

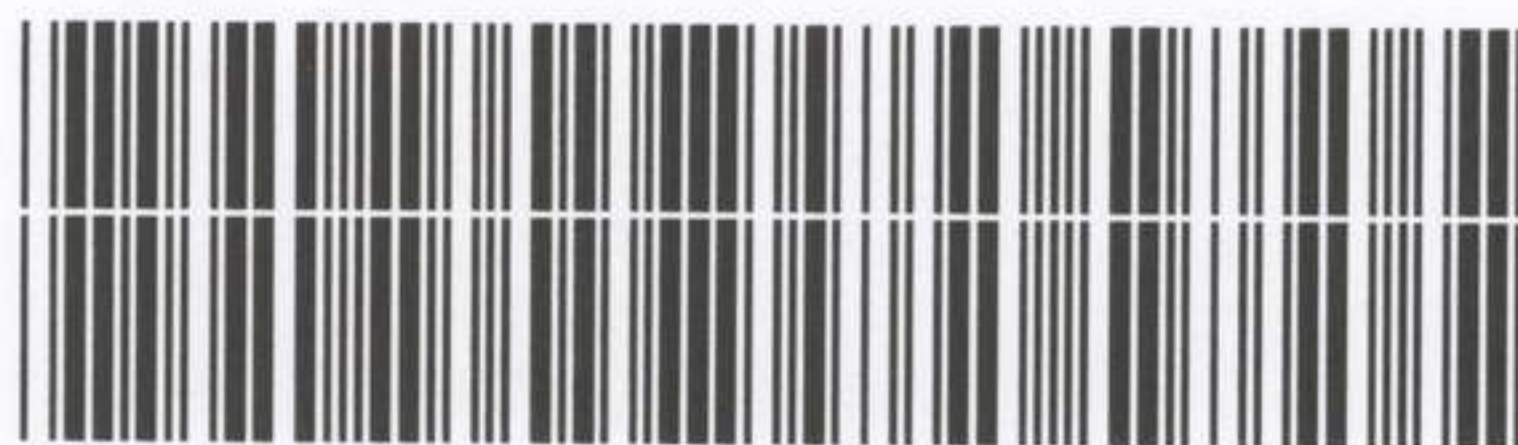
AWM4
Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,
1914-18 War

Formation Headquarters

Item number: 1/30/3

Title: Intelligence, Headquarters, 1st
ANZAC Corps

April 1916



AWM4-1/30/3

ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, 13th APRIL, 1916.

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

Map Reference - Sheet 36.

P A R T I.

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

1. OPERATIONS.

Our patrols were active during the night 12/13. No enemy patrols were met with.

Owing to the day being very misty and observation difficult our artillery scarcely fired at all except to register a trench and disperse a working party in the POTTERIES O.3.

2. ENEMIES FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Near I.26.b. about 60 yards behind the front line trenches a screen of timber has been erected, about 12 ft. high and 60 yards long. Observers report that at I.22.a.3.7. there is freshly broken earth outside and running parallel with enemy front trench. There are eight sections in two lines each covering the interval of the other. Sections vary in length from 5 to 20 ft.

3. ENEMIES REAR LINES OF DEFENCE.

The enemy are erecting heavy wire entanglements from I.35.c.0.8. to I.35.d.5.8. and at I.35.a.7.7. Working parties were seen at I.27.d.5.4.

P A R T II.

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

4. CASUALTIES AT VERDUN.

According to official documents the 3rd Jäger Battalion (3rd Corps) has lost since the beginning of the battle of VERDUN 20 officers and 1056 men.

5. ENEMIES MORALE.

(Extract from the examination of a prisoner of the 3rd Bavarian Infantry Regiment, 11th Bavarian Division, captured on 23rd March in the BOIS DE MALANCOURT).

The morale of the men of the 3rd Bavarian Regiment and of the 13th Battalion Reserve Regiment seems to have altered rapidly since the arrival of the 11th Bavarian Division on the French front. The men, just returned from Servia, where the campaign was nothing

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Part II.(Ctd.)

but a military procession, talked of nothing less than devouring the French. The conquerors of Russia and Serbia would just make a mouthful of the "Franzmann". Passing through the camp, behind the lines, the Bavarians, just back from the East, made a sensation among their comrades, who had remained for months and months in the same trench without budging an inch. They made nasty jokes about them, repeating to these Westerners the two verses which have become a popular refrain amongst the soldiers of the East;

"In the East the boys are never afraid.
In the West there's only the Fire Brigade."

They imagined that it was the same in France as in the East. In Serbia, they pursued the enemy without being able to gain touch with him. It was like a hare hunt. Everyone fled before the conqueror. IN Russia, no artillery - a few shells here and there - an occasional assault - but victories without end; always ground gained, - always advancing - the Frenchmen would soon see!

Such, more or less, was the spirit of the Bavarian, on his return from the Eastern theatre.

From the first day's fighting on our own front, the morale sank and the men became discouraged. Under the avalanche of shells they broke and crumbled. One officer went mad, another refused to leave his dugout and at the moment of the assault handed over his command to a Feldwebel.

The famous Bavarians, thrown back by our fire, were in turn jeered at by the "Firemen of the Western Front" The amount of their casualties made its impression. At the end of a few days their morale fell below that of the Westerners of whom they made fun. The Bavarians and Prussians began squabbling. The former maintained that they were being used for the harder tasks in order to spare the latter.

There appears to be less poverty in Bavaria than in other parts of Germany.

Discipline is still severe; superiors are obeyed without question.. Still the general feeling is of lassitude; the men have had enough of the war but this fatigue has not reached the intolerable point when it becomes an element of dissolution. Love of country, the fear of seeing the ~~ENEMY~~ invader devastate the national soil, the tradition of old Germany, religious sentiment, respect for discipline and the established order of things, are still at the bottom of their hearts and uphold the men in the observance of their military duties.

6. WINE AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 14TH INSTANT.

Wind Westerly, 25 m.p.h. and squally at times. Showers with fair intervals, and some mist or drizzle not unlikely tonight. 50 to 55 in the day, 40 to 45 at night. Barometer at m.s.l. 29.56" unsteady. At 1000 ft. 28.48".

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.2.

ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, 14th APRIL, 1916

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 1INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT1. OPERATIONS

An officers' Patrol which went out from our trenches at I.16.c.0.5. to investigate the enemy's wire opposite reported that they were much hampered by search-lights and flares. They were successful in finding an opening in the enemy's wire. Our artillery fired a few rounds at the enemy's trenches in retaliation for some damage to our trenches.

2. ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES

Working parties were seen at trench I.27.d.5.4. and near the DISTELLERY (I.27.b.2.3.). Enemy observed working their parapets at I.27.a. Smoke was seen issuing from FARM HOUSSAIN at 0.2.a.3.7. A party of 4 men were seen handling corrugated iron sheets at I.27.b.2.3.

3. ENEMY'S REAR LINE OF DEFENCE

Working parties were seen at 0.13.b.5.3.

4. ENEMY ACTIVITY

Enemy bombarded trenches at RUE DU BOIS SALIENT at (I.21.b.) but did no damage. No enemy patrols were located. Enemy's artillery fired a few shells on HALLORIE FARM (I.8.d.9.2.) and there was slight shelling of our front line trenches.

5. WIRELESS SIGNALS and SIGNALLING STATION

The enemy's hallograph was observed on the high ground at I.28.d.

P A R T I IINFORMATION FROM OTHER FORCESOPERATIONS

Our snipers just South of the LYS have been using steel bullets against the enemy's loophole plates. This practice appears to have caused the enemy to abandon many of his posts, and to have reduced sniping very considerably.

P.T.O

Part 11SIGNALLING

For the past few nights enemy aeroplanes have been active over our lines signalling to their artillery with coloured lights. An aeroplane flying over the DUMP (east of HILL 60-28 I 20 c) dropped green and white lights, whereupon hostile artillery opened on this area, ceasing on a second similar signal. The aeroplane then moved N.W. and dropped red and white lights when in the vicinity of SHRAPNEL CORNER (28 I 20 a B.5.), south of the LITTLE GATE, whereupon that locality was shelled. It has been noticed that the engine is shut off over localities where transport is suspected so that any sounds of wheeled traffic may be heard.

FUZES

It is suggested that the lettering "Ig. Brig." on the field-howitzer fuzes described in the Summaries of March 31st and April 11th, stands for "lange Brennlänge, implying that the fuze is designed for use with a gun or howitzer having a longer time of flight than the weapon for which it was originally designed.

It is most important that a complete specimen of a shell with this fuze attached should be obtained as soon as possible, or, failing this, a complete specimen of the fuze.

OPERATIONS

It has now been established that during the last week the gallant fighting of the 3rd Division and 2nd Canadian Division in the neighbourhood of ST ELOI has inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

P A R T III

VEREEKE. J. (Ref. para. 1 of C.E. Summary 28/2/16, Part 11)
This commercial traveller has been authorised to travel in the British Zone.

ROSENBAUM? Sylvain, age 25, living at 5 Rue Froment, PARIS commercial traveller in confectionery, and represents among other firms, BRAECKMAN (C.E. Summary 24/3/16, Part 11). Though not regarded as a suspect, he should not be allowed to travel in the British Zone.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 15th INSTANT

Wind W. 20 M.P.H. rather squally but decreasing and changing towards S.W. later. Cool with sharp showers and fine intervals. Fifty in the day and thirty-five at night. Barometer at m.s.l. twentynine point seven seven inches rising. At one thousand feet twenty eight point six seven inches.

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

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

No. 3.

1st ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, 15th APRIL, 1916

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

 Map References - Sheet 36.

P A R T 1

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

1. OPERATIONS

Our artillery was inactive except for registration work. Our patrols were active during the night. One patrol from I.26.b.3.7. proceeded along the bank of the COURAU (I.26.b.). They heard an enemy working party which they were able to fire upon on their return. Our machine guns successfully dispersed an enemy working party at I.21.c.3.1.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES

Patrol reports that the enemy's wire at I.16.c.7. North is strong, chiefly chevaux de frise ends about 30 yards in front of enemy's trench. Enemy seen working at 0.7.a.3.4. and a communication trench at 0.7.d. to 0.1.d.

Listening and Snipers Posts

Sniper has been located in the ruined chimney N.11.d.3.9. another sniper's position which had been located was kept under systematic fire all day and the sniper successfully silenced.

CUPOLAS

A working party was seen putting up a cupola at I.26.d.6.7.

ENEMY'S PATROLS

A ~~new~~ enemy patrol was located and fired on opposite our trenches at N.6.c.2.9.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Throughout the day and night the enemy was not unusually active but was certainly alert. They bombed some of our trenches in the Fme DESPLANQUE district but no damage was done. Three G.S. wagons covered with tarpaulins were seen in a road at 0.6.a. At midday vehicles were seen at I.25.d.10.a. and it appeared that some work was going on there. Horses were observed exercising in a paddock about 500 yds N.W. of LA MOTTE. (I.32.d.1.6.).

CONDITIONS OF GROUND

Patrols report the grass in NO MAN'S LAND is getting long and the ditches have 2 ft of water in them but they can mostly all be jumped.

REST BILLETTS (AND HUTMENTS)

Working party was seen ~~erecting~~ ~~erecting~~ ~~erecting~~ 0.13.a.1.6.

Part 1Enemy Shelling

About midday the enemy shelled one of our working parties with about 12 rounds of 7.7.cm. and 27 rounds of 4.2. in. There was some slight shelling of our billeting area but no casualties.

PART 11INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCESOPERATIONS

FROMELLES STATION was shelled by our artillery, one truck being demolished.

IDENTIFICATIONS

The new pattern German tunics with no buttons have been observed in the vicinity of the LILLE e ARMENTIERES railway.

ENEMY'S DEFENCESFront and Support Line

The enemy's trenches in the vicinity of WEZ MACQUART appear to be wet. The enemy has been working very hard at railway Salient I (I.11.a.).

MISCELLANEOUS

Prior to the assault on our trenches south of PILCKEM on the night of the 11th, the enemy was observed to blow up his own wire at the point from which the attack was launched..

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS

Several recent reports indicate a considerable concentration of troops, amounting to about 40,000 men, in the neighbourhood of TOURNAI. It is possible that the VII Corps, on being relieved by the XXVII Reserve Corps, (may have) been concentrated in that area. may have

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

The pilot of the Fokker ~~monoplane~~ monoplane captured recently states that a great many German aeroplanes have been withdrawn from the front between LILLE and the SOMME within the last month and sent to the VERDUN area. This is confirmed by observation, the number of German machines observed recently in the sector north of the SOMMES having decreased very considerably..

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 16TH APRIL 1916

Wind W. or N.W. Twenty five m.p.h. gradually decreasing to 10 m.p.h. Mainly fair and cool but passing showers of rain or hail likely. Temperature fifty in the day thirty five to forty at night.

PART 111

The following passes are lost and are therefore cancelled:-

Card Passes

No. 5380	Issued to Private A.E. AGER A.S.C. attached Second Army Signals.
No. 3998	issued to Lieutenant FORDYCE, 17th A. Sub-Park.
No. 19781	issued to Colonel SARGENT
No. 13336	issued to Lieutenant HUGHES A.S.C.
No. 11476	issued to Sir William LEISHAM
No. 4718	issued to Lieut-Colonel D.S. LEWIS D.S.O.

Pink Permis.

No. 240521	issued to Lieutenant HUGHES A.S.C.
No. 243441	issued to Private BALL A.S.C. attached Postal Services Indian Cavalry Corps H.Q. available from 31-3-16 to 20-4-16.

S. S. Butler

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

1st ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, 16th APRIL, 1916

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

Map references - Sheet 36.

P A R T 1

OPERATIONS. INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

Mortar battery fire was brought to bear on CORNER FORT (N.6.b.5.0.) and THE ANGLE (N.6.b.9.5.) One enemy sniper was accounted for. Machine gun battery at night carried out some indirect fire against the DISTILLERY (I.27.b.)

Artillery

A few rounds were fired to disperse working parts at I.33.c.9.5. and I.26.d.4.5.

IDENTIFICATIONS

A enemy working party wearing dark blue uniforms were dispersed by our infantry fire opposite trench 41. (N.5.d.8.8.).

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES

A party of 30 men marched to Battalion Headquarters (O.7.a.35.45.) and commenced work on a trench from this to point O.7.a.30.45. A party was also seen carrying trench building material at O.14.a.2.6. from a heap apparently stacked there during the night.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Enemy quiet during daylight but elert during the night. His machine guns fired on the BOIS GRENIER road near SHAPTESBURY AVENUE. Several parties of men and wagon seen at O.6.a. and I.36.d., and a good deal of movement on the roads in the vicinity.

ENEMY'S SHELLING (ARTILLERY ACTIVITY)

Enemy artillery was more active and shelled buildings at H.29.b.4.5., H.21.c.8.0. and H.27.c.8.0. They also shelled our trench at I.21.c.2.8.

P A R T 11

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES

The enemy was doing a great deal of work at the South face of RAILWAY SALIENT (I.11.a.)

ENEMY'S OBSERVATION POSTS

2 men were seen in uniform at O.5.b.8.9, who appered to be using glasses and telescopes.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS

Smoke was seen rising from a house at I.17.b.1.1.

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Part 11

ENEMY'S REAR LINES OF DEFENCE.

The enemy has been doing much work on his second line, between the LILLE-ARMENTIERES railway and the forked roads at 36.j.l.b. S.W. of Deulemont.

DUMPS.

There is thought to be a dump at I.12.d.25.75.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraph posts painted black and white between Fort ENGLOS and PREMESQUES past a house at I.26.a.8.1.

P A R T L L A T E R .

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCES

An observer reports more railway activity than usual. 10 trains observed between 4.55 p.m. and 6.20.p.m. mostly in and out of DON.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 17th APRIL 1916

Wind. W. 10.m.p.h. changing to S.W. and increasing. Becoming overcast with some rain later. Fifty-five in the day forty-five at night.

P A R T 111

CONTRE-ESPIONAGE

Mme. JAYET. 24 RUE d'Outreau, BOULOGNE. This woman having entered the British Zone under false pretences, she is forbidden to return.

M.M. de BAER, of DUNKIRK. This Belgian has been issued with a Blue Motor Permis stamped with British Square Stamp No. 111, and available for the British Zone. He should be allowed to circulate freely.

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

4-9
C O N F I D E N T I A L .

No.5.

1st ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE, 17th APRIL, 1916.

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.

Our snipers were active all day. We silenced a sniper opposite trench 53 (I.26.c.5.3.) and an enemy working party opposite trench 48 (I.31.c.7.3.) was dispersed by Lewis gun fire. Our trench mortars registered several targets. At night our machine gun company brought indirect fire to bear on enemy's tramline at BAS MAISNIL (N.12.d.)

