sup>nd</sup> instant, should  
you approve.

If approved, I would  
be glad if an officer may be  
sent on board the destroyer patrolling  
the right flank in order to direct  
fire.

Should you concur,  
will you please wire approval  
so that the memo may be issued  
to units early.

Bel  
Lt Col  
Comdg 2 Lt Bde.

App Cmt  
info





Headquarters, 2nd L.H. Bde  
21st October 1915

Appendix No. 3.

R U S E - 0530 22/10/15.

- 10-38
- 5th L.H. Regt. 1. O/C 5th L.H. Regt to detail (a) one Squadron to line Beach for 300 yards S. of Forward BEACH POST and (b) a small party to be stationed between GREEN KNOLL and BEACH in gully on edge of burnt plateau 150 yards in front of lower firing line. These parties to be in position at 0525.
2. At 0530 party detailed as in 1 (b) will fire 2 "very" pistol flares over GREEN KNOLL followed by 5 rounds rapid. The troop on the right of the Beach party will then open fire on BALKAN PITS and the party 1(b) will then withdraw to the firing line.
3. Immediately this party is within the lines, the garrison of CHATHAMS POST, the lower firing line and the balance of the Beach party will commence a steady sniping on enemy works on HARRIS RIDGE; portion of garrison of CHATHAMS POST to direct fire on TURKISH DESPAIR SOUTH. The Beach party will be withdrawn not later than 0545.
- 4th L.H. Regt 4. At 0530 O/C 4th L.H. Regt will send up a white rocket over the KNIFE EDGE and will then direct a steady fire on to this work and PINE RIDGE; not more than 5 rounds per man to be expended.
- 6th & 7th L.H. Regts. 5. (a) From 0530 to 0540 the garrison of RYRIES POST beyond showing a few bayonets, will maintain a strict silence - The Garland trench mortar from CHATHAMS POST and the catapult from support line 6th L.H. will throw bombs into TURKISH DESPAIR WORKS. Should fire be drawn, garrison will then fire 2 rounds per man at TURKISH DESPAIR WORKS. (b) At 0540 2 sharp whistle blasts will be sounded from the left of the 6th L.H. and the garrison of RYRIES POST will then cheer.
- Machine Guns Inner Line 6. Machine Guns, 5th & 6th L.H. Regts (INNERLINE) will fire a few short bursts on BIRD TRENCHES.
7. Destroyer will be shelling along HARRIS RIDGE, Southward from the GREEN KNOLL, commencing at 0535.
8. O/C Regts will arrange that all troops are clear of the valleys in rear of firing lines by 0515.
9. Water fatigue parties will not move out before 0600.

*W. J. Foster*  
Major  
Brigade Major, 2nd L.H. Bde A.I.F.

Issued by 2nd Signal Troop at 1230.

Copy No 1 B.H.Q.  
2 4th L.H.  
3 5th L.H.  
4 6th L.H.  
5 7th L.H.  
6 3rd Inf Bde  
7 3rd F.A. Bde  
8 1st Aust Div.

*See diary?*  
*K*  
*Seen. App'd. W. J. Foster*



NOTES ON MACHINE GUNS.

1. General. Recent events have brought prominently to notice the necessity for exercising much care and ingenuity in the selection and concealment of machine gun positions.

Experience has taught us that the enemy are quick to locate a machine gun emplacement, and for this reason guns should be constantly moved to alternative positions, which must be prepared in advance. Unless this is done, the machine gun is forced to adopt a purely defensive role, and has to abandon all offensive action, for it is safe to say that one burst of fire is enough for the gun to be marked down by the enemy, who will take steps to knock it out with shell fire, or to nullify its action in the event of an assault being contemplated. (Note - Vide Diary 24.10.15 when Turks having located 2 machine guns in 3rd. Inf. Bde. proceeded to knock down their emplacements.) As soon, therefore, as a gun has disclosed its position, it should be moved. After an interval of some days it may again be brought back to its original position without exciting observation.

