

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

Formation Headquarters

**Item number:** 1/30/4 Part 1

**Title:** Intelligence, Headquarters, 1st  
ANZAC Corps

May 1916



AWM4-1/30/4PART1

C O N F I D E N T I A L

No. 19  
1st May

1ST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY / 1916.

From 8.a.m. on the 30th April to 1st May 1916 (8 a.m.)  
NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT  
AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

Map Reference. Sheet 36.

P A R T 1.

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

Artillery dispersed working party at N.17.a.2.3. and also a communication trench at N.21.d.9.1/2. and stopped traffic at 4.p.m. 2 officers' patrols went out with the object of preventing enemy's patrol from approaching our lines at N.6.b. and discovering the relief taking place. No enemy were encountered.

At night our machine guns brought fire to bear on I.32.d.8.8. and the Road from I.32.c.1.2. to I.28.b.7.9. Patrols report our own wire in good condition at N.8.d, and the ground there much drier. Other Patrols report that NO MAN'S LAND at I.31.d. is still very soft. The ditches are still full of water and would need bridging. At I.21. the ground is report to be drying rapidly.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Enemy's wire around Salient at N.8.d. is reported as being particularly strong. Work is reported as going on here. Heavy timber seen and fresh earth thrown up. Sounds of men shifting iron rails and of hammering are reported from I.32.c.4.2. A patrol reports enemy's wire at A.26.b.9.8. to be very thick with long barbs about 4 inches apart.

SNIPERS POSTS.

Our snipers claim three victims, one of whom was sniped from a tree at about I.31.d. A loop-hole was located at N.9.d.3.1.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

AUBERS BREWERY chimney smoking as usual. Smoke was seen proceeding from a factory at T.17.d.7.7. The building at I.27.c.0.8. appears to be occupied. Smoke was seen coming from a house in N.11.b.2.6.

MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

An enemy's machine gun was located at I.27.a.0.9.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Enemy's attitude was generally passive. At 11 p.m. enemy opened rifle and machine gun fire for 3 minutes, from N.10.b.c, possibly to draw our fire. No reply was made. Between 2.15 and 3.15 a.m. heavy rifle fire was directed on our front parapet at I.31.b.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

A working party was frequently seen at N.17.d.4.4. This point is being kept under close observation, and is supposed to be a gun pit. Timber and evidence of working near trench at N.21.d.9.1/2.0. has been removed. A great deal of traffic was seen here yesterday at 4.p.m. A large fire was observed at N.10.d. early this morning, cause unknown.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

The enemy's artillery was fairly active all day. During the morning they shelled the district H.14 and H.13 but did little damage. From mid-day till 3.p.m. H.26.a. was shelled with 5.9" shells. 17 out of 50 rounds fired were blind. During the afternoon the area about H.11.d was shelled and a little damage was done to some huts. About 230, 5.9" and 4.2" shells were fired.

P.T.O.

P A R T 1.ENEMY'S BATTERIES LOCATED AND SUSPECTED.

Battery of 4.2" guns was located by sound arranging at N.27.b.7.8 and N.29.c.6.3. Flashes were seen at N.17.d., N.28.a.5.3. (probably 5.9") and O.13.b.5.5. (Probably 5.9").

A 5.9" Battery was located at O.4.c.8.7.

ENEMY'S RUSES.

It is reported from the Northern sector of our line that the enemy are making use of dummy figures, periscopes and loop-holes, and are also using masks made to look like a sand-bag, viewed sideways. The Corps on our right reported that a sniper was located wearing a grass coat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One of our men received a direct hit on steel helmet from a rifle bullet. Helmet was dented but not pierced.

The "Phosphorous" shells reported on the 29th ultimo, are now reported as scattering some glowing substance like "phosphorous" for several yards round the craters, which continue to glow for about 15 minutes. No fragments of shells were found.

Amendments to Appendix to Anzac Summary 30th April 1916

Para. "Order of Battle" 1st page, 2nd last line, insert "229th R.I.R." before "231st R.I.R. ".

PART 11 follows.

## P A R T 11.

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.OPERATIONS. (2nd Corps).

Whilst one of our artillery brigades was firing at LA HONGRIE FARM, I.11.d.9.1, yesterday one round hit a bomb store or ammunition pit, which exploded with a great volume of black smoke. This store is thought to have been situated in the trench running just in rear of the farm.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES. (2nd Corps).

The Windows in ESTAMINET DE LA BARRIERE at I.22.b.5.1 are built up almost to the top with black sandbags.

About 20 tall red poles, similar to those reported at I.17.c.2.9, have been erected behind the enemy's front line at about I.22.a.8.8 They appear to be erected in pairs.

Some sort of portable loop-hole is used by the enemy. It appears to be made of steel about half an inch thick. A sniper places this on top of the parapet, takes a shot or two through the loop-hole, and then moves off to some other spot. Our snipers have fired on these plates, and, in one or two cases, caused them to be hastily removed.

OBSERVATION POSTS. (2nd Corps).

A man was seen using a telescope from the lower window of a house at I.17.c.4.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; he withdrew on being fired at.

A man was seen observing from the roof of a house at J.13.c.9.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

It is thought that there is an observation post behind a shell hole in a house on the North side of the LILLE ROAD in WEZ MACQUART at about I.16.d.8.1.

ENEMY'S REAR LINES OF DEFENCE. (2nd Corps)

Smoke was seen issuing from the trench at I.12.c.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .9, where there is believed to be a cook-house. This has been previously reported.

The trench at J.13.c.6.7, North of FORT SENARMONT is now more noticeable, and the parapet has been recently heightened.

DUMPS. (2nd Corps)

There is probably a dump at I.17.b.2.1, as during the day men have been carrying planks about in that region.

MISCELLANEOUS. (2nd Corps)

At 3.45 p.m. a man was seen to be making observations from a curious device, consisting of a triangle with a hole in the middle, through which he put his head. Half the triangle was covered black, and the other half Khaki. Owing mainly to the colouring, it was invisible to the naked eye, and difficult to see even through a telescope.

CASUALTIES AT VERDUN. (2nd Army)

The total number of VERDUN casualties published in the official German lists, between the 15th March and the 22nd April, amounts to over 68,000 for infantry alone. Of this number, over 11,500 are dead and over 3,000 are reported as prisoners or missing.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GERMAN PRESS. (2nd Army).

(Summary 10th to 16th April 1916).

Considerable attention has been paid in the German press to Mr Asquith's speech in reply to the German Chancellor. The chief point of interest to be deduced from the numerous comments which appeared on the Prime Minister's speech lies in the fact that a certain portion of the press, represented by the organs of the Liberal left, and by the organs of the Socialist Minority, seem to have recognised that Mr Asquith's words made the idea of an early rapprochement between England and Germany more possible.

P.T.O.

Part 11.

The Socialist Minority organs, and especially the "Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten", were very outspoken in their comments, but the importance of this must not be exaggerated as this party has undoubtedly lost a great deal of its influence since the split in the Socialist party occurred.

The article in the "Berliner Tageblatt" (organ of the Liberal Left) of the 12th April, by Theodore Wolff, is, however, of interest, and probably bears more weight. It began by quoting the opinion of the "Nieuwe Courant" (pro-German Dutch paper) that, while Bethmann-Hollweg's speech was friendly to the idea of an immediate rapprochement, Asquith's speech showed the distinct beginning of a rapprochement. The article then suggested that there was something in common between the speech of the German Chancellor, who clearly stated the German war aims on the Western and Eastern fronts, and the speech of the English Prime Minister who establishes an analogous distinction between France and England on the one hand, and Russia on the other. "Mr Asquith", he states, "casts aside any idea of German hegemony. A few German Nationalists have certainly dreamt of it, but Germany in her senses has never claimed this hegemony. She does not think that any power must dominate Europe, Germany no more than England".

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of the same date adopted a similar line, but was more cautious, and concluded by saying that Mr Asquith had not expressed his meaning quite clearly.

The attitude of the official press was cautious and comparatively mild, vide an article in the "Lokal-Anzeiger" of the 12th April, which wrote:- "In this country we cannot yet quite imagine how what Mr Asquith pleases to call Prussian Military domination can be completely and finally destroyed without the national life ... We do not understand how one can plume one's self on the strictest regard to humanity while speaking of measures which should deliver up 70 millions of men, women and children to hunger".

The Jingo press, on the other hand, was very bitter and refused to allow that there was any sign in Mr Asquith's speech of an early agreement, e.g. Count Reventlow wrote in the "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" of the 12th April:- "At the moment when the Germans are pursuing their victorious offensive against VERDUN, the least thing the English Prime Minister could do was to address "nice" remarks to the French. But Mr Asquith also addressed the German democracy. He tried to persuade it that a discussion on the subject of the re-establishment of Belgium would offer excellent ground for agreement. He is wasting his time. The Germans are not going to allow themselves to be duped. They also want to re-construct Belgium, but a Belgium where Flemish civilisation will not be choked by the French".

As regards German relations with America, it will be remembered that the enemy torpedoed the "Sussex" on the 24th March. On the 10th April, after a careful enquiry, they assured the United States that they had not torpedoed this ship.

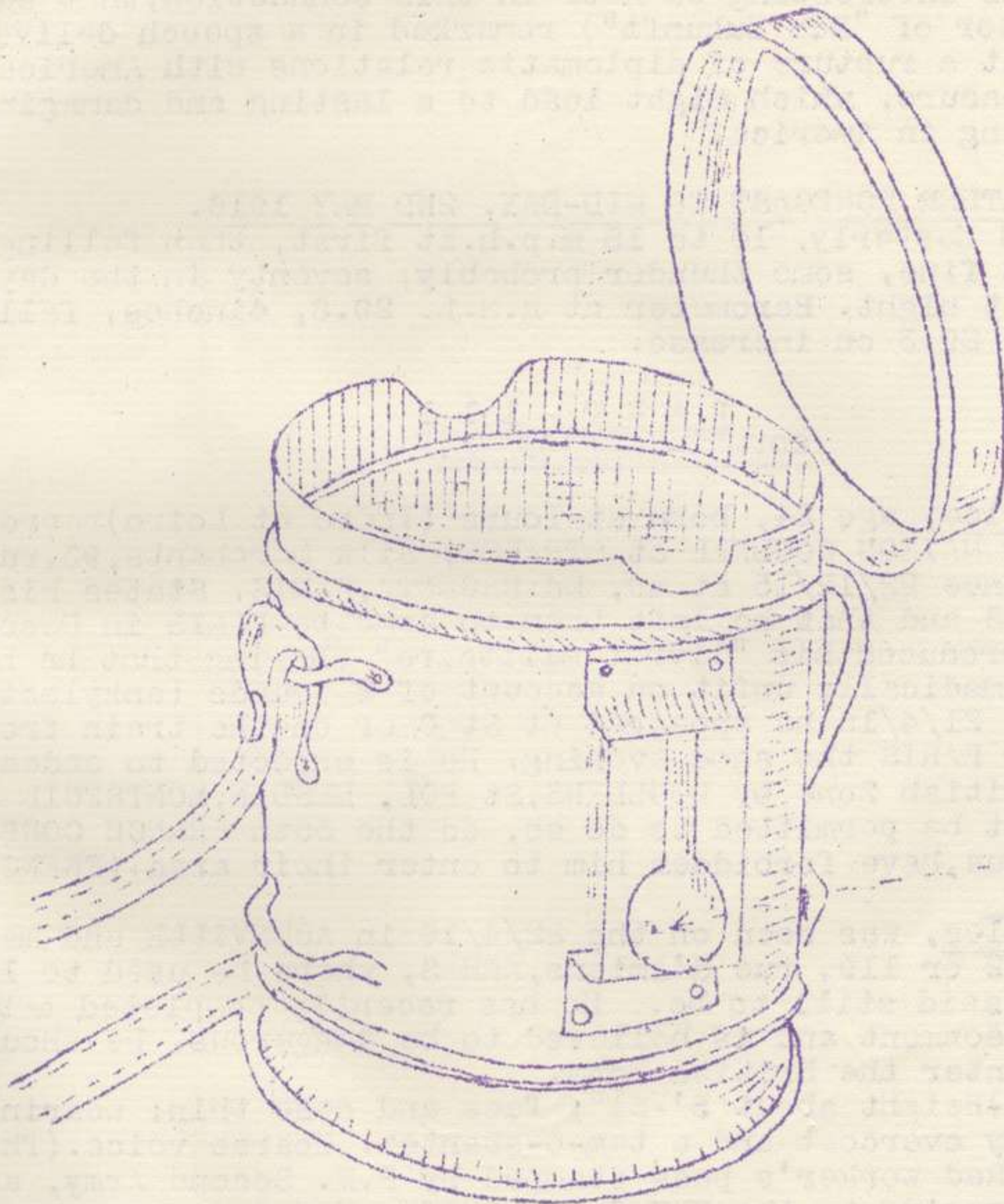
While awaiting the American answer to the German note, The WASHINGTON correspondent of Wolff's News Agency telegraphed to the German Press to the effect that it was expected that America would only give Germany the choice between the abandonment of submarine warfare or a rupture of diplomatic relations. This information produced a series of indignant protests in the German press. The "Tagliche Rundschau" asked why America was complaining; since the German Government had proposed to her to submit the case to a commission?, and the "Kreuz-Zeitung" wrote: "What have the United States got to do with it and how was it that there were Americans on board five French ships which were torpedoed?. Were they hired to perform the duty of guardian angels"?.

P.T.O.

NEW METHOD OF CARRYING GERMAN ANTI-GAS RESPIRATOR.

The sketch illustrates a new method of carrying the latest pattern German anti-gas respirator.

The mask, with a single drum respirator screwed in ready for use, is contained in the tin box shown below. This box has a hinged lid, is supported by a strap and is steadied by being attached to a button of the tunic.



Tunic button is inserted here

*Handwritten notes:*  
2.3.1918  
1st Lt. [unclear]  
[unclear]

516  
Part 11

In fact the German press gives one more the impression than ever of defiance to the United States. It seems certain that Germany will never acknowledge that the "Sussex" was torpedoed: e.g. Dr Persius explained at length in the "Berliner Tageblatt" of the 15th April that there was no ground for supporting any complaint against the attitude of the German submarines, and added that even if the "Sussex" was torpedoed it was a question of a misunderstanding; such accidents are more difficult to avoid in times of war than in times of peace. Moreover, if a certain feeling of uneasiness as to the results of a diplomatic rupture with America is perceptible in certain organs of the Liberal Left, the majority of the press discussed the situation in a defiant and menacing manner. For instance, the "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" of the 15th April openly accused President Wilson of adopting a policy of intimidation and bluff against Germany, and the "Tagliche Rundschau" of the same date wrote:- "It is to be hoped that America will address us an ultimatum. That would allow German dignity and force to give the necessary answer".

It is interesting to note in this connection, that Maximilian Harden (editor of "Die Zukunft") remarked in a speech delivered in Hamburg, that a rupture of diplomatic relations with America would be a serious measure, which might lead to a lasting and damaging anti-German feeling in America.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MID-DAY. 2ND MAY 1916.

Wind Easterly, 10 to 15 m.p.h. at first, then falling off. Warm weather, less fine, some thunder probably, seventy in the day, fifty to fifty-five at night. Barometer at M.S.L. 29.8, 4 inches, falling slightly, at 500 feet, 29.3 on increase.

P A R T 1 1 1  
CONTRE-ESPIONAGE.

MARTIN, Maurice, age 24, born at Tours (Indre et Loire) representant de commerce for MAISON COULNEL et STRAUSS, Silk Merchants, 93, rue Reaumur. Has lived since 22/12/15 at 49, Bd. MAGEENTA, PARIS. States his parents live at TOURS and that he left them to come to PARIS in December. On arrival he produced his "livret militaire" showing that he had been rejected as medically unfit on account of 2 wounds (ankylosis of right arm). On the 21/4/16 he appeared at St Omer on the train from WATTEN and left for PARIS the same evening. He is expected to endeavour to enter the British Zone by DOULLENS, St POL, HESDIN, MONTREUIL and FRUGES. He should not be permitted to do so, as the 36th FRENCH CORPS, considering him suspicious, have forbidden him to enter their area. (FRENCH MISSION).

BOULLARD, Jules, was seen on the 22/4/16 in ABBEVILLE and may try to return to 112 or 119, rue d'Amiens, ARRAS, where he used to live, and where he is said still to be. He has recently completed a term of 8 months imprisonment and is believed to be dangerous. He should not be allowed to enter the British Zone.

DESCRIPTION: Height about 5'-6½"; face and nose thin; wearing corduroy trousers, grey overcoat and a tam-o-shanter. Hoarse voice. (Third Army) LOST PASSES. Red worker's pass stamped by P.M. Second Army, and blue passport belonging to the REV. G.W.E. SMITH. Y.M.C.A., have been lost. The numbers are unknown. (First Army).

The following commercial travellers have been refused "sauf-conduits" by the French Mission:-

AMSLER, Mme. 29, rue des Vinaigriers, Paris, representing Le CACHOU PARISIEN"

BONNE, Leon. 53, rue de Paris, BAGNOLET.

FREY, Ernest, 59, Avenue Lamotte Piquet, PARIS.

*S. S. Butcher* Major. G.S.  
For B.G.G.S.  
1st A.&N.Z.A.C.

51  
C O N F I D E N T I A L.

No. 20.

1st ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 2ND MAY, 1916.  
(From 8.a.m. on May 1st to 8.a.m. May 2nd.)

Map reference 36.

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT  
AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

P A R T 1.

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

Quiet day. Snipers claim to have accounted for 7 Germans. Our Machine Guns fired on enemy's front and support lines and communications. One of our patrols reported a party of enemy working on their wire. The working party was dispersed by our Machine Gun fire.

ARTILLERY.

Our artillery shelled a working party at N.17.a.2.3 effectively. 2 stretcher parties were afterwards seen to approach this spot. Observation posts and billets were also shelled. One of our mobile guns obtained direct hits on the steel structure in DELAPORTE FARM, it has been under observation for some time, and is suspected of being a machine gun emplacement.

2 of our heavy batteries shelled an enemy battery with success, nearly all the rounds fired being direct hits.

ENEMY'S FRONT & SUPPORT LINES.

Much smoke is seen issuing every day at about 6 p.m. from N.9.d.o.2. in the enemy's lines. The enemy is actively working on his front line, and on his minor communications from front to support lines, about 100 yards in rear. Patrols report that the SHELL CRATER at N.5.c.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .3 is un-occupied. A trip wire was found running from N.5.d.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to a tree at N.5.d.o.1. which was destroyed. At I.21.c.3.1 a wire is reported passing over the enemy's parapet into their wire. It is thought to be an alarm device or possibly a wire to a listening post.

ENEMY'S OBSERVATION POSTS.

An enemy's observation post has been located opposite the chimney of MAISON VERMES (N.22.b.8.4) in FROMELLES. At N.11.a.4.6. a brick has been removed from the wall and a man was seen observing throughout the day.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Between 8 and 9.30 p.m. the enemy's rifle and machine fire was brisk in the BOIS GRENIER district.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

2 houses at N.16.b.7.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . are suspected as being used as billets. Men have been observed there moving about frequently, and they appear to enter the houses from a trench which runs between them. The building at N.22.d.6.8. near FROMELLES STATION is occupied.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Motor Lorry seen on road near LES CLOCHERS at N.16.b.7.8. At 3.10.p.m an aeroplane was seen to come down near the road at G.13.b.4.8. and men appeared running along the road from an easterly direction towards it.



8  
58  
P A R T 1.

LOCATION OF HEAD QUARTERS.

Men, transport and horses seen at a house at O.31.c.9.1. Mounted parties seen going to and from it at short intervals. There appear to be telephone wires running to it and a flag is visible. It is thought to be a Headquarters.

SIGNALLING STATIONS.

Heliographs visible at FORT ENGLOS and at STATION at I.27.b.2.4.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

A light was seen flashing on the North-West corner of the gable of house at N.22.b.9.9, at 6.20 p.m.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

A hostile 5.9cm from the direction of PETIT REIZ fired about 50 rounds on BAC St. MAUR STATION causing no damage. EATON HALL (N.3.b.4. 1½), and N.2.d.5.9 were shelled, and some 10.5 cm. shells were thrown into FLEURBAIX. Other parts of our area were shelled intermittently and no serious damage was caused.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several men have been seen opposite our front wearing steel helmets which appear to be the same colour and shape as those used by the French. They are probably a new pattern German steel helmet. Small parties have also been lately seen wearing dark blue. These are probably men wearing the old pattern great-coat, or possibly men from the ARMIERUNGS (labour) Battalions.

P A R T 11

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

ENEMY'S OBSERVATION POSTS. (2nd Corps)

At 5.45.p.m, the reflection of what is thought to have been a telescope was seen in a second floor window of the ESTAMINET de La BARRIERE, (I.22.b.5.1.). The house at C.11.b.2.6, is still being used as an observation post. The enemy will probably be obstinate in the use of this post, as air photographs show buried cable running up to the house, which is presumably used by a Forward Observing Officer.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY. (2nd Corps)

Cases of a 9 cm. shell have been picked up in PLOEGSTEERT WOOD and near the LILLE + ARMENTIERES Railway, the marks on the driving bands showing that they were not fired from the same gun. This is an old pattern gun which has not been reported for some time. The arc of fire is very wide so possibly these guns are scattered about singly. The fuses used with this gun are Gr Z 82, Dopp Z 92 Fur 10 cm, K" fuse. This fuse is generally used with 10 cm, 13 cm, and 15 cm guns and it is not known whether it has previously been used with the 9 cm, gun.