Artillery

We only fired a few rounds to answer test calls and register certain points.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Working parties were seen at reserve trenches at O.13.d.35.95.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Enemy's snipers quiet. Some of our trenches in the BOIS GRENIER district were bombed.

TRENCH TRAMWAYS.

From clanging of iron, work appeared to be in progress where the tramline crosses the roadway at N.11.b.7.3.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCURRENCES, IN REAR OF ENEMY'S LINES.

At about 7.p.m. a large cloud of smoke appeared over enemy's parapets opposite junction of trenches 48 and 49 (I.31.c.8.4.). A train was seen at FOURNES STATION and a small train of six carriages was seen in the cutting at about O.3.b.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Enemy shelled FME de la HALLORIE (I.8.d.9.2.) and LILLE ROAD at I.1.d.7.3. during the morning. The vicinity of BOIS GRENIER was heavily shelled between 2.p.m. and 6.p.m., about 230 shells of 10.5cm. were fired 50% of which were blind. There were no casualties.

TRENCH MORTARS PROJECTILES.

The trench bomb illustrated in the sketch attached was thrown yesterday into our trench opposite LA HOUSSAINE. It is of a new form, previous examples of this type being pear-shaped, it contains 200 gramms of H.E. instead of 230 gramms contained in the pear-shaped bomb. The principle is the same, the cylinder (A) containing the creep spring, spike and detonator. The bomb is fired from some type of spring gun.

P A R T 11INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

At I.16.d.5.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ there appears to be an opening under the parapet, and a passage under the wire - the ground here appearing worn. This is probably used by patrols.

ENEMY'S REAR LINE OF DEFENCE.

Much new wire has recently been erected between I.18.d.3.4. and I.18.b.10.8.

RELIEFS.

A relief is suspected in the vicinity of WEZ MACQUART.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCURRENCES.

It is reported that yesterday at 1.p.m. during a trial gas alarm 20 or 30 Germans looked over the parapet at I.17.a.2 $\frac{1}{2}$.4. and two other parties at intervals down to the South, but that there were long patches of trench where no one looked over. As this was very unexpected more accurate location of these points was not possible.

Pigeons. Reports on the use of carrier pigeons South of LILLE-ARMENTIERES railway have been received several times lately.

It is reported that yesterday between 3.p.m. and 3.30.p.m. 2 lots of 6 pigeons were released from the enemy's trenches North of WEZ MACQUART, one lot flew off in the direction of HOUPLINES and the other went in a Southerly direction.

Enemy's Ruses. An ordinary sandbag, rather broken out at the visible end and probably filled with straw or some other light material, was used to disguise the telescope sewn into the back, the lens were slightly protruding. This device looked just like an ordinary sandbag and could only be spotted whilst being moved along the parapet.

ENEMY'S PROJECTILES.

The base of a 12-cm. shell having three narrow copper driving bands was picked up on the 12th instant near the YPRES-COMINES canal. This is thought to be the first shell of this calibre and pattern found on this part of the front. The markings on the base are "191. G.F. Sp", this marking is new.

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS

The use of explosive bullets is reported. Several have hit our sandbags, which they rip open, making a small crater in the earth. One hit a steel helmet, and then exploded but did not penetrate the helmet. When these bullets hit an object there is a loud report and a distinct flash of light. Confirmation of this report is required.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 18th APRIL 1916

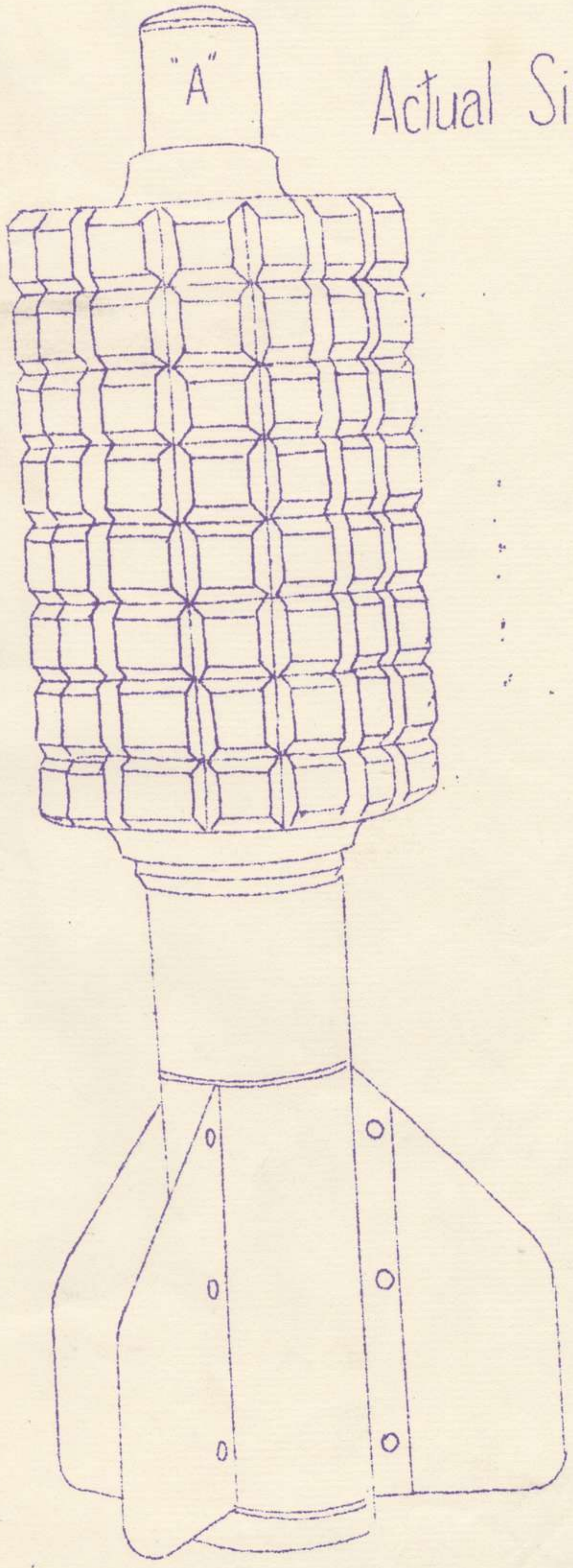
Wind S.W. increasing to 20 or 25 m.p.h. At 1000 feet W. or S.W. 50 m.p.h. Mainly overcast with rain or drizzle. 55 in the day 45 at night.

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

4711

Trench Bomb

Actual Size



C O N F I D E N T I A L.No. 6.1st ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, 18th APRIL 1916

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.

Our snipers and machine guns were very active in the FLEURBAIX DISTRICT. M.G.Coy. claim to have silenced an enemy M.G. at WATER FORT (N.11.b.1.9.) Our snipers were active and claim to have shot one man and to have broken 3 enemy periscopes in the Fme. DESPLANQUE DISTRICT. An officers patrol went out from trench 54 (126.c.7.7.) at 8.30 p.m., they heard sounds of pumping in the enemy's lines opposite to them.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Patrols state that in FLEURBAIX District the state of the ground in NO MAN'S LAND is passable for infantry.

SCREENS

It is reported that CAPINGHEM CHURCH (5 miles S.E. of ARMENTIERES) which was visible from O.P. at H.24.d.2 $\frac{1}{2}$.2. has disappeared from view. A screen appears to have been put up on the ridge which has hidden the Church. It is probable that this screen conceals a battery.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Enemy snipers and machine guns were quiet. They bombed trenches at N.5.d.8.8. They also swept our trenches between I.31.a.2.2. and I.31.c.7.3. with machine gun fire between 7 and 9.p.m. - there were no casualties. Working parties were seen at O.6.d.8.7. and I.27.d.4 $\frac{1}{2}$.4.

WIND TESTS.

In the BOIS GRENIER District the enemy was observed during the day testing the swinging of the wind vanes on the parapets.

ENEMY'S SHELLING

Enemy's artillery fire was normal - the following points were shelled:-

FLEURBAIX DISTRICT. Trench 45 (N.6.b.3.5.) by 77mm. guns - no damage. BOIS GRENIER DISTRICT. H.36.b.7.0. by 77mm. guns - no damage. Fme. DESPLANQUE DISTRICT. 4th Artillery Brigade H.Q. by 77mm.guns No damage. 14th Battery O.P. was hit by two 77mm. guns - no damage

ENEMY'S RUSES

During the night enemy placed a hessian flag half way between our lines and theirs, opposite trench 45 (N.6.b.3.5)

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P A R T 11INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCESOPERATIONS

At I.17.c.2.9. six poles about 15 feet high and painted red have been carefully placed in line.

OBERSVATION POSTS.

The Observation Posts in the wood at I.24.a.7.0 $\frac{1}{2}$ have been enlarged and strengthened.

ENEMY'S REAR LINES OF DEFENCE.

Much new wire has recently been erected between 36 I.18.d.3.4. and 36.I.18.b.10.8. round RUELLE DE LA NOIX, south of the ARMENTIERES - LILLE railway. Wire entanglements can be clearly seen from 28. U.4.a.3.6. to 28.U.4.a.0.6. (just south of the MESSINES-GAPPARD road). the wire at the latter point being very thick.

RELIEFS

It nows appears certain that a relief took place in the German about WEZ MACQUART. The new German troops are reported to be a much more superior class to those that were holding the line before.

LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS OF FORMATIONS

Orderlies on bicycles were seen arriving at and entering a house at I.24.b.3.2. and leaving after a few minutes. This may be a Headquarters.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

Between 9.p.m. on the 15th and 1.a.m. on the 16th, the light at the SACRE COEUR Church, LILLE, was observed signalling. Hostile aircraft were active during the night, and a searchlight apparently from aircraft, was observed north of ARMENTIERES. Light signals were dropped from aircraft in the same neighbourhood.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 19th APRIL 1916.

Wind west, 30 miles per hour with gusts of fifty to sixty m.p.h. changing to N.W. and N. and perhaps to N.E. and decreasing. Squally, showers of rain hail or sleet with fair intervals. Forty five to fifty in the day, thirty five to forty at night.

S. S. Butler

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

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LIST OF AEROPLANE PHOTOGRAPHS OF SECOND ARMY FRONT TAKEN
ON THE 16th APRIL 1916.

K.206 good	I.21.a b c d	Shewing British and German trenches German Ho and QUEEN ST.
K.207 (good)	I.22.a c	
K.208 (good)	I.27.c d I 32 b I.33.a b d	LE QUESNE. MAISNIL RD. TROIS FETUS
K.209 (good)	I.21.c d I.22.c. I.27.a b I.28.a.	THE STATION , THE DISTILL- ERY. PETIT MARAIS; supposed assembly trenches.
K.210 (fair)	H.36.d I.31.a b c d	BRITISH AND GERMAN trenches .BRIDOUX FORT.
K.211 (fair)	I.32.d. I.33.a.b.d. O.3.b.	TRIOS FETUS LE GD MAISNIL FME.
K.212 (fair)	I " "	" "
K.213 (poor)	I.3.1.d. I.32.c. O.I.b. o.2.a.	STRAWBERRY HOUSE FME. HOUSSAIN
K.214 (fair)	I.32.d. I.33.c. o.2.b. O.3.a.	Communication trenches between LA MOTTE and GD MAISNIL FME and country to the south.
K.215 (fair)	I.311.d. I.32.c. OI.b o.2.a.	STRAWBERRY HOUSE FME HOUSSAIN

Divisions and Brigades should indent direct on Second Army
for their requirements.

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

No. 7.

1st ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, 19th APRIL 1916.

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

Map reference - Sheet 36.

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

Trench mortar battery dispersed enemy working party at CORNER FORT (N.6.d.4.9.) and also working party opposite trench 43.N.6.a.7.0. Our snipers claim to have hit on German. Two batteries of the M.G. Coy carried out indirect and traversing fire during night. Fired on LILLE ROAD, WEZ MACQUART to Distillery and LA HOUSSAIN. Enemy replied with M.G. fire but did not locate any of our batteries.

IDENTIFICATIONS

On morning of 18th two men were seen in the enemy's front line opposite trench 40.(N.5.d.2.7.) wearing long dark blue coats and black helmets with spikes. Spiked helmet seen at 4.p.m. opposite trench 54 (I.26.c.6.7.). 6 men in field grey caps were seen at same place. Man in green tunic and cap seen in rear of front line.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

During night enemy opposite trench 54 (I.26.c.6.7.) broke a line of earth about five yards in front of their entanglements. This line is about 40 yards in length and resembles one furrow line of a plough. A good deal of pumping in the enemy's front trench is reported and considerable activity in regard to fatigue parties carrying timber in front line. Observation posts reports

communication trench at N.6.d.1.3. is unusable. Fairly heavy foot traffic on west side of the trench, the sides of which are provided with wire entanglements.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS

Rear observation post reports black smoke issuing from chimney of a house in the potteries at O.8.d.3.6.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

During night enemy placed a yellow flag just in front of their wire entanglements opposite trench 54 (I.26.c.6.7. Enemy rifle and machine gun fire was quiet. About noon 30 or 40 men were seen by our snipers moving along the road towards CAPINGHEM J.31.b. They had packs and rifles. About 50 men were seen near BERNIERE FARM at N.18.c.7 $\frac{1}{2}$.0. Activity in this vicinity all the morning.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

Artillery report a working party just west of station at I.27.b.1.5. It is thought that the enemy is laying a light railway.

Part 1SEARCHLIGHTS

From 8 to 9.p.m. two distant searchlights from behind the enemy's line played intermittently on the left of trench 56 (I.26.b.0.6.)

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

At 2.10.p.m. enemy shelled our trenches 42, 43 and 44 (N.6.c. with 4.2.inch and 72mm guns - no damage.

ENEMY'S RUSES

At 8.30 on 18th two dummies were put on their trenches opposite trench 38 (N.5.c.2.2. They were dressed in grey blue uniforms and left up for about an hour.

P A R T 11INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

A shell hole in the house at I.16.c.6.0 $\frac{1}{2}$. has been bricked up and a machine gun fires from this house at nights. A platform has been located in a tree at I.23.c.6 $\frac{1}{2}$.6 $\frac{1}{2}$. in DEULEMONT.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES

MUCH MOVEMENT WAS NOTICED YESTERDAY IN THE ENEMY'S FRONT between PORTE EGAL and WEZ MACQUART, small parties being constantly seen leaving the front line.

LIGHT SIGNALS

The connection of the S.I.T.E. light on the tower of the SACRE COEUR in LILLE appears to have been further identified with aeroplane activity on the night of the 15th/16th. The signal was repeated continuously between 12.30.am. and 1 a.m. on that night. At 10.p.m. on the same night a red light was dropped from an aeroplane in the neighbourhood of St YVES which was followed by a burst of shrapnel from the enemy's guns. At 10.30.p.m. and 11.p.m. three white lights were dropped from what appeared to be a hostile aeroplane over the enemy's lines. In both cases a light was observed in the direction of LILLE. On the same night a hostile aeroplane crossed our lines to the east of ST. ELOI, it showed white lights at intervals of about a minute. A similar procedure was carried out by another aeroplane at 11.25.p.m. Between 9.p.m. and daybreak hostile aeroplanes were very active in the salient. One travelled very low along the trench line, and when fire was brought to bear upon it the enemy retaliated on our trenches with rifle and machine-gun fire. An aeroplane passed low enough over SANCTUARY WOOD between 1 and 1.30.a.m. to be distinctly seen in the moonlight. About 11.45.p.m. an aeroplane was seen returning towards MESSINES. Two anti-aircraft shells were fired at it, two distinct siren notes were heard apparently coming from the aeroplane, when the shelling ceased.

ENEMY'S RUSES.

When our heavy batteries were firing on PETITE DOUVRE Farm, just before each shell arrived the enemy burst a small anti-aircraft shell a few hundred feet up, possibly as a warning to take cover. This may have been worked in conjunction with their observation balloon. It has been noticed that the enemy when putting out wire, first scatters brown earth on the green grass and then puts out brown rusty wire.

4-17

Secret

Part 11

WIND AND WEATHER REPORT TO MIDDAY ON THE 20th APRIL 1916.
Wind west twenty m.p.h. changing to N.W. and probably gradually to North and N.E. Occasionally squally. Unsettled and cool with rain or hail at times. Forty five in the day thirty five to forty at night.