By this means not only is the location of the guns rendered difficult, but the enemy is also kept in uncertainty as to the actual number of guns in position.

It is important, too, that our machine guns should keep up a constant fire, especially by night. A Turkish deserter recently stated that if the machine guns of the 9th. Corps did more night firing, the enemy working parties would suffer severely.

2. Selection of emplacements. At short ranges, emplacements should rarely be made for frontal fire. The tendency of all troops is to fire straight to their front, so a frontal machine gun emplacement is not only more likely to be observed, but is also more vulnerable. Further the moral and damaging effect of oblique and enfilade fire is lost.

3. Overhead cover should invariably be provided for all guns emplaced in the fire trench as a protection against bomb attacks and shrapnel.

4. Protection of detachment. The danger to the detachment lies chiefly in the size of the loophole necessary for a machine gun, and the risk of bullets entering. The danger can be minimised by packing sand bags underneath the gun amongst the legs of the tripod, and laterally on either side to a sufficient height to just permit the gun to be traversed. In this way bullets which penetrate the loophole and which would otherwise hit the detachment are stopped.

5. Sniping. Unless ~~the~~ a good target presents itself it is undesirable for machine guns to open continuous fire. To do so is merely a waste of ammunition and serves to attract attention, without inflicting any compensating loss on the enemy. Neither is it advisable to keep the gun permanently in observation, waiting for an opportunity which may never occur. The detachment must be constantly on the alert for chances of worrying the enemy - which can be done by sniping. In this case the gun is sighted and clamped, and subsequently single shots only are fired. With a good platform and accurate ranging, the gun can be relied on to give excellent shooting. A rate of fire for some 4 or 5 rounds a minute for short periods, at uncertain intervals has a most disconcerting effect, if directed on points where the enemy are known to move after dark, without disclosing the fact that a machine gun is being employed.

6. Orders. Every gun emplacement should have its orders, and a range chart. These must be hung up under cover, so as not to be destroyed by the weather. Nothing ~~elaborate~~ elaborate is necessary - all that is required is that any machine gunner bringing his gun into the emplacement is able without delay to bring his gun into action to



the best effect.

A form such orders is attached:-

ORDERS FOR No. .... MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENT.

(i) Objective. The gun is placed best with a view to :-

(a) Assisting our attack by firing on .....

(b) Meeting enemy attack by firing on .....

(c) Sniping at .....

(Add here any notes on the probable targets which will be presented.)

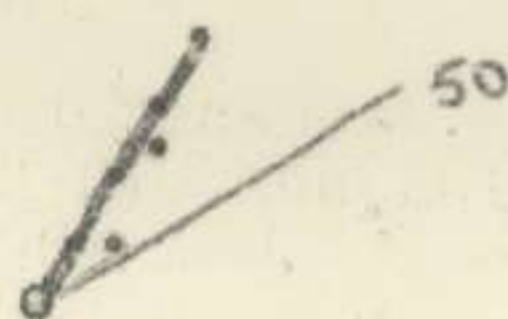
(ii) SNIPING. Targets. By day. (i) .....  
 (ii) .....  
 (iii) .....  
 By night. (i) .....  
 (ii) .....  
 (iii) .....

(iii) ENEMY'S FIRE. Directed from. (1) .....  
 (2) .....  
 (3) .....

(iv) BOMBARDMENT. In case of a heavy bombardment the gun will be dismounted and placed ..... where it will be kept ready to bring up as soon as bombardment ends, to meet any attack which may follow.

(v) The nearest Ammunition Reserve is .....

(vi) Range Chart.



Date. .....

Signed .....



CONFIDENTIAL.

10-52

Appendix No. 10

SPECIAL DIVISIONAL ORDER  
by  
Brigadier General J.T. Hobbs, V.D.  
Commanding 1st. Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters.  
24th. October 1915.