MISCELLANEOUS. (11th Corps)

The enemy have been seen wearing black helmets in the GIVENCHY section - probably some form of steel helmet. Steel helmets of various shapes have also been noticed in the FAUQUISSART section.

CASUALTIES (2ND Army)

The German official casualty list up to the 22nd April show the 111 Corps as having suffered 10,960 casualties in the VERDUN fighting.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO 3rd MAY 1916.

Wind south-westerly 10 M.P.H. or less. Mainly fair and warm but thunder with showers probably locally. 70 in the day, fifty to fifty-five at night

S. S. Butler Major. G.S.  
For B.G.G.S  
1st A.&N.Z.A.C.

59

THE FOLLOWING AEROPLANE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN ON  
28TH AND 30TH MARCH 1916.

Divisions, Brigades etc, should indent on Corps Intelligence  
for their requirements.

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16 B 1 (good)	O.1.abcd., O.2.ac., O.7.abc.	STRAWBERRY HOUSE MARTIN'S CORNER BATTERY HOUSE
16 B 2 (good)	H.36.d., I.31.abcd. N.6.b., O.1.ab.	BRITISH SALIENT. THE ANGLE. BRIDOUX FORT STRAWBERRY HOUSE
16. B 3 (good)	H.36.d., I.31.abcd. N.6.b., O.1.abc.	See 16 B 2 with EMMA Post THE BIRDCAGE.
16.B 4 (good)	N.29.bcd., N.30.acd. N.35.abd., N.36. abc.	Country between Fme. de la VOIERIE and LA BASSE BOULOGNE.
16 B 5 (good)	O.13.cd., O.14.c., O.19.abcd. O.20.ac.	LE HAUT QUESNOY and country immediately south of LE MAISNIL.
16.B.6. (good)	O.13.abcd., O.14.acd., O.19.ab., O.20.a	LE HAUT QUESNOY. LE MAISNIL and German line of defence.
16.B.7. (good)	O.7.bcd., O.8.ac., O.13.abcd., O.14.abc.	Fme. CARTIER and German line of defence North of LE MAISNIL.

Appendix to Summary overleaf.

570

Appendix to 1st Anzac Summary, 2nd May 1916.

(NOTES ON THE MORSE CODE AS USED BY THE GERMANS).  
 (From the German "Felddienst - Ordnung")

LETTERS.

The 26 letters of the alphabet have the same symbols as those used in the British Army. In addition there are:-

"	. - . -
A	. - . -
Ö	- - - .
Ü	. . - -
ch	- - - -

NUMERALS.

The long numerals are used.

SPECIAL SIGNALS.

"Wait (MQ)	. - . . .
"Calling up	. . - . -
"Coming"	- . - . -
"break"	- . . . -
"understood"	. . . . .
"error"	. . . . .
"end of message"	. - . - . . .
"received"	. - . . - . . - .
"full, stop"	. . . . .
"comma"	. - . - .
"question mark" (?)	. . - - . .
"semi-colon" (;)	- . - . - .
"colon" (:)	- - - . . .
"exclamation mark"	- - . . - -

TACTICAL SIGNALS.

A.A.A.	. - . - . -	means "advance"
G.G.G.	- - . - - . - - .	given from front,
line to rear means	"raise artillery fire".	
H.H.H	. . . . .	means "halt"
M.M.M.	- - - - -	means "ammunition
required" (if given from front line to rear)		or "ammunition coming"
(if given from rear to front line.		
S.S.S.	. . . . .	given from front line to
rear means "we are about to charge".		Same signal given from rear
to front line means, "prepare to charge".		

5-11  
CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 21.

1st. AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS. SUMMARY MAY, 2nd 1916.  
(From 8 a.m. on the 2nd May to 8 a.m. May 3rd)  
Map reference 36.

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART 1.

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

Our patrols were active. An officer's patrol went out from N.10.b 6½.8½. and returned at N.5.c.9.4. This patrol located enemy's machine guns at N.11.a.9½.9½. and N.5.d.3.1. Those guns had been firing at night only. Our trench mortars operated on enemy trench at N.6.c.5½.4½ where much smoke of cooking had been seen. Snooting was accurate and smoke ceased. Our field guns and howitzers co-operated with our heavy artillery yesterday afternoon and shelled various suspected enemy gun positions with aeroplane observation. Good results were reported on all the targets engaged. Our snipers claim 3 victims and also located an enemy observation post at about I.26.b.10.0, and broke the telescope which the enemy was using.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

A group of loop-holes observed close to N.8.d.7.3. Enemy are working at their front trench at I.26.b.8.5. Heavy timber is being used and earth is thrown over the parapet. The trench tramway at about I.26.b 9.6. is being used for carrying timber up to the front trenches.

MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

Enemy machine gun located at N.8.d.7.3. (reported previously), also one at I.26.d.55.20.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

From 8-10 a.m. great activity on road at C.1.c.5.4, thirty to forty men apparently engaged in loading stores. The enemy is apparently working on his defences at FME DU HOYON (N.22.d.1.8.). At 9.30 a.m. party of 20 men moved along trench towards STRAWBERRY HOUSE (O.1.b.3.6.), All wore dark uniforms with round dark coloured caps. At 10.45 a.m. three men came out of trench and examined a pole recently put up at N.EO.d.3.5½. At 5.15.p.m. party of 20 men working in trench near FROMELLES Station (at N.22.d.5.6.).

Light Signals.

At 8.30 p.m. enemy sent up two green flares from their lines in about N.13. He also sent up a red flare at 2.15 a.m. Nothing un-usual followed.

WIND TESTS.

Small red flag again seen on enemy's parapet at N.10.c.3.3.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Enemy's artillery was much more active. About 400 shells of different calibre mostly 10.5 and 15 cm. were thrown into the FLEURBAIX district. In the FME DESPLANQUE the enemy was equally active. Very slight damage was caused. In the FME DESPLANQUE district it was noticed that the enemy appeared to be registering, as shells fell here and there, and directly he got his target shelling ceased.

ENEMY'S RUSES.

A dummy is fixed on enemy's parapet at N.6.c.5.4. The arms are presumably moved mechanically.

Part 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our sentries in trench at I.31.b.8.2, report that they distinctly heard English being spoken in Enemy's trenches opposite. They distinguished the following phrases "Yes, and Wait" and "There's a few more to come !"

PART 2.

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

OBSERVATION POSTS. (2nd Corps)

A house at J.14.a.9.8, south of PERENCHIES Railway bridge, is a suspected observation post. There is a hole in the roof and poles on the roof have increased in length, which may possibly be for a wireless aerial. A telescope was seen in use in the window of a house at C.12.a.6 $\frac{1}{2}$  4.

FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES. (ENEMY'S) (2nd Corps).

A lot of work has been going on in the trench, leading up to the MUSHROOM, especially at I.11.c.4.1.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES. (2nd Corps).

Air photograph shows the railway from I.24.d.3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .2 to I.24.b.3.1. (PREMESQUE BARRIERE), where trucks have several times been seen lately. The Railway does not appear to run North of the road. Air observers have previously reported a line running from I.30.b.6.0.2 to I.30.b.2.7.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSTILE ARTILLERY. (11 Corps)

The enemy's artillery in the Northern sector appears to be grouped mainly behind AUBERS and the BOIS DU REEZ, and what appears to be registration is going on, and it is possible that some new batteries have been put into the line.

ENEMY'S EQUIPMENT. (2nd Corps)

A sketch is given with today's summary showing the very large magazine of the German rifle, which belongs to the man of the 179th Regiment killed the night before last. This magazine enables at least 20 cartridges to be carried, but is of rather crude design. The amount that the magazine protrudes from the stop must also be a drawback

TYPES OF AIRCRAFT. (2nd Army)

New Zeppelins. The new type of Zeppelin is said to be able to carry at least 100 bombs and 4,500 gallons of petrol, its radius of action being thereby doubled. Machine and anti-aircraft guns are mounted between the two Gondolas. The gas compartments are smaller, but more numerous.

ENEMY'S MAPS. (2nd Army).

A portion of a map of the area North-West of YPRES was picked up on April 29th near BUSSEBOOM, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles South-East of POPERINGHE. The map was the ordinary Belgian 1:20,000 overprinted with 1,000 metre squares in a manner exactly similar to that employed in the 4th Army maps previously captured. The margin of the map was missing so it was impossible to confirm the system of numbering of the squares. The map had a number of our supposed gun positions entered on it in ink, the same distinguishing letters from "e" upwards in each square - being used. There were however a number of letters missing in each square and an un-usual number of interpolations

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST, to mid-day 4th May 1916.

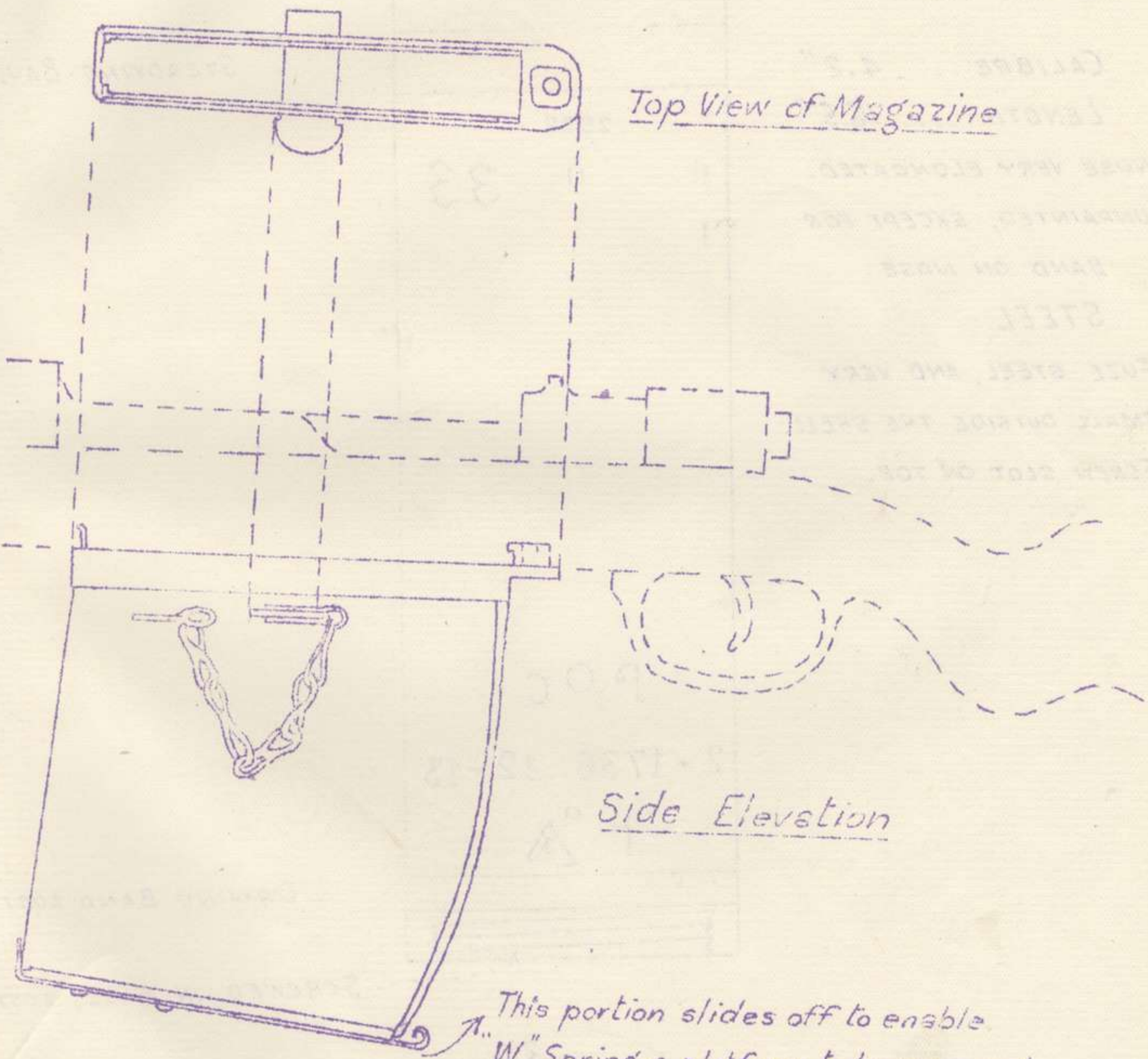
Wind from between South and West, about 10 m.p.h. and increasing somewhat. Mild and cloudy. Occasionally slight rain. About 65 in the day and 55 in the night.

NOTE The shell illustrated in the sketch attached is probably from a Russian 106 mm, although the appearance of the fuze is somewhat like a Belgian percussion fuze of small calibre.

S. S. Butler Major. G.S.  
For B.G.G.S.  
1st A.&N.Z.A.C.

5-13

NEW PATTERN MAGAZINE  
FOR  
MAUSER RIFLE



Top View of Magazine

Side Elevation

This portion slides off to enable  
"W" Spring & platform to be removed.

SCALE : APPROX. 2/3 FULL SIZE.

14  
5-14

SKETCH OF A SHELL  
PICKED UP IN G. 28 (A SOLITARY ROUND)

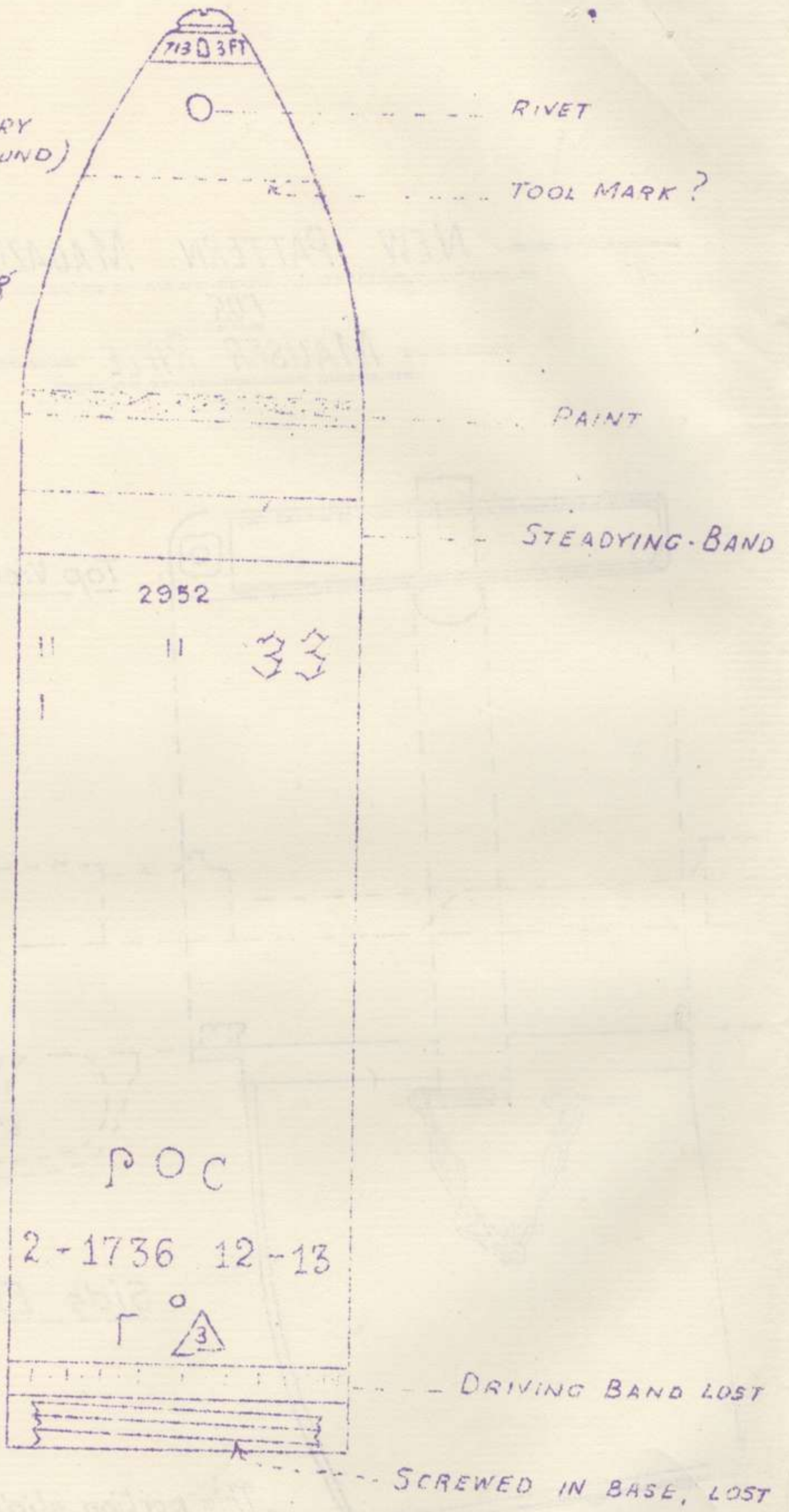
It seemed to have a very high velocity, made a long scoop in the ground, & ricocheted abt 400'.

CALIBRE ..... 4.2"  
LENGTH ..... 16.5"

NOSE VERY ELONGATED.  
UNPAINTED, EXCEPT FOR  
BAND ON NOSE.

STEEL

FUZE STEEL, AND VERY  
SMALL OUTSIDE THE SHELL.  
SCREW SLOT ON TOP.



MARKINGS ON BASE  
OF SHELL WALL

C O N F I D E N T I A L.No 22.

1st AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS. SUMMARY MAY 4th 1916.  
 ( From 8 a.m. on the 3rd May to 8.am. on the 4th May )  
 Map reference. Sheet 36.

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT  
 AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

P A R T. 1.INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.OPERATIONS.

Our artillery set DATUM HOUSE on fire (O.l.b.l.4) . Dense clouds of yellow smoke were seen rising, and it is thought that the building was a magazine.

One of our mobile guns obtained good effect with 20 rounds on an enemy work at N.21.c.l.5, and an occupied house at N.20.d.9.8.

An officers patrol examined a short line of trench in NO MAN'S LAND at about N.5.c.5.0. It was unoccupied but showed signs of recent use. A patrol came across an enemy party working on their wire at I.26.c.9.4. This working party had scouts protecting them. Our patrol withdrew and a Lewis Gun fired at the working party. Our Machine Guns played on an enemy's working party at N.6.d.3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .7. An enemy's working party was dispersed by artillery fire at N.6.a.6.3, and N.10.d. Snipers claim one German.

AIR RE CONNAISSANCE.

Aeroplane observer reports a house at I.29.a.2.2, burning on May 2nd.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

A cooking place has been located in the enemy's trench at N.6.c.4.4. A small white flag is fixed on the enemy's parapet about this point. Very heavy timber ( up to 12" posts) is visible , and much work is going on in the enemy's front line trench at the ANGLE (N.6.b.9.5), and over 100 yards of front in the vicinity of the TADPOLE (N.10.b.9.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). The enemy is constantly working on his wire.

A working party putting up a traverse at I.22.a.1.5, was dispersed by our fire.

ENEMY'S LISTENING POSTS.

Enemy's listening posts at N.5.c.9.1. and N.5.d.3.2 were visited by our patrols and found to be empty.

OBSERVATION POSTS.

A flash of glasses was seen at LARGE FARM, I.22.c.6.9. This is suspected as being an observation post.

MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

It is thought that a new machine gun emplacement is being made at I.21.b.2.1. Enemy's machine guns have also been located at I.26.b.8.7, and (approximately) I.21.b.5.2.

SCREENS.

A breast-work of wood planking, earth filled runs along North side of road from LES CLOCHERS to ROUGE BANCS, (N.16.b to N.15.b). This effectively screens the road.



5-146

PART 1.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Smoke seen from O.7.a.6.9. Men seen entering house at N.20.d.9.8. The house at I.32.c.5.7 is evidently occupied, as men have been seen going in and out, and horses and vehicles standing outside.

ENEMY'S REAR LINES OF DEFENCE.

The enemy has been observed working for some days on his FME DU HOYON -FROMELLES station defences. Small works which may be Machine Gun emplacements are under construction at the Western corner of the HOYON work, and at N.15.d.3.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . A party has been working at what may be a trench at N.17.a.5.0. There is a strongly-built work at N.21.c.1.5.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

The enemy has been quiet for the past 24 hours, with the exception of the late afternoon and during the early part of the night, when his sniping was vigorous. During the night also, his machine guns were active, in front of the BOIS GRENIER salient. During the morning and afternoon several enemy's mortar bombs were thrown into this Salient. No damage was done. CELLAR FME AVENUE is still kept under close enemy observation.

TRENCH TRAMWAYS.

At 6.15 p.m. a train made up of about 5 trucks and an engine of some sort was observed travelling in an Easterly direction along trench tram lines at about 11.a.9.8.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES

In the afternoon there was much movement of wagons and limbers, at about 0.11.a.2.3.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

A helio was observed flashing from the roof of a house at N.18.b. It was answered by another from the corner of a house at O.7.a.6.5.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Enemy's artillery was again active yesterday. The main areas shelled were BOUTILLERIE, V.C.AVENUE? WEATHERCOCK FARM AND LA VESEE, but although a large number of shells were expended no material damage was caused. At mid-day 3 large shells were thrown in the vicinity of L'EPINETTE (B.28.a). It is thought they were from a 21 cm.gun. In the afternoon the enemy again began to shell this spot, but lengthened his range to the railway at B.21.d. No material damage..

