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CLASSIFICATION
SUB-SECTION
NOTES

HEADQUARTERS
2ND
AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY DIVISION
(GENERAL STAFF)
925/190

ON THE AREA OF
ABLAINZEVILLE, ACHIET-le-GRAND,
ACHIET-le-PETIT, BIHUCOURT,
BUCQUOY, GOMIECOURT,
AND
LOGEAST WOOD.

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PREPARED BY
GENERAL STAFF,
FIFTH ARMY.

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CORRIGENDA TO

NOTES ON THE AREA OF ABLAINZEVILLE, ACHIEF-LE-GRAND,
ACHIEF-LE-PETIT, BHCUCOURT, BUCQUOY, GOMIECOURT
and LOGEAST WOOD.

- Page 6.—Para. 7 (c) *delete* "to the accompanying 1/5000 map."
Page 7.—LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT HOUSES. Line 8 of Note, *for* "red" *read* "black."
Page 8.—No. 17, 18, 21 *delete words* "not shown on map."
Page 10.—Line 1 *delete* "but."
Page 14.—Para. 6, BUILDINGS, *delete* "the accompanying 1/5000 map," *and add* "the serial numbers in the list correspond to numbers in black on the 1/5000 map."
Page 17.—Para. 5, ROADS, line 8, *for* "tract" *read* "track."
Para. 6, BUILDINGS, same alteration as on page 14.
Page 24.—LIST OF BUILDINGS, No. 5, *for* "inches" *read* "feet."

	(a.) If chamber is empty: Continue firing. If stoppage occurs again with chamber empty, change cartridge-guide-spring. (b.) If empty, case left in chamber: Change bolt and ejector. (c.) If empty, case left in chamber: Examine for broken ejector and replace.	(b) Broken extractors or dirt under extractors. (c) Broken ejector.	Clean extractor settings
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NOTES. — (1) Reload rounds and separated cases occur so rarely, that it is only necessary to set them up once for instructional purposes. They give a position. "In front of trigger guard" means a position as shown in the diagram. Reload cases are checked by means of a cleaning plug. See paragraph 29. If third position recurs frequently and it cannot be traced to any of the "probable causes", examine cartridge through the ejection slot without pulling back the Cocking handle. If bullet is bearing against front of cartridge opening in body of ammunition, the stoppage is due to the cocking handle being against front of cartridge opening. If the front of the cartridge opening is sloped off downwards, this stoppage will not occur.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
OCTOBER 1916.

4-17266

323 - B.M.371/14. 10.15.



*Map ref L
from
P.O. Box
2005
Sydney 2*

O. B. 88A

HINTS ON
REMEDYING STOPPAGES
IN THE
LEWIS MACHINE GUN

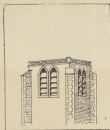
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(Issued by the General Staff
at General Headquarters).

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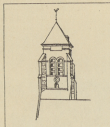
ACHET-LE-PETIT	13
ACHET-LE-GRAND	16
GOMERCOET	19
BRESCOET	22
1:50,000 MAPS (at end of book)	
ECHEMPT	
ARLAINXVILLE	
ACHET-LE-PETIT	
ACHET-LE-GRAND	
GOMERCOET	
BRESCOET	



BUCQUOY.



ACHIET-LE-GRAND.



ACHIET-LE-PETIT.



ABLAINZEVILLE.



GOMIECOURT.



BIHUCOURT.

PART I.—THE AREA AS A WHOLE.

GENERAL.

The area is similar in general feature to that with which one is familiar on this side of the line. It consists of a series of slopes, universally convex till the lower levels of the valleys are reached. The ground is heavy after rain, but dries quickly.

OBSTACLES.

(a) Deep ravines, terraces, and quarries are marked features of this area. Except in the case of quarries and the one or two large brickfields, where the faces of the excavations are sheer, the slopes are usually accessible to infantry. To cavalry and guns they present purely local obstacles, the flanks being in every case accessible.

(b) Barbed wire fencing separating gardens from pasture land, dividing properties, etc., also reinforcing hedges, is a common feature. As a general rule it is neither strong nor of great extent.

ROADS.

(a) The large majority of the roads on the slopes are sunken or terraced. The cuttings are often deep, and provide cover to movements of troops, gun positions, etc. The banks are almost always steep, and, though accessible to infantry, form obstacles to cavalry and guns.

(b) Extensive use is made by the enemy of every valley affording cover to movement between villages and to and from the front line.

UNDERGROUND PASSAGES, etc.

Extensive excavations used as human habitation in medieval times undoubtedly exist in the area, but no information has been received of their use by the enemy. Large underground quarries are fairly common, but have mostly fallen into disuse. Trial shafts, deep wells which have fallen in, and the ruined condition of some of the cavernous cellars common in this part of the country would give rise to belief in much that does not exist.

WATER SUPPLY.

In the villages, wherever industrial concerns such as breweries and sugar factories exist, there are invariably one or more large wells providing a good and abundant supply. The public wells, generally speaking, never fail. But all wells are to be looked upon with suspicion in view of the certainty that many have been contaminated and are unfit for drinking purposes.