P A A R T 111

CONTRE-ESPIONAGE. SUMMARY

PIPER. Max. Formerly a captain in the German Army, living in LONDON from 1905-1910. In 1910, he left LONDON for BERLIN and has not returned since. It is suspected that since his departure he has been connected with espionage. He was last seen in PARIS at the beginning of March 1916. His description in 1906 was : Age about 50, Height 5'10", Complexion and hair dark, Moustache heavy, dark, Build stout heavy;
Speaks English fluently with a German accent.
If come across he should be kept under observation, and a report sent to this office. (British 83556/M.I.5.E.).

VAN DEUREN. Joseph. Supposed to have been a chauffeur in the British Army in FRANCE, is a spy. If come across he should be watched and this office immediately notified. (British).

COHN, Louis. Commercial Traveller in ironmongery etc., and living at 10, Rue de las BARRE, ENGHEN les BAINS, is forbidden to enter the British Zone.

The following Permis de Circulation has been refused by the French Mission.
LEPEZ. Albert. of 30 Rue Albany, PARIS, Commercial Traveller.

R. B. Sneyter

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 LNo. 91st ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 21st APRIL 1916.FROM 8 a.m. on the 20th to 8a.m. on 21st

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 1INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.OPERATIONS.

At night machine-guns from rear positions brought indirect fire to bear on enemy's train lines in the vicinity of BAS MAISNIL. (n. 12.a.) Snipers claim to have hit two Germans. Our patrols were active. One patrol located the enemy working on his wire at about N.8.d.5.2. On their return our machine-guns were able to disperse the working party.

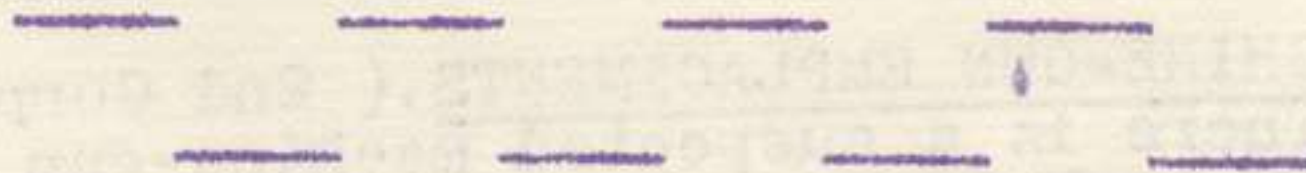
Artillery.

Our artillery obtained direct hits on LES CLOCHERS and FME MARLAGUE with apparently good effect. Direct hits were also obtained on FROMELLES STATION. A small party of the enemy dispersed by our fire at N.15.d.2.2. Working parties at O.9.d.4.7. and I.32.b.5.2. were also shelled.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

The enemy opened fire with machine-guns on one of our patrols apparently from their forward trench at N.11.a.3.9. This trench is situated about 200 yards from our parapet and appears to be about 10 yards long, with wire entanglements in front. On the enemy's parapet opposite our trenches 57 (I.26.b.3.9.) and 58 (I.20.d.7.4.) the enemy have built mounds about 3 feet by 2½ feet high.

It is reported that there is a gap in the enemy's wire at (I.21 c.8.). It is filled with brushwood. 20 yards North of this there is a gap in the parapet, in front of which the ground is broken in small sections, thus:-

SCREENS

A working party of three men were seen working behind a hessian screen that had been erected at about N.9.d.10.0. They were dispersed by our snipers.

ENEMY'S PATROLS.

At 10.p.m. last night an enemy patrol of 4 men was observed at about N.8.d.(central). They were dispersed by machine-gun fire.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Enemy machine gun traversed our parapet on left flank for half an hour at dusk. The enemy is working on his front line at about N.9.d.9.2. Earth was noticed coming up outside and close to his trench and hammering was heard at this point.

Part 1ENEMY'S ACTIVITY (continued).

Several aerial torpedoes were thrown into trench 45 N.6.b.3.5. doing very little damage. German expenditure of flares more prodigal than usual. About 70 rifle grenades were thrown into trench 61. (I.21.a.9.1.)

MISCELLANEOUS OCCURRENCES IN REAR OF ENEMY'S LINES.

At 10.15.a.m. a brilliant light appeared from roof of house in direction of AUBERS. Light remained intensely brilliant for 5 minutes and gradually subsided. It was not due to sun reflection but looked like magnesium light. An increased amount of timber lying about new communication trench at N.21.(central).

Two large trolleys each loaded, were being pushed along the road .0.9.b.5.3. to BOIS BLANC FARM, and more trollies were seen there at 9.a.m. Smoke seen rising from LARGE FARM (I.22.c.6.9.).

LIGHT SIGNALS.

On the night of 20th/21st signal light were observed in a house on RUE DES TURCS (N.11.c.2.7.) These appeared to be answered by a series of flashes from the direction of CROMBALOT (H.29.b.)

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

The enemy fired about 6 rounds of 15 cm. shell on houses near ROUGE DE BOUT cross roads. 20 rounds of 10.5 cm. were fired into H.31.c. from the direction of FROMELLES and about 40 rounds of 15. cm. on the main road in the same square. Our observation post at N.5.b.3.3. was heavily shelled. A few rounds were fired at our trenches at I.31.c. and d.

ENEMY'S RUSES.

Dummy figure used opposite trench 64 (I.15.d.6.3.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two pigeons left enemy trench and flew south. During exchange of grenades between trench 61 (I.21.a.9.1) and enemy front trench, they sent over a bomb with a message attached "Good morning, you heroes, Please send over some more "dummy bombs".

P A R T 11INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.MACHINE-GUN EMBLACEMENTS.(2nd Corps)

There is a suspected machine-gun emplacement in the house at U.17.c.9 $\frac{1}{2}$.4. At 10 a.m.

A machine gun which fires on our trenched at C.11.c.8.3 South of LE TOURQUET was observed in a house in FRELINGHIEN at C.11.o.8.3. Another machine gun firing on the same trenches from C.17.a.1.7. was firing over a barrel which was the second from the right of a row of seven and to the left rear of the two large vats in the BASSERIE Ruins, seen from LE TOUQUET ESTAMINET.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY ON 22nd April 1916

Wind southe west. 10 to 15 m.p.h. decreasing and becoming variable then probably easterly. Mainly fair but some showers still likely. Becoming considerably milder. Fifty five in the day, and forty five at night. Sixty tomorrow.

S.S. Butler

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

4-70
 ORGANISATION OF MACHINE GUN UNITS (2nd Army)

(Information obtained from a prisoner of the 63rd Machine-gun Sharpshooter Section (attached 45th Reserve Division, O.C.I. R.) captured recently at ST. ELOI.)

The prisoner gave information about four types of machine-gun units:-

- (a) "Maschinengewehr Kompagnie" (normally the 13th Company of each Infantry Regiment.
- (b) "Feld-Maschinengewehr-Zug" (Section)
- (c) "Maschinengewehr Ergänzungs Zug" (Supplementary Section)
- (d) "Maschinengewehr Scharfschützen Trupp" (Marksman Section).

Of the foregoing (a), (b) and (c) are armed with the ordinary German 8-millimetre machine-gun.

- (a) normally has 6 guns in action and 1(one) in reserve, plus 1-3 captured guns as available.
- (b) has always 3 guns in action and 1 in reserve, sometimes 3 guns in action and 2 in reserve, the extra reserve gun usually being a captured one.
- (c) has always 6 guns in action and 1(one) in reserve. (The personnel is furnished by the "Ersatz Maschinengewehr Kompagnie" of Army Corps)
- (d) a "Maschinengewehr Scharfschützen Trupp" has always 6 guns in action and 1 in reserve, plus at least 1 captured gun.

The establishment of both (a) and (c) is 4 officers and 104 other ranks (about 14 men per gun). This includes everything, repair shop and transport, (b) has 30-45 men according to the number of guns.

"SCHARFSCHÜTZEN TRUPPE" (Sharpshooter Sections), are of new origin having been first formed at the end of December 1915. They comprise 70-75 men, including 1 officer, 1 n.c.o. and 10 men per gun in action, plus 1 captured gun. Transport is never horse-drawn, but the machine-guns are carried up to the firing line by men and normally transported on a small cart, dragged by 2 men. The Section does its own repairs, and is trained to handle any captured gun, converted or unconverted. The gun with which these SCHARFSCHÜTZEN TRUPPE are armed has the same barrel as ordinary 8.m.m. machine-gun, but has a different mounting. The cooling apparatus and belt (250 rounds) are the same: the gun is mounted on a low iron stand with an elevating handwheel and is fitted with a telescopic sight.

The ordinary "Maschinengewehr Kompagnien" are now absorbing the "Feld-Maschinengewehr Züge" and the "Ergänzungs Züge," so as to double their original establishment, - in this frequently forming a second machine-gun company. The SCHARFSCHÜTZEN TRUPPE, however, remain distinct. These sections are employed in occupying trenches as soon as they have been captured, and also in advanced positions, craters, and other special points of tactical value. The craters at ST. ELOI for instance, were to be consolidated by these sections moving up to the lip of the craters and digging themselves in. Two to four men of each TRUPPE carry entrenching tools.

The great object of these new formations is to spare the infantry and to enable the advanced line to be thinly held. The best machine-gunners are selected for these new SCHARFSCHÜTZEN TRUPPE. The men are not volunteers. They must all have had experience of ordinary machine-gun company work, and be good mechanics. Men of superior physique are selected. Training began on January 2nd at BEVERLOO, the course lasting just over 4 weeks. The course included:-

- (a) Expert knowledge of the German machine-gun, which every man must be able to dismantle and put together again.
- (b) Doing all repairs, and dealing quickly with all kinds of "jams"

(P.T.O.

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II

- (d) Handling of captured guns (especially the Lewis gun)
- (d) Range practice at fixed targets- beginning at 400 and ending at 800 m.
- (e) Firing at moving dummies at various ranges up to 800 m.
- (f) sustained fire at the rate of 500 rounds a minute, including addition of fresh water to cooler at end of fourth belt (after 1000 rounds).
- (g) Signalling and trenching.
- (h) Lessons in the construction of "alternative" emplacements in the trenches (at least 3 emplacements per gun.

According to the prisoner the relative merits of various machine-guns are as follows:-

- (a) German The machine-guns of recent manufacture seem hastily made and are in no way comparable in workmanship to those made before the war.
- (b) British. The LEWIS gun is very highly thought of, even when converted it is excellent. Its only fault is the limited number of rounds which can be fired without recharging.
- (c) French. The Germans do not think much of the French machine-gun. The loading is slow. "Jams" are frequent, and not easy to detect at once. Its great advantage is its cooling system which is superior to all others.
- (d) RUSSIAN. Not so good as German, but a good gun. It resembles the German pattern more closely than the others, and is the easiest to convert for use with German ammunition.

having been taken from the end of December 1918. They were taken to the 1st Division, I. C. O. and 10 men per gun were assigned to them. Transport is never horse-drawn, but the machine-guns are carried up to the firing line by men and normally 12 men per gun are used. The section does its own work on a small cart, dragged by 2 men. The section does its own repairs and is trained to handle any captured gun, converted or unconverted. The gun with which these SOVIET machine-guns are armed has the same barrel as ordinary S.M. machine-guns and a different mounting. The cooling apparatus and belt (if fitted) are the same; the gun is mounted on a low iron stand with a telescopic sight. The ordinary "Maschinengewehr Kompagnie" are now forming the "Teil-Maschinengewehr Bataillon" and the "Ergebnisse" are as to their original establishment. - In this establishment forming a second machine-gun company. The SOVIET machine-guns, however, remain distinct. These sections are employed in occupying trenches as soon as they have been captured, and also in advanced positions, and other special points of tactical value. The experts of ST. SIGI for instance, were to be consolidated by these sections moving up to the lip of the trench and digging themselves in. Two to four men of each THURPE carry ammunition for the machine-guns. The great object of these new formations is to spare the infantry and to enable the advanced line to be thinly held. The best machine-guns are selected for these new SOVIET machine-gun units. The men are not volunteers. They must all have had experience of machine-gun work, and be good mechanics. Men of superior ability are selected. Training began on January 2nd at BEVERHOOD, and course lasting 10 weeks. The course included (a) reports received of the German machine-gun, which every man must be able to dismantle and put together again. (b) Daily repairs, and dealing calmly with all "jams".

(I.T.O.)

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

No. 10.

1st ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 22nd APRIL 1916.From 8.a.m. on the 21st to 8.a.m. on the 22nd.

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 1INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.OPERATIONS

Our snipers were active throughout the day and night. During the night our machine-guns brought indirect fire to bear on enemy's trenches at I.22.a.6.9. and I.21.b.3.6. Our patrols were busy during the night, but report that owing to the heavy rain NO MAN'S LAND is swampy and impassable in most places along our front. A patrol from trench 26 (I.26.c.7.7.) moved parallel to the old road I.26.c. for about 180 yards, while another patrol examined the ground between trench 57 (I.26.b.3.7) and the enemy's trenches. They report that the COURAU at this point is 8 feet to 10 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. At I.26.b.3½ where the ditch joins the stream there is a wooden bridge with brushwood and earth on top. There is a group of 4 willow trees close to the bridge. The enemy's wire is about 30 yards beyond the bridge and the ground between is boggy.

Artillery

Our artillery retaliated on LES CLOCHERS and FME MARLAQUE (N.17.b.3.7) in answer to the enemy's shelling one of our batteries. Small party of the enemy was dispersed. At N.15.d.2.3. a few rounds were fired at a suspected enemy battery position, and enemy trenches were fired on in the afternoon in retaliation.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Enemy sally port observed at about N.8.d.7½.2½. Our machine-guns have registered on it. Planks and corrugated iron were seen being carried towards this point. The enemy's parapet has been improved from N.9.d.6.2. to N.10.c.1.2½. and his wire has been improved along this portion of front. What appears to be a concealed sap can be seen opposite trench 64 (I.15.d.6.2) extending from the enemy's front line to within 200 yards of our front trench. Attention was drawn to this by a spade which had been left at the end nearest our line- this supposed sap is under observation.

OBSERVATION POSTS

Two men seen close to chimney top of building located as FME DU HOYAN. This may be an enemy observation post.

MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENTS

A machine gun emplacement is suspected at about N.8.d.5.2. close to the sally port mentioned above.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Five Germans dressed in white overalls were seen to enter house at N.16.c.1.1½. Our artillery were unable to fire owing to presence of enemy aircraft.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Enemy sniping and machine gun fire generally less active in past 24 hours. Enemy working party dispersed last night at about N.10.c.3.3. Enemy very active during the night.

Part 1LIGHT SIGNALS.

Flashes of a heliograph was seen at P.9.a.5.5.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

The enemy's artillery was active during the greater part of the day. The SAILLY STATION was shelled without effect. One of our batteries was heavily shelled with 10.5.cm. without damage to personnel or equipment. A smoky haze could be seen about FROMELLES whilst the enemy was shelling heavily. During the forenoon BOIS GRENIER -LILLE ROAD and RUE ALLEE were shelled, and in the afternoon BURNT FARM (I.20.d.3.6.), a battalion headquarters and several of our trenches were shelled but little damage was done. The enemy's anti-aircraft guns were active during the day.

AIRSHIP AND AEROPLANE MOVEMENTS.

There was considerable aerial activity during the day. At 7.15 a.m. an enemy plane was fired on and after the fourth shot was seen to fall behind the enemy's lines. An enemy aeroplane flew very low over our trenches in the BOIS GRENIER DISTRICT at 10.30.a.m. It opened machine gun fire on a party of our men close to an O.P. station at O.19.b.4.1½. - no casualties were caused. One enemy machine was driven off by machine gun fire from one of our own aeroplanes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A pigeon flew over our lines and the enemy's at about N.10.c.

A German message attached to a Dummy Bomb was thrown into a trench in the BOIS GRENIER DISTRICT. Translation "Take care. When they arrive, the German dogs bite (see Verdun) and you 'offal dogs' must bleed for France.

Part 11INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCESCalling up of Classes.

Prisoners state that in the VIII and XI Corps districts a great portion of the 1918 class has already been summoned to the depots.

ENEMY'S RUSES.

It has been reported that the Germans have obtained valuable information by sending one of their own men, disguised in allied uniform, to accompany batches of prisoners for the purpose of overhearing their conversation. All ranks will be warned of this fact, which makes it essential for men who have the misfortune to be taken prisoner not only to refuse to answer any question addressed to them by the examining officer (except to give their true rank and name) but to be careful not to discuss any matters of military interest with their fellow prisoners.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 23rd APRIL 1916.

Wind North east ten m.p.h. changing north west or W. Mainly overcast and showery. Cool. Fifty to fifty five in the day, forty at night.