Some lachrymatory shells fell near FLEURBAIX this morning.

PART II

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

OBSERVATION POSTS. (2nd Corps)

A man was seen yesterday observing from PERENCHIES Church tower.

RELIEFS. (2nd Corps)

There was considerable movement noticed on the Road I.35.c.5.9 2-6 and this taken in conjunction with the noise and shouting in the trenches near the WEZ MACQUART road suggests a relief having taken place here.

FUZES. (2nd Corps)

A DOPP 91 fuze referred to in our summary of May 1st has been sent in. The fuze came off a 9 cm. shrapnel shell of an older pattern than the 9 cm. shell cases which have been found.

P A R T. 11.ENEMY'S RUSES. (2nd Army)

It is reported that a working party, apparently wiring in front of the enemy's trenches about 500 yards East of the YSER Canal, on the night of April 26th/27th, was heard by two officers talking English. The talking is said to have been fairly loud and the words "Come along" as well as other conversation of a distinctively English character are said to have been heard by these officers. Very lights were sent up which disclosed a party of about 20 men moving in single file at about two paces interval. So convinced were the officers concerned that the voices were English that they did not allow fire to be opened on the party. Subsequent investigations showed that there was no party out from our lines in this vicinity.

It is possible that the enemy specially detailed English-speaking soldiers for the purpose of either endeavouring to take prisoners, with a minimum of loss to themselves, or to avoid casualties by leading us to believe, as they did with success, that the party was a British and not a German one.

MISCELLANEOUS - GERMAN TIME. (2nd Army)

The enemy has recently introduced a species of day-light saving bill by which his clocks have been put two hours behind our time, instead of one hour as they used to be.

The hour which we describe as 6.a.m. is therefore by the enemy's time 8.a.m. It is probable that this alteration will hold good for the whole of the summer.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO 5th MAY 1916.

Wind south-easterly reaching ten to fifteen miles per hour in the day. At 6000 feet, south easterly fifteen to twenty miles per hour. Warm and rather cloudy. Seventy to seventy-five in the day, fifty to fifty-five at night.

P.T.O

## PART 11.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GERMAN PRESS. (Summary, 17th April 1916 to 25th April, 1916)

For forty-eight hours the German press refrained from commenting on the American Note, which was received in BERLIN on the 20th April, and contented itself with publishing telegrams from French and English Sources. Numerous comments, however, appeared in the papers of the 23rd, the general impression of which was that a section of the press, as represented by the semi-official, the socialist and the liberal Organs, still seemed to admit of the possibility of a discussion between the two Governments, whereas the Conservative and National-liberal organs (i.e. the Jingo press) could only see one solution, that of a definite rupture with America, which they maintained would have the advantage of assuring Germany complete freedom in the conduct of her submarine warfare.

The attitude of the semi-official, the socialist and the liberal organs was accordingly prudent. They undoubtedly realised that the situation was extremely critical for Germany and were possibly in favour of a recognition on the part of Germany of certain American claims, provided that the dignity and honour of Germany were not affected. Thusm the "Frankfurter-Zeitung" (organ of the liberal left and semi-official), wrote:-

"The German Government must be as calm as possible. It requires all its energy to make the decision which the honour and security of Germany demand, without allowing itself to be provoked, and without allowing itself to be falsely led by considerations of secondary importance". The "Vorwärts" (organ of the socialist minority) wrote:- "It is no longer a question of bluff, but a political act which has been carefully thought out ..... All the political men in Germany and America may rest assured that they hold the popular masses behind them in the measures they take to avoid a rupture".

The following extract from an official note, which was re-produced in other papers, appeared in the "Vossische Zeitung" of the 25th April:- "The authorities concerned have not yet come to any decision. In order finally to decide, it is necessary to estimate and consider so many points, that several deliberations will be necessary as well as renewed conferences at headquarters. Whatever the decision may be, one cannot over-estimate the importance of the results it will produce. It is not a question of the torpedoing of the "Sussex" and of the actual methods of submarine warfare, it is a question of knowing what influence the decision of the Imperial Government will have one way or another on the length, the course and the success of the war. Theodore Wolff wrote in the "BERLINER TAGEBLATT" (organ of the liberal left) :- "A great majority of the German people do not wish for war with America. Such an increase in the numbers of our enemies can only be regarded as of little importance by faint-hearted and unscrupulous politicians, but the German people will know how to carry this burden if it cannot be otherwise ..... Since the beginning of the war no such important question has brought the guardians of the Empire together".

The Jingo press realised the gravity of the situation, but throughout the crisis they have stood up for the policy of continuing the submarine campaign at any price. The following extract from an article by Count Reventlow in the "Deutsche Tages-Zeitung" is a good example of this:-

"our point of view is that the abandonment of our submarine campaign would be more prejudicial to Germany than a rupture with the United States. We would hail this rupture with a sentiment of relief realizing at the same time the disadvantages the new situation would bring with it. But we must persuade ourselves that the inconvenience which would follow from it would be even greater if Germany yielded to the American demands"

5-199  
PART 11.

The "Tagliche Rundschau" wrote:- "Wilson's ultimatum has made the situation clear even for those who did not want to see. We cannot give way any more; on the contrary, we must make use of the liberty which the enemy has given us to carry on our submarine warfare without consideration for anybody, and trust confidently in our experts who maintain that it is the only way to force England to make peace".

A good deal of attention has recently been devoted in the German press to the subject of shortage of meat supplies. New maximum prices for meat have been fixed but even this measure does not seem to have been wholly satisfactory. Thus, the "Vorwärts" of 17th April, criticising the Government's failure to deal with the problem in the right way, wrote:- "The prices of beef, veal and mutton are still rising, and one cannot yet see an end to this rising of prices. It is daily becoming more impossible for the masses to buy meat. The centres which regulate prices in "Gross Berlin" have adopted new maximum prices for every kind of meat in the municipalities and districts concerned. It is to be hoped that these prices will be so determined that the poorer classes will be in a position to buy themselves, at least now and again, a piece of meat, because the "town meat" is far from being sufficient to supply those who are badly off. Meat cards are all very well, but when there is no meat to be had, there is not much point in them".

The "Berliner Tageblatt" of the same date similarly criticised the Government and complained that too many cereals had been used in the feeding of cattle, and suggested that measures should be taken to prevent this happening again during the next harvest. The article concluded as follows:- "If we had more bread the scarcity of meat would be less critical. All the bread cereals must be used for the feeding of the nation and the question of increasing the ration of bread must from this moment be seriously considered".

The Berlin press of the 20th April stated that the very day on which the maximum prices of meat were put into force, it was impossible to find any meat. It complained bitterly that all the measures taken by the police had failed to prevent people from speculating in provisions and had not succeeded in assuring the revictualling of the population.

The Foreign Office reminds\* that coal of German origin carried by neutral ships was liable to seizure, was the cause of several leading articles in the German press of the 19th and 20th April. These articles set out to denounce England for the benefit of neutral countries, especially Holland. It was argued that the English idea was to compel the Dutch to obtain English coal under the required conditions as to freight space and to use neutral merchant ships as a "protection against German submarine blockade."

The German press naturally showed great contempt at the announcement of the arrival of Russian troops in France and commented on it by suggesting that "this sham support" showed, on the one hand, the bad state of things in France, and, on the other, the realisation on the part of the Russians of the futility of attempting to relieve the French by an attack on Hindenburg's front. The "Kölnische Zeitung" wrote that the French "have had to recourse to the Russians because the hundreds of thousands of Italians whom they wanted are not released by the cold-blooded Cadorna, in spite of all appeals and threats", and was careful to add that, "according to statements which have already appeared in neutral papers" there is only one shipload of Russians.

PART 111  
CONTRE-ESPIONAGE.

LEGRAND? Marie, Aimee, Cecile. Born 1/1/1892 at Roubaux, arrived at St OMER from PARIS on 25/4/16 and went to reside with Mme. MARTINET, 29 Place de l'Esplanade, giving false reasons for her visit. LEGRAND is the mother of two illegitimate children - one dead, the other at present with relations at LILLE, concerning whom she cannot or will not give any satisfactory details. She is probably of easy virtue and in want of money. Prior to her arrival at St Omer she resided in furnished apartments at 11, rue Victor Massé and at 9, rue Henri Monnier PARIS both houses of questionable repute. The Maire of ST OMER considers her undesirable and refused a "permis de sejour" for more than 48 hours. She has gone to Paris and should not be allowed to re-enter the Zone of the Armies.

S. S. Butler Major G.S.  
for B.G.G.S. 1st A.N.Z.A.C.

CONFIDENTIAL.No 23.

520

FIRST ANZAC SUMMARY. MAY 5th 1916.  
(From 8.a.m. on May 4th to 8.a.m. on May 5th)  
Map reference. Sheet 36.

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

P A R T 1  
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

Our snipers were very active and claim to have hit 4 Germans. We have now got the upper hand of the enemy's snipers who operated on TIN BARN AVENUE (H.35.d.3.9) and ABBOTS LAND. Snipers also dispersed several German working parties. Our patrols were active but met no hostile patrols. Two red white and black flags were discovered and brought in. They report that the ground on "NO MAN'S LAND" is now drying firm and the grass growing long.

We registered with trench mortars and breached the enemy's parapet in several places. One of our mobile guns obtained direct hits on MAISON VERMES (N.22.b.8.2), which is a suspected enemy observation post. Field guns registered various targets with aeroplane observation, and also shelled observation posts and enemy's trenches.

FME EPERONIERIE and FLEUR DE CROSSE (I.23.c.10.9 and I.29.a.2.3) respectively, were shelled by our artillery.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

Men have been reported dressed in dark looking caps and reddish coats. These are probably labour sections wearing their brown overalls.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Evidence of work on the enemy's parapet, including new sandbags, earth and timber, and wire is reported from all along the front. This work is general and has been going on daily for a week.

Enemy's working parties were active in I.21.b. and d. At I.21.b.3.0, large quantities of earth are being removed. A sally port is suspected at N.11.a.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .7. A patrol reports that wire round the enemy's salient in N.5.d, extends about 30 yards from the parapet, is strongly staked and in good order.

SAPS.

The enemy appear to be sapping towards us from CORNER FORT (N.6.d 4.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). Loose earth can be seen outside parapet at this point, and work has been heard going on at night.

LISTENING AND SNIPERS POSTS.

What may be an advanced enemy's listening post is reported at N.9.d.6.3 $\frac{1}{2}$ . It is sod covered and may be connected to the enemy's trench by a covered sap. Enemy's sniper located at N.11.a.5.7 and silenced. Suspected position at N.6.b.5.1, just North of CORNER FORT. A sniper is suspected in a tree at N.10.c.4.2. A sniper using a telescopic rifle was seen at the North bottom corner of DELAPORTE FME. (N.15.a.7.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

ENEMY'S OBSERVATION POST.

A flash of glass was again seen from MAISON VERMES (N.22.b 9.4) yesterday. A ladder was noticed leaning against a small tree at I.22.c.3.9.

g g a

21  
571

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Smoke was observed coming from a chimney at I.22.b.6.3.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

A normal day. Work is proceeding both on the enemy's front line and at his HOYON DU FROMELLES line. Yesterday there was very little rifle fire or bombing, but machine guns were fairly active.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Much movement was seen yesterday in the vicinity of FROMELLES Station and DU HOYON, the enemy showing himself quite freely. Some movement was seen in the vicinity of Radinghem.

At 3 p.m. an engine and 3 trucks was seen moving North-East parallel, and close to the FOURNES-BEAUCHAMPS road. There is no trace of a railway on the map at this point. Wagon transport is also reported moving north-east along this road from FOURNES EN NEPPES.

WIND TESTS.

The enemy has several wind vanes, and small flags on his parapet near CLAPHAM JUNCTION (N.6.c.4.2).

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Enemy's artillery was normal yesterday.

ENEMY'S RUSES.

At dusk on the 3rd inst, enemy traversed our parapet with machine guns. An observer kept a periscope up during the firing, and saw a German crawl over the parapet, and crawl quickly into a hole in the ground behind some bushes; presumably a sniping position. The place was fired on with machine guns and rifle fire and no more movement was seen.

A patrol discovered opposite trench 50 (I.31.b.4.0), a small stake with a line of fine signalling wire running towards enemy's lines. The patrol pulled at it and it broke, on which rockets immediately went up from enemy's trench opposite.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At 1.20 p.m. yesterday smoke was seen coming from two holes in the ground in "NO MAN'S LAND" at about N.8.d.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .4. Smoke came from each hole alternately and was apparently controlled.

P A R T. 11  
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

ENEMY'S REAR LINE OF DEFENCE. (2nd Corps).

A new steel grey fence or screen about 5 ft high has been erected in front of the wood at I.23.b.8.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , only about 10 yards of it being visible owing to the foliage on either side.

ENEMY'S RUSE. (1X Corps)

A box made to resemble a sandbag was being used for observation yesterday in the CUINCHY Section.

MISCELLANEOUS. (X1 Corps)

No 22 A.A. Battery report that they hit a hostile ALBATROSS machine this morning, and it is confirmed that this machine descended close behind the German lines.

First Army air reconnaissance yesterday observed two objects having the appearance of boilers at 36.0.4.9.6, to the north-east of RADINGHEM. A similar object was reported here previously on the 1st instant.

PART 11.ENEMY'S ORGANIZATION - LANDSTURM UNITS.

The Landsturm consists of all men between the ages of 17 and 45 who have either never served in the army, or have completed their service. It is at present divided into 2 categories:-

- (a). Armed Landsturm (mit Waffen)
- (b). Un-armed Landsturm (ohne Waffen),

German recruits, on being accepted, are now classed under three headings:-

- (a). Fit for Field Service
- (b). Fit for Garrison Duty.
- (c). Unfit for field service or garrison duty, but

capable of working.

Men of the first series are sent to the recruit depots, men passed fit for garrison duty are incorporated in the Armed Landsturm, while those unfit for armed service are drafted to the un-armed Landsturm.

The Armed Landsturm consists of 800 infantry battalions, some of which are embodied in regiments. There are, in all, 26 Landsturm regiments, of which 19 are on the Russian Front, 2 in the Balkans, 1 on the Western Front, (VOSGES), and 4 in Germany or un-located. There is no higher formation of Landsturm than the regiment.

The greater part of the armed Landsturm, however, is organised in independent battalions. These battalions are designated by a serial number in each Army Corps District, thus, "Ldst, I.B. XIX/2" indicates the 2nd Landsturm Infantry Battalion formed in the XIX Corps District. Landsturm battalions also have a subsidiary title taken from their town of origin, thus Ldst. Bn XIX/2 is also known as "No 2 Leipzig". Some Landsturm battalions are designated as "Garrison" "Coast-Guard" "Landsturm Ersatz" or "Training" (Ausbildungs) Battalions according to their duties, but they all have a serial number in their Corps District.

Comparatively few Landsturm Units have so far taken their place in the front line, although recently troops withdrawn from certain sectors of the Russian Front have been replaced by Landsturm formations, and there seems to be a tendency to make still wider use of the Landsturm in this way in order to liberate active troops for operations elsewhere. In general however the battalions of armed Landsturm are employed in garrisoning the occupied territories, in guarding neutral frontiers and lines of communication, and in escorting convoys and prisoners. Those battalions form an embodied reserve which in emergency can be called up to fill the ranks of fighting units.

The portion of the un-armed reserve called up for service is mainly employed in digging trenches and repairing roads, and is divided into:-

- (a). Entrenching (Armierungs) Battalions.
- (b). Labour (Arbeiter) Battalions.

Up to the present, 171 Entrenching Battalions have been identified. They are allotted to Armies, Corps and Divisions for constructing rear lines of defence.

The number of labour battalions has not been accurately determined but those units seem to be disappearing. They are being gradually replaced by "Prisoners of War Battalions" which are principally employed on the construction and maintenance of roads.

UNIFORM- LANDSTURM UNITS.

Men of the Landsturm wear the field-grey uniform. The Armed Landsturm wears the ordinary helmet, The unarmed Landsturm a cap rather higher than the ordinary "Feldmütze", with a yellow cross in front. The number of the unit is indicated by copper numerals on each side of the collar, The Corps District being shown by a Roman numeral, the Battalion by an Arabic one. The shoulder straps are plain, blue for infantry and black for pioneers.

523

PART 11.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MID-DAY MAY 6th.

Wind south-easterly reaching 15 to 20 m.p.h. in the day, at 6000 feet South 25 m.p.h. changing to West finally and increasing slightly. Warm and Dull, Rain probable. 70 to 75 in the day 55 at night.

PART 1. (Later)

ENEMY'S FRONT & SUPPORT LINES.

At I.21.c.5.2. in the German front line trench there is a rectangular object about 10 or 12 feet square. This appeared white on the west side and on top. The other side did not show up. It was in the back of the front trench - at I.27.a.d.6, a circular white disc about 8 feet in diameter was seen on the ground just in front of a small trench. (By Lt Roberts).

S. S. Butlin

Major G.S.  
For E.G.G.S.  
1st A.&N.Z.A.C.



C O N F I D E N T I A L.      No 24.

FIRST ANZAC SUMMARY - MAY 6TH, 1916.  
 (From 8 a.m. on May 5th to 8.a.m. on May 6th.)  
Map reference. Sheet 36.

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT  
 AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

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P A R T      1.  
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

At about 8.p.m. after an intense bombardment of our front and support lines lasting for about 20 minutes, about 100 of the enemy attacked our trench at the BRIDOUX Salient. About 30 of the enemy reached our front line, but were driven off again. They are reported to have been armed with revolvers. They left a certain number of stick hand Grenades behind and also a life preserver.

ARTILLERY.

Our artillery during the day were engaged in registrations and retaliation. When the enemy opened his heavy bombardment on our front trenches our artillery replied, firing on their night lines. Except at the BRIDOUX Salient, damage done to our trenches was not great. It was noticed that the enemy at once imitated our signal lights. Snipers accounted for several Germans, among them one who appeared to be an officer of some importance.

ENEMY'S FRONT & SUPPORT LINES.

Working and timbering on the enemy's front line is continuous.

ENEMY'S SALLY PORT.

A Sally Port is suspected at N.11.a.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

MACHINE GUN EMBLACEMENTS.

Enemy's machine gun emplacement suspected at N.10.b.5,2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , also located at N.11.a.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Three lines of telephone wire can be seen, apparently terminating in the ruined house at I.27.b.4.2.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

MARTIN'S CORNER (O.7.a.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .7.) was the scene of a certain amount of activity yesterday. A number of parties being seen there throughout the day. The usual movement was seen in the vicinity of FROMELLES. A good deal of traffic was noticed along the road from ESCOBECQUES to ENNETIERES. A number of small parties were seen going to and from I.29.a.2.5. Parties of men were observed moving South at I.36.a. About 100 men were seen, each one carrying what appeared to be a shell. Movement of trucks was heard near the DISTILLERY during the night.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

It is reported that the enemy sent up 4 white rockets, followed by two green, and then one white, just prior to his bombardment last night. Helios are again reported from houses at N.17.b.3.3, and N.18.b.5.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; also noticed to be active at FORT ENGLOS, and on the roof of a house at I.34.c.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .7.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Enemy's artillery was very active during the day, and between 7.50 and 9 p.m. heavily bombarded our front, support and communication trenches in the neighbourhood of the BRIDOUX Salient.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A small red balloon floated to earth near the BREWERY. (H.36.b.9.2.)

P A R T 11.  
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

INCENDIARY SHELLS. (11 Army).

During a bombardment of our trenches on the WYTSCHAETE-MESSINES front on the night of the 29th/30th April, an incendiary shell which is reported as having shrapnel effect burst in one of our support trenches. One man was killed by the explosion of the shell. After the explosion, the man's body, face and arms, as well as the traverse of the trench, were all shining as if painted with luminous paint.

Incendiary shells have previously been fired at our trenches, but this is the first instance that has been reported of one with shrapnel effect. A similar report was subsequently received of a similar type of shell having been fired against our trenches South of ARMENTIERES. A portion of the shell recovered consisted of a small lead cylinder little over  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter by  $\frac{3}{4}$ " high with a hole down the centre to carry the flash of the explosion. The cylinder was packed inside with shrapnel bullets embedded in red phosphorous.

MISCELLANEOUS. (11 Army).

With reference to the statement under this heading in yesterday's summary, an aeroplane reconnaissance carried out this morning reports that no tanks or anything like tanks are visible to the north-east of RADINGHEM. The probability is that the so-called "boilers" or "tanks" were cupolas or armoured observation posts being brought up to the front line.

Marshal von der Goltz, whose death was stated by the enemy to be due to spotted fever, is now reliably reported to have been murdered.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GERMAN PRESS, Summary 26th April to 30th April, 1916.

The attention of the German press continues to be directed towards the German-American crisis. The German Government does not yet seem to have come to any decision in face of the dilemma in which it has been placed by the American note. Meanwhile the expression of opinion in Germany is contradictory and incoherent. The Conservative and pan-German section of the press, led by Count Reventlow, is still opposed to any concessions and strongly in favour of submarine warfare being carried on at all costs, whereas the moderate organs, such as the "Berliner Tageblatt", and the "Vossische Zeitung", are in favour of avoiding a rupture with the United States.