With few exceptions, every village has one or more ponds; the water is usually foul.

RAILWAYS.

(a) Normal gauge. The greater part of the area opposite the Fifth Army front is enclosed in a triangle of railways having the apex in Cambrai and the base on the Arras-Albert line between Boisieux-su-Mont and Achiet-le-Grand. The Arras-Albert line is double, but is certainly disused south of Achiet-le-Grand.

From Achiet-le-Grand a single line runs south-east through Bapaume and thence eastwards past Hermies and Havrincourt to Marcoing, where it enters a double line running north-east to Cambrai. Short branches of the same gauge run to Grevillers and Fremicourt and along the Bapaume-Albert road as far as the junction with the Le Barque and Ligny-Thillois roads. A more important branch line runs south from Velu past Bertincourt and Ytres, crossing the Canal du Nord north of Réticourt, and thence following an easterly course till it joins the main Peronne-Cambrai line at Epehy.

The northern part of the area is served by a single line from Cambrai, which makes a wide detour to the north of Marquion, and thence runs past Queant, Ecoust St. Mein, and St. Leger to Boisieux.

From Queant an important branch runs to Vaulx Vraucourt and Mory, which is at present the most important German railhead in the area. The line from Mory has probably been extended northwards to meet the original main line at St. Leger.

(b) Light railways.—Light railways have been connected with the normal gauge system at Mory, St. Leger, Velu, and Fremicourt, which supply the forward areas and intervening country. Subsidiary branches from these are numerous, and are noticed in the information dealing with the villages concerned. The gauge appears to be usually 1 metre, but, especially in the forward areas, a 60 centimetre gauge is also found.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

1.—BUCQUOY—ACHIE—LOUPART LINE.

The first continuous line of defence in rear of the present front is that running from Bucquoy to Le Transloy along Armin, Achiet, and Loupart Trenches, and thence along the Grevillers line to H 32 d, whence it runs into the existing front line at Le Transloy.

The whole of this line is uniformly known to the enemy as R 1 Stellung. It is doubled almost throughout, and well wired.

Strong points appear to be Achiet-le-Petit, Loupart Wood, and the portion immediately south of Grevillers. Numerous dug-outs are completed or under construction, especially in the length Achiet-Loupart. Very little attempt, however, appears to have been made to provide communications to this line from the rear, so that it does not seem probable it is intended for more than temporary occupation.

2.—BIHUCOURT LINE.

This is known as R 2 to the enemy, and consists of the line from Ayette to Achiet-le-Grand, the Bihucourt line, and the Bapaume-Rocquigny line, past Villers-au-Flos.

This line is doubled practically throughout, and a third line is in course of construction from Ayette to past Achiet-le-Grand. It is wired to an unusual depth from the north to Bihucourt, and possibly further. It appears to contain numerous dug-outs, which are

constructed before the trench itself. Strong points appear to exist at all the villages which are incorporated in the system. The portion from Logeast Wood to Bihucourt appears to be exceptionally strong, and the main defences of Bapaume appear to be included in this system.

3.—BANCOURT—BUS LINE.

The Bancourt-Bus line is incomplete according to the latest information, and is not treated as a main position on captured German maps.

It appears to be a part of the same system as the above, or an intermediate line of secondary importance between this and

4.—THE SAPIGNIES LINE OR R 3 STELLUNG.

This line joins No. 2 between Bihucourt and Achiet-le-Grand, and is at present single, though well wired. The junction with Behagnies and Sapiognies has been converted into a strong point. It has not been photographed throughout its whole length, but is reliably reported to be continuous.

5.—HINDENBURG LINE.

Behind this line, except for villages in a state of defence, which it is probably intended to link together according to circumstances, no main line is believed to exist west of the Cojeul switch, which takes the general line Arras-St. Quentin, and is traceable as far south as Bellicourt. It is very strongly wired, and contains a great number of dug-outs. The trench itself is not fully dug south-east of Bullecourt. It is known to the enemy as the Hindenburg line.

The completion of this line would provide a strong line of resistance on which to fall back, if forced to evacuate the salient between Arras and the Ancre. In fact, it is to be noted that the trace of each of the three main lines mentioned above is designed with the evident object of blunting off the present salient.

PART II.—VILLAGE DETAIL.

(REFERENCE:—ACCOMPANYING 1/5000 MAP AND 1/20,000 57 d N.E.)

BUCQUOY.

22/1/17

1.—GENERAL.

(a) Bucquoy, a large and important agricultural village, stands on a high plateau, but the greater part of the village lies in a slight depression. To the east and west the ground rises gently to the top of the plateau, so that the ground-level of the greater part of the village is probably hidden from distant view except from the south and south-west.

(b) The village is well wooded with tall trees, and surrounded by orchards and gardens that are enclosed by hedges or fences.

2.—WOODS.

(a) Fork Wood (L 8 d) appears to have been thinned to such an extent that it exists no longer as a wood.