P A R T 111CONTRE-ESPIONAGE

BURKART Reference C.E. Summary 10/4/16. This man has been arrested at New port. (British)

LEONARD Leon Joseph Belgian workman employed at ROUEN by the Belgian Labour Company has deserted. He arrived in Rouen on 14/3/16 and disappeared on the 8/4/16. He is reported to have said that he was going to Paris. The following is his description: - Height 5' 4" age 48 Place of birth-Faytles Seneffe-Trade-fitter-forehead-high-eyes-grey nose-ordinary mouth-small-chin-round-hair-brown going bald-Complexion ordinary- Face-round, Brown Moustache. (British)

S. S. Butler Major G.S.
for B.G.G.S.

C O N F I D E N T I A LNo. 111st ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 23rd APRIL 1916From 8.a.m. on the 22nd. to 8.a.m. on the 23rd.

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 1INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.OPERATIONS

Quiet day. Our snipers broke a number of enemy periscopes in the morning with the result that hardly any were seen in the afternoon. At night we fired on and dispersed enemy working party working on their wire opposite trench 24. (I.26.c.7.7.)

Artillery

Our heavy artillery silenced a 77 cm. gun at N.23.a.4.2., N.34.a.8.2. and also at O.11.c.4.8.

STRONG POINTS.

Fairly heavy rifle fire was directed at one of our aeroplanes from the enemy front line in N.10. indicating that this portion of line is strongly held.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

It was noticed that more of the enemy were seen than usual - he is exposing himself more. It is possible that a relief has taken place and that the fresh troops are holding the line. At CLAPHAM JUNCTION (N.6.c.4.2) in the FLEURBAIX DISTRICT the enemy are erecting a row of posts. There are 14 of these posts which appear to be about 6 inches in diameter. They are close up behind the parapet and seem to be for strengthening revetment. Opposite a trench No.40 (N.5.d.3.8) five new loophole plates have been located in the enemy's parapet. The supposed concealed sap referred to in last night's summary was examined by a patrol last night. The supposed sap turned out to be a ditch about two feet deep. There were no signs of recent work in it.

CONDITION OF GROUND.

Still impassable in many places.

NOTE. Depth of River LAIES at our parapet 3 feet.

at CELLAR FARM 2 " 7 inches.

Depth of River LYS at SAILLY Bridge 13 feet 3 inches.

The LYS rose 18 inches . . . last night and has flooded some flat ground on either bank.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Enemy's artillery inactive except for a few rounds fired on the FME du BOIS south of LA VESEE and FME du BIEZ without result.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY (received later)

Great enemy activity is reported today. Enemy observation balloons seen up on five occasions, and our trenches were shelled in parts.

P A R T 11INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES. (2nd Corps)

A new parapet about ten yards in length has been thrown up near I.27.a.4.9½.

SNIPERS POSTS. (2nd Corps) A new plate has been placed in position at I.16.d.4.6½.

WIND AND WEATHER REPORT TO MIDDAY 24th APRIL 1916

W. or S.W. 15 m.p.h. increasing to 25.p.m.h. Mainly fair but slight passing showers. Bright at first cloudy later. 55 in day 45 at night.

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

4-25

APPENDIX TO SUMMARY OF 23/4/1916.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION OF A PRISONER BELONGING TO THE
236TH RESERVE REGIMENT, 51ST RESERVE DIVISION, XXVI RESERVE
CORPS, CAPTURED NEAR WIELTJE (C.29.a.4.5) ON THE NIGHT 19th/20th
APRIL 1916.

PRISONER'S SERVICE etc.

A resident of AACHEN, prisoner volunteered at the outbreak of war and was called to the Ersatz Battalion of the 25th Infantry Regiment VIII Corps. In October 1914, men (principally volunteers) were drawn from the Ersatz Battalions of the 25th, 65th and 161st Regiments to form a 236th Reserve Regiment at KOLN. Subsequently the new 236th Reserve Regiment established its own Ersatz Battalion at RUDOLSTADT (THURINGEN) and it is from this depot that drafts for the Regiment are now being sent to the front. (N.B. RUDOLSTADT belongs to the XI Corps District.

Prisoner has therefore been with his regiment from its formation onwards. He took part in the first and second Battles of YPRES and fought in the ZILLEBEKE area last June/July when his regiment was sent to relieve the 132nd Regiment, XV Corps. In October he was wounded and placed out of action for the best part of two months. In the course of his service he rose to the rank of VIZEFELDWEBEL and was awarded the Iron Cross. An intelligent man, he is very well-informed as to the whereabouts of the various higher formations from the YPRES salient to the sea^{and} as to the composition of his own Corps.

STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION OF COMPANIES

Prisoner stated that his company, the fourth, was 200/220 men strong and that out of that number at least 40 were "abkommandirt". The various categories were represented as follows:-

- 25% Volunteers
- 30% Ersatz Reservists.
- 30% Active (1915 class)
- 15% Landsturm and various.

ENEMY'S DEFENCES.

prisoners'

Prisoner confirmed previous statements as to the good state of the enemy's front and support lines. Eight men under a N.C.O. are especially detailed from the regiment to look after the draining of the trenches and dug-outs on the regimental front. The front lines are provided with very strong concreted dug-outs, each being large enough for a garrison of 16 men.

There is a regimental "Pioneer Trupp" consisting of 80 men and 1 officer whose sole duty is to construct new works of all kinds within the regimental sector.

Work is being steadily carried out on the enemy's third line of defences, behind ST.JULIEN. This line is very heavily wired. Belgian civilians are employed on the work, also pioneers and men of the Ausbildungbrigade.

TELEPHONES etc.

There are now no telephones in the front and support lines. Messages are sent by hand down the communication trenches to a dug-out further back, whence they are telephoned on. This prisoner stated, was due to the belief that we were tapping their wires on that part of the front. Suspicion was aroused through the fact of our artillery fire coinciding with reliefs, etc, etc.

-2-
Appendix (continued)

The prisoner further stated that an apparatus (probably the AHRENDT) manufactured in BERLIN, was in use on the 51st Reserve Division's front and that it picked up our messages by means of earths. Closer details could not be obtained.

GAS

Prisoner stated emphatically that there are no gas cylinders in his regiment's trenches. The old emplacements might still be visible, but they are not being preserved. He was issued with a gas helmet in August 1915 and has the old pattern snout (Patrone) until ten days ago, when the new pattern was handed out. This new "snout" contains three layers of chemicals instead of two, as in the old pattern. Gas tests are being carried out in WESTROOSBEKE the gas used being opaque.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Large numbers of Russians are being employed on agricultural work and road repair in the vicinity of WESTROOSEBEKE. As a large part of the civil population has left this area, the Germans are working the land for themselves.

(b) A certain percentage of men belonging to the younger classes were employed with the regimental train, have lately been replaced by Landsturm.

(c) Food is good and plentiful. The morale throughout is excellent. There are 3 Alsatians in prisoner's company "the three best men in the company"

(d) Prisoner was in command of a patrol of 38 men whose orders were to enter our trenches, inspect them quickly and return with as many prisoners etc. as they could get. Moreover the patrol was by way of distracting attention from a bigger attack in another portion of the line. Prisoner's party which included several Pioneers, was held up at our wire. He (prisoner) lost his way, lay out all night, and surrendered in the early morning.

(e) It seems apparent from various statements made by prisoner that the enemy's attitude on the XXVI Reserve Corps front, is, in the main, defensive.

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

No. 12.

1st ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 24th APRIL 1916.
 From 8 a.m. on the 23rd to 8 a.m. on the 24th.

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 1INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONTOPERATIONS.

Snipers claim to have shot 6 of the enemy. At night our machine-guns brought indirect fire to bear on a communication trench at N.11.b.5.3. and on cross roads at I.22.b.10.8. At 11 p.m. a party went out and bombed a crater at N.10.c.7 $\frac{1}{2}$.7 $\frac{1}{2}$., which was suspected as being occupied at night. Crater was not occupied. The bombing drew heavy rifle fire from the enemy's front opposite, indicating that this section is strongly held.

Artillery.

In the afternoon our artillery engaged 2 hostile batteries, aeroplanes reported damage to 1 of the targets, and some buildings were set on fire.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

An officer's patrol inspected the crater at N.9.d.8.4. and reported that it was unoccupied and full of water. The enemy were seen working on their parapet opposite this point. Another officer's patrol which went out from N.9.c.4.8. examined some suspected enemy's sniper's positions. They report that there are no evidences of snipers, and no work on the enemy's parapets or wire was being done. An old wire running from our barbed wire was followed to some old trenches 70 yards in front but could not be traced further. The work at CLAPHAM JUNCTION (N.6.c.4.2.) referred to in yesterday's Summary has been added to; the enemy appear to be building dug-outs. The enemy were observed carrying timber from the DISTILLERY (I.27.b.) into their front trenches. They also appear to be working on some trenches on a hill at I.29.b. In front of enemy trench I.22.a. about 200 yards of new wire entanglements have been put up.

SNIPER'S POSTS.

A enemy sniper was observed at a loophole at N.10.c.9.4 $\frac{1}{2}$. and silenced by our snipers.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Much smoke was seen coming from a chimney of the BREWERY at N.23.c.1.3.

ENEMY ACTIVITY.

Sniping was quiet during the day but active at night. Machine guns active during the night. Sounds of hammering were heard along the whole of the enemy front in the FME DELANGRE DISTRICT. Aerial torpedoes were thrown at our trenches, but the majority of them fell short and no damage was done.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN REAR OF ENEMY'S LINES.

Five motor lorries observed passing along road towards LES CLOCHERS in N.16.d. early yesterday morning. Five lorries again seen near the same place in the late afternoon, moving north east. At 11 a.m. yesterday, train seen composed of locomotive and about 8 trucks moving in direction, reported as from FROMELLES towards LES CLOCHERS. Composite train observed at 4 p.m. about N.15.c.9.4. A number of men seen engaged in digging near Le PIETRE in N.20.b.

Part 1 (continued)VISUAL SIGNALS.

Enemy active with heliograph signalling during day and morse lamps at night. Heliographs observed in tower at N.11.c.3.4. and in square N.15.a. Enemy's morse signals from about N.11.c. from 9.p.m. till 1.a.m. read as follows:-

"Australian go home."
 "Go in morning."
 "You will be dead in the morning."
 "We are good."

LIGHT SIGNALS.

Three green rockets fired from enemy trench on our right just before midnight. No action followed.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Enemy artillery was active during the day about 700 shells being thrown into our area. During the morning trenches 53 and 54 (I.26.c.5.3. and I.26.c.7.7.) were shelled with 77 mm and 10.5 cm guns. At night the enemy's machine guns played on to the breaches which were made. About 300 shells fell in 40 minutes of which 180 failed to explode. In the afternoon, of the 29 shells fired at CHAPEL FARM (H.29.c.3.6.) 9 failed to explode.

AIRSHIP AND AEROPLANE MOVEMENTS.

Enemy aeroplanes and observation balloons were active during the day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At about midday 5 pigeons flew over from behind our lines towards the enemy's lines, and in the evening 9 more pigeons were seen flying across our lines towards the enemy.

P A R T 11INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.OPERATIONS (Xlth Corps)

At 3.a.m. on the 21/4/16 an officer and a man went out from POPE'S NOSE which they followed till they reached the LA BASSEE ROAD; at this point there is a dug-out in which they built an OP, and observed the German trench from S.11.a.4 $\frac{1}{2}$.3 $\frac{1}{2}$. to the LA BASSEE ROAD. This patrol returned at 8-30 p.m. having been out 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, during which time the enemy line, from which they were only 80 yards distant, was heavily shelled by our artillery.

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

The enemy was seen carrying a machine gun and three large boxes from I.16.b.6 $\frac{1}{2}$.0. towards the cemetery in WEZ MACQUART at 10.45.a.m.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY. (Xlth Corps).

In the FAUQUISSART Section the enemy appear to be sweeping NO MAN'S LAND with a series of patrols in the hope of taking a prisoner.

AERIAL RECCONNAISSANCES

Large volumes of black smoke apparently from a fire were observed rising from the N.E. quarter of LILLE at 5.20.a.m. this morning (24th). this smoke was still apparent at 10.15. a.m. A hostile aeroplane was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns at I.30.c.1.4. at 7.30.a.m. this morning (24th). Both pilot and observer were killed. The machine belonged to the 74th Flieger Abteilung from LILLE. The machine was of the Roland type.

4-29
Part 11 (continued)

EXTRACTS FROM THE ENEMY'S PRESS. (2nd Army)

(Summary, 4th April to 10th April.)

The attention of the German Press has been chiefly directed during the week to Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag. The speech was on the whole well received by the press, with the possible exception of the Socialist minority organs. For instance, the "Vorwärts" of the 6th April wrote; "Those who hoped for an early peace have been disappointed. The Chancellor has taken a line of which Social Democracy cannot approve. One is astonished at the attitude of the Socialist majority, which refuses to criticise the German Government, but profits by the enemy middle class press for attacking the Governments of the Entente" Criticism of the speech on the part of the other party organs was careful and obviously influenced by the officially inspired articles which immediately appeared in the Government organs. At the same time a certain dissatisfaction was shown that the Chancellor had not made such a definite statement of the German war aims on the Western front as he had regarding those on the Eastern front.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of the 6th April wrote; "The battle of VERDUN is in progress, and, in spite of its favourable development the Chancellor was unable to determine Germany's attitude towards France." The "Tägliche Rundschau" of the same date wrote: "Guarantees are as necessary on the Western as on the Eastern front." The "Kölnische Volks-Zeitung" wrote: "In making a point of mentioning the Poles, the Lithuanians, the Lotts, and the Balts, the Chancellor has established definite conditions on the Eastern front; it is to be regretted that he did not do the same on the Western front. No reference was made to France, probably intentionally; as Russia is the principal obstacle to peace, it was to her that the Chancellor owed an answer".

The last mentioned extract from the "Kölnische Volks-Zeitung" shows a tendency in a certain section of the German press to believe that the Chancellor's definite statement of Germany's war aims on the Eastern front might possibly lead to an early peace with Russia. On the other hand, Georg Bernard wrote in the "Vossische Zeitung" of the 6th April: "The Chancellor's words prove that Russia is not thinking of peace, and that there is no discord between England and her Allies"

With a view to reassuring the people at home who expected a more rapid and successful advance at VERDUN, the German press continues to publish articles pointing out the few losses the Germans have suffered as compared with the French and the inaccuracy of the French official communiques. e.g., the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of the 6th April wrote; "The French communiques, which had become more and more truthful as a result of German control, has reverted to their old habits, and clearly lie in the reference to the fighting in the BOIS CAILLETTE". Again, with reference to the taking of the village of HAUCOURT, the "Berliner Tageblatt" of the same date wrote: "Our losses were extraordinary small, in spite of what was written in the French communique" (11)

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of the 8th April published the first of a series of articles under the heading "The Battles of March 1916", which were issued to the German press by Wolffs's News Agency. It is stated, that, even if the German Army had only held its ground against the enemy's attacks, it would have accomplished a great feat; but it was not contented with that; it had, since the beginning of hostilities, carried the war into hostile territory, and is now upsetting the plans for an offensive on the part of an enemy who thought that the German Army was exhausted, by attacking and forcing

the.....

4-30

Part 11 (continued)

~~the~~ French, the Russians and the Italians to defend themselves. It then contained a description of the fighting at VERDUN from the 21st to the 31st of March and went on to say: The German Armies have forestalled them (the Allies) and have overthrown their carefully worked out plans. That is the historical importance of the fighting which began on the ever memorable and important twenty-first day of February, and which has made such progress in the last days of March that it is possible to foretell its course and results"

An interesting leading article appeared in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of the 4th April, which pointed out the difficulties the British Government had had over the question of recruiting, and commented on this by suggesting that presumably one of the reasons was that England had not many more men she could call up. "...One ought to be careful in no way to under-rate the fact that a country, without proper military tradition and without comprehensive military equipment, has been able in one and a half years to arm more than three million men and form them into an army which has become an important factor in the war. It is quite possible that by means of conscription, another 200,000 men could be called up, but it is not probable that this is feasible without seriously endangering important industries of the country, which either work for the Army or for the equally important question of exportation. The British Army has recently taken over a further portion of the French front and has thus to a certain extent relieved the French. For France this will certainly not suffice, but Lord Kitchener can now presumably see the limit, which he cannot exceed." The article then proceeds to explain that a new political campaign in favour of conscription and inspired by Carson has begun in England. It concludes by saying:- "If the opposition were strong enough, one would be in a position to contemplate a serious conflict. But at present one must not over-estimate the importance of this movement. It looks at any rate as if compulsory service had won some partisans. The expedients and men which are to bring victory for England and for the Entente are at present being looked for. At one moment it is a general offensive, at another the tightening of the blockade, and at another compulsory service, which are to break the spell. All this shows that they are complexed and are still unable to find the way to victory. Moreover, the Paris Conference, with all its reputation, has obviously not found the way, and when another couple of months have passed in the country, people will say to themselves in LONDON, Paris and Rome that peace will have to be sought for in quite a different way."