Professor Kruckmann published a very strong and defiant article in the "Kreuz Zeitung" of the 28th April (pan-German organ), in which he pointed out why it was essential for Germany to continue her submarine campaign, giving at the same time what he declared to be good reasons why America could not possibly declare war on Germany. These reasons were briefly as follows:-

- (a). That the Germans and Irishmen in America were opposed to the war.
- (b). That the circles which are not concerned with the making of munitions are not in favour of the war.
- (c). That the economic advantages which accrue to America from the present state of affairs would disappear if America had in her turn to make a military effort.
- (d). That America has no confidence in England; she would not dare risking her capital by lending her money - the only new service which she could render her in case of war.
- (e). That if America had really wanted to declare war she could have done so after the "Lusitania" affair.

P A R T 11.

It is interesting to note with reference to the distinct division of opinion which has existed in Germany all through this crisis, that Scheidemann, The leader of the Socialist Majority party in the Reichstag, has quite openly sided with the Conservative press.

The first announcement in the German press regarding the rising in Ireland was a short telegram, published on the 26th April, reporting Mr Birrel's first reply to questions in the House of Commons. The comments on this telegram were very guarded; the papers refused to draw any conclusions, though one or two contained remarks obviously intended for American consumption. For instance the "Frankfurter Zeitung" appealed to the United States not to overlook the difference between the Russian Poles "who are bravely doing their duty against the Entente" and the restlessness of Ireland under the brutal British heel; and the "Kölnische Volkszeitung" stated that Germany must not lose sight of the situation in Ireland, especially in view of the actual crisis with America. If the adventure had succeeded it would have had an immense influence on America's feeling with regard to Germany.

The German press of the 27th April maintained its reticence about affairs in Ireland. The "Berliner Tageblatt" writes- "Even if calm has been maintained outwardly, it is probable that the Irish danger is more menacing than ever for England. We do not wish to draw any premature conclusions as to the internal situation in England, but the events in DUBLIN must be considered as a symptom indicating that everything is not happening over there in the way the press accounts make out." The "Vossische Zeitung" wrote - "The events in Ireland seem to have been more serious than the English expected, otherwise "Reuter" would not have pretended that the revolution in Dublin, though regrettable, did not worry English opinion". The "Germania" wrote- "We naturally hope that Ireland will be able to liberate herself in the same way as we hope that the Poles will be able to deliver themselves from Russia, but we do not think that the internal difficulties in England will have any effect on our war.

On the 26th April, the German papers referred for the first time to the arrest of Sir Roger Casement, but even then no explanation was given why he had suddenly transferred his activities from Germany to Ireland. The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" gave a flattering review of his career, but the "Frankfurter Zeitung" said that the Dublin revolt would not seriously shake England, though it must cause her Government anxiety, especially when it thinks of the time after the war.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MID-DAY, MAY 7th, 1916.

Wind South about 20 m.p.h. changing to south west and increasing a little, mild and cloudy. Sixtyfive to seventy in the day, fiftyfive at night.

*R.B. Smythe*

Major G.S.  
1st A.&N.Z. ARMY CORPS.

AMENDMENTS TO 1st ANZAC CORPS SUMMARY MAY 6th, 1916.P A R T 1

Para. "OPERATIONS" For "FLEUR DE CROSSE" read FLEUR d'ECOSSE"

P A R T 11

Para. "MISCELLANEOUS" For "36.0.4.9.6." read "36.0.4.c.9.6."

P A R T 1 (later)

Para. "ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES" should read "AIR RECONNAISSANCE"

C O N F I D E N T I A L

No 25.

FIRST ANZAC SUMMARY - MAY 7TH, 1916.  
 (FROM 8 a.m. on May 6th to 8 a.m. on May 7th)  
 Map reference. Sheet 36.

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT  
 AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

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 P A R T 1.

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

A comparatively quiet day. Our artillery shelled FARM HOUSE at N.16.d.7.2 with aeroplane observation, and obtained six direct hits. Enemy's gun was suspected as firing from inside this house. An enemy's working party was dispersed at FARM HOYON, and FROMELLES STATION and FME DELAPORTE were shelled. An enemy patrol was encountered by one of our patrols, but they immediately made off and it was impossible to intercept them. Several of the enemy were claimed by our snipers.

ENEMY'S FRONT & SUPPORT LINES.

The enemy's parapet is being improved and thickened along our front, and new loop hole plates are being put in. Work is reported on OYSTER FARM I.32.c.2.4. A working party was also seen near the house at I.11.d.9.1.

MACHINE GUN EMBLACEMENTS.

An enemy's machine gun emplacement has been observed at about N.6.c.7.5, and one is suspected at N.10.b.7.4.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Seven men were seen to enter house at N.16.a.9.6. Man was seen to enter a red house, with tiled roof, at O.14.a.1.5.

ENEMY'S REAR LINE OF DEFENCE.

A party was seen working on an overhead cover at N.23.b.6.2 using timber and grass covered sods. Large mound of fresh earth is appearing in a field about N.15.d.5.0. Work is going on at N.15.a.6.1. and the work on trenches round FROMELLES Station continues.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Enemy is showing himself less, and his snipers are being kept well under by our snipers.

MOVEMENT OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Between 9.30 and 11 a.m. yesterday a good deal of movement was seen in the ESCOBEQUES area. Transport and horses move at 30 yards interval along the road in this district. A good deal of movement on foot is seen daily along the FOURNED BEAUCHAMPS Rd. Between 3 and 4 p.m. 2 locomotives passed through the station at FOURNED-EN-WEPPES. Considerable activity was visible near RADINGHEM. The road being freely used by personnel and transport. 20 of the enemy were seen near N.12.b.6.5 early yesterday morning. They moved on hands and knees and evidently endeavoured to remain unseen. Movement of small parties has been seen along the hedges in single file between BATTERY HOUSE (O.2.c.1.2), GIRLS' CONVENT (O.14.a.1.5.), and the POTTERIES (O.8.d.7.8). Several parties of the enemy were seen moving about on the road O.15.a, O.16.a - b. A body of troops in full marching order were seen to be moving West in front of FORT ENGLOS at 7.30 p.m.

RELIEFS.

About 7 p.m. a party about 200 strong were seen moving across an open paddock at I.32.b. behind enemy's line and entering communication trench leading to enemy's forward trenches. Our artillery were notified and opened on the communication trenches.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

Helio, was observed on the church tower in LE MAISNIL.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Enemy's shelling was less vigorous yesterday. He shelled the Junction of PARK ROW and the BOIS GRENIER line (I.20.a.1.3). This is the third day in succession that this spot has been shelled. Several hostile batteries appear to have been registering on our trenches 51-57 (I.31.b.8.2) - I.26.b.3.7.). A

ENEMY'S SHELLS.

A minenwerfer projectile about 10" diameter, and 15" long with a small unmarked fuze and wooden base, has been picked up in our lines. An H.Z. fuze has been picked up with the H.Z. obliterated and (42.P.M.15) marked below,

ENEMY'S RUSES.

At I.16.d.7.4, three dummy figures were seen placed close beside a screen. One of them was wearing a steel helmet of French pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Whilst one of our patrols was getting through our wire, a bell was heard to ring in the enemy's trench, and shortly afterwards a machine gun opened on our wire at this point.

## P A R T 11

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.IDENTIFICATIONS. (X1 Corps)

A suspected enemy listening post about M.24.d.5.6 was searched and found to be empty, though there was evidence of recent use. A cap was found which bears the Imperial and Bavarian cockades, and belongs to a man of the 17th Bavarian Res. Regiment. (Normal)

ENEMY'S FUZES. (11 Army).

A sketch of a new fuze is attached. This fuze was picked up in 28.G.6.b between VLAMERTINGHE and POPERINGHE. Fragments of the shell indicate that it was fired from a 15.c.m.gun.

Scale - Full Size



S  
M  
16  
Other Markings

RECRUITING. (11 ARMY).

About Christmas 1915, there were 33,000 men exempted from service in the mines and factories of BOCHUM. (Westphalia).

In February, 1916, an official notice was published exempting only the following:-

Miners over 28 years old.

Munition workers over 38 years old.

PART 11.

The munition workers under 38 were called up for service between the 10th and 15th March.

It is also reported on good authority that the number of LANDSTURM troops guarding the Dutch Frontier diminished appreciably in February.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION. APRIL 27th- MAY 4th. (X1 Corps)

N.8.d.7.0.	Timber Dump	27-4-16
N.8.d.5.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	New trench running at right angles to front line for about 30 yards.	29-4-16.
N.9.c.8.1.	Enemy sally port	27-4-16
N.11.a.6.0	Observation Post.	30-4-16
N.13.d.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .4.	Timber Dump	27-4-16
N.13.d.5.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Trench Mortar	28-4-16
N.13.c.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Loophole suspected, be used for firing rifle grenades.	30-4-16
N.13.c.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Rifle Grenade position.	30-4-16
N.14.a.5.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	"T" shaped stand with cable on it.	29-4-16
N.19.a.5.8.	Earth thrown up and planks being carried to this place	30-4-16
N.19.a.4.1.	Suspected M.G emplacement	3-5-16
N.20.d.9.1.	House, suspected O.P.	28-4-16
N.21.a.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .1.	Dump	28-4-16
N.21.a.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	House, has a boarded hole on N side with a small loophole in it	2-5-16
N.21.c.8.1.	Suspected dug-out, Germans seen descending steps here	2-5-16
N.21.a.7.5	Large black object resembling a water tank	2-5-16
N.21.a.6.5.	Suspected O.P.	
N.21.d to N.27.b.	Trenches in N.21.d. have been continued to N.27.b. & probably joined to trench at N.27.b.1.6.	3-5-16
N.26.d	Suspected loopholes near top of AUBERS CHIMNEY	30-4-16
N.26.c.8.3.	Suspected O.P.	28-4-16
N.28.a.5.8	Observation Post	30-4-16
N.31.d.3.0	Large Mound	28-4-16
N.28.b to N.14.b	The trolley line which starts in N.28.b & stops in N.14.b has now been extended to FOURNED Station(See photo 25.j.21)	28-4-16
N.27.a.3.7	A trolley line from N.27.a.3.7 running via N.22.d.6.5. turns along road to FROMELLES station, thence along RUE DE LA LOMMERIE to PONT DE PIERRE. A branch line from	
to N.16.d.4.8.	N.23.b.4.3 along W.edge of woods to house at N.16.d.4.8.	28-4-16

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MID -DAY MAY 8th 1916.

Wind going temporarily to south south-east then returning to south-west and rising to 20 or 25 m.p.h. At 6000 feet south-westerly 30 to 40 mph. Mainly overcast occasional rain. 65 to 70 in the day 55 at night.

P A R T 111.CONTRE-ESPIONAGE

TRICLIN. French. Age about 40. Tailor and proprietor of a garage in the North of France. Very intelligent; has been condemned in Switzerland for espionage. He apparently works for Germany. (British)

LEVEH, Abraham. French, born at Warsaw. Commercial traveller, expresses anglophobe sentiments. Has returned from DUNKERQUE to PARIS where his address is 23, rue du Faubg, Montmartre. He should not be allowed in the British Zone. (I.G.C).

S. S. Butth Major, G.S.  
for B.G.G.S  
1st A.&N.Z.A.C.

THE FOLLOWING AEROPLANE PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ON THE 4TH AND 5TH INSTANCES  
HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Divisions, brigades etc, should apply direct to Corps Intelligence  
 for such copies as they require.

16 B 8 (very good)	I.19.d., I.20.cd. I.25.bd., I.26.abc.	BRITISH TRENCHES TRAMLINE AVENUE.
16 B 9 (good)	I.15.abcd., I.16.c I.21.abd., I.22.a.	RUE DU BOIS SALIENT RAILWAY AVENUE AVE.? BREASTWORK AVE.
16 B.10 (very good)	I.20.bcd., I.21.ac. I.26.ab., I.27.a.	BRITISH SALIENT German Front Line
16 B 11 (good)	I.26.cd., I.27.c. I.32.ab.	GERMAN FRONT and rear line.
16 B 12 (very good)	I.17.abcd., I.18.ac. I.23.ab., I.24.a.	BAS TROU. Defences behind WEZ MACQUART.
16 B 13 (very good)	I.22.d., I.23.cd. I.28.b., I.29.abcd.	CHAU d'HANCARDRY LA FLEUR d'ECOSSE
16 B 14 (very good)	I.22.d., I.23.abcd. I.28.b., I.29.ab.	CHAU d'HANCARDRY
16 B 15 (good)	I.28.bd., I.29.ac. I.34.b., I.35.a.	LA FLEUR d'ECOSSE LA PARADIS
16 B 16 (good)	I.21.cd., I.22.c., I.27.ab. I.28.a.	DISTILLERY PT MARAIS
16 B 17 (very good)	I.9.d., I.10.abcd. I.15.b., I.16.abcd.	British front line. LOTHIAN AVE LEITH WALK. HAYSTACK FARM
16 B 18 (good)	I.28.abcd., I.29.c. I.34.abcd.,	GRAND MARAIS MONT PINDC
16 B 19 (good)	I.17.abcd., I.18.ac. I.23.ab., I.24.a.	WEZ MACQUART. HALT ROAD. Defences behind.
16 B 21 (very good)	I.19.bcd., I.20.c. I.25.abcd. & I.26.a.	BOIS GRENIER. CHAPELLE d'ARMENTIERES RD. MOAT FARM. SHAPPEBURY-TRAMLINE AVENUES.
16 B 22 (very good)	I.10.abcd., I.11.ac.	RAILWAY SALIENT. THE MUSHROOM.
16 B 23 (very good)	I.17.c., I.22.b. I.23.abcd.	CHAU d'HANCARDRY. FME de l'ESPERONNER WEZ MACQUART
16 B 24 (good)	I.11.cd., I.17.abd.	THE MUSHROOM FME LA HONGRIE
16 B 25 (very good)	I.22.d., I.23.cd. I.28.bd., I.29.abc.	Chau. d'HANCARDRY LA FLEUR d'ECOSSE.
16 B 26 (good)	I.27.bcd., I.28.abcd. I.33.b.	GRAND MARAIS. PT. MARAIS LE QUESNE
16 B 27 (good)	N.5.cd., N.10.bd., N.11.abcd.	German front line and rear. THE TADPOLE. WATER PORT.
16 B 28 (good)	O.1.bd., O.3.ac. O.8.abd., I.32.acd.	FME HOUSSAIN LE BAS HAMEAU
16 B 29 (good)	O.1d., O.2.c. O.7.abd., O.8.abcd.	MACQUART. MARTINS CAMP POTTERIES
16 B 30 (good)	I.20.cd., I.21.c. I.26.abcd., I.27.abc.	British and German front line trench LA HOUSOIE. THE STATION
16 B 31 (good)	N.5.cd., N.6.c. N.11.abd., N.12.abcd.	German front line. FME de la MARLAQUE. BAS MAISNIL.
16 B 32 (good)	O.1.bcd., O.2.acd. O.7.b., O.8.abcd.	MARTIN CAMP. RADINGHEM BOIS GRENIER RD.
16 B 33 (fair)	H.36.d., N.6.abcd. O.1.abd.	British and German front line. CORNER FORT. THE ANGLE.
16 B 34 (good)	N.12.abcd., N.18.abd. O.7.ac., O.13.abc.	FME CARTIER. BAS MAISNIL
16 B 35 (good)	O.1.cd., O.7.abcd O.8.c.	BASQUART. The defences before LE MAISNIL.

list of aeroplane photographs (continued)

16 B 36 (good)	N.5.d., N.6.acd. N.11.bd. N.12.abcd.	German front line BAS MAISNIL
16 B 37 (fair)	I.32.abcd., I.33.abcd. O.2.ab., O.3.ab.	GERMAN CM. TRENCHES. LA MOTTE HOUSSAIN. FME TROIS FETUS.
16 B 38 (very good)	I.25.abcd., I.26.abcd. I.31.ab., I.32.a.	British and German front line. GDE. FLAMENGRIE FME. SLEPTESBURY AV
16 B 39 (fair)	I.26.cd., I.32.abcd. I.33.abc.	German front line. LA MOTTE HOUSSAIN FME. Main cm. trenches.
16 B 40 (very good)	H.36.bcd., I.31.acd. N.6.ab., O.1.abcd.	The SALIENT and BRIDOUX FORT.
16 B 41 (very good)	I.25.cd., I.26.c. I.31.abcd., I.32.abc.	British and German front line. SAFETY ALLEY. SLEPTESBURY AVENUE.
16 B 42 (fair)	I.32.a., I.33.acd. G.2.bd., O.3.abcd.	THE GAP. LA MOTTE HOUSSAIN cm trench.
16 B 43 (good)	N.6.bcd., O.1.cd. N.12.abd., O.7.abc.	German front line. CORNER FORT and main cm trench.
16 B 44 (fair)	I.15.d., I.15.bcd. I.21.bd., I.22.ab.	British and German front line.
16 B 45 (poor)	I.20.d., I.21.cd. I.26.b., I.27.abcd.	German front line. STATION and DISTILLERY.
16 B 46 (poor)	I.21.cd., I.26.b. I.27.abcd.	STATION and DISTILLERY.
16 B 47 (poor)	I.26.bcd., I.27.ac. I.32.b.	German front line.
16 B 48 (poor)	I.16.c., I.21.b. I.22.abcd.	German front line.
16 B 49 (poor)	I.20.d., I.21.b.c.d. I.27.abcd., I.26.b.	" " " STATION and DISTILLERY.
16 B 50 (poor)	I.15.d., I.16.c. I.22.abcd. I.21.b.	German front line.
16 B 51 (poor)	I.21.cd., I.27.abd. I.28.a	German front line STATION and DISTILLERY.
7 B 12 (very good)	I.15.cd., I.16.c. I.21.abcd., I.22.ac.	British and German Salient and RUE DU BOIS.
7 B 45 (good)	I.15.bd., I.16.abcd. I.21.bd., I.22.abcd.	British and German front line. LARGE FARM
7 B 72 (excellent)	I.22.d., I.23.abcd. I.28.b., I.29.ab.	CHAU. d'HANCARDRY. FME de l'EPERO NERIE. CHAU. d'HESPEL showing gun positions.



C O N F I D E N T I A L. No 26.

FIRST ANZAC SUMMARY - MAY 8TH, 1916.  
 (From 8.a.m. May 7th to 8.a.m. May 8th)  
 Map reference. Sheet 36.

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT  
 AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

P A R T 1.  
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

Our snipers claim to have hit 3 Germans. At night our machine guns brought indirect fire to bear on the enemy's trench tramway and main communication trenches.

ARTILLERY.

Our artillery shelled enemy's communications, gun positions and working parties. The Engineer Dump at N.15.d.1.4, was shelled effectively by one of our Field Howitzer Batteries with aeroplane observation. SHUTTER HOUSE (I.27.b.4.2) and PERISCOPE HOUSE (O.2.c.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) were also shelled.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

The enemy is installing heavy timber generally along his front line. The work is being carried on energetically, and the parapet is being raised and strengthened. Sap reported on the 5th instant from CORNER FORT (N.6.d.5.9) is thought now to be only a sally port, or listening post. A gap 15' to 20' wide in the enemy's wire is reported at (I.21.d.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .9). A patrol reports that the entanglement at this point consists of a "knife rest" with four or five strands of barbed wire loosely wound round, which can be easily trodden down and stepped over. The enemy are covering their loop-hole plates with grass sods.

MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

An emplacement at I.16.d.8.1, was destroyed by our shell fire.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Smoke seen from chimney of red brick house at N.12.b.4.1, also from chimney stack at N.24.a.4.6.

ENEMY'S PATROL.

An enemy's patrol of 9 men was seen by the light of a flash just before mid-night, and machine gun fire was brought to bear on them.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

A quiet day and night.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

A locomotive and several trucks passed along tramline from FOURNES-EN-WEPPES, through BAS FLANDRE towards LE MAISNIL at 6.20 p.m. yesterday. There appears to be a timber dump in LE MAISNIL (O.13.d.1.4). This may be a rail-head of the tramway reported above. The road from ENGLOS to ENNETIERES is in use from about 6.p.m, onwards both by Infantry and transport. Men are reported as pushing a truck along a tramline at about O.1.c.5.4. No tramline is shown on the map at this point. A small party seen working at MARLAQUE FARM. Work still going on on the FROMELLES-HOYON defences, and new timber is reported as being dumped in several places along the FROMELLES-RADINGHEM line.

At about 5.30 p.m. 6 groups of men, about 10 in each, in full marching order, marched from I.22.d.1.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , in a south westerly direction. Several parties of men were observed during the afternoon moving from PERISCOPE HOUSE (O.2.c.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) to BRIDOUX FARM. (A train of open trucks came to a standstill outside an occupied building at I.22.b.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .3.)

#### ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Enemy's artillery was much quieter yesterday than it has been for several days. Our trenches in N.10.b. were subjected to a certain amount of shell fire

#### FUZES.

The accompanying sketch shows, to a scale of four times the actual size, the percussion fuze used with the winged German Trench bomb, illustrated in the Corps Summary No 5, of April 17th. The principle on which the fuze works is obvious from the sketch. It would seem that the spike, being of copper, is too soft to pierce the cap successfully as misfires are fairly frequent.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT.