(b) The space with trees in L 3 d E. is surrounded by a hedge and closely-planted trees. The south-eastern half is very thickly wooded.

3.—WATERCOURSE.

A watercourse runs through the southern part of the village, but is dry except as the result of very heavy rain.

4.—WATER SUPPLY.

(a) There are numerous wells in which the water is good. The average depth is over 100-ft. Motor-pumps at the Couche and Candelier Breweries, L 3 b 6804 and L 3 d 7090.

(b) There is a large pond at L 3 c 9553. Two other ponds, one large and one small, on the Ayette road in the northern part of the village.

5.—RAILWAYS.

(a) The two light lines running through the northern and southern portions of the village are correctly marked on the 1/10,000 map.

(b) A light line has been reported running northwards along the road to Ayette. Its existence is not certain.

6.—ROADS.

(a) The main streets of the village are wide and well kept. The main roads out into the country in all directions are good. As usual, they lie in cuttings for some distance out of the village.

(b) (i) The Arras road running through Ayette is the widest in the district.

(ii) The Essarts road is another first-class road. It is sunken to a depth of 20-ft. or more in L 2 b and F 26 d.

(iii) The Miramont road lies in a deep cutting with a bank 25-ft. or more high on the north-east side, for some 200 yards in L 3 d and L 9 b, immediately before entering the village.

(iv) From the fork in F 20 b the road entering the village through F 27 c is the main route from Monchy-au-Bois. It is metalled, and, in places, sunken to a depth of 18-ft. to 20-ft. The road through F 21 c, sunken also to a depth of 10-ft. or so, is a mere track.

7.—BUILDINGS.

(a) The majority of the buildings are well built of brick, a few of stone. Most of the important buildings stand on either side of the road running east and west through the Place (L 3 b 2622). It may be taken for granted that every house has its cellar, large or small.

(b) A considerable amount of damage has been done to the village by shell fire, but it is probable that many of the houses are still almost intact.

(c) A list of important buildings is attached to the accompanying 1/5,000 map.

8.—UNDERGROUND PASSAGES.

(a) An underground passage is reported running from under the tower of the church as far as Dierville Farm (F 28 b 87). The existence of this passage is not established.

(b) Passages are said to run for a long distance towards Gommeourt, Essarts, and Quesnoy Farm. Their existence must be considered very doubtful.

(c) The cellars of the houses in the neighbourhood of L 3 b 5604 are said to be connected by a network of subterranean passages 20-ft. to 40-ft. deep.

9.—QUARRIES AND BRICKFIELDS.

(a) An underground lime-quarry exists near the cemetery in L 4 a; entrance shaft (reported to be 7-ft. square and 250-ft. deep) probably in the western corner of the enclosed space shown as a cemetery on the map at L 4 a 07.

(b) There is a brickfield covering about 5 acres in L 8 d. The two short banks marked on the map at L 8 d 29 are probably brick stacks. The excavation is open to the south-east; face to the north-west about 10-ft. high.

(c) A brickfield (reported to be strongly fortified) in an excavation about F 28 a 65.

10.—SOIL.

The soil of the depression in which the greater part of the village stands is chalk. The western part of the village lies on high ground, and the surface soil is brown clay and loam. This is the soil of all the high ground in the vicinity.

11.—PRESENT MILITARY ORGANISATION.

Bucquoy is strongly fortified by a wired fire trench for all-round defence except from N.E. The main second line and the Achiet-le-Petit-Loupain line form a junction at the south-west corner of the village. Regimental and Artillery H.Q. are located in the village. Resting troops are billeted in the houses and cellars. Besides Wireless and Telephone Stations, the village contains three material and pioneer dumps, one ration dump, and two ammunition dumps.

12.—POPULATION.

2,183 before the war. Now totally evacuated by civilians.

LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT HOUSES.

NOTE.—Many of the houses are destroyed or badly damaged by shell fire. Every house a cellar, large or small; the most important are those marked with a star (*). Serial numbers correspond to red numbers on the 1/5,000 map.

1. L 3 b 2624—large café, north side of Place.

2. L 3 b 3020—strong houses, east side of Place.

3. L 3 b 2517—large school building, south side of Place.

*4. L 3 b 2123—large three-storey building, shop; west side of Place; several large cellars.