On April the 9th, the same paper again discussed the political situation in England, and the dispute about military service: "The whole dispute about military service shows with all plainness that England's available supplies of men for service at the front are already except for a small remainder with the colours, and that, if there were a further increase, the munitions and exporting industries would have to be restricted in a way which would entirely cancel the apparent military advantage. This state of affairs cannot be altered by any Government, whether it bears the name of Asquith, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, or anybody else"

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 25th APRIL 1916

Wind South east or South, changing to South west and increasing to twenty or thirty m.p.h. At 6000 feet south west thirty m.p.h. Fair and rapidly becoming overcast probably with rains at times. Mild. Fifty five to sixty in the day, fifty at night. Barometer at m.s.l. thirty point two nought inches unsueady. At five hundred feet twenty nine point six five inches.

R. B. Sweet

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

4-31

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

No. 13.

1st ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 25th APRIL 1916
From 8.a.m. on the 24th to 8.a.m. on the 25th.

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.

During yesterday afternoon our trench mortars bombarded SUGAR LOAF SALIENT (N.8.d.) damaging their parapet and wire. A patrol went out last night to ascertain the damage done and approached close to enemy's wire. Party heard working on wire and two pumps seen pumping water over parapet. On patrol returning our machine guns were directed on working party. An officer's patrol went out from N.5.c.8.5. into NO MAN'S LAND, and discovered an enemy wiring party immediately opposite. They heard sounds of pumping in enemy's trenches. They were able to send word back and enemy's party was dispersed by Lewis gun fire. An officer's patrol from N.6.c.2.9. met an enemy patrol which fired on them 75 yards from our front. The ground is drying and getting harder but is still very heavy in places. Our machine guns brought indirect fire to bear on enemy communication trenches. Enemy were more active with rifle grenades and aerial torpedoes, but did little damage.

Artillery.

Our artillery shelled FROMELLES STATION and dispersed a party of enemy at N.15.d.1.4. They were apparently "Landsturm" as they were wearing long blue greatcoats. During the afternoon our artillery engaged two of the enemy's batteries. The R.F.C. report that one house was demolished and fired.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Enemy are putting new sandbags up on their second line of trenches opposite WELL FARM (N.6.central). The enemy parapet opposite trench 63 (I.21.b.1.9.) has been built up. Snipers report about 8 loopholes on ground level in enemy's parapet opposite trench 64 (I.15.d.6.2.)

ENEMY'S OBSERVATION POSTS.

An observation post is suspected at N.15.a.2.5. in tree near DELAPORTE FARM from which a rope was seen hanging.

ENEMY'S PATROLS.

At 2.a.m. yesterday an enemy patrol appeared from direction of the crater in N.10.c., was bombed and dispersed. The party were heard running back through the water.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Work is being carried out on enemy front line trench N.9.d.3.2/5.3., timber and corrugated iron being used. A great deal of fresh earth has been thrown up from new trench at N.21.d.9½.

LIGHT RAILWAY.

At 5.45.a.m. yesterday 3 small trucks (2 hoppers and 1 "flat") moved in W. direction in square N.18.b. The flat truck carried what appeared to be a large wooden frame about 10 by 6 feet.

Train.....

W-32
Part 1

Train composed of 4 small passenger cars and some empty goods trucks stopped behind bank at about N.15.b.(central), no engine could be seen. Four open trucks reported previously as being near this point were not seen yesterday. Two men observed pushing an open truck loaded with timber and rolls of wire netting along light tramline near DELAPORTE FARM.

MOVEMENTS BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Party of about 5 men observed at midday on road at head of sap near FROMELLES STATION. Working parties seen near derelict railway coaches to South of Station and an armed party passed through the sap near station during the afternoon. Party of men seen pushing some heavy object near LES CLOCHERS FARM at 11.20.a.m.

LIGHT SIGNALS

The morse signalling reported yesterday was working again last night but could not be read. A signal light was seen in the vicinity of BAIS MAISNIL. On opening Machine gun fire on to BAIS MAISNIL the light was extinguished.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Was intermittent throughout the day, chiefly directed at our working party and men moving too freely about roads and communications. A house near LA BOUTILLERIE and the BOIS GRENIER district were also shelled during the day, but little damage was done.

AIRCRAFT.

Hostile observation balloons rose from south of FROMELLES Station, AUBERS, and FARM DUHOYON.

MISCELLANEOUS

In the FLEURBAIX District a blue carrier pigeon was seen flying over our lines to the German lines.

P A R T 11

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

MOVEMENTS OF HOSTILE AIRPLANES. (2nd Army)

The connection of the S.I.T.E. light on the tower of the SACRE COEUR at LILLE with aeroplane activity, was again confirmed last night. The light was active at 7.20.p.m., 2.30.a.m. and 4.15.a.m., it was finally extinguished at 4.30.a.m. During the night bombs were dropped from aeroplanes on BAILLEUL. (2nd Corps) A hostile aeroplane resembling a Bristol Scout but marked 'ROLAND C11, type WALFISCH' was brought down at T.30.c.1.4. by a direct hit from one of our anti-aircraft guns at 7.30. this morning. The shell struck the engine, a six cylinder Mercedes model made by the DAIMLER factory, and about one minute afterwards the engine fell out and landed in a pond, whence it has been extracted. The rest of the machine and the pilot and observer fell at T.30.c.1.4. both the occupants being killed., and the machine smashed to pieces. The pilot and observer Lieutenant BERGENGRUN and RITTMEISTER VON MAYDELL, had both served previously in the 20th Ulanen and both had the Iron Cross, the former having that of the First Class. They had both the WURTEMBERG silver medal and another decoration. No maps except small scale ones of the various theatres of war and the fragments of a 1/80,000 map of London were found in the machine, but a packet of papers were seen to fall from the machine during its descent and search is being made for these. The camera of the usual German pistol type was much damaged and the three boxes of plates out of four broken by the fall. The machine carried one of our Lewis guns and some drums of ammunition also ours. The breach of the gun was plugged with cotton waste, probably due to an oversight.

A.card

4-33

Part 11

A card was also found amongst the wreckage on which were written the following distances in kilometres:-

Front.- BOULOGNE..	104	BOULOGNE-LONDON-CALAIS..	310
BOULOGNE-DUNGENESS	50	BOULOGNE-FRONT	.. 104
DUNGENESS-DOVER	40	CALAIS-FRONT	.. 90
DOVER-CALAIS	45		<u>504</u> or
CALAIS-FRONT	90		<u>525.</u>
	<u>329</u>		

= 2 hours. = 3 hours 30 minutes.
This time table gives the machine's pace as 104 miles an hour which at German reconnaissance height of about 12,000 feet is very fast.

Two ordinary large aeroplane bombs were also carried.

AIR RECONNAISSANCES. (2nd Army)

A reconnaissance was carried out between 8.0. and 9.0. a.m. today over the area ZONNEBEKE-ROULERS-STADEN-VYFWEGEN-POELCAPPELLE. A observation balloon at 28.E.5.a.0.4. (N.E. of MOORSLEDE) was hastily brought down on the approach of our machine. In spite of being attacked by about 14 hostile aircraft our squadron, consisting of five machines, returned safely after having carried out its mission. No unusual movement on roads or railways was observed, but owing to continual attacks of hostile machines observation was almost impossible.

NEW PATTERN STEEL HELMET. (2nd Army)

The following illustration, copied from a photograph shows a new pattern German steel helmet. No information is yet available as to the degree of protection which it affords, but it appears to be of a very similar, pattern to the helmet for lookout men described in Army Summary of March 8th.



WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 26th APRIL 1916.

Wind light easterly, south east changing to East or North east and increasing slightly. Fine and warm. Seventy to seventy five in the day, forty five to fifty during the night. Fair weather and easterly winds likely for two or three days.

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

4-34

APPENDIX TO 1st ANZAC CORPS SUMMARY 25/4/16.

ACTIVITY OF THE ENEMY'S HEAVY ARTILLERY DURING THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22ND 1916.

(Extracts from appendix 2nd Army Summary)

During the week under review the chief feature of the enemy's artillery activity has been the consistent shelling of the neighbourhood of ST ELIO, and unusual activity against the front between Wulverghem and VIERSTRAAT.

During the enemy's bombardment of WIELTJE an unusual number of blinds were observed, but no information is yet to hand as to the calibre of the weapon from which they were fired.

Reports received during the last month indicate that the enemy now has very few, if any, weapons opposed to us of greater calibre than the 15.c.m. It is therefore of considerable importance that any reliable information - particularly where pieces of the shell have been able to be collected - of the arrival of any heavier shells should be reported.



WIND AND WEATHER REPORT TO HEADQUARTERS 25th APRIL 1916.
Wind from easterly, force east changing to east or north east
and increasing slightly. Fine and warm. Seventy to seventy five in
the day, forty five to fifty during the night. Fair weather and
clearly blue sky for two or three days.

Major G.S.
for G.S.
1st A.S.A.C.

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

No. 14

1st ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 26th April 1916.
 From 8.a.m. on the 25th to 8.a.m. on the 26th.

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 1I N F O R M A T I O N F R O M O U R O W N F R O N T .OPERATIONS.

Our snipers claim to have killed an enemy sniper. They also claim to have silenced one at about N.5.d.7.0. and to have hit one of the enemy working party opposite trench 39 N.5.c.8.5. During the morning we dispersed a working party at O.7.c.2.8. by machine gun fire. Patrols were very active. A patrol from the neighbourhood of LA BOUTILLERIE report the ground still very wet and sodden. They discovered an enemy party working on their wire, who withdrew on being bombed. They also chased an enemy patrol in this district but it escaped. Another patrol located an enemy working party opposite trench 66, (I.16.c.7.7.). On their return Lewis Gun fire was opened on the party. A patrol also reconnoitred the COURAU RIVIERE and having crossed it proceeded to examine the enemy's wire at about I.27.a. $\frac{1}{2}$.9 $\frac{1}{2}$. They found two openings. They also report the wire to be very good - much better and thicker than ours. It is staked down with iron stakes.

Artillery

We retaliated on a battery at O.4.a.5.3., on enemy's trenches near BOIS BLANC, onto WEZ MACQUART and RADINGHEM.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

The enemy are improving their parapets between TUREK POINT N.5.d.4.2. and CORNER FORT N.6.d.5.9. and also at I.21.c.5.2. The work already reported to be taking place at CLAPHAM JUNCTION is being continued, and the enemy has been observed nailing 6" x 1" boards to the posts previously mentioned.

SNIPERS POSTS.

Sniper located at N.9.d.7.1. also at N.9.d.8.2. In the latter position rifle seen had long barrel and shape of loophole suggested telescopic sights (see "Recent improvements to the equipment of German Infantry" Suspected loopholes at N.9.d.3.5. and N.9.d.2.6. (in NO MAN'S LAND). It is suspected that Farm DELAPORTE is being used as a sniping position.

OBSERVATION POSTS.

Men observed to climb into second tree from left of group of nine trees at N.15.a.2.5. (west of DELAPORTE Farm) at 7.45.a.m. yesterday. He stayed there five minutes.

TRENCH MORTAR IMPLACEMENTS.

Enemy trench mortar fired 12 shells (90 mm) into our lines at about N.9.d.0.6., damage nil; the enemy emplacement is strongly suspected at N.9.d.3.1. (where RUE DELVAS crosses enemy trench) a few yards in front of enemy parapet, possibly in sunken pit or covered sap.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS

Smoke seen rising from house at N.15.b.8.8. at 3.30.p.m.

Iga

Part 1

ENEMY'S REAR LINES OF DEFENCE.

Activity was noticed along roads at O.9.b.3.1., O.9.b.5.3., and O.9.c.7.7. in the RADINGHEM District - loaded wagons and working parties being seen. A party of about 100 men were seen in front of FORT ENGLOS. It is reported that a parapet is being constructed in rear of wood and canvas screen on the DISTILLERY ROAD I.27.b.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

It is reported that in the CORDONNERIE Farm District the enemy's activity has increased perceptibly within the last 24 hours. Otherwise except for artillery the day was quiet, but the enemy's rifle and machine-gun fire was more active at night. A good deal of work is being done on the enemy's front line, timber being seen moved freely about. New sandbags have been added to parapet at N.9.d. Noise of a trolley was heard at night. Our trenches were bombed in several places but no damage was done. More enemy periscopes were seen yesterday than is usual.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Fatigue party of enemy observed passing behind FROMELLES Station at 2.p.m. carrying bags on their backs. At 5.p.m. party of 10 men seen moving along wood at N.16.a.2.7. At 6.p.m. 8 armed men seen near Farm DELANGRE at N.10.d.1.2. Trench running between N.22.a.7.1. and N.22.c.9.6. (near Farm DUHOYON) has had work done on it. Enemy seen working in N.10.d. Working party dispersed at N.16.d.3.5. by our snipers. The increase of movement in rear is marked.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

Enemy heliographs were working yesterday but could not be read. At 9.p.m. last night two green flares were sent up by enemy at 5 minutes interval and about 150 yards apart. Rifle fire at once increased.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Enemy's artillery was active all day shelling roads and communication trenches whenever movement was seen. During the morning they put about 170 (7.7 c.m. and 10.5 cm.) shells in the vicinity of M.O.HOUSE and the GRAND RUE. They also shelled our trenches and the LILLE ROAD but without much effect. During the afternoon they shelled Bde H.Q. and KUSHI FARM (H.11.d.0.8) the latter very heavily, there were however only 4 casualties.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS.

A hostile aeroplane crossing our line on 24th instant had about 50 shells from its own anti-aircraft guns fired at it. Several hostile observation balloons were up.

P A R T 11

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 27th APRIL 1916.

East or South east ten to fifteen m.p.h., but light at night. Fine and warm. Morning mist. Seventy to seventy five in the day, fifty at night. Note, Easterly winds and fair conditions likely to continue.

P A R T 111

CONTRE-ESPIONAGE.

GUILLOY, Arthur, Joseph, Albert 51 years of age. Has recently been at NOYELLETTÉ, near HABAECQ near PARIS, nominally to try to find employment. He has been imprisoned twice, one term of 5 years and another of 6, for fraud. He should not be allowed to return to the British Zone.

S. S. Butler

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

4-37

THE FOLLOWING AEROPLANE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN ON
THE 22nd, 24th and 25th inst.

Divisions Brigades etc, should indent on Corps for their
 requirements

K. 216 (faulty plate)	H.3D.d., I.25.c., I.31.b.	White City Rd. CULVERP POST. EMMA POST
K. 217 (good)	H.30.d., I.25.c., H.36.abd. I.31.abc.	British front and support lines.
B.C. 912 (fair)	I.29.cd., I.35.abcd.	CITY RD AND WHITE CITY RD, CITY (and WHITE CITY POST LE PARADIS. LE BLANC GOULON. LA VALLEE.
B.C. 913 (good)	I.23.cd., I.24.ac., I.29.ab. I.30.a.	CHAU D'HANCARDRY, CHAU D'HESPEL shewing gun positions.
B.C. 915 (good)	I.22.d., I.23.abcd., I.28.b., I.29.ab.	" " "
B.C. 916 (good)	I.16.d., I.17.acd. I.22.bd., I.23.ab.	WEZ MACQUART.
B.C. 935 (good)	J.26.bcd., J.27.acd. J.32.bd., J.33.abc.	LOMME.
B.C. 939	J.20.d., J.21.cd. J.26.abd., J.27.abc.	CHATEAU DE LOMME.
10.A64 (good)	N.28.d., N.29.c. N.34.abcd. N.35.abc.	LA BASSEE BOULOGNE LE GRAND RIEZ.
10.A71 (fair)	N.23c, N.28.b., N.29.abcd.	Country between FME de la FAVILLIE and FME de la VOIERIE.
10.A72 (good)	N.18.d., N.24.bd. O.13.cd., O.19.abcd.	LE HAUT QUESNOY and country south.
10.A73 (good)	O.13.abcd., O.14.abcd. O.19.ab., O.20.ab.	LE MAISNIL LA FRESNOY
10.A74 (good)	N.18.bd., N.24.b. O.abcd., O.19.ab.	FME CARTIER LE MAISNIL

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

No 15

1st ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 27th April 1916
From 8.a.m. on the 26th, to 8.a.m. on the 27th.

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.