The accompanying sketch shows a German "life preserver" picked up after the enemy had left our trenches at the BRIDOUX Salient on the night of 5th-6th inst, and mentioned under "Operations" in Corps Summary No 24 of 6th inst. The head is of very tough steel 1  $\frac{5}{16}$ " square with very sharp corners, and is screwed from within the shaft apparently. The shaft is of coiled steel wire about 0.15" diameter, and has no core. The length of the shaft is 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", which is rather too long as the weapon is rather too flexible.

### P A R T 11.

#### INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

#### ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES. (11 Army)

A large enemy working party was seen working on the parapet at 36.I.11.c.3.1. south of the ARMENTIERES-LILLE Railway. A lot of work has been done in this vicinity lately.

#### INTELLIGENCE. (XI Corps)

The enemy appear to be making greater use of incendiary projectiles; incendiary shells with shrapnel effect are reported from FAUQUESSART Section and the Corps on our left, an incendiary bomb fell on the parapet of Sap 2 (AUCHY Section) which set fire to some sand bags and burnt for some time.

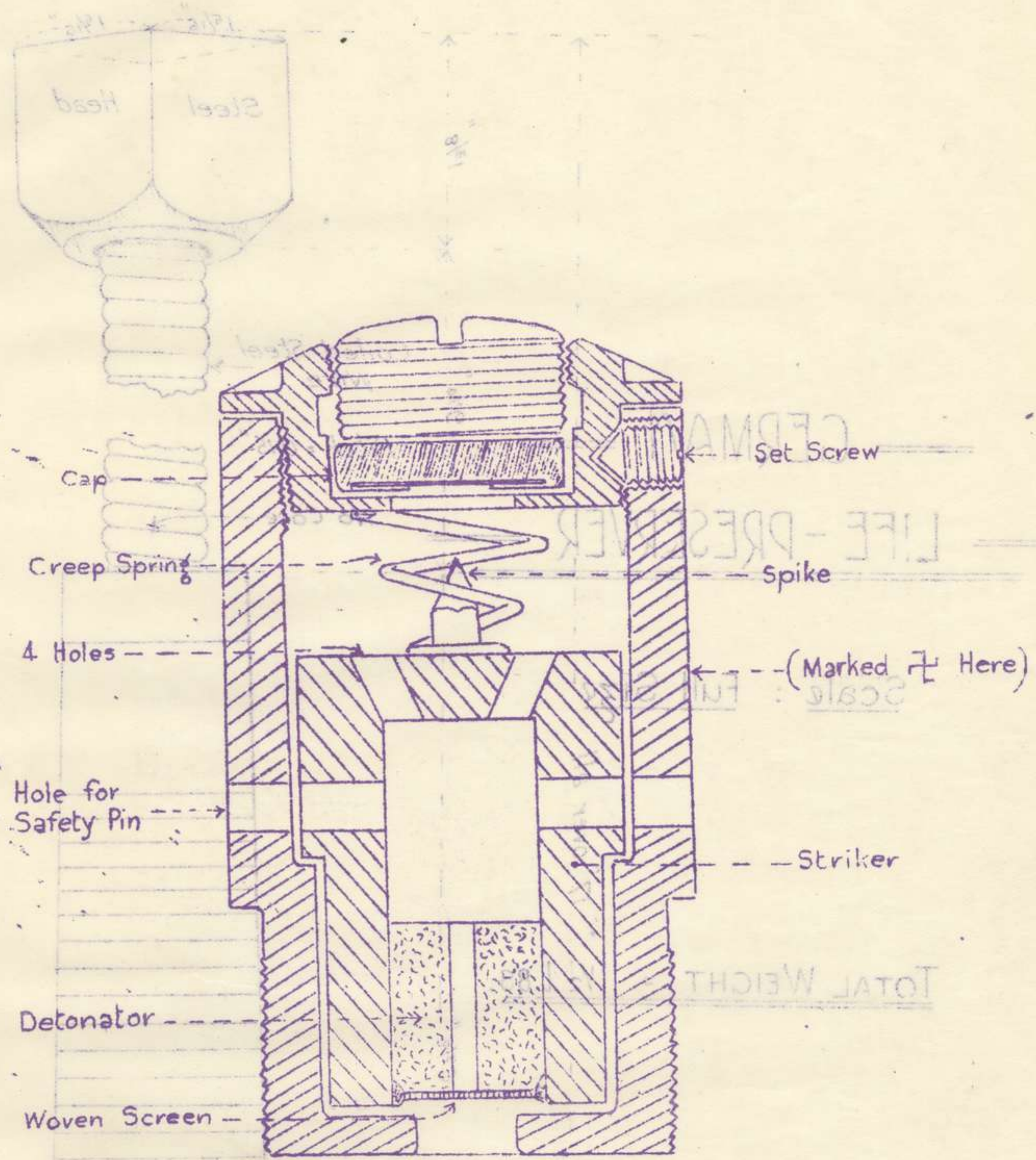
In the FESTUBERT Section an officer and a man stayed out in a house in NO MAN'S LAND at S.28.a.4.7 for 21 hours, from 12.15 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. and obtained a great deal of valuable information, amongst other things, that the Germans seem to be very young, having the appearance of boys, and wore new green uniforms made of some rough material, round peakless caps, no cap bands, and the Imperial and a white and black cockade; other Germans seen some way behind the front line appear to be elderly men. The white and black cockade (denoting Prussian troops) requires confirmation.

#### WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MID-DAY MAY 9TH, 1916.

Wind gusty, south-west, about 25 m.p.h, veering to west and increasing temporarily. Squally showers with fair intervals, cool, about 55 in the day, 40 to 45 at night. Barometer at m.s.l. 29.77 inches rising. At 500 feet 29.23 inches.

*S.S. Butler* Major. G.S.  
for B.G.G.S  
1st A.&N.Z.A.C.

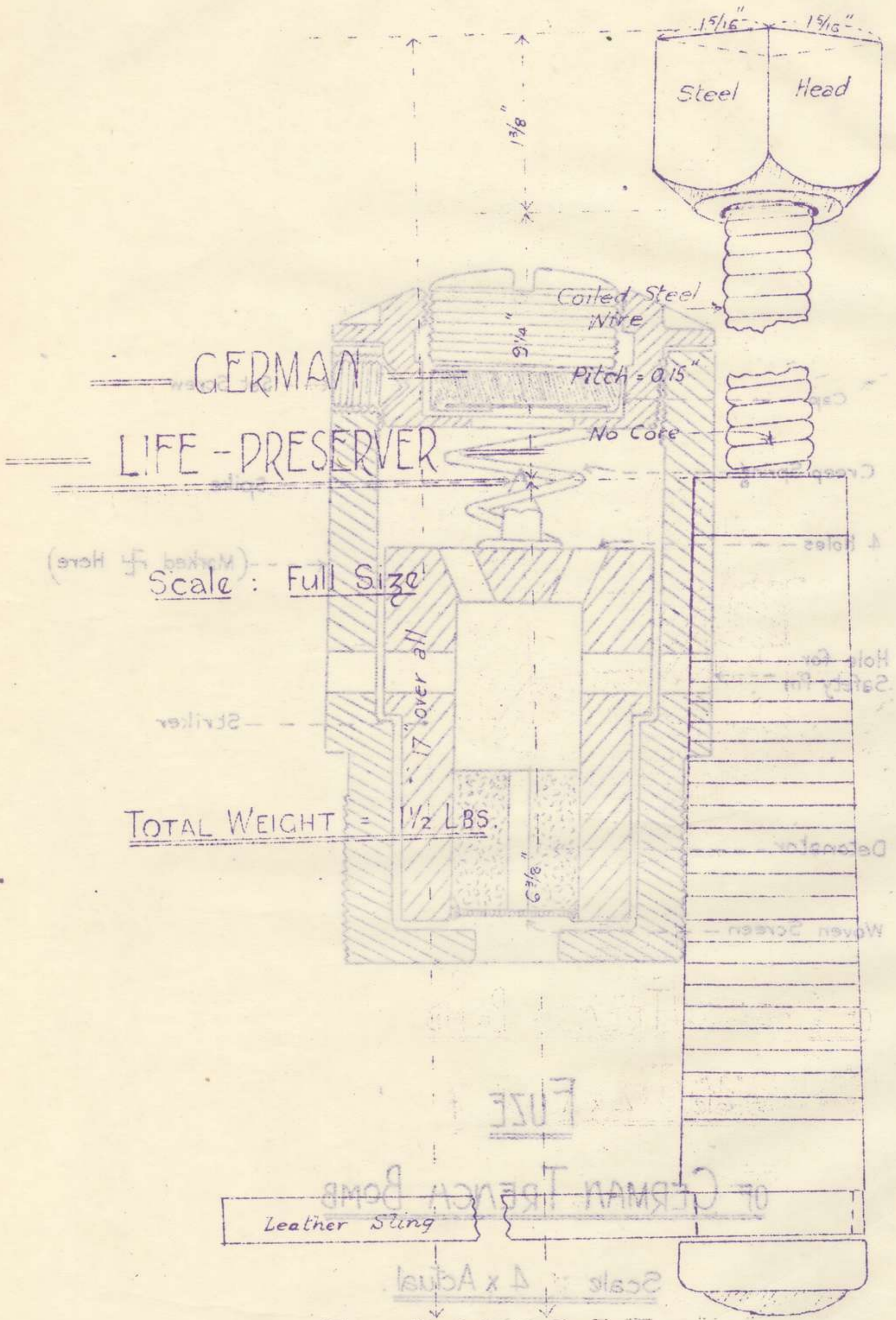
534



FUZE  
OF GERMAN TRENCH BOMB

Scale : 4 x Actual.

5-35-48



C O N F I D E N T I A L. No 27.

FIRST ANZAC SUMMARY - MAY 9th, 1916.  
 (From 8.a.m. May 8th to 8 a.m. May 9th)  
 Map reference. Sheet 36.

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

P A R T 1.  
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

During the night indirect machine gun fire was brought to bear on the tramway and road from LEMAISNIL to the enemy's trenches, also on to communication trenches, while Lewis guns searched trees suspected as being used at night by snipers. Between 7 and 8 p.m. we threw rifle grenades and mortar bombs into the enemy's trenches opposite RUE DU BOIS salient. Enemy's artillery retaliated. Our machine guns dispersed enemy's working parties.

ARTILLERY.

Our artillery were active in registration work, and shelled RADINGHEM, FROMELLES Station, DU HOYON, and various farm houses on our front.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

The enemy continues to work busily at his front line trenches, improving and strengthening them. Small door, apparently wooden, is visible in the enemy's parapet at N.8.d.8.3. A new Sap appears to be in course of construction at I.22.a.4.7. The screen across the LILLE Road at I.16.d.5.4. has been made higher, and what appears to be a new Sap is visible below it.

SNIPERS AND LISTENING POSTS.

Snipers loop-holes have been observed at N.10.c.4.3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , N.10.c.4.4, and N.10.c.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4. An enemy's listening post has been located at I.21.b.8.4. and many flares were thrown from it last night.

OBSERVATION POSTS.

A flash of glass was seen from the top of the ruins of FROMELLES Church. A tree, with a long post fixed close to it at I.33.c.8.1, is being used as an observation post.

MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

2 Machine Guns are reported to be in the vicinity of N.10.b.7.4. A machine gun at I.21.b.5.3, enfilades "NO MAN'S LAND". A machine gun emplacement is suspected at I.22.a.7.9.

DUG - OUTS

Dugout frames are reported 30 yards in rear of enemy's parapet at N.6.c.7.5. A man was seen entering a rectangular opening in a bank at N.27.b.2.8, and could be seen to go down some steps as though into a dugout. The opening is partially screened by a false hedge. It is being carefully watched.

ENEMY'S REAR LINE OF DEFENCE .

Some work is in progress at N.21.b.5.4. The enemy is still busy on the AUBER-FROMELLES defences. Men were seen working on the trenches near PÆCK'S FOLLY (O.7.b.3.9) early this morning.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Rifle and machine gun fire normal. Enemy's sniping and shelling has been less vigorous during the last 24 hours.

CONDITIONS OF GROUND.

Patrols report that the grass is about 9" long in "NO MAN'S LAND" and the ditches contain generally under a foot of water.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

A considerable number of foot passengers, parties of 2 and three, were seen moving along the FOURNES-BEAUCHAMPS Road. 12 men came from BERNIERRE Farm (N.19.c.7.0) and proceeded to the timber dump at O.13.d.1.4, and returned each carrying a length of timber. Puffs of smoke as if from a train were seen behind FROMELLES Station at about N.22.d.9.1. Personnel and transport seen moving near ENGLOS CHURCH. Small parties were seen throughout the day around MARTIN'S CORNER, (O.7.a.9.6).

LIGHT SIGNALS.

A helio was working again at N.10.d.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Red and Green rockets are reported as having been sent up from the vicinity of BAC ST MAOR last night, and answered from behind enemy's lines. A helio was signalling yesterday from FORT ENGLOS. The enemy's searchlight was active last night in the vicinity of DESPLANQUE Farm.

P A R T 11.  
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

OPERATIONS. (X1 Corps)

In the FAUQUISSART Section a successful raid was carried out at 1.50 a.m, this morning on the enemy's trenches at N.14.a.7.4. The covering patrol found a German wiring party near the proposed point of entry, which was very shortly afterwards withdrawn. The enemy's wire was cut by hand, with the exception of two abnormally thick strands which were forced down to ground level. The raiding party (50 strong) then entered the hostile trenches which they found crowded with men, mostly unarmed, consisting of wiring party mentioned above and its relief. Our party then bombed down the enemy trench for 30 or 40 yards to each flank remaining for about 13 minutes, and then withdrew, having killed about 22 of the enemy and leaving an equal number of wounded. The enemy opened fire from their support trench on their front trench. There were no dugouts in this portion of the enemy's trench. Our casualties were slight and mostly occurred during the withdrawal. Our artillery and trench mortars carried out a small bombardment against the NEB SALIENT which appeared to be effective.

SNIPERS POSTS. (11 Corps)

A Snipers post is suspected at I.22.b.9.5.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MID-DAY MAY 16th.

Wind south to south west backing temporarily to south east about 20 m.p.h. Cool mainly overcast and with rain. 55 in the day 45 to 50 at night.

Part 11, continued.

P A R T 11

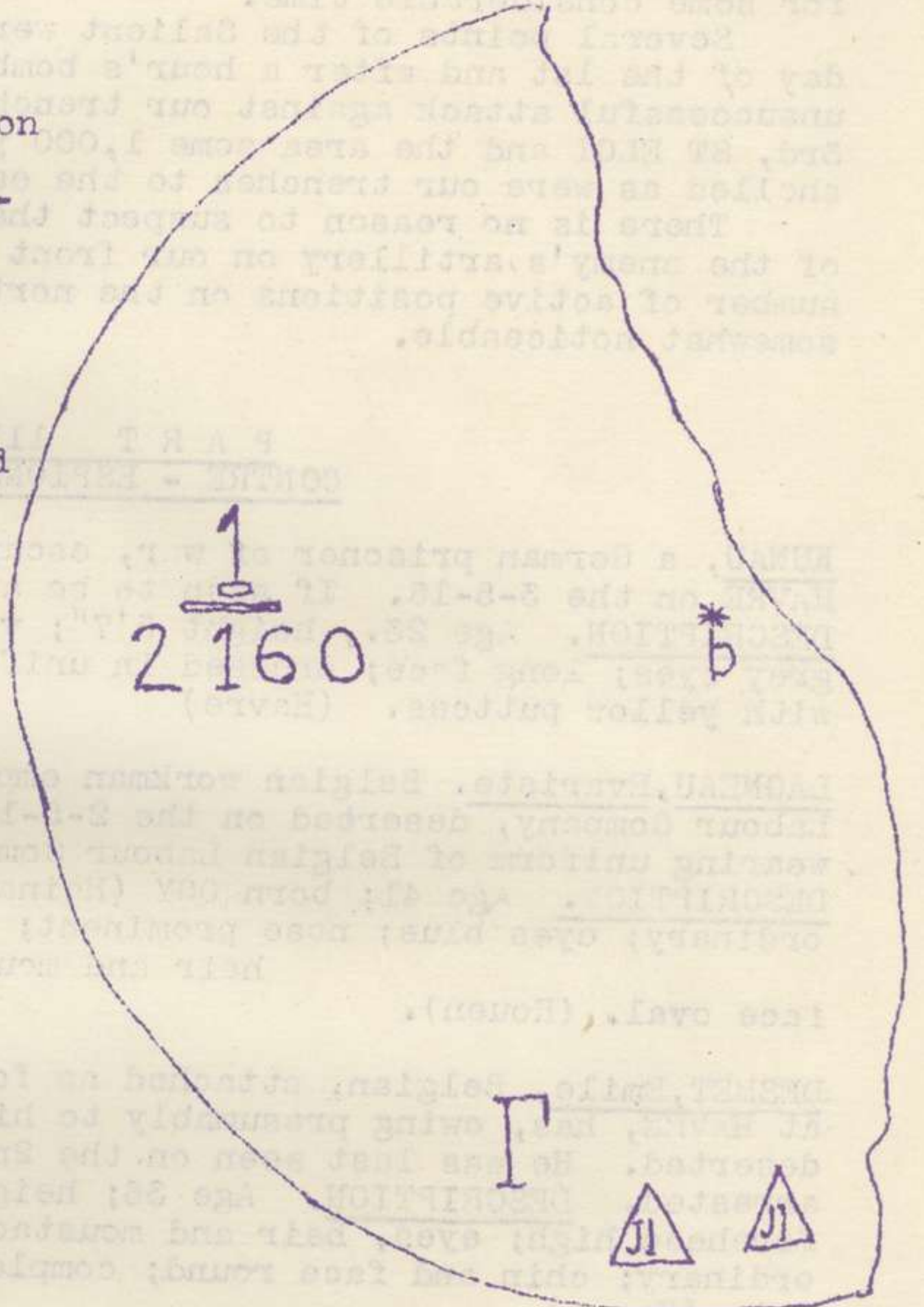
INFORMATION FOR OTHER SOURCES.

ENEMY'S FUZES. (2nd Army)

Fuzes have recently been found on 7.7.cm. shells with the marking "KZ \* " instead of the ordinary "KZ 11". This is probably indicative of the improvement in design and it is important that any complete fuzes obtained with this new marking should be forwarded to Army Headquarters.

ENEMY'S SHELLS.

A forged steel high explosive shell, apparently from a weapon of 15.cm. calibre was found at the station west of KRUISSTRAAT at 28.H.23.b.2.7. on the 3rd instant. Its walls were 2.4 cm. thick and its single driving band was 2.4 cm. wide with three cannellures. On the portion of the base recovered were markings shown on sketch. The shell is probably a Russian one; the weapon from which it was fired had 36 grooves.



MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION (2nd Army)

LILLE. The fire reported in the north-west portion of the town under "Later Miscellaneous" in the Army Summary of 24th April appears to have been at the HOTLE DE VILLE, which is reported in the German press to have been totally destroyed by fire during the night of April 23rd/24th.

RONCHIN. (36.Q.29.b.) - A refugee who left LILLE about the middle of April last, states that the ROCHIN aerodrome was moved to MOVEAUX at the beginning of the month. Confirmation of this is given by the fact that a map was found on an aviator of the 4th Bavarian Flight, who was shot down on the 29th April, showing MOUVEAUX as the Headquarters of the 24th Flight, which was previously stationed at ROCHIN.

LA MADELEINE (36.K.28.b.) Further confirmation has been received that the Sixth German Army Headquarters have been transferred from LILLE (LAMADELEINE) to DOUAI. The headquarters office is reported to be at the Credit du Nord.

ACTIVITY OF ENEMY'S HEAVY ARTILLERY during week ending May 6th 1916.  
(2nd Army)

During the period under review the enemy's artillery activity has been normal.

POPPRINGHE was shelled on the 1st. On the 4th the enemy's artillery was very active against the area to the south-east of VLAMERTINGHE and on the 5th there was heavy artillery fire on both sides of the VLAMERTINGHE -YPRES road. This activity was repeated on the night of the 5th/6th, the road and railway half way between VLAMERTINGHE and YPRES being heavily shelled. VLAMERTINGHE itself was also shelled the same night. DRANOUTRE was shelled on the 5th. This has not occurred for some considerable time.

Several points of the Salient were heavily shelled during the day of the 1st and after a hour's bombardment the enemy made an unsuccessful attack against our trenches in front of HOOGE. On the 3rd, ST ELOI and the area some 1,000 yards in rear of it was heavily shelled as were our trenches to the east of ARMENTIERES.

There is no reason to suspect that any considerable movement of the enemy's artillery on our front but the decrease in the number of active positions on the northern side of the Salient is somewhat noticeable.

P A R T 111  
CONTRE - ESPIONAGE.

KUNAU, a German prisoner of war, escaped from the Quai de Pondicherry, HAVRE on the 3-5-16. If seen to be arrested.

DESCRIPTION. Age 23., height 5'7"; very thin; fresh complexion; grey eyes; long face; dressed in uniform of German N.C.O. Infantry with yellow puttees. (Havre)

LAGNEAU, Evariste. Belgian workman employed at ROUEN by the Belgian Labour Company, deserted on the 2-5-16. He was, when seen last, wearing uniform of Belgian Labour Company.

DESCRIPTION. Age 41; born OGY (Hainant); height 5' 7"; forehead ordinary; eyes blue; nose prominent; mouth average; chin round; hair and moustache fair; complexion ordinary; race oval. (Rouen).