Special Army Corps Order of the 20rd. October, 1915 is  
published for information:-

" The following message has been received today from  
G.H.Q. :-

"Following from Lord Kitchener begins - ' As  
owing to the operations in Serbia, more ammunition  
may be made available for the enemy's artillery in  
Gallipoli you should study very carefully and carry  
out defensive works and communication trenches on  
lines of those that have successfully resisted  
German Artillery in France, so as to be prepared to  
resist increased bombardment of your positions.  
My advice is dig ' ends. C. In C. realizes how much  
already has been done in direction Lord Kitchener  
indicates and fully appreciates great difficulties  
here which do not exist in France, but he wishes Corps  
Commanders impress on subordinate Commanders, that  
the shelling to which we have hitherto been subject  
may at any time be intensified and that numbers and  
strength of existing shelters might in that case  
prove quite inadequate. "

In publishing this order General Birdwood feels, that,  
the need of making our position impregnable has been fully  
realized, and he confidently expects that the work now in  
hand will be pressed forward until we are immune from the  
effects of any bombardment however severe.

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



Appendix No. 11c

10-53

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION .  
-----Divisional Headquarters.  
23rd. October, 1915.

Officer Commanding.

3rd. Infantry Brigade.

1. The following arrangements have been put in hand, in connection with the relief of your Brigade. You will note that, so far, these are only tentative; they have not yet been approved.

(a) Application has been made for transport for the following moves, on the dates mentioned.-

UNIT.	Numbers.		Total	Date.	From.	To.
	Offs.	O.R.				
Advance parties 3rd. Inf. Bde. Bns.	2	20	22	26/10	Anzac.	Mudros.
? Bn. 2nd. Inf. Bde.	-	-	-	27/10	Mudros	Anzac.
11th. Bn. 3/Inf. Bde.	12	321	333	27/10	Anzac	Mudros.
Details 1/Div. Art.			240	28/10	Mudros	Anzac.
? Bn. 2/Inf. Bde.				28/10	"	"
9th. Bn. 3/Inf. Bde.	16	650	666	28/10	Anzac	Mudros
? Bn. 2/Inf. Bde.				29/10	Mudros	Anzac.
10th. Bn. 3/Inf. Bde.	21	573	594	29/10	Anzac.	Mudros.
Bde. H.Q. 2/Inf. Bde.				30/10	Mudros	Anzac.
? Bn. 2/Inf. Bde.				30/10	"	"
Bde. H.Q. 3/Inf. Bde.	5	35	40	30/10	Anzac.	Mudros.
12th. Bn. 3/Inf. Bde.	20	532	552	30/10	Anzac.	Mudros.

(b) A.Q.M.G., ANZAC, has been asked to arrange for the separate loading, ~~xxx~~ by day, of the kits of the outgoing units, in charge of a baggage party.

2. Units leaving Anzac will take with them all equipment and blankets. Tents will be drawn at Mudros. Each man leaving ~~an~~ Anzac will be equipped with 150 rounds of ammunition, and will carry one iron ration and filled water bottle.

3. The balance of stores and equipment, including gas helmets Brigade reserves of ammunition and supplies, and trench stores, will be collected under Brigade arrangements and handed over to relieving units, any excess being returned to Ordnance or Supply



10-53A  
Depot. The numbers of articles so collected will be noted and receipts obtained in the usual manner.

4. The Machine Guns now in the section held by your Brigade will remain there, except where they are replaced by machine guns brought by incoming units.

D. GLASFURD. Lieut-Colonel.  
General Staff.  
1st. Australian Division.



Appendix No. 11-

10-54

DIVISIONAL ORDER No. 200.

by

Brigadier General J.J.T. Hobbs, V.D.  
 Commanding 1st. Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters.  
 27th. October, 1915

(G) GENERAL STAFF.

Distribution  
 and  
 allotment of  
 Areas.