5. L 3 b 2626—large two-storey house.

6. L 3 b 2440—house, two-storey.
 *7. L 3 b 2548—house, two-storey; strongly built; several large cellars.
 8. L 3 b 2358—school-house; court enclosed by strong walls.
 9. L 3 b 2281—château; large three-storey building; stone.
 *10. L 3 b 4068—brewery and large farm, stables, etc., of brick; large cellars.
 11. F 27 d 6322—large house.
 *12. F 27 d 6230—large store; large cellars.
 13. F 28 c 0690—large house; commanding situation.
 *14. F 28 a 7864—Dierville Farm; large buildings; very strong; commanding position; believed to be fortified; said to be connected with church (L 3 b 4511) by underground passage.
 15. L 3 b 6854—Cauche Brewery; very large, strong buildings; well built two-storey house; large courtyard and stables; motor pump; pigeon loft; commanding position.
 16. L 3 b 6224—large house.
 17. L 3 b 4013—mairie and school; strong two-storey building (not shown on map) on northern side of street between church and bridge (not shown on map) at L 3 b 3713.
 *18. L 3 b 4605—small brewery, strong buildings (not shown on map); several cellars.
 *19. L 3 b 4511—church; large, strong building; square tower, formerly surmounted by steeple which is now demolished; vaults, and said to be connected with Dierville Farm (F 28 a 7864) by underground passages.
 *20. L 3 b 6095—Candelier Brewery; large, strong buildings; two-storey house; very large strong cellars; motor-pump.
 *21. L 3 b 7415—factory (agricultural implements); large, strong stone buildings (not shown on map); very large, strong cellars.
 22. L 4 a 1312—large house.
 23. L 4 c 3398—café, strongly built; Miramont visible from here.
 24. L 3 d 1995—large, strong house; two-storey.
 25. L 3d 0082—school, stone; formerly convent; very strongly built; said to be fortified.
 26. L 3 c 9068—large farm; big barns; good stables and cellars.
 27. L 3 b 2114 to
 L 3 a 8434—houses, all well built.
 28. L 3 b 1620 to
 L 3 a 9335—houses, two-storey; all well built.
 *29. L 3 b 8937—large house; large, deep cellars.
 30. L 3 a 7836—large two-storey house.
 *31. L 3 a 7250—large dairy (formerly brewery); several large cellars.
 32. L 3 a 5852—large farm.
 33. L 3 a 3978—strong house, two-storey.

ABLAINZEVILLE.

(REFERENCE.—ACCOMPANYING 1/50,000 MAP AND 1/20,000 SHEET 57 d X.E.)

1.—GENERAL

(a) Ablainzeville, a small agricultural village of 78 houses, lies on the high plateau on which Bucquoy stands, and of which the highest point is in F 21, just north of Bucquoy. The ground near the village slopes gently down in all directions except to the west, where it rises gradually towards F 21, and in the direction of Logeast Wood, where it is practically level. The village should have an excellent command, especially to the north and north-east.

(b) The village is very thickly wooded, both in the centre and on the outskirts. The orchards that surround it are hedged or fenced.

2.—WOOD.

There is a small copse at F 30 a 9660. It is fairly thick, but the trees are apparently young.

3.—WATER SUPPLY.

There are public ponds at F 23 d 4871 and F 23 c 9626. There are 32 wells, with an average depth of 150-ft.

4.—RAILWAY.

A light railway runs from Logeast Wood about A 25 b 40 into Ablainzeville. It runs along the outskirts of the village as far as the cross roads F 23 d 4065, then turns left up the main street as far as a terminus at F 23 c 85.

5.—ROADS.

There are four good roads out of the village—those to Bucquoy, Ayette, Courcelles, and Logeast Wood. Trees are planted along the first three. All these four roads are slightly sunken in places, but nowhere are the cuttings deep.

6.—BUILDINGS.

Many of the buildings are of brick, and all are said to have cellars, the largest being in the farm at F 23 d 43.

The village may be divided into two parts—the eastern, composed of well-wooded orchards, and with only two buildings, the two largest in the village; and the western, where the rest of the houses are clustered.

7.—UNDERGROUND PASSAGES.

An extensive underground passage is reported under an outbuilding north-east of the château; it passes under the château and the church, and is said to run to Bucquoy. There is an entrance under the château, and the gallery is reported to be in good repair.

8.—SOIL.

The village is built on brown clay and loam, which is the surface soil of all but the high ground in the neighbourhood. There are two or three gentle depressions near the village leading down to the valleys south-east and north-east of the village. In these the soil is a deposit of chalk, clay, rubble, etc., while along the slopes there are outcrops of chalk.

9.—PRESENT MILITARY ORGANISATION.

The village is fortified by fire trench except on the eastern side. It lies on the original third line system, which is now joined in L 5 b by the Bapaume—Achiet-le-Grand main switch line. The village is reported to contain Brigade and Regimental H.Q. and a pioneer and ammunition dump. Troops are billeted in the houses.

An important ammunition dump has been reported at F 30 a 96.

The most recent photographs show that the Ablainzeville-Ayette line has been doubled from the N.W. corner of Ablainzeville to F 16 b. The second line has one belt of wire. In rear of the support trench is a row of dug-outs which will eventually be joined up by fire trench to form a third line.

10.—POPULATION.

296 before the war; now evacuated by civilians.

LIST OF IMPORTANT LOCALITIES.