DESMET, Emile, Belgian, attached as foreman to Belgian Labour Company at HAVRE, has, owing presumably to his return to the Army being due, deserted. He was last seen on the 2nd inst, and if found should be arrested. DESCRIPTION. Age 36; height 5' 8"; born CRAINHEM (Belgium) forehead high; eyes, hair and moustache brown; nose broad; mouth ordinary; chin and face round; complexion fresh; brown patch on right leg. (Havre)

FROILAN, France. Spaniard, recently arrived at ROUEN where he took a room in which he only stayed one night, although paying for 15 days in advance. If seen should be arrested and handed over to French Authorities and G.H.Q. informed.

DESCRIPTION. Age 21; height 5' 9"; build medium, complexion fresh - rather pale; very slight moustache, dressed in grey suit, mackintosh and flat cap pulled down over eyes. Speaks excellent French; has appearance of Englishman or Belgian; says he is a barman. (Rouen)

S. S. Butler

Major. G.S.  
for E.G.G.S.  
1st A.N.Z.A.C.



C O N F I D E N T I A L. No 28.

FIRST ANZAC SUMMARY - MAY 10th, 1916.  
 (From 8 a. May 9th to 8.a.m. May 10th)  
 Map reference. Sheet 36.

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

P A R T 1.INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.OPERATIONS.

Our snipers were active, and one German who put his head and shoulders over the parapet was seen to fall. Patrols sent out to cover our wiring parties report that the enemy is working on his wire over a large portion of his front. An enemy covering patrol was seen.

ARTILLERY.

Our artillery registered several points and also shelled FLEUR D'ECOSSE and enemy batteries at I.17.d.5.3 $\frac{1}{2}$  and I.22.c.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

ENEMY FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

The usual enemy is being shown with timber and on work generally in the enemy front lines. Wire behind his front trenches can be seen in many places. At I.26.b.6.8, the enemy has added more earth to front parapet and is improving communication trench leading to this point. Enemy wire is reported open at I.21.b.5.3. Parties were seen at work on earthworks at O.7.a.7.4. At I.26.b.8.7, enemy has dug what looks like a pit about 9 ft long by 4 ft wide, between his parapet and barbed wire. It is roofed with concrete slabs. In many places along the line he is covering his sandbags with earth.

SNIPER'S POST.

A snipers post is suspected at I.22.b.9.5.

OBSERVATION POSTS.

A platform has been erected in a tree at I.28.c.3.5.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

A chimney at N.11.a.6.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , seen smoking throughout the day, and men seen in the vicinity. Smoke was seen coming from a house at I.17.d.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

ENEMY ACTIVITY.

Enemy has been particularly quiet during the last 24 hours. A working party varying in number from 12 to 20 has been repeatedly seen at I.18.a.3.7, carrying large lengths of timber to a Sap near red brick house. Considerable movement has been noticed at O.15.b.

TRENCH TRAMWAYS.

The tramway at N.11.b.7.9, was seen working yesterday morning.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

At about 6.15 p.m. 2 trains were seen to pass along a line from O.16.b to O.16.d, into ERQUINGHEM at 5 minutes interval. An engine was seen moving in rear of RADINGHEM (O.9.c), and was fired upon by our artillery.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Transport wagons were seen to approach a house in FOURNES at O.31.d.1.1, from south, and after a short wait, return. The house opposite is suspected as being the headquarters of some Unit. Considerable movement was noticed about ENGLOS and in the vicinity of MARTIN'S CORNER.

5-41

PART 1.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES (continued)

Work that may be a gun emplacement is in progress at N.22.d.3.7.

ENEMY SHELLING

Generally quiet during the day. Houses near RUE DU BOIS (I21) were shelled with H.E at mid-day without effect. 30 shells fell near Battalion Headquarters at H.17, but only 2 exploded and no damage was done. An observation post at FME DU RIEZ (I.15.b) was also shelled.

FUZES.

Enemy fired a French shell, fuze of which was marked:-  
"Fusée percutante du 30 S.M Modele 1878 - 81. (See pages 98 and 99 "Notes on German Fuzes").

Part 11 follows.

## PART 11.

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.ENEMY'S EQUIPMENT - "PARABELLUM" AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

Thin sheet iron cylinder, pierced )  
 as shown; acts as a guard to prevent )  
 hands being burned when the )  
 barrel becomes heated. )

Aperture for cartridge belt.

Lugs to which support is attached(?)

Trigger and trigger guard missing.

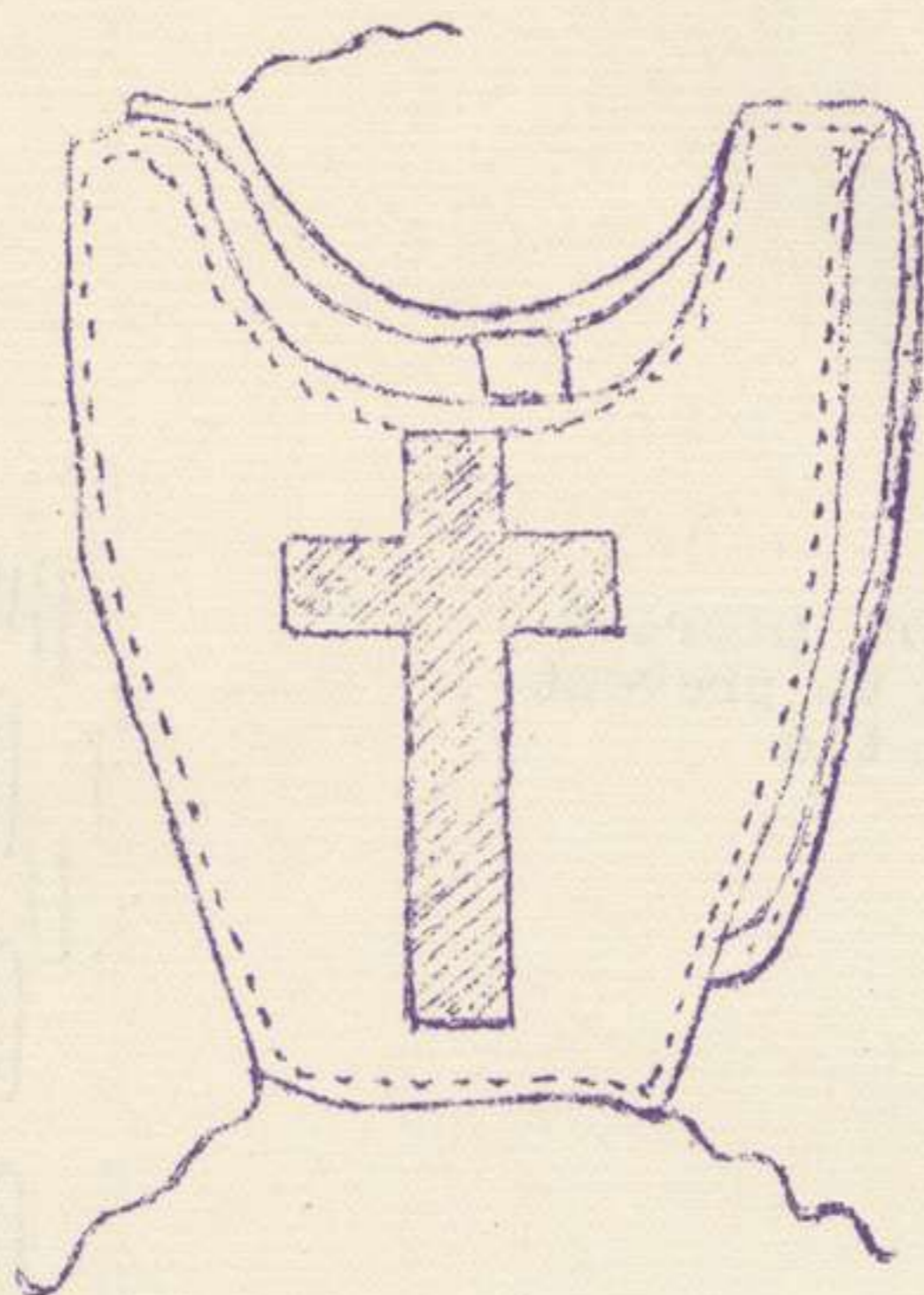
Wooden butt

The above sketch shows a German rifle of the Lewis Gun type which has recently been captured. It is entitled "S.M.Gow.Mod.Parabellum, 1913". (Schulter-Maschinen-Gewehr, Model Parabellum, 1913). No information is available as to the units which are armed with these weapons, and prisoners will be interrogated on this point.

53  
5/43

PART 11. (11 Army)

DISTINGUISHING MARK FOR GERMAN PATROL. (11 Army)



Prisoners captured near FRICOURT when on patrol were wearing the above as a distinguishing mark for use at night. It consists of white calico on which are painted black crosses, one cross being worn on the chest, the other on the back.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 11TH MAY, 1916.

Wind west, 15 m.p.h. changing later to south and probably to south-east. Fine and cool, hear frost tonight. Becoming overcast and perhaps wet tomorrow. Fifty to fifty-five in the day, thirty-five at night.

*Clu. K. ...*  
7/2 Major. G.S.  
for B.G.G.S.  
1st A.N.Z.A.C.

C O N F I D E N T I A L. No 29.

FIRST ANZAC SUMMARY -MAY 11th 1916.  
 (From 8.a.m. May 10th to 8 a.m. May 11th)  
 Map reference. Sheet 36.

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT  
 AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

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P A R T 1.  
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.OPERATIONS.

Our patrols who were busy during the night report that two small enemy patrols were seen, but they escaped before they could be overtaken. The enemy is becoming very careful in the use of his periscopes, it is reported, since our snipers have been making a habit of smashing them. He has also fixed a certain number of dummy periscopes on his parapet. 3 more Germans were shot by our snipers yesterday.

ARTILLERY.

Our artillery were active in firing on enemy movements, occupied houses and suspected observation posts. Our field Howitzers engaged enemy battery with aeroplane observation and had a number of direct hits signalled. Enemy front trenches and roads were registered on.

ENEMY FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Work is still proceeding at all places previously reported. Heavy corrugated iron has been seen at several places, presumably for roofing purposes. The corrugations are very deep. A small party of men were seen at work on the trench at N.6.d.7.7, and others were at work on the communication trench at N.6.d.8.8 throughout the day. A gap five yards wide was made by the enemy in his wire during the night of the 9th-10th instant at I.26.b.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .7 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Last night 2 more gaps each about 5 yards wide were cut in this vicinity. About 100 yards in rear of his front trenches behind these gaps, black bags have been placed on a brick wall. The enemy are working in their front line trench at I.26.b.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .1. During the night enemy were busy on their wire, and were fired on by machine guns.

OBSERVATION POSTS.

The glass of a telescope was seen on the corner of a building at I.16.d.5.3. The Hotel at I.27.c.9.9, is strongly suspected of being an observation post.

MACHINE GUN EMBLACEMENTS.

Machine Guns were seen to fire from N.10.b.7.4, and N.10.c.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .3 $\frac{1}{2}$  and N.6.c.6.5, during the night. The last mentioned was silenced. Machine gun positions are also suspected at I.21.b.4.1 and I.21.b.4.3. (Aeroplane photograph tends to confirm this).

SCREENS.

A large screen has been erected in front of a hut about O.10.c.5.5.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Smoke seen from a house at N.11.c.0.3, ruined buildings at N.11.a.6.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and buildings at I.33.d.] 2.. An officer was seen to enter OYSTER FARM (I.32.c.2.4.)

ENEMY'S REAR LINE OF DEFENCE.

A new work is in progress at N.26.b.9.4.

PART 1.

-2-

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

The enemy appears to be confining his activity at present to work on his defences, and in consequence of the work on his parapet and wire, his fire and flares are slack. On the left of our line the sniping seems to come principally from the trenches in front of WEZ MACQUART, and those opposite RUE DU BOIS Salient. Rifle and machine gun fire which was opened on our aeroplanes this afternoon, makes it appear that the trenches are well manned.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Locomotives and 4 trucks were seen at the dump at O.13.d.1.4, in rear of LEMAISNIL at 6.35 p.m. A working party was seen loading timber on to 3 wagons behind the hedge at O.13.d.2.2 at 7 pm. Train was observed at I.30.a. At 7 p.m. 6 large wagons moved along the road in I.36.c going north-east. Parties of the enemy were seen at work on timber at I.34.a.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

LIGHT SIGNALS.

At 9.5.p.m. 3 white lights were sent up from the enemy trenches. They remained stationary for a few seconds and left no streak or spark in descent. At 10.25 a.m. a light was seen flashing from N.12.a.4.2 towards our lines. The letters "SHULDBXE" were picked up in Morse.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Enemy artillery was fairly active, but caused little or no damage, although a considerable number of rounds were fired

FUZES.

It has been ascertained that the French fuze "Fusee percutante de 30 S.M, Modele 1878-81" mentioned in yesterday's summary, was fired from a French 120 m.m. gun, a blind shell with a similar fuze having been found. Two other French fuzes have been picked up. One was of a similar type to that shown on page 99 of the fuze book, but had no groove on the top, but the word "SIEGE" is marked thereon. On one of the sides appear "E C P 2.94", and on the other side 30-45 ME 92. The fuze was screwed into a sort of adaptor which appears to be 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, with a thread of 3 m.m. pitch. The rim of the adaptor is marked A.TS 0 15 D S. The markings on the other fuze are almost illegible but the top has a screw cut and no inscription. On the side the only marking visible is "84". The adaptor appears to have the same thread but is of a different shape. The markings on it are :- B.I 07 4646.

A fuze has been picked up marked: - "K20 sp 16 M" of brass with steel top. (see pp 70-71 of "Notes on German fuzes"). Another fuze found recently is marked "K2.Gr.Z.14.0

42 P.M. 15.

Note that the K2 was erased. The steel top of the fuze projects from the brass base, the fuze having more the appearance of a G.Gr 2.14 (page 29) than of the type shown on page 27 for a K2.Gr2 14..

AMENDMENT TO SUMMARY No. 28 of 10TH MAY 1916PART 1

Para. "ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

In third line for "I.26.b.6.8" read I.26.b.8.6.

Part 11 follows.

P A R T 11.  
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

OBSERVATION POST. (11 Corps).

The observation post at I.16.d.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .1 $\frac{1}{2}$  previously reported as a periscope in a chimney, is confirmed.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS. (11 Corps).

Considerable smoke was seen rising from the mined house in I.16.d.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .2.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT. (11 Corps).

One of our patrols in the neighbourhood of I.5.c.7.7 obtained evidence that the enemy attempted to raid the EPINETTE Salient after the bombardment of the 5th May. The raid evidently failed. The enemy however abandoned in NO MAN'S LAND at I.5.c.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .8 two cannisters containing high explosives with long fuzes attached capable of burning 6 minutes, 11 cylindrical stick grenades and two knobkerries. These were found and brought in to our trenches. The two cylinders of high explosive were evidently brought over with the intention of blowing in mine shafts. On opening the cannisters they were found to contain (British) Trotyl and the remains of a small bag with the following marks;-

I R    ↑    L 14 DRS TROTYL	Reverse Side 0000 LOT 637 W
--------------------------------------	---

ENEMY'S PROJECTILES. (11 Army).

The base, and a fragment of a 12 cm. shell were picked up south of ZILLEBEKE LAKE. The shell is remarkable for having five thin copper driving bands, three near the base and two about 6 inches from the base. The distance between each driving band in a group is about  $\frac{3}{4}$ ". The markings on the base indicate that the shell is of German manufacture.

RUSSIAN FUZE. (11 Army).

A Russian fuze, probably from a 12 cm. gun was picked up south of POPERINGHE. It resembles the Russian fuze described in Second Army Summary of February 26th. The top portion however is missing. It is made of aluminium and graduated from 0 to 45 (the fuze previously reported was graduated from 0 to 30). The fuze was set for a time. What appears to be an adaptor which was used with the fuze contains shrapnel packed in resin.

TRENCH MORTAR PROJECTILES. (11 Army).

A light (7.5 cm.) trench mortar shell, which only partially exploded was recently picked up in a salient. This shell was of the usual pattern illustrated on sketch attached. It has a propellant charge in the base, the pressure of the gas escaping on explosion through the holes shown in the diagram. The charge is fired by a trigger mechanism, the striker acting on a cap in the centre of the base of the shell.

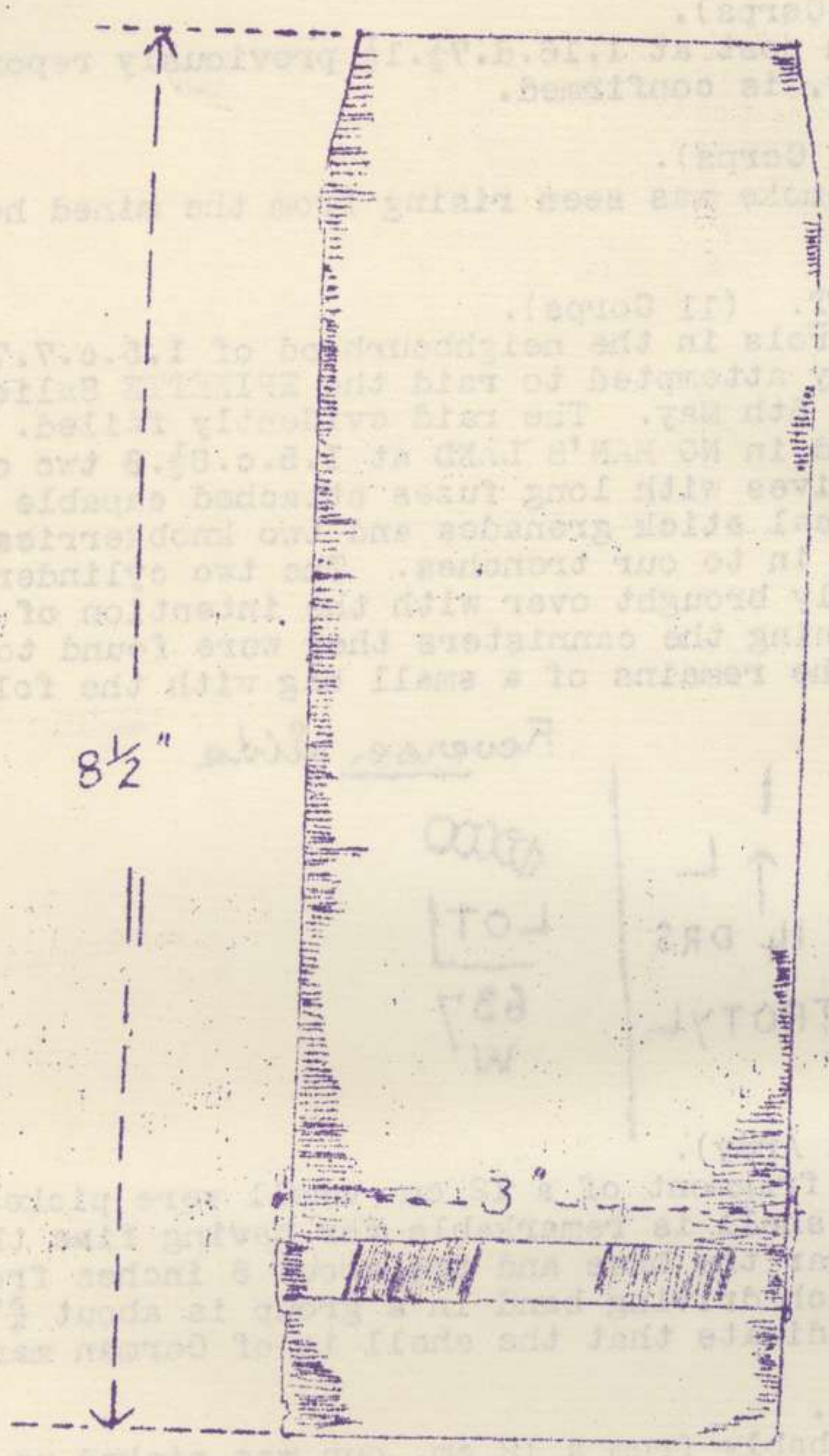
WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MID-DAY May 12th, 1916.

Wind south-west or south. 10 to 15 m.p.h. Cloudy, some rain or drizzle probable. 55 to 60 in the day, 45 at night.