995. (i). The 1st. Infantry Brigade, on arrival from Mudros on 28th. inst., will be put into the firing line between the 2nd. Light Horse Brigade and the 3rd. Infantry Brigade, each of the latter brigades contracting their fronts to make room.

(ii) Consequent on the above, the line held by the Division is re-allotted as under :-

No. 1. Section, Right, from the sea near CHATHAMS POST to LEANES TRENCH (exclusive), allotted to 2nd. Light Horse Brigade.

No. 1. Section, Centre, from LEANES TRENCH (inclusive) to Q 1. sap (inclusive), allotted to the 1st. Infantry Brigade.

No. 1. Section, Left, from Q 1. sap (exclusive) to tunnel B 3 (inclusive), allotted to the 3rd. Infantry Brigade.

(iii) (a) The relief will be carried out on 28th. instant under arrangements to be made by G.O.C. 1st. Infantry Brigade with the Officers Commanding the 2nd. Light Horse Brigade and the 3rd. Infantry Brigade respectively.

(b) All trench stores including periscopes, periscopic rifles, telescopic sighted rifles, mauser (sniping) rifles, wallaby rifle rests, etc., at present in the trenches to be handed over, will be taken over by incoming units under brigade arrangements. The numbers of articles so handed over will be noted and receipts obtained in the usual manner.

(c) All Machine Guns now in the trenches to be handed over will remain there, except where they are replaced by machine guns brought by incoming units. In cases where machine guns are thus left behind, new detachments will be provided by the incoming unit.

Divisional  
 Reserve.

996. On arrival from Mudros on the 29th. inst., the 2nd. Infantry Brigade will, for the present, be in reserve; units will occupy their former camps in SHRAPNEL VALLEY.

D. GLASFORD. LIEUT-COLONEL  
 General Staff.  
 1st. Australian Division.

Mills.  
 Match head.  
 Cricket ball.  
 Tennis racket.  
 Pitcher.  
 Egyptian  
 MALTA Match Heads.



10-55

I N S T R U C T I O N S

Appendix No. //

Distribution of 1st. and 2nd. Infantry Brigades, on arrival from Mudros.GENERAL.

1. (i) The 1st. Infantry Brigade, on arrival from Mudros will be put into the firing line on 28th. inst. between the 2nd. Light Horse Brigade and the 3rd. Infantry Brigade. The relief will be carried out under brigade arrangements ; time tables will be drawn up and representatives of brigade and regimental staffs will be present to regulate traffic.

(ii) The 2nd. Infantry Brigade, on arrival from Mudros on the night of 28th./29th. will for the present, be held in reserve in SHRAPNEL VALLEY.

(iii) Attention is directed to Divisional Orders Nos. 995 and 996.

DISPOSAL ON LANDING.

2. (i) The 1st. Infantry Brigade will be met by Lieut Hastie and led to a temporary camp which has been prepared in CLARKE VALLEY about 200 yards N.W. of Headquarters 3rd. Infantry Brigade.

(ii) The 2nd. Infantry Brigade will be met by Lieut Hastie and led to their old camps in SHRAPNEL VALLEY.

(iii) Guides will be provided by Lieut. Elsbury from the reinforcements under his command.

REINFORCEMENTS.

3. (i) Composite company of reinforcements now in the line held by the 3rd. Infantry Brigade will be withdrawn on 28th.; this company will be clear of the trenches by 0800 and will be disposed of as under:-

(a) All ranks of 1st. Infantry Brigade will camp in CLARKE VALLEY.

(b) All ranks of 2nd. Infantry Brigade will return to the reinforcement camp in SHRAPNEL VALLEY.

(ii) All reinforcements of 1st. Infantry Brigade now in reinforcement camp will move to temporary camp in CLARKE VALLEY on afternoon of 27th. under arrangements to be made by Lieut Elsbury.