1. F 23 d 83—large farm; brick; strong outbuildings.
2. F 23 d 43—large farm; good cellars; strong outbuildings and a large yard.
3. F 23 d 0454—old brewery converted into farm; large cellars.
4. F 23 c 76—important farm; dwelling-house and outbuildings of brick and stone.
5. F 29 a 86—brickfields with large excavations.
6. F 23 c 8739—church; built of brick, with a high stone tower; standing in a small cemetery surrounded by a brick wall.
7. F 23 d 0042—the château; strong stone building with three storeys, stables and coach-house between the château and the church. The château stands in large grounds surrounded by brick walls; along the road there is an iron railing.

LOGEAST WOOD.

(REFERENCE:—1/20,000 SHEET 57 d N.E. EDITION 3a.)

1.—TREES.

The trees of this wood are large and afford such a useful supply of timber that the Germans have established a saw-mill here; the larger trees have been freely cut down. The undergrowth is thick.

2.—GROUND.

Logeast Wood lies on the high plateau on which Buequoy stands, and of which the highest point is in F 21, just north of Buequoy.

West of the wood the ground rises gradually to the highest point in F 21. Southwards the spur on which the wood stands continues for some 600 yards, leaving small depressions running South from the S.W. and S.E. corners of the wood towards Achiet-le-Petit.

Eastwards two small depressions leave the spur in a N.E. direction, roughly from N.E. and S.E. corners of the wood.

To the North the ground is level for some 600 yards and then depressions leave the spur in a N.E. direction. The wood should command a good view to the South, East, and N. East.

In the wood itself the ground is level except in the N.W. part. The chief features of note are:—

(a) A terrace 500-ft. long and about 12-ft. high, running roughly N.W. and S.E. Its N.W. end is about 200 yards from the western edge of the wood; its S.E. end is about 600 yards from the Forest Lodge in G 2 b. The fall of this terrace is towards the North.

(b) Several natural hollows, about 5-ft. deep and not large, about 150 yards inside the wood from its S.W. corner.

(c) Near the S.W. corner of the wood there is a kind of natural grotto called "Chand Four." Further details not available.

(d) A circular-shaped hollow called "La Tonnelle," about 10-ft. deep, exists in the northern part of the wood about 200 yards N. of the Achiet-le-Grand—Ablainzeville road and 100 yards from the edge of the wood.

3.—TRACKS AND ROADS.

A sunken road from Achiet-le-Petit to Ablainzeville passes through the S.W. point of the wood and thence runs some 200 yards from the western edge. A track from Achiet-le-Petit to Concelles passes through the S.E. portion of the wood. A track from Courelles to Ablainzeville skirts the northern edge. A track runs along the southern edge of the wood from Forest Lodge to Buequoy, becoming sunken after leaving the S.W. corner of wood. In the wood itself the tracks are well defined, the two most important cut each other at right angles in the centre of the wood.

(a) Track from Achiet-le-Grand to Ablainzeville running due N.W. and S.E. through the wood.

(b) Track running due N.E. from S.W. corner of wood.

From these two clear and well-defined tracks branch through the four quarters of the wood.

4.—RAILWAYS.

(a) Light railway from Courcelles-le-Comte touches the N.W. corner of the wood, running thence to Bucquoy.

(b) Light railway from Ablainzeville cuts the Bucquoy-Courcelles line in A 25 b, forms a loop within the wood in A 25 d, leaves the wood in G 1 b, and then joins the Bucquoy-Courcelles line in F 29 d. From the southern part of the loop two lines run S.E. through the wood, converging at G 2 a 08 into one which follows the track leading towards Achiet-le-Grand. At G 2 d 55.72 a branch is thrown off, which runs South to Achiet-le-Petit.

5.—BUILDINGS.

(a) There is a small pavilion built of wood and zinc, with a cellar underneath, standing in the little thicket adjoining the wood in A 26 a S.

(b) The forest lodge in G 2 b is a strong, brick, one-storey building with large cellars; adjoining it and standing on the Achiet-le-Grand road there is a small brick villa, a one-storeyed building. On the other side of the lodge, near the Courcelles road, there stands a brick barn. All these three buildings are in a plantation of young pines, with pastures and gardens, the whole surrounded by a thick hedge. Near the cross roads is a well, and opposite the barn a pond.

The lodge buildings are said to accommodate one Company.

(c) A corrugated iron building on opposite side of road at G 2 d 2595 probably belongs to the railway personnel.

(d) The two large huts formerly on S. edge of wood about 20 yards from Forest Lodge, capable each of holding 200 men, have, according to air reconnaissance, recently been removed.

6.—PRESENT MILITARY ORGANISATION.

The Bapaume—Achiet-le-Grand switch line covers the wood on the southern and western sides, passing some 400 yards from it. This switch is connected forward to the Loupart—Achiet-le-Petit switch line by a strongly-wired fire trench, beginning at L 6 a O. 1, opposite the S.W. corner of the wood.

The most recent photographs show that the Logeast Wood—Achiet-le-Grand line has been doubled along the South and West of the wood, and the wire here is abnormal. On the South five belts run between the new line and the front line, two of them being of the V-shape. A third belt of wire has also been placed in front of the first line. On the West side of the wood a row of dug-outs is being connected up by fire trench to form a third line.