Except for Artillery action a quiet day. The enemy's Machine Guns were active at night. During the morning under cover of our artillery we registered with trench mortars. Our Machine Guns fired at the salient throughout the night. A patrol went out from our front to examine and report on wire. An enemy's wiring party was discovered and fired on, on our patrol's return.

ARTILLERY.

Our artillery effectively shelled FARM DELAPORTE, and Earthwork containing a tank at N.15.b.c.5. Working party dispersed at N.17.a.8.8. Trench Mortars co-operated with artillery in shelling SUGAR LOAF salient in the enemy's lines in N.8.d. The enemy's wire was damaged and parapet breached. The enemy's trenches from I.26.d.1.3. to I.26.d.7.9. were also shelled, and our artillery shelled the distillery

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

An enemy's sally port has been located at N.9.c.8.1., A strong enemy's work has been observed at N.11.a.1.5. It has about a 20foot front, and is two feet higher than the parapet, horse-shoe shaped, and contains heavy timber. Sounds of work are heard from this point nightly. It is thought that it may be a trench mortar emplacement. An enemy's loop-hole plate has been observed at N.10.b., It appears to work on hinges, and opens inwards and upwards. At about N.6.d.1 $\frac{1}{2}$.1 $\frac{1}{2}$., there is a small notice board at the intersection of the track and trench. The trench is spanned by a small bridge; four men were observed pushing a truck over this bridge, on what appears to be a tram-line, probably leading to CORNER FORT. New sand-bags and overhead cover can be seen from the enemy's trenches at TURKS HEAD.

OBSERVATION POSTS.

A patrol found an enemy's observation post at about I.16.c.1.1. It was un-occupied, but had the appearance of having been occupied lately

MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS. 6

Probable Machine Gun emplacements N.9.c.4.1., occupied Buildings! The Brewery chimney at FROMELLES was smoking all day.

ENEMY ACTIVITY.

Heavy enemy machine gun fire before dawn on our right flank. Enemy's snipers still active generally. Sounds of hammering again heard from opposite our left flank. Much hammering and apparent activity near N.9.c.4.1.

Part 1.

(2)

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES

Billets at O.13.a.4.7., about to be occupied. Work was going on in trenches at O.7.d.9.2., Considerable movement was seen along road O.11.d.8.2., towards ESCOBECQUES. Several transport wagons & horsemen were seen on the Road. A working party which was dispersed by our artillery was seen at I.22.d.9.5.

SIGNALLING.

Heliograph signalling was seen from I.32.a.2.2., on a bearing of 150 degrees.

ENEMY'S SHELLING .

FARM BARLETTE was shelled throughout the day with 15 cm. shells. About 25 rounds were fired but no material damage done. They shelled our supports from I.27.c.7.7., to I.26.a.8.2, also WHITE CITY and LA BESEE. During the afternoon the vicinity of LA BOUILLERIE was shelled with 15 cm. shells and RUE DAVID with 10.5 cm. Generally speaking the enemy may have been said to have been active throughout the day with his artillery, but damage and casualties caused were very inconsiderable

GAS AND LACHRYMATORY SHELLS.

At 8.45 p.m. a few lachrymatory shells were fired into ERQUINGHEM. The effect was very local and not severe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A carrier pigeon was reported flying over FARM BARLETTE towards the German lines. No observation balloons were up yesterday on our front.

P A R T 1 1 2.INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCESIDENTIFICATIONS. (2nd Corps)

The body of the German who was killed in our trenches just South of the river LYS last night, has been examined. All ordinary means of identification were lacking, but number 179 was found in the lining of the cap. An attempt had been made to erase it with indelible pencil. A button showed him to belong to the 4th Company.

This identification (179th Regiment) , just South of the River LYS, is normal.

AIR RECONNAISSANCES. (2nd Army)

An aeroplane belonging to the "5th Feldflieger Abteilung" (8th Army) was brought down this morning near FLETRE, as a result of a fight with one of our air-men. Both pilot and observer were killed. No documents of interest were captured. Our reconnaissance over QUESNOY , LINSELLES, BOUSBECQUE, WERVICQ, and COMINES , reported no unusual movement on road or railway.

CASUALTIES.

A letter written on the 11th April contains the following:-
" I hear that both the 250th and 251st Regiments have had terribly heavy fighting , and have suffered many casualties. A great number are said to have been drowned in the marshes. Let us hope that Kleinschmidt was not there, that would be too sad".

The 250th and 251st Reserve Regiments (75th Reserve Division) were holding the line south of LAKE NAROTCH during the Russian offensive in March.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY ON THE 28th APRIL 1916.

Wind light in force, mainly easterly, at first N.E. or N. later Fair, hazy, and warm. Misty at night. 75 in day, 50 to 55 at night.

IDENTIFICATIONS. (2nd Corps)

The body of the German who was killed in our trenches just South of the river LYS last night, has been examined. All ordinary means of identification were lacking, but number 179 was found in the lining of the cap. An attempt had been made to erase it with indelible pencil. A button showed him to belong to the 4th Company.

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

Appendix to First Anzac Summary of the 27th April 1916.

SOME NOTES ON BADGES ON GERMAN UNIFORMS

GENERAL. The following notes have been prepared primarily for the information of observers, and deal with the badges of those regiments which are believed to be opposite the Anzac Corps front, and which it may be possible to recognize at a distance through a telescope.

Attention is drawn to section III and IV of the "Lecture on Intelligence" in which the matter is gone into in greater detail.

CAPS.

As probably only the head and shoulders of the enemy will be visible, the badges on the cap will serve as a rough guide. Men in the trenches usually wear a soft cap of slate-grey colour without a peak.

On the upper part is usually the Imperial cockade (about the size of a penny) having the colours Red - white - black from centre outwards. The white "inner" should under certain circumstances, be visible.

The lower cockade (or the cap band), when it can be distinguished, serves as an important guide to the State to which the regiment belongs.

BAVARIAN regiments (which are thought to be opposite the South portion of our line) wear a lower cockade of white-pale-blue-white, whereas the Prussian regiments (which are thought to be opposite the North portion) have a black-white-black one. Hence, if it can be seen that the cockade has a "white" outer the wearer is probably a man belonging to one of the regiments in the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division. If a "white" inner can be recognised, a regiment of the 50th Reserve Division (Prussian) may be presumed to be opposite.

Near the LILLE - ARMENTIERES railway, Saxons may possibly be seen. The Saxon cockade is white-green-white and must not be confused with the Bavarian.

It must not be forgotten that the colours on the badges may be partly covered with mud or clipped off.

The band round the cap is usually covered by a strip of Field-grey cloth. Should the man not be wearing the strip - a red band (for Infantry) a black band (for Pioneers), and light green (for Jagers) may be recognised. Other colours are rarely seen and barely recognisable at a distance.

SHOULDER STRAPS.

A plain number in red ^{on} a field-grey strap is practically universal (at any rate on our front). The following numbers may be expected:-

16 - 17 - 20 - 21. (Infantry regiments of the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division), possibly also 6, (Pioneers of same Division). (Note that the German "7" has an upward curl at the end, rather like a "2" upside down)

The regiments of the 50th Reserve Division are 229, - 230 - 231.

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(2)

If any number is observed which obviously is not one of the above it is very important that the Intelligence Officer be at once informed.

A "50" (denoting Pioneers of the Division) may be met with. Piping round the edge of the shoulder strap may be noticed although at a distance, its colour is hardly likely to be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

BUTTONS.

Under favourable conditions it may be possible to distinguish between a lion rampant (Bavarian troops) and a crown (Prussian and other troops) on the buttons down the front of the tunic. The new German uniform has no buttons and is fastened down the front by hooks.

RANK

A button on each side of the collar denote	a Lance corporal
Gold or silver lace	" " " " " " ("Gefreiter")
Button and lace	" " " " " " Corporal ("Unteroffizier")
	Sergeant.

A narrow thick shoulder strap denotes an officer. The strap will have the number of the regiment and 2 stars (captain), 1star (1st Lieutenant), no star (2nd Lieut).

A wider and thicker strap is worn by majors and colonels.

A peaked cap usually denotes an officer or N.C.O. although by no means a sure sign as with the new uniform all ranks wear a peaked cap.

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AMENDMENTS TO 1st ANZAC Corps Summary and Appendix
of the 27th April 1916.

Part 1.

- Para. "OPERATIONS." In 4th line for "Salients" read "Salient".
- Para. "MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS." In 1st Line "Occupied Buildings" should be a separate heading and para.
- Para. "MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES" In 1st line for "About" read "appear"

Part 11

- Para. "AIR RECONNAISSANCES" In 1st line for "⁵th Feldflieger Abterlung" (8th Army) " read "5th Feldflieger Abteilung" (6th Army) "

Appendix.

- Para. "SHOULDER STRAPS." In 1st line for "Red or a field-grey strap" read "red on a field-grey strap".

4-43.

THE FOLLOWING AEROPHANE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN ON

THE 25th inst

Divisions Brigades etc, should indent on Corps for their
requirements

K.269 (Good)	N.7.d., N.8.c., N.13.abd., N.14.a.,	British Front Line. LE TILLELOY.PICANTIN
K.270 (fair)	N.14.abcd.,	British Front Line German Salient at FME DELAPORTE, PETILLON
K.271 (Good)	N.8.bd., N.14.abcd.,	British and German Front Line
K.272 (fair)	N.8.bcd., N.9.c., N.14.bd., N.15.ab.,	British and German Front Lines. FME DELAPORTE and German support Lines.
K.273 (Good)	N.3.d., N.8.b., N.9.abcd.,	British and German front Lines. LE TROU. ROUGES BANCS.
K.274 (Good)	N.4.cd., N.9.b., N.10.abcd.,	British and German Front Lines. FME CORDONNERIE, CELLAR FME AVENUE.
K.275 (Good)	N.4.abcd., N.5.c., N.10.b., N.11.a.,	British and German front line MILL ROAD POST. DEAD DOG AVENUE.
K.276 (fair)	H.35.cd., N.5.abd., N.6.ac.,	British Front Line LA BOUTILLERIE
K.277 (Poor)	H.36.abcd., I.31.ac., N.6.B., O.1.a.,	HUDSON'S BAY.CITY POST
K.278. (Fair)	H.30.D., I.25.cd., I.31.abcd.,	British Front Line. CULVERT POST. WHITE CITY. SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
K.279 (Good)	I.25.bcd., I.26.acd., I.31.b., I.32.ab.,	British and German Front Line. FME GDE FLAMENGRIE.
K.280. (Good)	I.20.bcd., I.21.c., I.26.abd., I.27.abc.,	British and German front and support lines. LA HOUSOIE.
K.281 (Good)	I.14.cd., I.15.c., I.20.abd., I.21.acd.,	RUE DU BOIS SALIENT, and support lines.
K.282 (Good)	I.14.d., I.15.bcd., I.21.abcd.,	British and German Salients at RUE DU BOIS
K.283 (Good)	N.14.bd., N.15.abcd.,	FME DELAVAL and FME DELAPORTE

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- 2 -

- K.284 (fair) N.16.d., N.17.od., N.22.bd. FROMELLES.
N.23.abcd.
- K.285 (fair) N.11.od., N.16.b., N.17.abcd. Country north of Rue de la
LOMMERIE.
- K.286 (fair) N.10.d., N.11.od., N.16.b. FME de la MARLAQUE
N.17.ab.
- 10.A81 (good) N.8.d., N.9.o. N.14.abd. German front line
N.15.abcd. FME DELAPORTE
FME DELEVAL
- 10.A76 (good) N.8.bd., N.9.ac., British and German front lines.
N.14.b., N.15.a.
- 10.A75 (good) N.8.bcd., N.9.acd. British and German front lines.
N.14.b., N.15.abcd.
- 10.A78 N.7.bcd., N.7.ac. British salient
N.14.bd., N.15.a. LE TILLELOY PICANTIN.

C O N F I D E N T I A LNo. 161ST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 28th APRIL 1916.
From 8.am. on the 27th to 8.a.m. on the 28th.

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 1INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.OPERATIONS.

At N.9.d. ^{17.2} a German was seen looking over the parapet with a periscope. He wore a field-grey cap with a black band and shiny peak. Our snipers claim to have shot him. They also claim to have shot another German and broken 4 periscopes. Our Machine Gun Coy fired into DISTILLERY ROAD (I.27.b. - I.22.a.), QUEER STREET, (I.22.a.) and WEZ MACQUART, (I.16.d.)

A patrol which went out from N.9.d.8.6. reported that the enemy's wire starts about 25 yards from their parapet, is thick and well staked with iron cork-screws. They saw a red light held up over the enemy's front trenches, on appearance of which all became quiet. About 20 seconds after the light disappeared, the enemy's shelling began, and patrol was obliged to return.

At 10.20.p.m. the enemy sent up a red rocket which burst into two. 10 minutes later, on receipt of a gas alarm a red rocket was sent up by us, on which our artillery commenced firing on their night lines. The enemy replied by shelling our communications and the country in rear, but their fire was not well directed. At 10.40 p.m. the artillery fire had ceased.

ARTILLERY.

Our artillery dispersed a working party at DUBEM, (N.17.d.4.4, and obtained good results on a suspected machine gun emplacement at (N.15.a.8.6).

Enemy anti-aircraft guns near HAYEM and DUBEM, and guns in action behind FROMELLES station were successfully shelled, An aeroplane registering.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

The enemy is working on his support lines at about N.10.d.8.9. Enemy's parapet has been improved in N.9.d. The damage done by our shell and trench mortar fire in N.8.d, yesterday has been made good. Enemy's front line parapet is still being covered with sods of grass. A patrol from I.26.b.3.7. reports that enemy's wire opposite has been badly knocked about by our artillery fire of the 26th inst. The enemy had parties working on this wire which were dispersed by our machine gun fire.

ENEMY'S OBSERVATION POSTS.

The iron frame work in the North corner of FME DELAPORTE (15.a.7.5) is reported to have been moved to another position. It is thought to be an observation post. A chimney at I.27.c.1, is being repaired. It is thought that it may be used as an observation post.

ENEMY'S MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

The position at N.9.c.4.1, is again reported and confirmed. An emplacement at N.15.a.8.6 was shelled effectively by our artillery.

P.T.O.

PART I.ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

The enemy is working busily at improving his parapet and wire. The enemy's snipers are reported to be quieter.

CONDITION OF GROUND.

An officer's patrol from I.26.b.3.7. reports that NO MAN'S LAND is still wet and boggy.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

A number of filled sand bags have been removed from the doorway of a barn at FARM HOYON (N.22.d.1.7). A working party was seen near N.16.a.3.2. Smoke again seen rising from behind railway carriages in FROMELLES station.

WIND TESTS.

Two very small red flags were placed on enemy's parapet at N.10.a.2.4. It is thought that this may have been a wind test. A red waxed paper balloon drifted to earth behind our lines at G.14.c.8.8 from a South-Easterly direction early this morning. The balloon is about 4 feet in diameter, and 5 feet high, with a 3 ft balancing tail. It is thought to have been sent up as a wind test.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Two 15 cm. shells were thrown into ERGUINGHEM yesterday, killing 4 children, and wounding 5 other civilians. One combatant was killed. The enemy's artillery shelled our front, support and communication trenches intermittently, but caused very little damage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At 2.30 p.m. a parachute coloured blue and white was seen drifting South. It fell near LAVENTIE CHURCH in a burning condition. Hostile balloon was observed from H.29.c.8.8. the true bearing of which was 146.

Part 11 follows.

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PART II.

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY. (2nd Corps)

Last night the enemy attempted a raid on our trenches immediately South of the FREILINGHIEN - HOUPLINES road, which completely failed.

At 4.30 p.m. a hostile observation balloon was seen to rise near SOMME Church.

At 5.30 p.m. the enemy's artillery and trench mortars commenced a heavy bombardment of our front line, support line, and subsidiary line trenches, on a front EDMONDS FARM to River LYS. This bombardment, to which our artillery retaliated vigorously, lasted for one hour and ten minutes. The right battalion of the Brigade immediately North of the River was shelled also. By about 7 p.m. artillery action had ceased.

At 7.30 p.m. an aeroplane, flying over our trenches near the river, dropped a white light, followed by two green lights, and the enemy's artillery immediately opened an intense bombardment on our trenches directly South of the river, completely obliterating our trench 88, and breaching trenches 84 and 85. A barrage was also put up along the river, and in rear of our front line.

At about 8 p.m. a party of enemy's infantry, about 50 strong left his trenches. They were immediately engaged by our men, who, in spite of the heavy bombardment to which they had been subjected, and the fact that their trench was practically demolished, opened fire with vigour. Very few of the enemy succeeded in gaining an entrance, and those were immediately ejected. These men appear to have crept up some dead ground. It is reported that there were many more men in the enemy's trenches, who did not attempt to cross over.