(iii) Lieut Elsbury will prepare nominal rolls by units, of all reinforcements of 1st. and 2nd. Infantry Brigades and hand over the reinforcements to their units under instructions issued by the respective Brigade Commanders.

*D. Elsbury* Lieut Colonel, General Staff.  
1st. Australian Division.  
27th. October, 1915.

*Distribution*

*copy, with trench map, Beach B on landing*



12 Appendix No. 12

10-56

## OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 36.

by  
 Brigadier General J.J.T. Hobbs, V.D.  
 Commanding 1st. Australian Division . . . .

Divisional Headquarters  
 31st. October, 1915.

Correction.

1. In Operation Memorandum No. 35 para 1.(iii) (a),  
 for Lieut. Woodward read Captain Roe.

Mine  
explosions.

2. Casualties have occurred owing to tunnels being  
 entered too soon after mines have been exploded. In all  
 mining operations, precautions will be taken to avoid the  
 necessity of an early entry into exploded areas. Officers  
 and men are forbidden to enter tunnels and saps until a  
 reasonable time has elapsed after the explosion. Proper  
 precautions will be taken when an exploded area is entered.

Local names.

3. Force Order No. 27 is republished for information:-  
 "In future names of localities sanctioned by General  
 Officers Commanding Army Corps will not be used except  
 locally until they have been published in Force Orders.  
 Until such publication has been effected, localities not  
 named on the 1:20,000 Map will be indicated by the  
 square, letter and number on that map.  
 A Force Order will shortly be issued sanctioning certain  
 local names for general use. Subsequently, proposals for  
 local names should be submitted to General Headquarters  
 for approval, and a list will be issued periodically  
 sanctioning the general use of such as are approved."

Sentry duty.

4. The advent of cold and inclement weather will largely  
 increase the difficulties of sentry duty both by day and night.  
 Attention is directed to the need of scrutinizing and  
 revising the systems in vogue, particularly the frequency of  
 reliefs and inspection.

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



10-57

Appendix to Operation Memo. No. 36.PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY IN MINES AFTER FIRING CHARGES .

1. Although it is claimed for ammonal, the explosive generally used by us in mines, that it does not give off deleterious gases, yet noxious gases are sometimes met with after mines are fired.

Explosive gases are also sometimes left after firing which produce a secondary explosion if a naked light is introduced.

2. The gases which may be met with are almost odourless and tasteless and produce no effect on the breathing.

Individuals affected lose consciousness with little or no warning.

3. The following precautions will therefore always be taken in approaching the seat of a recent explosion :-

(a) Unless the situation demands immediate examination, a reasonable time varying according to the size of charge, condition of ventilation etc., will be allowed to pass before approaching the seat of explosion and fans will be worked to hasten dissipation of gases.

(b) Before the tunnel is entered the nearest medical officer will be warned and he will remain in attendance until the tunnel is reported safe.

(c) In all cases every precaution will be taken in entering the tunnel. The leading man will be roped and provided with a flash light. A second rope will be kept available in case rescue operations become necessary.

(d) A system of signals will be used for communication by rope. The following is suggested :-

(i) A single pull at half minute intervals indicates "all well".

(ii) Two pulls indicates "Am in difficulties, haul back".

(iii) On failure of signals the man will be hauled back and steps taken for rescue.

(e) In going to the rescue of an individual who has not been roped, the rescuer will be roped himself and will carry the end of a line for attachment to the man to be rescued.

NOTE. (a) Roping must be carefully done and in case there is a shaft in the tunnel the rope should be passed between the man's legs and fastened round the body under the arms. In no case should a man go down the shaft sitting in a loop, as, if affected by gas, he will fall out.

(b). Gas helmets and respirators as issued to troops are not designed for use against gases met with in mines, but may be of service, or a damp cloth fastened over mouth and nostrils.

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OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 36.

by  
Brigadier General J. J. T. Hobbs, V.D.  
Commanding 1st. Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters  
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