A large ammunition dump is reported in the S.W. corner of the wood in G 1 b. It is said to stretch several hundred yards along the southern edge of wood. This is an important loading and unloading point.

An ammunition dump is reported in a small wood at F 30 a 83.60.

The ground in A 26 d is used for training purposes.

ACHIET-le-PETIT.

(REFERENCE.—ACCOMPANYING 1/5000 MAP AND 1/20,000 SHEETS 37 d N.E., 37 c S.W.)

1.—GENERAL.

(a) A village of 155 houses standing on a spur that runs south-east from the high ridge east of Bucquoy. Two watercourses, dry except after heavy rains, one coming from Puisieux, the other from immediately east of Achiet-le-Petit, and meeting in L 24 c to form the river Ancre, create valleys which surround this spur on its eastern, southern, and south-western sides. North-west of the village the ground rises gently towards Bucquoy. To the north there is a depression (an extension of the valley in G 14 a) between the village and Logeast Wood, which is also on high ground.

(b) The highest ground in the village is the square at G 13 b 6525. From this point to the road fork at G 14 c 1076 the ground slopes steeply down. From a house at G 13 d 6563 there is an extensive view to the south-east, south, and west.

(c) The village is well wooded, while the surrounding country is bare of trees, except that the roads to Puisieux, Miramont, Bucquoy, and Achiet-le-Grand are lined with trees for some distance out of the village. The pastures immediately surrounding the village are enclosed; the agricultural land further afield is open.

(d) There was formerly a chateau in L 18 a; all that is now left of it is a low mound reported to be 65 yards in length and 5-ft. in height at about L 18 a 6545. The rest of the site has been entirely levelled by cultivation.

2.—WATER SUPPLY.

There are four ponds; situated at G 13 b 6027, G 13 b 3535, G 14 a 3594, and G 14 a 1870. There are six public and several private wells; it is said there is one to every three or four houses. Their average depth is about 115-ft. The water for the wells at G 14 a 2090 and G 13 b 5515 is raised by horse-power. There are reservoirs of water in all the larger farms; they are generally situated close to farmhouses, and have a capacity varying from 11,000 to 17,500 gallons.

3.—RAILWAYS.

(a) A light railway runs from Achiet-le-Grand *via* Logeast Wood round the east side of the village to a station with a large loop siding in G 13 d 14 c; thence to Miramont.

(b) The Achiet-le-Grand—Albert double line runs past the village about half a mile south of it. It is no serious obstacle, as it is practically level as far as G 30 c. From G 19 d 63 as far as the goods station in L 30 a it is in a deep cutting.

4.—UNDERGROUND PASSAGES.

The cellars of the houses are reported to be connected by subterranean passages.

5.—ROADS.

The roads in the vicinity are of the usual type; there are no cuttings or banks of any importance near the village. The road to Grevillers is said to be unfit for motor traffic.

6.—BUILDINGS.

Of late the village has suffered considerably from shell fire and probably many of the buildings have been badly damaged. Most of the houses are well built of brick or stone and have cellars. There are a few buildings with two storeys. The best buildings are mostly in the southern and western portions of the village. The best troughs in the farms at G 13 b 5525 and G 13 b 5910 are important.

The most important buildings are marked with an asterisk on the list below the accompanying 1/5000 map.

7.—BRICKFIELD.

There is an old triangular-shaped clay-pit on the southern side of the Puisieux road in L 18 c. On the south-eastern side of this clay-pit there is a ruined building.

8.—RAVINES.

South of the Achiet-le-Grand—Albert railway line in G 19 d and G 20 c there are several small terraces and three small ravines. The latter are deep, and reported to be 10-ft. wide at the bottom.

9.—SOIL.

The village stands on a peninsula of brown clay and loam with a basis of chalk, which comes out on the slopes of the valleys. At the bottom of the valleys there is a mixture of clay, loam, chalk, and rubble in varying proportions.

10.—PRESENT MILITARY ORGANISATION.

Achiet-le-Petit has been converted into a very strong point of resistance. Immediately west of it the main third line runs north and south, while it is connected with Loupart Wood and the Pys-Grevillers line by a strong double line of trenches and wire. It is surrounded on all sides, except the north, by newly-constructed fire trenches and thick wire. South of the village there are three separate lines.

Owing to the serious obstacles to wheeled traffic offered by the valley north-east of Miramont, with its steep banks and quarries, and by the main line to Albert, and owing to the fact that a large number of roads converge at Achiet-le-Petit, both from the east and from the west, a large proportion of the traffic going to and from the front line must pass through this village. It is altogether a very important place from the enemy's point of view.

There is an important ammunition dump at the station in G 13 d and 14 c.

Troops in reserve are billeted in Achiet-le-Petit, using chiefly the cellars and dug-outs in the trenches in the vicinity.

11.—POPULATION.

595 before the war; now all evacuated.

IMPORTANT LOCALITIES.