It was discovered afterwards that the party had laid a tape behind them as they came across. This was probably either to show them the way back, or to guide reinforcements over, should our trenches be found unoccupied.

Between 5.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. the enemy heavily bombarded LE TOUQUET Station and its vicinity; this was repeated at 7.45 p.m. for more than an hour.

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

A number of wounded, some being carried and some walking, were seen proceeding towards PERENCHIES at 5.30 p.m.. This may have been the result of our afternoon's bombardment reported in paragraph 1.

At 5.50 p.m. 5 groups of three men were seen pushing a trolley across the road in front of PREMESQUES BARRIER I.24.b, going from South to North.

GAS. (2nd Army)

The two deserters of the 212th Reserve Regiment, 45th Reserve Division, who surrendered on the 26th, just South of SPANBROEKMOLEN, state that a gas attack was to have taken place from their Regiment's sector at 3 a.m. on the 26th inst; it was, however, cancelled at the last minute.

Pioneers (? the 36th) had superintended the work of placing the cylinders in position, and they would also no doubt be responsible for controlling the gas when the attack was made.

The cylinders are said to be dug in under the firing step in groups of 8 to 10 together at irregular intervals along the front line - in places, as close as one group to each bay.

P.T.O

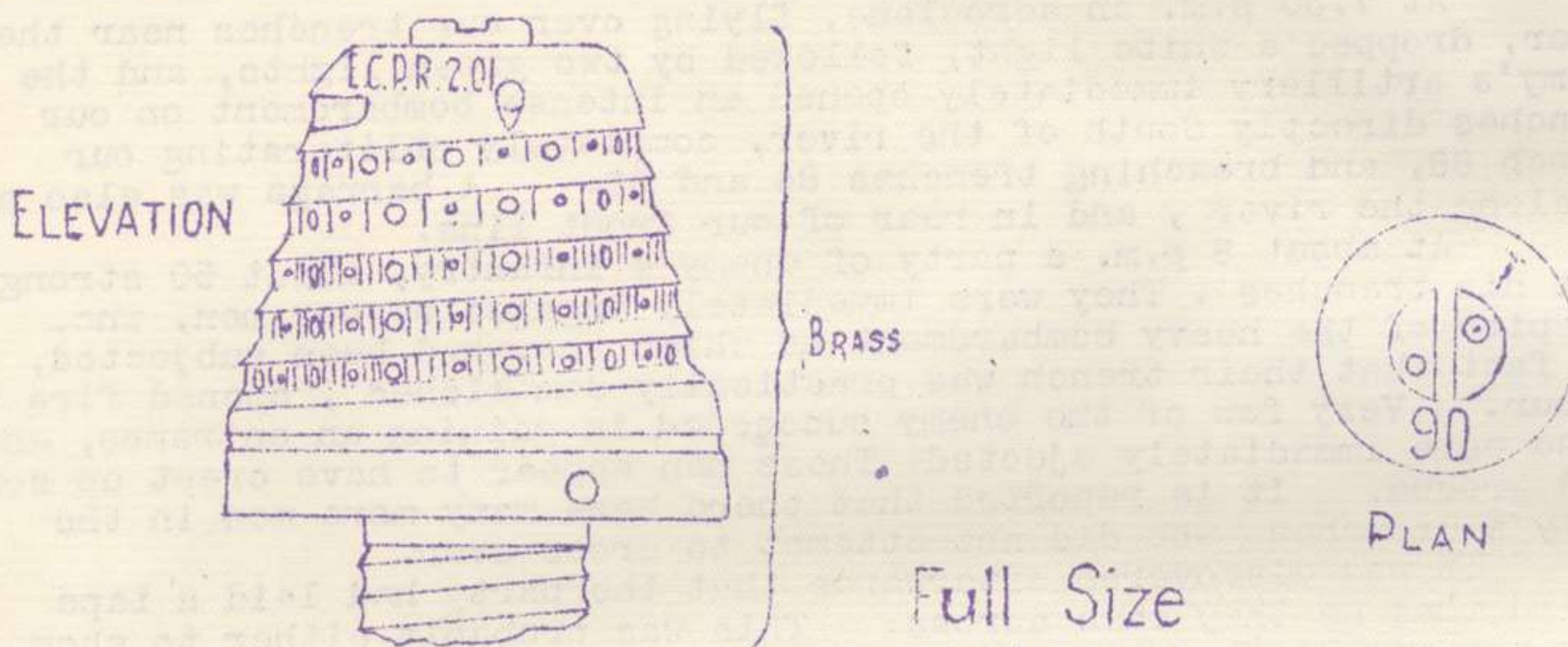
Part 11

Deserters could give no reliable information as to the actual nature of the gas, beyond the fact that they had been told it was to be of particular strength. They had heard that the result of the explosion of a gas cylinder in their trenches by our artillery fire has caused the death of an officer and had gassed five or six men. Metal objects, such as the barrels of rifles, had been corroded by the effects of the gas,

They had just been issued with the newest pattern triple snout and had been through a gas test (similar to previous tests) as lately as last Sunday.

FUZES. (2nd Army)

Several French fuzes have been found in our lines near the YSER canal recently, as shown in the following sketch. This type is shown on Page 101 of "Notes on German Fuzes and Typical French and Belgian Fuzes."

ENEMY'S EQUIPMENT. (2nd Army)

A British machine-gun (Maxim) converted for the use of the enemy's ammunition, was captured north of TURCO FARM (west of the LANGEMARCK-YPRES road).

MOVEMENTS OF HOSTILE AEROPLANES. (2nd Army)

The light on the tower of the SACRE COEUR at LILLE was again active last night, from 6.45 p.m. to 4.25 a.m. No hostile aeroplane activity has been reported in this area, but a Zeppelin is reported as having crossed the line westwards over SOUCHEZ about 7.16 p.m.

CLASSES IN GERMANY (Xlth Corps)

A prisoner captured on the night of the 25th/26th April at MAD POINT (A.28.c.) and belonging to the 25th Res. Jager, 53rd Div, XXVII Corps, states that, the 1917 class had been called to the colours in the DRESDEN district, the 1918 class have been mustered. His brother who is 18 years old has already been medically examined.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MIDDAY 29th APRIL 1916.

Wind north east or north. Ten to fifteen m.p.h. Fine, rather cooler than yesterday. Seventy 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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Appendix to 1st Anzac Summary of the 28th April 1916
SOME NOTES ON THE 6th BAVARIAN RESERVE DIVISION.

GENERAL

As far as can be ascertained the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division is opposite the Southern part of the Anzac Corps front.

The Northern limit of the Division appears to be approximately on the road from LE MAISNIL opposite WELLS FARM FORT (or about the centre of square 36.N.(central).

The Southern limit will probably be just North of NEUVE CHAPELLE.

COMPOSITION.

The 6th Bav. Res. Div. is an independent formation (i.e. does not form part of any particular Army Corps, although it has been attached to Corps, notably the VII, comparatively recently). The Division has two Brigades, each of two Regiments of three Battalions:-

12th Bav. Res. Inf. Bde.	14th Bav. Res. Inf. Bde.
(16th Bav. Res. Inf. Regt.	(20th Bav. Res. Inf. Regt.
(17th " " " "	(21st " " " "

There are therefore twelve battalions in the division.

COMMANDERS.

Commanding the 6th Bav. Res. Div. LT-GEN. von KIEFHABER.

Commanding 14th Bav. Res. Inf. Bde. MAJ-GEN von DONNER.

The name of the O.C. 12th Bav Res Inf Bde in place of VON KIEFHABER (promoted to command the division) has not yet been ascertained.

PIONEERS.

Divisional Pioneers are the 6th Bav Res, Pioneer Coy.

An "Infantry Pioneer Coy" is attached to the 16th Bav. Res. Inf. Regt. (possibly the 10th Bav. Pio. Coy of the 111 Bav Pio. Bn.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The field artillery with the division probably consists of 9 batteries (each of four field guns or four howitzers) of the 6th and 9th Bavarian Reserve Field Artillery Regiments. There are thus at least 36 field guns or howitzers.

HEAVY ARTILLERY

As far as is known at present there are 3 batteries of the 6th Bavarian Reserve Foot Artillery Battalion with the division, and also the 2nd Mortar Battery of the 6th Bavarian Foot Artillery Regiment.

MISCELLANEOUS UNITS.

Attached to the division are:-

5th Bav. Flying Squadron.

A Bav. "Jager" Ersatz Battalion.

6th Bav. Reserve Cavalry Regiment.

A Telegraph Detachment (attached to 20th Bav Res Inf Regt)

There should also be the usual complement of train, and probably some machine-gun detachments.

UNIFORM.

"Field grey" (a kind of slate-grey) is practically universal. Caps (without peaks for rank and file) are worn in the trenches. Infantry units have a red band around the cap usually covered by a strip of "field-grey" cloth. The surest and quickest identifying guide a "Bavarian" (as distinct from a Prussian) is to be found in the buttons of the tunic which should bear a lion rampant (Prussians and men of other states have a crown on the buttons).

C O N F I D E N T I A LNo 17.1ST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 29TH APRIL 1916.
From 8.a.m. on the 28th to 8.a.m. on the 29th.

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 IINFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.OPERATIONS.

Our machine guns traversed the enemy's parapet during the night to hamper his repairing and constructional work.

Our snipers claim 2 Germans and some periscopes.

Working party dispersed by our artillery at N.22.b.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

The Salient in N.8.d. is now very heavily wired. 3 wires are seen to emerge from a small pipe in the enemy's parapet, close to where RUE DELVAS crosses their line at N.9.d.4.1. The wires are attached to insulators, and two pass back over the parapet, and one outwards and downwards. They are being further investigated. Our patrols can find nothing attached to our barbed wire opposite this point. A cable supported on short posts about 12" off the ground is reported from N.14.b.9.4. and c SNIPERS POST. (be traced into the Salient at N.8.d.6.1.

The chimney at FARM DE LANGRE is suspected of concealing a sniper

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Men seen in building at N.16.a.8.7.. 2 men seen at FME HOYON.
Men seen in FME DELANGRE.

ENEMY'S REAR LINE OF DEFENCE.

Work is being carried on on trenches between O.7.d.3.4. and O.7.d.0.2. At O.7.d.3 $\frac{1}{2}$.4 $\frac{1}{2}$, a pit is being constructed and at O.7.d.0.2 another pit is being made in which a great quantity of timber is being used. A working party observed on Sap (N.18.d.5.5.) where there are several black notice boards. Party was observed filling and carrying sand-bags near hotel I.27.c.8.8.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

The enemy has been quiet during the ~~day~~ last 24 hours. He ~~bomb~~ed our trenches during the afternoon and after dark but caused no damage.

Working party of about 20 men observed at N.10.d.6.0.

CONDITION OF GROUND.

Ground in NO MAN'S LAND reported much firmer.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

Helio observed working from enemy's balloon between AUBIS and FROMELLES. During the evening the enemy sent up 2 double red rockets but no action followed. Numerous flares were fired during the night.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

The enemy's artillery was quieter during the day, and his shelling caused practically no damage.

PART II follows.

B G S A W J

PART LL

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES. (2nd Corps)

In his support line at I.17.a.2.2 there are white square posts, which stand about 2' 6" above the parapet with 2 insulators on each.

MACHINE GUN EMBLACEMENTS. (2nd Corps)

A machine gun emplacement is suspected at I.22.b.8.5.

ENEMY'S REAR LINES. (2nd Corps)

There are wire entanglements in front of L'EPINETTE WOOD, I.24.a. and I.24.b.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE INTERCEPTION OF TELEPHONE MESSAGES. (2nd Army)

From the statements of prisoners recently captured, the Germans appear to be taking every precaution to prevent us from over-hearing their telephone conversations.

North of LOOS the strictest precautions are being taken to maintain the insulation of all wires and instruments, wires being frequently relaid with this object.

According to prisoners captured North of SPRES, in front of ARRAS, and North of the OISE, the Germans have in these sectors gone so far as to remove all telephones from the front and support lines in order to avoid the leakage of information.

ORGANIZATION OF MINENWERFER UNITS. (2nd Army)

(Information obtained from a deserter of the 40th Minenwerfer Company (XIX Corps), now attached to II Bavarian Corps)

Each Division has a Minenwerfer Company, the 3rd Bavarian Minenwerfer Company being attached to the 3rd Bavarian Division.

The 40th Minenwerfer Company is organized in 3 detachments as follows:-

1st detachment	2 heavy Minenwerfer	(25 -cm.)
2nd "	4 Medium "	(17.-cm.)
3rd "	6 Light "	(7.5-cm.)

The 1st detachment consists of about 50 men, the second of about 70, and the 3rd of about 100. The transport amounts to about 50 horses. The Company is commanded by a lieutenant of the Active Army, and there are two reserve lieutenants and two Offizierstellvertreter.

The heavy Minenwerfer is made by the Rheinisch Westfalische Maschinenfabrik, DUSSELDORF. The prisoner did not consider that they make much flash, but their shooting is very erratic, and can therefore seldom be used against the front line trenches. This Minenwerfer can be dismantled and carried up by four men. The iron bed takes six men to carry it. The Minenwerfer can be carried along a communication trench, but when possible to do so they prefer to carry it across the open.

The emplacement usually consists of a square pit about 10 ft deep inside which a wooden framework is constructed. Wooden beams are laid across the top and covered with the excavated earth. Above that are placed more beams or iron sleepers, and then another layer of earth. In the centre is a hole for the Minenwerfer to fire through. These emplacements are constructed for both heavy and medium Minenwerfer.

ENEMY'S RUSES. (2nd Army)

A recent occurrence on the front North of the LYS indicates the possibility of the enemy sounding a signal similar to our "gas alarm" signal, for the purpose of discovering generally what steps we take, and particularly where our barrages are to be expected. It should be noted that the enemy's gas alarm signal consists of the beating of a gong or blowing of horns.

CASUALTIES. 2nd Army.

A careful estimate of the total German losses in the VERDUN sector, between the 22nd February and the 16th April, places them at 278,000.

PART II

-2-

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF A POLISH DESERTER OF THE 212th RESERVE REGIMENT, 45TH RESERVE DIVISION, XXIII RESERVE CORPS WHO SURRENDERED JUST SOUTH OF SPANBROECKMOLEN ON 26TH APRIL, 1916. (2nd Army).
RELIEFS, REST BILLETS.

The routine is six days in the front and support lines, six days in reserve, six days in rest billets.
STRENGTH OF COMPANIES, DRAFTS, ETC.

Deserter stated that his Company was not more than 180 men strong and that a great proportion of those were abkommandirt. There were probably not more than 100 rifles in the trenches. Recent drafts had been of the poorest quality. It was generally understood that all the best recruits had been sent to VERDUN, and deserter knew for certain that drafts had gone there from the recruit depot of the XXIII Reserve Corps at Bruges.

ENEMY'S INTENDED ATTACK.

Deserter's Company arrived back into the trenches from rest billets at midnight on the 25th inst. They were then told that an attack with gas was to be launched at 3.a.m. This was, however, postponed at the last moment. The attack was to be as under:-

- (1). Gas, in two or three relays.
- (2). A specially selected and trained troop of infantry to advance together with pioneers (wire was already cut), occupy our front line, destroy our mine shafts, and then for the most part return to the old position. The only points to be retained were N.30.c.3.0 and the salient opposite PECHHAM.

Ten men per Company in the 212th Reserve Regiment had been taken to form the "Kampftrupp" (attacking party). Model trenches had been dug somewhere in the neighbourhood of COMINES, on which the attack had been repeatedly rehearsed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Deserter states that the moral in the 45th Reserve is very bad. recently there have been frequent cases of desertion: The number of sergeants per Company has been doubled in order to try and uphold the discipline. Food is bad and Poles get the worst of everything. Deserter thought that he was doing the whole world a good turn by deserting on the eve of a gas attack and giving the enemy's evil intention away.

TIMES OF MOONRISE AND MOONSET. (2nd Army).

The times of moonrise and moonset during May, June & July, (Approximate for Lat. 50° 30' N., Long. 2° 50' E. - Greenwich time used), together with the approximate altitudes of the moon when it is due South, and phases, during those months, is attached.

FORECAST WIND AND WEATHER TO MIDDAY 30th APRIL 1916.

Wind east about twenty m.p.h. Decreasing a little.. Fine and warm. Seventy five in the day fifty five at night.

Continued of letter
for

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

4-53
Appendix to 1st Anzac Summary of the 29th April 1916.