S. S. Butler  
Major. G.S.  
for B.G.G.S.  
Lst A.&N.Z.A.C.

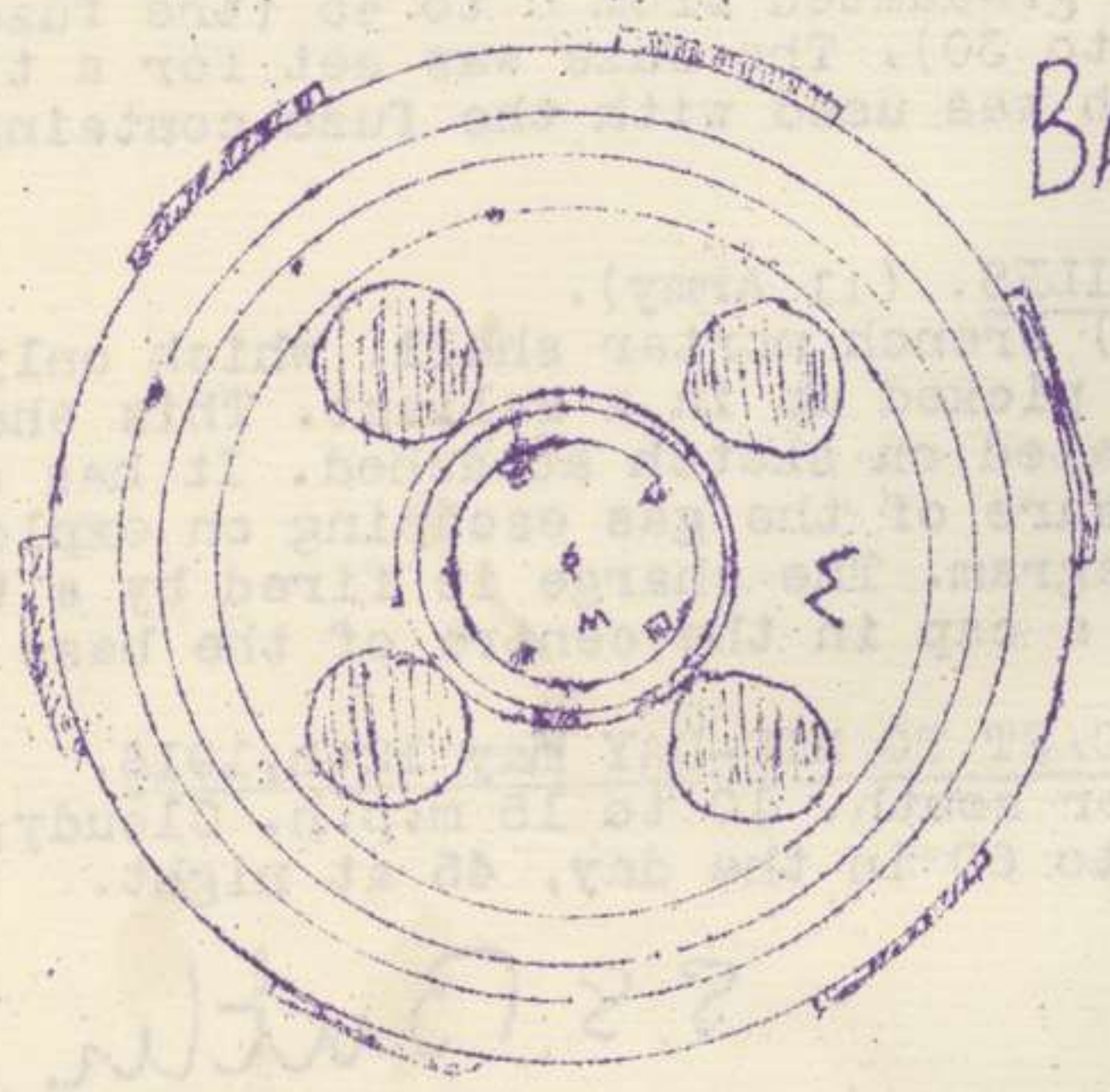
5-47

F A R T 11  
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES



ELEVATION

3/4 x ACTUAL SIZE



BASE OF SHELL

ACTUAL SIZE



C O N F I D E N T I A L      No 30.

FIRST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY May 12th 1916.  
(From 8.a.m. May 11th to 8.a.m. May 12th.)  
Map reference - Sheet 36

NOTE THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT  
 AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

P A R T 1INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.OPERATIONS

Our howitzer fired with accuracy on a hostile battery and also successfully shelled a dump at N.15.b.1.4. The crater of the mine blown by the enemy yesterday morning was investigated by patrols and found unoccupied; no patrols were encountered. Tracks in the vicinity of N.15.d.6.9. were swept by machine gun fire.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

At N.9.c. men wearing grey caps with a small white cross on the front were seen looking over the trench; dark blue uniforms were also seen.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

The enemy has built a large steel plate into his parapet at N.5.d.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .1. south of LE BRIDOUX; he is busy strengthening his parapet, staking down his apron wire and disguising his loophole plates.

Working parties were busy at I.22.a. and at I.17.b.4.3. At I.21.b.8.1. a trench behind the ruined houses was being revetted.

SNIPERS POSTS

A sniper was observed firing from a hole in a small brick building near N.16.b.7.8. Shots were fired also from the gable of a house at N.16.a.5.0.

OBSERVATION POSTS.

An observer was seen in a tree at O.13.a.8.2. near LE MAISNIL. Observation was carried on also from a tree at O.13.a.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the observer was fired on and was seen to descend and enter a house close to the tree.

An observation post is suspected at I.17.c.6.4. at a house of which the north east corner is screened.

MINES

The enemy blew a mine at N.10.c.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .5. yesterday at 10.5.a.m. The explosion was followed by a burst of machine gun and rifle fire on our trenches. No damage was done to our parapet, the crater being well outside the wire.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS

Three wagons stopped and were loaded at RED FARM (I.29.d.3.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). Smoke was seen issuing from a house at I.22.a.8.4. and from MARTIN'S CORNER from which, at 3,20.p.m. heavy smoke was seen as if from an explosion.

ENEMY'S PATROLS

An enemy patrol was detected at N.10.c.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .5. It was fired on by a LEWIS gun and cries of pain were heard, but the wounded man made good his escape.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

The enemy is maintaining a quiet attitude; north of LE BRIDOUX his snipers and machine guns have been more active.

MOVEMENTS IN REAR OF ENEMY'S LINES.

A train arrives daily at FOURNES Station at 7.12.p.m. and departs for MARQUILLIES at 7.15. arriving there at about 7.45.p.m. The train stops at LE PILLY when required. A bicycle orderly goes from HAVEM along the road into FROMELLES to some headquarters in the vicinity. Men were seen

49  
5-49

Part 1

pushing truck along a tramway to MARTIN'S CORNER. There is a certain amount of movement between FROMELLES du HOYON and the front line. A working party and a wagon were seen at I.33.c.8.5.

ENEMY SHELLING.

Hostile artillery was quiet along the front in the morning. In the afternoon BOIS GRENIER, LA VESEE and the front line in the sector north of LE BRIDOUX were shelled.

ADDENDA. The last two paragraphs under the heading "FUZES" in yesterday's summary are cancelled and should read as follows :-

A German fuze has been picked up marked :-

Kz 11 <sup>o</sup> sp 16 M

(see pp. 70 -71 of Notes on German Fuzes). It is believed that this fuze is of a better quality. Another fuze recently found is marked:-

~~the~~ GR Z. 14. O  
42 P.M. 15

Note that the ~~Kz~~ has been erased. The steel top projects beyond the brass base in the manner shown on page 29 of the Fuze Book.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A portion of a German flare was recently picked up in our lines. In a piece of composition similar to that used to seal up dry batteries, a short length of an old French cinematograph film is fixed. The burning celluloid apparently produces an efficient slow-burning flare. The title of the film in French and the letters GAU (MONT) along the edge are clearly distinguishable. It (PART 11) would seem that the Germans are putting to some practical use the old stock of French films in BELGIUM.

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

OBSERVATION STATIONS. (2nd Army)

It is reported that the enemy are in the habit of erecting Observation Stations of lattice steel construction from 80 to 100 feet high on commanding ground seven or eight miles behind the front. They are surmounted by a sheet iron observation cabin or by a platform surrounded by a balustrade. Such observation stations may be employed for flash spotting. Sketches of these stations are attached. A certain two of these observation stations are reported to be seven or eight miles apart. An observation station of a very similar nature, but built of timber, has been erected south-west of WESTROOSEBEKE about 20 V 17 central. It is stated to be located in the neighbourhood of the 50 metre contour but the co-ordinates given locate it at V 17 b 1 1/2 O. somewhere to the north of the higher ground. This tower is about 75 feet high.

AIR RECONNAISSANCES.

Long black object at N.21.a.7.5. Small train or steam tractor with about 3 trucks at O.27.a.5. proceeding towards BEAUCAMPS. Dump at .13.d. 6.4. There is a sap visible at N.6.d.4.9 1/2. The German front line appears to be lined with concrete all along. One train seen in WAVRIN at 6.36p.m. travelling N.E. and was seen later to enter LILLE. It appears to be a passenger train. At point N.10.d.0.6. and N.10.c.7.5. blue earth can be seen both in our lines and the enemy's lines. At point N.22.c.9.3. objects similar to screens can be seen. As there are a great many tracks and signs of traffic at this point, it might possibly be the head of a trolley line, or a ration line. Blue clay very noticeable on and behind our front line trench in M.24. Dump

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 13th MAY 1916

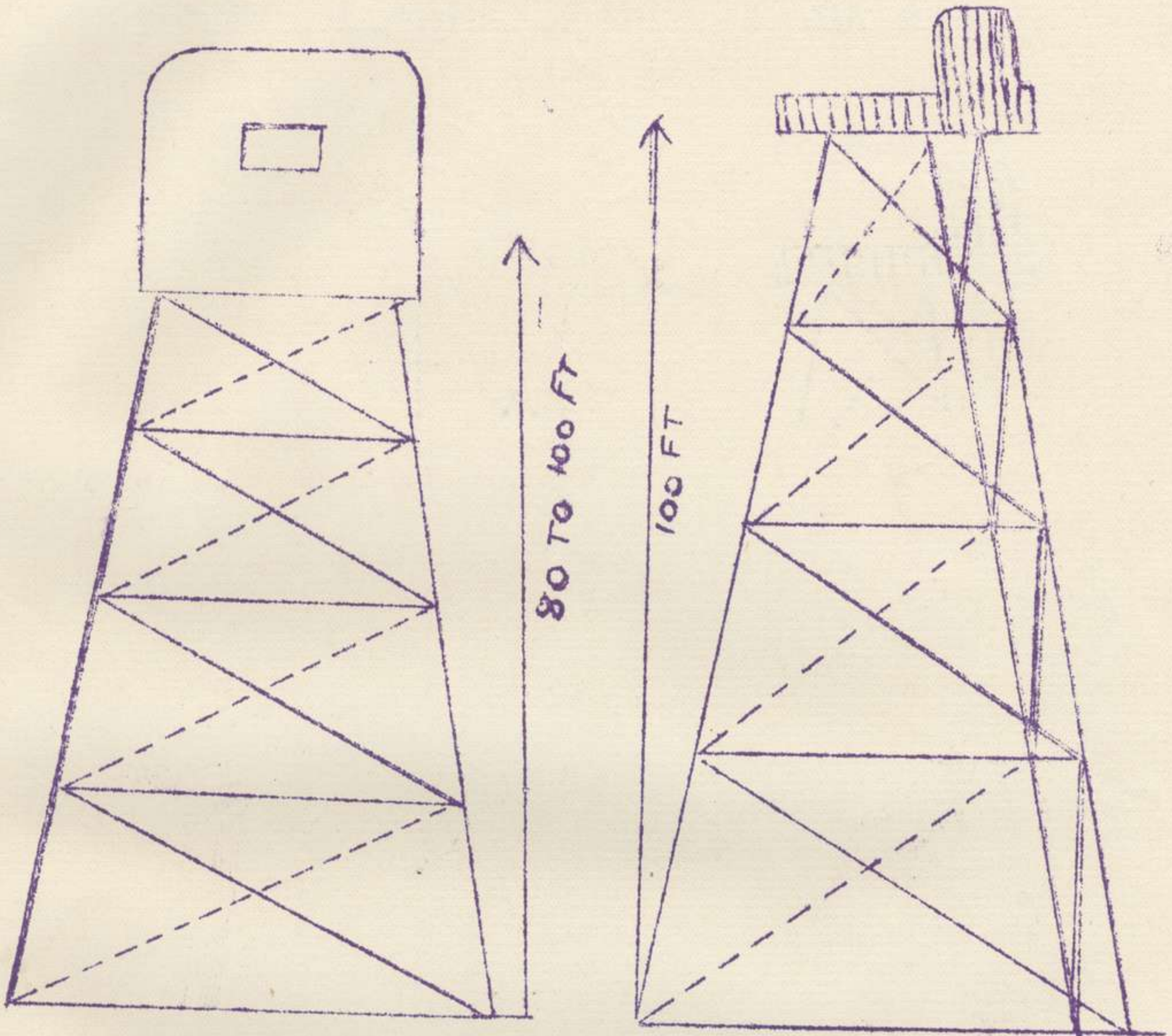
Wind light, mainly south or east. Clouds and warm, some drizzle. Local thunderstorm likely. Mist at sea and at night. Sixty five to seventy in the day, fifty at night.

S. S. Butler Major.G.S.  
for B.G.G.S. 1st A.N.Z.A.C.

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OBSERVATION STATIONS EMPLOYED BY THE GERMANS.



Observing station consisting of a steel skeleton frame-work about 80 ft high, supporting a sheet iron cabin.

Observing station consisting of a metal skeleton frame-work about 100 ft high, on which is a platform surrounded by a balustrade. There is a sheet iron observation cabin on one side of the platform.

C O N F I D E N T I A L No 31.

1st ANZAC SUMMARY - MAY 13th 1916.  
 (From 8 a.m. May 12th to 8.a.m. May 13th)  
 Map reference, Sheet 36

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT  
 AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

P A R T 1.  
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

Our snipers have been busy and claim 5 Germans as well as having destroyed some periscopes and a periscope rifle. An enemy working party was fired on by one of our Lewis Guns and 3 of them were seen to fall. Our patrols were active and directed Machine Gun fire on to enemy working parties.

ARTILLERY.

Our artillery shelled a number of enemy observation posts, billets, working parties, occupied houses and engineer dump at N.16.a.1.1.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE.

An aeroplane observer reports trench stores stacked at N.12.b.5.1 and N.6.a.5.8, Smoke was seen issuing from a house at N.18.b.6.9.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

A patrol brought in a German rifle in good condition from in front of SUGAR LOAF Salient (N.8.d.4.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). The rifle was marked "AMBERG" "1915", surmounted by a crown. It was probably dropped by the enemy who were fired on by us in this vicinity on the night of the 8th-9th inst. This points to a Bavarian Unit being opposite our trenches at this point. (Normal).

The white metal cross in front of the cap has again been reported opposite our lines. The colour of the uniform of the wearers is described as dark blue.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

The enemy is busy working on his wire all along our front. A lot of work is being done behind the enemy's parapet at N.11.a.2.5. (Apparently on dugouts) The parapet near N.11.a.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .7 has been raised and 2 steel plates inserted. Work is in progress at N.10.b.3.4, and N.10.c.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The enemy is using large steel loop-hole plates about 4ft by 3ft. These are set in place in his parapet and covered around by sand bags. Turf is also used for concealing loop-hole plates. At O.1.a.7.8, 3 triangular blue flags were placed along the enemy's front line trench at intervals of 100 yards. At O.1.a.4.7, 2 rectangular red flags were placed. A sally port is suspected at N.10.b.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

OBSERVATION POSTS.

Observation Posts are suspected at O.2.d.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .5 and O.15.a.8.6.

MACHINE GUN EMBLEMMENTS.

Machine Gun Emplacements are suspected at N.10.c.1.2 $\frac{1}{2}$  and N.10.c.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .3.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Smoke was seen coming from houses at I.35.d.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .1, I.34.a.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and O.14.b.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

PART 1.ENEMY'S REAR LINES OF DEFENCE.

The enemy is putting down a considerable amount of barbed wire between his front line and the AUBERS-RADINGHEM line. The following trenches are being worked on:- N.22.c.8.8, N.16.c.8.2, N.30.b.8.3, O.7.a.4.4, and O.7.d.3.3. A brush screen is being erected at the top of PARADISE ROAD (I.29.d.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). At this point transport has been seen to halt on several occasions. Wire entanglements are being constructed behind the communication trench at O.1.c.5.5.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Enemy's attitude yesterday was normal.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

A large party was seen working on the tramline near MARTIN'S CORNER (O.7.a.9.6). A considerable amount of movement is always seen between this place and the front line. A large green tarpaulin has been erected against the side of a house at the cross roads at N.22.b.9.5 in FROMELLES. The buildings in N.22.d.8.6, are also the scene of considerable activity. As they are close to a dump and also the junction of light railways, it is thought that they may be billets or workshops of some kind. A good deal of movement was noticed in I.16.d. A large covered van was observed carrying troops at I.29.d.2.6.

SIGNALS.

At 10.45 p.m, a green light was sent up from the enemy's trenches, and almost simultaneously a burst of machine gun and rifle fire took place.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY.

South of the BRIDOUX Salient the enemy's artillery was quiet yesterday, but north of it considerable activity is reported, our support trenches being heavily shelled. Only slight damage was done to the parapets however.

PART 11. follows.

P A R T 11

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

ENEMY'S DEFENCES. (2nd Corps)

Wire. The new wire from I.11.c.6.7. to I.11.c.6.9. has been strengthened.

MACHINE GUN EMBLACEMENTS. (2nd Corps)

A party was seen working on an emplacement at I.11.d.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .8 $\frac{1}{2}$ . It protudes slightly from the trench and has a hole in the centre 12 inches by 6 and about 18 inches down.

MINES. (2nd Corps)

At I.5.c.8.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . two wheels were seen revolving and men were observed carrying long beams. It is thought that this may be the head of a shaft.

DUG-OUTS. (2nd Corps)

The dug-out at I.11.c.6.7. has been enlarged and is now about 30 feet long with a door at the South end.

ENEMY'S UNIFORM, HELMET FOR LOOK-OUT MAN. (2nd Army)

A helmet of the pattern described in the Army Summary of March 8th and April 24th was, it now appears, found at the BLUFF as long ago as March 10th.

The bullet proof front shield illustrated in the Summary of March 8th has not been recovered; it was evidently not in use when fighting was in progress, as the front of the helmet has been broken in, probably by a fragment of shell. The helmet is made of steel approximately 1/32" thick.

It is most important that, when information of this sort is given in the Army Summary and it is stated that further information is required every effort should be made to forward such further information with the least possible delay.

IDENTIFICATIONS. (2nd Army)

XLX Corps. A deserter of the 7th (Cyclist) Company 13th Jager Battalion, surrendered on the night of the 11th/12th inst, near the PONT BALLOT salient. He proves to have been "abkommandirt" from his unit, which ordinarily holds a sector of the front opposite WARNETON. According to his statement the PONT BALLOT salient is the point of junction between the 139th and 133rd Regiments. (normal.)

The 13th Jager Battalion alternates with one of the infantry regiments (probably the 134th) in the WARNETON area. It does 14 days in the trenches (three companies in the line and three companies in reserve) and then goes back for fourteen days rest at CROIX. The battalion is now at CROIX. A full report will be issued tomorrow.

MISCELLANEOUS. (Xlth Corps)

The enemy are reported to be wearing steel shields in certain advanced positions.

- N.8.d.5.3. M.G. Emplacement.
- N.8.d.5.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . An iron framework believed to be a fly-wheel.
- N.13.d.4.7. M.G. emplacement.
- N.13.d.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Wide gap in wire and suspected sally port.
- N.13.d.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .6. - N.13.d.10.8. M.G. emplacements.
- N.14.a.4.0. M.G. seen firing at aeroplane.
- N.21.a.7.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., N.21.c.1.4. Suspected O.Ps.
- N.26.b.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .2., N.26.b.9.2. Small screen against these houses.
- N.27.b. Strong wire entanglements are being placed round

LECLERCO FIVE. N.14.a.7.5. M.G. EMBLACEMENT.

N.28a.5.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ . A dump.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 14th MAY 1916.

Wind N.W. or W. 10 m.p.h. to 15 m.p.h., changing to S.W. or S. Fair but some passing showers probable. 55 5- to 60 in the day 10 at night.

S. S. Butler Major. G.S.  
for B.G.G.S. 1st A.N.Z.A.C.

554

C O N F I D E N T I A L. No 32.

FIRST ANZAC SUMMARY - MAY 14th, 1916.  
(From 8 a.m. May 13th to 8.a.m. May 14th)  
Map reference. Sheet 36.

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

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P A R T 1.  
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

Numerous patrols went out all along our front but only one hostile patrol was encountered and immediately disappeared. Our machine guns were active during the night, and carried out indirect fire on the enemy's rear.

ARTILLERY.

Our artillery destroyed a hostile gun emplacement and shelled various targets on our front.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

During the night the enemy was again working energetically on his parapets and defences in rear. South of the BRIDOUX Salient no enemy wiring parties were out last night. It is noticeable that although the enemy has done much work on his wire of late, he has left the gaps in it very much as before. Communication trench near DELAPORTE (N.15.a.7.6) is still being worked on. Work is also continuing at N.6.c.7.5, and N.6.c.9.6. At I.17.b.5.6 the enemy appear to be making a new Sap to the right of red house.

MACHINE GUN EMBLACEMENTS.

Machine gun emplacements have been located at N.5.d.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .1 $\frac{1}{2}$  and N.5.d.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the former fires to its front and to its left, the latter to its front and to its right. A well built emplacement with long low-placed loop holes exists at N.10.b.8.4, near the TADPOLE. There is a suspected emplacement at N.11.a.1.5. These two latter positions are on either side of a very weak place in the enemy's wire. A machine gun emplacement is suspected at I.22.a.6.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ . It is well concealed and covered with grass sods. (Confirmed by aeroplane photographs).

SCREENS.

A new screen has been erected at O.7.a.7.4, and a hessian screen at I.27.c.7.9.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Smoke was seen coming from buildings at I.17.b.3.6, I.23.a.1.6 $\frac{1}{2}$  and MARTIN'S CORNER (O.7.a.9.6).