1. G 13 b 6027—large public pond.
- *2. G 13 d 7491—large farm consisting of three brick and three mud buildings; a large cistern and strong cellars.
- *3. G 13 d 6593—brick building, from which there is an extensive view to the south and west.
4. G 13 d 7068—large farm, consisting of four brick buildings.
- *5. G 13 d 6532—two-storeyed farm, with attics above; two other brick buildings, and south of it a garden 100-ft. square surrounded by a brick wall 6-ft. high.
- *6. G 13 b 3345—church built of brick and resting on a plinth of sandstone. The square tower is about 100-ft. high.
7. G 13 b 3845—two-storeyed vicarage built of brick.
- *8. G 13 b 4540—fairly large farm, with five brick and one mud building. Two good cellars.
- *9. G 13 b 5910—a moderate-sized farm with brick buildings; important for its beet-trough, 50-ft. long, 10-ft. wide, 8-ft. deep, and lined with masonry.
10. G 13 b 6083—small farm with three strong buildings.
11. G 13 b 6335—farm with three brick and two mud buildings.
- *12. G 13 b 5525—a moderate-sized farm important for its beet-trough, 50ft. long, 10-ft. wide, 8-ft. deep, and lined with masonry.
- *13. G 14 a 4390—large and important farm with strong cellars and surrounded by brick walls. Last house on right-hand side going towards Logeast Wood, but its exact location is uncertain.

ACHIET-le-GRAND.

2/1/17

(REFERENCE:—1/5000 MAP ATTACHED AND 1/20,000 SHEET 57 c. N.W.)

1.—GENERAL

(a) A village of 133 houses standing at the very head of the valley of the La Sensée. To the north-east the ground falls away, while a ridge of high ground immediately to the south and west divides it from the head of the Ancre valley in G 15. This ridge probably conceals the village from the south-west and from Achiet-le-Petit. The eastern half of the village is higher than the western portion and the railway station, which lie in a hollow, the ground rising again towards the brickfield. The highest ground in the vicinity is in G 3 a, from which the village is probably overlooked.

(The highest point in the village is said to be the road fork at G 10 d 5429. From here there is an extensive view in all directions except to the west and north-west.)

(b) Achiet-le-Grand may be divided into two portions—the eastern part, where the interest is agricultural and the buildings are mostly farms, and the industrial quarter, which has grown up on both sides of the station, and where the buildings are for the most part small shops or warehouses.

(c) Trees are plentiful in the village and on its outskirts, and the roads to Bapaume and Achiet-le-Petit are lined with trees. The pastures round the village are enclosed; the agricultural ground further afield is open.

(d) The village has been considerably damaged by shell fire and bombs, but a few houses are still intact.

2.—WATER SUPPLY.

Water is plentiful. The pond at G 10 c 8293 is about 120-ft. square. It is surrounded by a brick parapet. There is a smaller oval-shaped pond at G 10 d 1789. There are steam pumps at the station, at the warehouse (G 10 a 5537), and at the dairy farm (G 3 d 9016), and several wells in addition. The steam pump at the station fills two large concrete tanks at G 10 c 2275.

3.—RAILWAYS.

The station is the junction of the main Arras-Albert railway and the line from Bapaume. Until lately it was an important German railhead, but owing to damage done here by our artillery and offensive air patrols, railhead has been moved back to Vaulx-Vraucourt and Mory. The latter is now the transfer station from the broad to the narrow gauge railway, and is connected with Achiet-le-Grand by a metre gauge line which runs under the main line at G 4 c 5943, and thence to Logeast Wood and Achiet-le-Petit. A recently constructed branch leaves the Mory line at G 5 b 42, runs through the eastern part of the village, crosses the main Bapaume line at G 16 c 6256, and joins the line to Miraumont at G 15 c 8619. From this point as far as Beaucourt Station the normal track of the main line has been converted into metre gauge. From the station a normal gauge siding runs into the brickfield.

The main line forms a considerable obstacle to advance from the west. North of the station it is embanked and passes over the Achiet-le-Petit—Ervillers road and the light railway by a high brick ridge; the road is also sunken at this point. South of the

17

station as far as G 16 a 14 it is in a cutting, and from this point to G 16 c 6256 it is embanked about 8-ft. On the western side of the railway from the junction, at G 16 a 0862 northwards as far as the Achiet-le-Petit road there stretches a narrow copse of small trees divided from the open ground west of it by a hedge; east of it the railway is in a deep cutting. East of this again is a narrow belt of small trees. The line from Bapaume to Achiet is apparently now used only for the transport of material.

4.—UNDERGROUND PASSAGE.

It is reported that an underground gallery runs from the church to the cemetery in G 3 d. It passes under the railway a short distance north of the station. The opening (which has been walled up) is shown by a white stone arch at the bottom of the north face of the church tower. It is stated that nobody has ever penetrated into this gallery.

5.—ROADS.