The sketch attached shows in sections the fuze of the German Light Trench Mortar bomb, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs in weight and $17\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ c.m. in size.

The head of the fuze is fitted into the cap of black tin (c) - (a) is merely a handle which is removed before use - overcoming a creep spring (b) at the top of the cap, and held in position by the feather spring (h) on the outside of the cap, at the end of which is a small hook which fits into a small $\frac{1}{4}$ " square opening in the brass cap.

On the shock of discharge, the hook at the end of the feather spring disengages from the brass cap, and the outer cap is free to fly off. On the outer cap flying off, the feather spring (h), on the inside of the brass cap is free to withdraw the safety ring (g) from about the heavy steel striker, and (e) permits it to travel through its guide (i) overcoming the creep spring (j) the point (k) of the striker pierces the cap (l) giving a flash which passes to the detonator in its carrier (o).

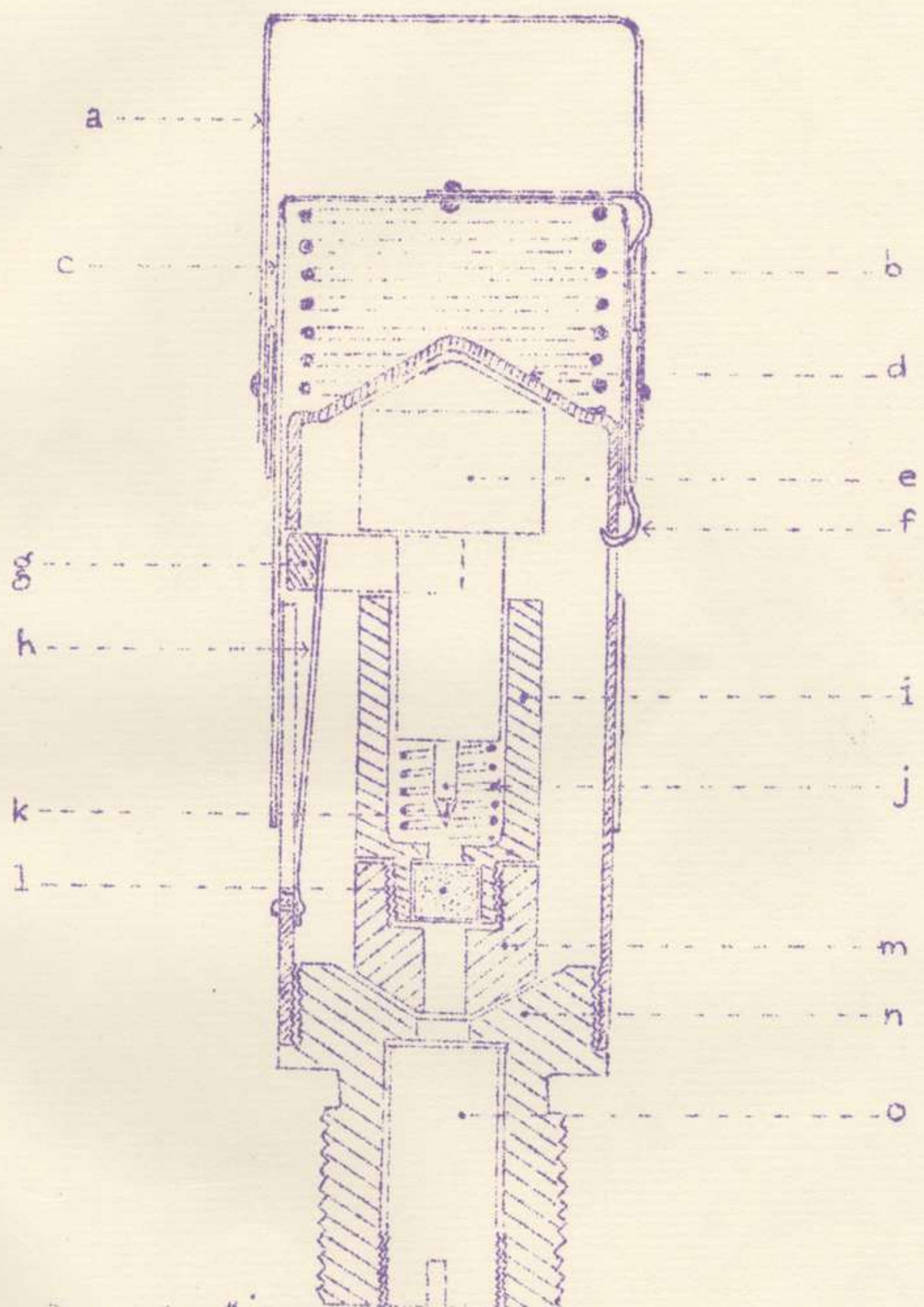
If the bomb land head first, the momentum carries the guide for striker (i) and with it the cap contained, in to the striker, causing the cap to be pierced.

If the bomb fall tail first, the striker is propelled forward owing to momentum and pierces the cap.

If the bomb fall on its side, the end of striker (e) and cap (m) being carefully bevelled, ride up owing to momentum the bevelled portions of the brass cap (d) and detonator container (m), thus the striker is forced through the guide and the cap is pierced.

4-54

FUZE FOR TRENCH-MORTAR BOMB



PLAN OF SAFETY-CLIP "j"



Scale : Twice Actual Size.

TIMES OF MOONRISE AND MOONSET.

MAY - JULY 1916.

(Approximate for Lat. 50°30' N. Long. 2°30' E.)
(Greenwich time is used).

Note. The third column for each month gives the approximate altitude of the Moon when it is due South, and Phase.

Day	MAY			JUNE			JULY		
	Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.		Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.		Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.	
1.	3.35	6.53	67°	3.37	9.04	77°	4.24	8.53	74°
2.	3.57	8.06	NEW	4.28	9.48	77	5.32	9.15	71
3.	4.22	9.16	74	5.27	10.22	75	6.42	9.33	67
4.	4.56	10.18	76	6.32	10.48	72	7.51	9.48	62
5	5.41	11.11	77	7.42	11.07	68	9.01	10.03	57
6	6.35	11.51	76	8.51	11.26	64	10.11	10.15	52
7	7.37	a.m.	75	10.02	11.40	59	11.22	10.30	46
8	8.46	0.21	71	11.12	11.54	1st Qr	12.37	10.47	1st
9	9.55	0.44	66	12.22	a.m.	49	1.55	11.10	37
10	11.05	1.04	1st Qr	1.36	0.08	43	3.16	11.35	32
11	12.15	1.21	56	2.56	0.26	37	4.40	a.m.	28
12	1.27	1.36	51	4.17	0.44	33	5.58	0.15	26
13	2.42	1.50	46	5.45	1.09	28	6.50	1.09	25
14	4.00	2.04	40	7.08	1.42	25	7.44	2.23	28
15	5.22	2.23	34	8.19	2.29	FULL	8.17	3.52	FULL
16	6.49	2.44	29	9.13	3.0	25	8.43	5.23	33
17	8.15	3.14	FULL	9.51	4.58	26	9.03	6.55	38
18	9.33	3.53	25	10.19	6.27	30	9.20	8.20	44
19	10.37	4.46	24	10.41	7.57	35	9.36	9.43	51
20	11.21	6.01	25	10.58	9.23	40	9.54	11.01	57
21	11.53	7.25	28	11.15	10.43	46	10.12	12.18	Last
22	a.m.	8.54	32	11.30	12.10	Last Qr	10.33	1.34	69
23	0.18	10.17	37	11.48	1.17	59	11.00	2.47	72
24	0.37	11.40	Last Qr	a.m.	2.33	64	11.34	3.54	75
25	0.53	12.57	49	0.05	3.45	69	a.m.	4.55	77
26	1.08	2.12	55	0.28	4.55	75	0.18	5.47	77
27	1.24	3.27	60	0.58	6.03	77	1.12	6.26	76
28	1.41	4.40	65	1.34	7.02	77	2.14	6.56	74
29	2.01	5.54	70	2.21	7.48	77	3.21	7.21	71
30	2.24	7.05	73	3.20	8.24	NEW	4.32	7.40	NE
31	2.57	8.10	NEW	-	-	-	5.41	7.56	63

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 18.

1ST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 30TH APRIL 1916.
From 8 a.m. on the 29th to 8.a.m. on the 30th.

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.

Quiet day and night. Our snipers claim 4 Germans. Enemy working party was dispersed by our rifle fire.

ARTILLERY

Our Artillery shelled a working party at Dubem. They also shelled enemy's observation post with good effect.

SNIPERS POSTS.

Sniper at N.11.a.1.1. again reported as troublesome

OBSERVATION POSTS.

At N.10.c.9.5. the flash of a glass was seen through a bag in the enemy's parapet. The bag on close observation appeared filled with straw. Observation Post also located at N.28.a.5.9. and N.11.a.6.0. Observation or sniper's post located at N.11.a.6.6. and snipers post in a tree at N.5.3.8.1.

MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

Enemy's machine gun emplacements located at N.6.c.4 $\frac{1}{2}$.3 $\frac{1}{2}$, N.5.d.2 $\frac{1}{2}$.2., N.11.d.5.7., and I.16.c.8 $\frac{1}{2}$.0.

OCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

Smoke observed from AUBERS and HERLIES chimneys during the day also from FROMELLES BREWERY.

ENEMY'S PATROL.

Enemy's patrol of about 10 men seen from one of our listening posts in N.9.d. They dispersed before rifle fire could be brought to bear on them

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Enemy's demeanour quieter during the past 24 hours. Working parties active at N.10.d.4.5. throughout the day. At 7.45.p.m. yesterday, a large party of men were noticed passing along their front trench at N.10.b-d. Our Machine Guns were directed on to this party.

CONDITION OF GROUND.

NO MAN'S LAND is drying rapidly and grass is beginning to offer cover. Ditches also are drying up.

MOVEMENTS IN REAR OF ENEMY'S LINES.

12 men were seen at I.26.b.9.6, without arms or equipment, but with a small black object which was apparently very heavy on their backs. These objects were placed on a truck and pushed away. Men frequently seen going in and out of FME CARTIER (O.13.a.7.5 $\frac{1}{2}$). Train whistles and movements of rolling stock near DISTILLERY are reported last night. A patrol reports that Enemy's searchlight moved along on a truck just behind their front line from I.22.a.9.9. to I.16.d.2.3.

ENEMY'S SHELLING. Enemy shelled our area intermittently during the day causing but little damage. CELLAR Fme communication trench is kept under close enemy observation, and is shelled when large parties are seen using it.

Part 11 follows.

P A R T II.

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION. 20th -26th April 1916 (11th Corps)

N.8.d.5.3. Snipers loop-hole.
 N.6.d.6 $\frac{1}{2}$.2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Large Dug-out in front line.
 N.13.d.3.8. Machine Gun.
 N.13.d.5.8. Machine Gun.
 N.14.a.7.3. Machine Gun.
 N.14.a.0.4. 2 Loop-holes.
 N.14.a.8.3. Strong point with power cables.
 N.14.a.8.4. German wire very weak here.
 N.18.c.8 $\frac{1}{2}$.1 $\frac{1}{2}$. House not shown on Map.
 N.14.b.0.6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gap 8' wide in enemy's wire.
 N.14.d.5.3. Wire very weak here. 2 loopholes in parapet.
 N.21.a.9 $\frac{1}{2}$.1. Dug-out has been cemented.

WIND AND WEATHER FORECAST TO MID DAY 1st MAY 1916.

Wind East to North East, 20M.P.H. in the day. Fine and warm today. Probably less fine and rather sultry tomorrow. Seventy to seventy-five in the day, fifty to fifty-five at night.

P A R T III

CONTRE-ESPIONAGE

DERIDDER, Armand, Amedee. Age, 53; Hosior and dealer in oranges and clot of POPERINGHE, now in PARIS, should not be allowed to re-enter the zone of the Armies.

The following three men belonging to the Belgian Labour Company at Calais have been absent since 17/4/16:-

GEVAERT, Victor, Lambert Labourer, Belgian, signed on in England.
DESCRIPTION. Height 5' 6"; eyes brown; nose large and sharp; chin oval; complexion sallow, small dark moustache; scar on left leg.
COLLET, Gerard Belgian, signed in Calais. Age 34; Trade miner.
JACKMAR, Jean, Koseph. Belgian, signed on in Calais. Age 41; Trade miner.
 Neither of the above men are in possession of the workman's pass, or contracts. If seen they should be detained and this branch notified.

REZIMOND, Louis. Age, 46, nationality unknown, presented himself at the Mine's Office, BRUAY, on the 13/3/16. He was engaged but did not begin work and is unknown at the address that he gave at GOSNAY. If found G.H.Q. I.(b). should be informed and the man detained pending enquires. (1st Army)

CANON Clotaire.)
 DOUCHEZ, FELICIEN) Belgians.

Left work in the mines at NOEUX stating their intention of going to DIEPPE and ENGLAND. Enquires made at DIEPPE failed to trace them. If seen they should be detained and G.H.Q. I (b) informed. (1st Army)

DELAVEAU, Germain. Born 24th October, 1853, at VEMORY, traveller in chemical products, living at Mme. THOMAS, 5^e Rue du Chateau d'Eau. He was evacuated from LILLE by the Germans and arrived in Paris in December 1915. He has been travelling in the North of France for the last two months. He is considered suspect and the Military Governor of PARIS at the end of January, 1916, decided that no "sauf conduit" should be issued to him and that he should be forbidden to enter the Zone of the Armies. (French).

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

Appendix to 1st Anzac Summary of the 30th April, 1916.

SOME NOTES ON THE 50TH RESERVE DIVISION.

GENERAL.

The 50th Reserve Division (Prussian), which is recruited largely from Silesia (VI Corps District) and partly from the MAGDEBURG District (IV Corps), was transferred from RUSSIA to the Western front towards the end of 1915.

The Sector occupied is between the (XIX Corps), (Saxons), and the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division (Bavarians); the boundaries of the Sector being (as far as is known at present), on the North, the LILLE-ARMENTIERES Railway, and on the South, the FLEURBAIX - LE MAISNIL Road (about N.6.d.1.6). Divisional Headquarters are at LOOS (about one mile South-West of LILLE).

COMPOSITION.

The Division is one of the two (49th and 50th) of the XXV Reserve Corps, but is now acting independently of the 49th Reserve, which is apparently still on the RUSSIAN front. There are three Regiments in the Division, each of three battalions:-

229th Reserve Infantry Regiment, 230th Reserve Infantry Regiment, and 231st Reserve Infantry Regiment. The depots of these Regiments are:-

229th Reserve Infantry Regiment,	BRESLAU	(VI Corps Dist)
230th " " "	BRIEG.	(VI " ")
231st " " "	ALTENBURG	(IV " ")

MACHINE-GUN UNITS.

Attached to the 229th Reserve Infantry Regiment are the 140th and 226th "Feld Maschinengewehr Zuge" (Machine-Gun Sections), and to the 231st Reserve Infantry Regiment, the 4th Posen Fortress Machine-Gun detachments.

ARTILLERY.

3 "Abteilungen" of the 50th Reserve Field Artillery Regiment. (each "abteilung" has three 4-gun batteries, making 36 field guns or howitzers in all.) The heavy artillery consists, (as far as is known at present) of the 221st Foot Artillery Battery (from the VI Corps) and one battery of the 6th Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment. It is believed that there are 24 heavy guns, howitzers or mortars with the Division.

OTHER UNITS.

50th Reserve Pioneer Company.
50th Reserve Cavalry Detachment.
50th Reserve Divisional Bridging Train.
50th Reserve Bearer Company.
22nd Reserve Jager Battalion (believed detached)

DISTINGUISHING MARKS.

The three infantry regiments would all wear the Imperial (red-white-black) and (black-white-black) cockades on their caps. Shoulder straps (field-grey) would bear the number of the regiment, (229 - 230 - or 231) in red; the numerals are $1\frac{3}{8}$ " high. Across the lower part of the strap there should be a strip of green braid $\frac{5}{8}$ " wide, below the numerals (generally very faded).

The shoulder straps should have (but probably do not), a coloured piping round the edge, and this may be occasionally encountered. The 229th and 230th Reserve Infantry Regiments should have yellow, and the 231st Reserve Infantry Regiment red piping.

The shoulder strap button should bear the number of the man's Company (not an infallible test) and hence the Battalion (companies 1 to 4 in I Battalion, 5 to 8 in II Battalion, 9 to 12 in III Battalion and 13, usually a Machine Gun Company).

ORDER OF BATTLE. According to the latest reports the regiments hold the front line in the following order from N. to S. 231. R.I.R. - 230 R.I.R., but may have since changed their relative positions.