ENEMY ACTIVITY.

Enemy has been quiet all along the line, but his machine guns continue active at night.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

A large volume of smoke was seen rising from a house in rear of FROMELLES Station yesterday (13th) at 5 p.m.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Hostile artillery was singularly quiet.

P A R T 11. (later)

IDENTIFICATIONS. (XI Corps)

A prisoner belonging to the 16th Bav.Res.Regiment was taken by the Corps on our right at N.13.d, during the night of the 13th-14th. This confirms continued presence of 6th Bav. Res. Division in its normal position.

P. A. R. T. 11.INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.GERMAN AEROPLANE SIGNALS. (2nd Army)

A ball, about 3 - inches in diameter, made of thick glass and silvered inside, was recently dropped from a hostile aeroplane to the east of MONT KEMMEL. Owing to its falling into a pond the ball was recovered unbroken. This ball appears to be a species of light signal employed on a bright and sunny day to indicate the position of batteries etc, vertically below the aeroplane.

An enemy aeroplane flying low over our front line dropped a white light, whereupon his artillery ceased fire.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF A DESERTER OF THE 7TH (CYCLIST) COMPANY, 13th JAGER BATTALION, XIX CORPS, WHO SURRENDERED NEAR PONT BALLOT. (36 c 29) ON THE NIGHT 10th/11th MAY 1916. (2nd Army)

ORDER OF BATTLE.

Apart from the fact that the PONT BALLOT salient is the point of junction between the 139th and 133rd Regiments, 24th Division, deserter could throw no light on the enemy's dispositions. His evidence as to the individual regimental sectors is quite unreliable. It appears, however, probable that the left wing of the XIX Corps lies close to the LILLE-ARMENTIERES railway. (Normal)

LOCATION OF UNITS.

Deserter confirms the presence of the following XIX Corps units:-

68th and 78th Field Artillery Regiments.  
22nd Pioneers.  
19th Hussars.

He also declares that he has seen:-

- (a) A battery (? 10 cm) of the 12th Foot Artillery Regiment at WARNETON
- (b) A 12th Bavarian Pioneer Unit at WARNETON.  
(possibly the 12th Bavarian Reserve Pioneer Coy).
- (c) A Guard Infantry Regiment with yellow facings etc, three weeks ago at ROUBAIX.

COMMANDS AND HEADQUARTERS.

XIX Corps ..... Gen.d.Kav. von LAFFERT....  
Headquarters LAMBERSART.  
24th Division. Maj-Gen. KRUG von NIDDA.

STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION OF COMPANIES.

Infantry Companies ..... about 250 strong) inclusive of  
Cyclist Companies. .... about 120 strong) abkommandirt.

Deserter states that his company, the 7th, was composed as follows:-  
35 Active and reserve, 30 Landwehr, 40 untrained Landsturm,  
and 15 Ersatz Reserve and Volunteers.

GAS.

Deserter had the latest pattern mask and snout. Masks are tested at regular intervals. When a mask is found to be faulty it is usually because the fit is not right; a different size is then issued. Gas used in deserter's last test was of a yellowish colour.

ENEMY'S DEFENCES.

A great deal of concrete appears to have been used both in front and rear defences, as well for machine gun emplacements as for dugouts. Special attention is now being paid to rear lines of defence, which deserter says are of a very formidable nature, even in the neighbourhood



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P A R T 11. (Continued)

~~ARMY REFERENCES (Continued)~~  
of WARNETON. The work in that district ~~has been under the charge~~  
of the Bavarian Pioneers mentioned above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Deserter surrendered because he was tired of the war and bad quality food and the amount of work which was expected of him in spite of his wounded arm. He says that the morale of the Saxons is anything but good and their general attitude in the trenches sluggish. As to deserter himself, he is a fair type of soldier, but very unintelligent and unobservant. Were it not for these faults, a great deal more information would have been obtained from him.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MID-DAY MAY 15th, 1916.

Wind west, 15 miles per hour, changing to south west.  
Mainly overcast and cool with some rain or drizzle. Fiftyfive in the day. Fortyfive at night.

S. S. Butler

MAJOR G.S.  
for B.G.G.S  
1st A.&.N.E.A.C.

C O N F I D E N T I A L No 33.

FIRST ANZAC SUMMARY - MAY 15th 1916.  
 (From 8.a.m. May 14th to 8.a.m. May 15th.)  
 Map reference. Sheet 36.

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT  
 AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

P A R T 1.  
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

The new Crater at N.10.c.2.5 was visited by a patrol and found unoccupied. Patrols were active all along our front, but only one hostile patrol was encountered, which threw four bombs at one of our listening posts and retired.

ARTILLERY.

Our artillery fired on the centre of movement at N.22.d.8.5, with searching fire. Considerable damage was done to houses at MARTINS CAMP (N.21.a.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), BERNIERE FME (N.18.c.7. $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and other places on our front. A house at O.13.a.7.4, into which men were seen to go was shelled effectively. A snipers post and machine gun emplacement were also shelled with good effect.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

The enemy continues to work with timber on his front line and to thicken parapet with earth over sandbags. Smoke is regularly seen from N.9.c.7.1, N.9.d.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and N.6.c.3.3, and cook-houses are suspected at these points.

SNIPERS AND LISTENING POSTS.

A suspected snipers post at I.27.a.9.2 was shelled by our artillery. A listening post is suspected at I.6.b.8.3.

OBSERVATION POST.

An observation post has been located at I.22.b.8.4.

MACHINE GUN EMBLACEMENTS.

A machine gun emplacement at I.26.b.7 $\frac{1}{4}$ .5 was shelled by our artillery. An emplacement is also suspected at I.21.c.3.1. (aeroplane photograph confirms).

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Six men apparently in full marching order were seen to enter a house at O.2.d.1.5.

MINES.

From aeroplane observers report of blue clay and evidence of work, enemy's mining activity may be assumed at N.10.c.6.5 and N.10.d.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .0. Water has been reported also as being pumped over parapet close to these 2 points.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

From the FME DELAPORTE district the enemy rifle and machine gun fire has been particularly active of the last few days, during the early part of the night. Elsewhere along our front there has been but little rifle and machine gun fire. The enemy did not display his usual activity in wiring last night.

556

P A R T 1.

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DUMPS.

A steam locomotive was seen between RADINGHEM Church and screen near O.10.5. Shed in rear of this screen appears to be a dump.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

At 7.4. p.m. a train was seen at the dump at O.13.d.1.4, near LE MAISNIL.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Enemy's artillery was not active during the day.

PART 11. Follows.

P A R T 11

ENEMY'S AEROPLANE ACTIVITY. (2nd Army)

The table given below gives the percentages of allied and hostile aeroplanes observed by anti-aircraft batteries on the Second Army front during week ending May 13th.

<u>FRONT.</u>	PERCENTAGE OF	
	ALLIED	HOSTILE
	MACHINES.	
KEMMEL (exclusive) northwards .....	72.4	27.6.
KEMMEL (inclusive) southwards .....	81.4	18.6.
Whole Second Army .....	75.5	24.5.

The great preponderance of allied over hostile machines should be noted.

During the week only 68 hostile machines - 49 north of KEMMEL and 19 south of KEMMEL - came sufficiently far over the line to be engaged by our anti-aircraft guns.

IDENTIFICATIONS. (2nd Army)

XIX Corps. An enemy raiding party east of PLOEGSTEERT WOOD last night left twelve dead of the 104th Regiment, 40th Division, in and around out trenches. This is normal. The buttons fastening the shoulder-straps bore the numbers 1,4,11 and 12. This does not, however, indicate that men of these four companies took part in the raid. It is now an understood thing that the numbers on those buttons do not necessarily represent the company to which a man belongs.

ENEMY'S CASUALTIES. (2nd Army)  
(ST. ELOI.)

The 520th Prussian Casualty List, published on the 3rd May, gives the following casualties of the 18th Reserve Jäger Battalion (XXIII) R. Corps as a result of our operations at ST. ELOI on the 27th March. -

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Officers	-	1	10	11
Other ranks	23	68	419	510
	<u>23</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>521</u>

Of the 429 reported as missing, 154 were taken prisoner. According to a letter written by a man of the 246th Field Artillery Regiment (123rd Division), which was then in the ST ELOI Sector, our 12" Howitzers obtained direct hits on the 4th Battery of that Regiment on the 28th March. The battery was buried and lost 20 men. It was forced to change position.

PERSONNEL AND HORSES OF FIELD ARTILLERY. (2nd Army)

(Information obtained from deserter of 239th Field Artillery Regt - 30th Reserve Division).

A large proportion of the drivers in the Field Artillery are now Reservists or Landwehr-men taken from the Cavalry. The horses of the Field Artillery "Ersatz Abteilungen" of old formation are in fairly good condition, but those of the recently formed batteries are of an inferior stamp. The 9-cm batteries (old pattern field gun) have no teams of their own. When they change position they have to borrow teams from other batteries.

The oat ration is only 4½ lbs.

ENEMY'S TACTICS-METHOD OF HOLDING THE LINE IN CASE OF ATTACK. (2nd Army)

(Information from prisoner of 163rd Infantry Regiment (IX Reserve Corps) captured in front of LENS on May 9th.)

There are strict orders that the front line must be held at all costs. In case of a heavy bombardment, the troops holding the line, i.e. three companies immediately go into dug-outs.

Sentries.....

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Part 11 (continued)

Sentries are posted approximately every 8 yards. They have whistles and gongs and as soon as the attack starts these are sounded to warn troops in the dug-outs to man the trenches. Meanwhile the company in support in dug-outs behind the front line remains where it is until ordered forward as a reinforcement. The battalion in reserve "stands to" and awaits orders to move up. The battalion in rest takes no action unless special orders are received. In moving up to reinforce the front line strict orders have been issued that troops must not cross country. They must only use the roads.

The dug-outs are very strong. In the front line they are constructed underneath the parapets. There are approximately ten steps down into the dug-outs which are capable of holding 6 or 12 men. The prisoner's dug-out held 12 men. The men sleep 6 on each side, 3 on the ground and 3 above, the arrangement being similar to the bunks in a ship's cabin. Overhead cover is about 15 feet thick. At present work is going on connecting these dug-outs with one another. They are to be connected by a tunnel when far apart. A thin wooden partition exists between them, which can be easily knocked down in the event of the entrance to their own dug-out being destroyed, thus enabling the men to pass easily into the next dug-outs.

TRENCH MORTARS.(2nd Corps)

A bomb which fell in rear of the lines of the Corps on our left and failed to explode, has been examined. It is a thin metal cylinder resembling an oil drum and measures 15" by 8" diameter. It contains a variety of pieces of rusty iron, among which were recognised parts of two hand grenades, boot heel plates with leather attached, nails, etc. Sawdust impregnated with petrol, donnerit and an ordinary fuse were also found.

ENEMY'S RUSES.(2nd Corps).

A wooden cross, painted white, has been seen on the enemy's parapets. Similar crosses have on several occasions been seen to move; it is very probable therefore that these are disguised periscopes.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 16TH MAY, 1916.

Wind S.W. or W. 20 to 30 miles per hour. Overcast with rain, mist and drizzle at first; fairer later and cooler. 55 in the day, 45 at night. Barometer at M.S.L. 29.76 inches, unsteady. At 500 feet 29.22 inches.

P A R T 111  
CONTRE-ESPIONAGE.

There is no reason to regard as suspect the motor-cyclist to whom reference was made in the Summary of the 3rd instant.

The following persons have been refused permis de sejour for places within the Second Army Area.

Name	Place
Mme. Breuward Desprelz	ARMENTIERES.
M. Arthur Persyn	do
Mme. Dupont, Helene	NIEPPE.

S. S. Butler Major, G.S.  
for B.G.G.S.  
1st A.N.Z.A.C.

C O N F I D E N T I A L. No 34.

FIRST ANZAC SUMMARY - MAY 16th, 1916.  
 (From 6 a.m. May 15th to 6 a.m. May 16th.)  
 Map reference. Sheet 36.

NOTE. THIS SUMMARY IS REGARDED AS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

P A R T 1.INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.OPERATIONS.

Our patrols were active. Listening posts were established along our front to cover wiring parties. One patrol was almost surrounded by a hostile party but were able to withdraw after a duel with hand grenades. Enemy were seen working on their wire at various points. NO MAN'S LAND is reported as still wet, and the new Crater now contains over 2 feet of water. Enemy were observed working on their parapet at I.11.c.5.5 at 5 p.m. and were dispersed.

ARTILLERY.

One of our Howitzer Batteries shelled FROMELLES Station, Goods shed, water tower, and FME DU HOYON, getting direct hits on all targets. One of our mobile guns dispersed 4 parties going from 0.16.b.2.8 towards ERQUINGHEM Station.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Fresh earth is visible on the enemy parapet at I.11.a.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .9 $\frac{1}{2}$ . At N.9.c.5.1, black sandbags spotted with white can be seen, and water has several times been reported being pumped over parapet at this point.

OBSERVATION POSTS.

An observation post suspected at the window in roof of LA HAUTE LOGE (0.13.b.6.1.) Two men were observed on the top of a house at 0.3.b.7.3 $\frac{1}{2}$ . A man climbed on to a stage rigged across 2 small trees at I.35.a.3.7.

TRENCH MORTAR EMPLACEMENTS.

The flash of a Mortar was seen at CAPE BLANCO (I.32.a.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .0).

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Several men left PERISCOPE HOUSE (0.2.c.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) when we shelled it.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Beyond the usual sniping and machine gun fire during the night, there was no unusual activity. There was a heavy burst of rifle and machine gun fire directed for 2 minutes against our trenches at BRIDOUX SALIENT. It is estimated that there was one rifle to every 10 yards of trench. Constant movement was observed at I.11.b.2.1 between 8.15 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Enemy's machine guns were active opposite our trenches at I.5.c from 7 p.m. to midnight.

ENEMY'S REAR LINES OF DEFENCE.

A party was seen at 3.50 p.m. moving from MARTINS CORNER (0.7.a.9.6) to STRAWBERRY HOUSE (0.1.b.3.6). Small working party was seen at 0.2.c.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .2. Freshly turned earth can be seen at 0.7.d and 0.8.a. A stack of timber suitable for overhead cover for trenches has been left on roadside at 0.7.d.

DUMPS.

4 new piles of timber containing both heavy stakes and planking were observed near FROMELLES. This points to a distributing point being in the neighbourhood as similar small dumps have been seen in the area before.

5/62

P A R T 1. (2)MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Enemy's working party was observed about I.29.c.½.1. Probably a new gun emplacement. Working parties were seen near FORT ENGLOS (P.1.d.0.6) at 3 p.m. also working with timber at I.36.c.6½.5, and on trenches at J.31.a.3.6. The Road at N.21.a.5.7, is much in use.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

Between 8 and 9 p.m. a series of red, green and white flares were sent up from the enemy's trenches opposite BRIDOUX Salient but no action followed.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Enemy's artillery was quiet. At mid-day the area about N.5 was shelled but no material damage is reported. CHAPELLE d'ARMENTIERES, HOUPLINES, and our trenches at I.10 were shelled at 5 p.m. Slight damage was done to PORT EGAL AVENUE (I.4.c), and repairs were effected during the night. Gun flashes were observed at I.18.a.6.4 and I.23.b.7.3 approximately. Observation was reported very difficult owing to haze.

P A R T 111CONTRE-ESPIONAGE ( 2nd Army)

PETERSEN, Christian) German prisoners, escaped from the CHANTIER de  
DETHOFF, Jean. ) LIEURON (Ille et Vilaine) on the 8-9 May.

Description of Petersen.- Fair hair and eyebrows; eyes blue; forehead ordinary; chin round; face oval; height 6'.4"; Wears glasses.

Description of Dethoff.- Auburn hair and eyebrows; brown eyes; forehead wide; mouth medium; chin square; face square; height 5'.8".

If seen to be arrasted.

563

P A R T II

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

LIGHT SIGNALS (2nd Army)

On the evening of the 11th, on our artillery retaliating to the enemy's shelling of our trenches, the enemy sent up a red rocket from his front line trench, on which his artillery ceased fire.

FUZES. (2nd Army)

It appears that the K Z. 14 fuze for 7.7 field guns is being used with 9-cm. shells, as an unexploded H.E. shell of this calibre was found in the vicinity of ARMENTIERES with this fuze.

A fuze marked K Z. 11. I B \* was found near BURGOMASTER FARM (28 h 5 b - west of YPRES). It is made entirely of steel and is graduated from 2 to 72. The figure 50 on the graduation scale is partly erased. The marking "I B" and the star appear to be new.

A fuze was found in 28 T 17 a (east of NEUVE EGLISE). It is marked "Dopp Z. 92lg. Brig."; it is made of brass and corresponds to the usual fuze for 10-cm. shells. The marking "lg. Brig", however is new, and probably stands for "Lange Brennlinge". The fuze is graduated from 2 to 45, whereas the ordinary type of fuze is only graduated up to 26. This would explain the "lange Brennlinge", which means "long combustion". A similar fuze was reported in the Summary of April 3rd; in this case the fuze was marked "Dopp Z. 92 f. 10cm K". The lettering "f. 10 cm K", however, was struck out and "lg. Brig." substituted. It was noted at the time that these shells, which were apparently fired from a field howitzer battery, gave an unusually small proportion of blinds in spite of the very wet and swampy nature of the ground into which they fell. It was thought that the cause for this was that a new fuze was being used.

ENEMY'S PROJECTILES (2nd Army)

The 12 cm shell described under heading "Enemy's projectiles" in the Part II of Corps Summary of 11th instant, should have been described as a shrapnel. Its designation is "12 cm Schr 80/92".

MISCELLANEOUS (2nd Army)

An inhabitant evacuated from WERVICQ on the 24th April states that the enemy in nearly every case receives warning of any important attack or bombardment that is about to be carried out by us. There is little doubt that this information is obtained by the enemy by the overhearing of indiscreet telephone-conversations by the means of the apparatus in Army Summary of the 31st March.

ORGANISATION OF THE ENEMY'S FORCES (2nd Army)

XXVI Reserve Corps. An official document shows that the 64th Machine-gun "Scharfschützen Trupp" is attached to the 233rd Reserve Infantry Regiment. (51st Reserve Division).

11th Landwehr Brigade. A postcard written by a man of the 20th Landwehr Regiment indicates that the 11th Mixed Landwehr Brigade was still attached to the 52nd Reserve Division on the 29th April (normal) (see booklet on XXVI Reserve Corps)

XIV Reserve Corps. An official document shows that the 11th Reserve Regiment (28th Reserve Division) has a 2nd Machine-gun company. This unit has possibly been formed from the 55th and 95th machine-gun sections, which were attached to the 11th Reserve Regiment.

RECRUITING. (2nd Army)

Reports have been received that a certain number of trained Landsturm men over 45 years old have been recently released from military service, but in cases which have admitted of investigation, the men so released have already been called up again for service.



5/6/16

P A R T II (Continued)EXTRACTS FROM NOTES ON THE GROUPING OF THE ENEMY'S HEAVY ARTILLERY  
(2nd Army)

South of the River DOUVE, there is a "southern" group which consists of two comparatively unimportant groups, one extending from the neighbourhood of RADINGHEM to VERLINGHEM along the reverse slope of the PERENCHIES ridge and in the woods lying to the north of it, and another, much smaller group grouped about the River DEULE west of QUESNOY.

The proportion of the various calibres of guns on the 2nd Army front appears to have altered little. The proportion of 15-cm guns appears to have slightly decreased, and the proportion of the 21-cm howitzers has undoubtedly done so. All identifications of these latter weapons in April have been somewhat doubtful, and it is therefore of great importance that any definite evidence (fragments of shells, fuzes such as Gr 2 96 not used with lighter natures of shell) should be reported without delay.

No Russian guns have been definitely located against us, but fuzes picked up establish beyond doubt the fact that some of these guns are in position round the salient. The "southern" group contains a small proportion of captured French guns.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF PRISONER BELONGING TO THE 16th BAV. RES. INF. REGT., 5TH BAV. RES. DIV., WHO WAS CAPTURED ABOUT N. 13. b. 9. 0, WHILE EXAMINING OUR WIRE. (XI Corps)

He had been sent out on patrol, to find out how our front line was held and to locate our machine-guns. Prisoner is 21 years of age and was medically unfit when called up in 1915, but was accepted in the following July. After ten weeks training he was drafted into the 5th Bav. Res. Div. Recruit Depot in September 1915, and was employed on guard duties on the Belgian frontier.

The prisoner gives the order of battle as follows, from North to South:- 21st Bav. Res., 20th Bav. Res., 16th Bav. Res., 17th Bav Res Regts. The left flank of the 16th Bav. Res. Regt. being about N. 13. d. 2. 5.

He states that his company has a trench strength of only about 90 men, of whom the bulk are old untrained Landsturm and recruits of the 1915, class. The 1916 class are still training in the depots.

Prisoner states that there are no gas cylinders in their front line nor have emplacements been constructed for them. Their own precaution against gas attacks are well thought out.

Our machine-gun fire at night and shrapnel on FROMELLES has been effective.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 17TH MAY, 1916.

Wind light and variable in direction, but mainly west and south. W Fine and warm at first, probably becoming temporarily overcast later. Sixty-five to seventy in the day, forty-five at night.

S. S. Butler

Major, G.S.  
for B.G.G.S.  
1st A.N.Z.A.C.