The main roads out of the village lead to Gomicourt, Courcelles, Bapaume, Loupart Wood, Achiet-le-Petit, and Logeast Wood (one exit). All others are third class. The road to Achiet-le-Petit and Logeast Wood passes over the railway by a steel bridge at G 10 c 3489; 150 yards north of this point is a level-crossing. The Loupart Wood road is in a slight cutting to within a short distance of the railway at G 16 c 3287, then embanked for a short distance on either side of the crossing. There are no other cuttings or banks of importance in the neighbourhood, except a bank 6-ft. high above, and on the south side of the tract leading from G 10 a 8270 to G 10 b 3934 on the outskirts of the village.

6.—BUILDINGS.

Most of the houses are well built of brick or stone and have large cellars; besides those mentioned on the list none of the buildings are very large; a few are two-storied. The more important buildings are marked with an asterisk on the list below the accompanying 1/5000 map.

It is reported that the enemy is constructing cellars under all houses that lack them, joining them together, and making two entrances to each, so that they may serve as dug-outs. He is also fitting them with electricity.

7.—SOIL.

The soil of the village itself and of the high ground south and west of it is clay. North and north-east of the village there is an outcrop of chalk on the sides of the valley, in the bottom of which there is a deposit of flint, chalk, rubble, etc. A vein of chalk and deposit runs out from the valley in G 4 a to the Logeast Wood road about G 3 central.

8.—PRESENT MILITARY ORGANISATION.

Achiet-le-Grand is an important strong point. The Logeast Wood-Bapaume main switch line is doubled in front of the village, and the wire in this section is of remarkable strength, consisting of four belts. The second belt runs in a series of

connected V's with the point of the V's outwards. Immediately behind the straight line joining the V's are round holes dug in the ground. Between the front and support line is a single belt of wire, and behind the support line a double belt protecting a third line, which at present is merely traced with works in it at regular intervals, which are probably dug-outs.

The Behagnies-Achiet switch, covering the village from the south, effects a junction with the Logeast-Bapaume switch in G 15 b. The section of this trench between Achiet and Bihucourt is protected by three belts of wire in front, while one belt runs between the trench and the village.

Three more lines of wire run from the north-east corner of Achiet about G 10 d 88 to the trench in G 11 c, the rear line continuing eastwards in rear of the trench running towards Behagnies through G 11 central.

The village is an important ammunition refilling point; there are large dumps at the old station and also on the new light railway from Mory, north of the bridge at G 4 c 5493. Ammunition wagons refill here and return to their batteries through Achiet-le-Petit and by the road running along the south edge of Logeast Wood.

Troops in reserve occupy the cellars; there are also dug-outs in the western bank of the railway cutting in G 10 c, 16 a, and 15 b.

9.—POPULATION.

Before the war 528; now evacuated by civilians.

LIST OF BUILDINGS, ETC.

1. G 10 c 8293—large public pond surrounded by brick walls.
2. G 10 d 1789—smaller oval-shaped pond.
3. G 10 c 2275—two large concrete tanks.
4. G 10 c 3489—steel bridge over railway.
5. G 3 d 6040—cemetery; end of underground passage reported to run from the church.
- *6. G 10 c 9487—church: a strong building of brick and stone with a square tower and spire (117-ft. high). It is not visible from afar, and commands a very reduced view, as it stands low.
- *7. G 10 c 4647—large farm; stone dwelling-house and strong outbuildings.
- *8. G 10 a 1306—farm of brick, built on both sides of the Achiet-le-Petit road.
9. G 10 a 7462—wheat store; large brick building; two storeys.
10. G 4 c 5945—tall brick railway bridge over the road.
- *11. G 9 b and d—a brick kiln with a large central building (G 9 b 5205). The tall chimney has probably been destroyed. The other buildings shown on the map are merely roofed brick stacks.
- *12. G 3 d 9016—dairy farm. Large building with strong outhouses.
13. G 10 a 5534—large warehouse.

GOMIECOURT.

(REFERENCE TO ACCOMPANYING 1/50,000 MAP AND 1/20,000 SHEET 57 c. N.W.)

1.—GENERAL.

(a) Gomiecourt, a small village of fifty houses, lies on a round spur running eastwards from the long ridge stretching from Bucquoy to Logeast Wood and then north-east towards Ervillers. In and around the village the ground slopes downwards from west to east. On every side except to the west the village is surrounded by valleys and depressions, the most pronounced of these being to the east in B 25. North of the village across the valley in A 23 and 24 there is important high ground.

(b) The village is hidden by trees, particularly to the north and west. In the country around there are few trees, but the following would probably form conspicuous landmarks: there are five poplars at wide intervals along the road running from A 23 c 70 to A 29 a 06, a line of trees about 150 yards long from A 30 a 3028 to 3436, a few along the Achiet-le-Grand—Ervillers road from the cross roads A 30 c 1886 to the road junction A 29 d 8756, and along the low bank in G 5 d and 6 a. The pastures and orchards immediately surrounding the village are hedged or fenced; the ground further afield is unenclosed.

2.—WOOD.

Triangle cope in A 24 c is not thick and has been shorn of large trees by the Germans, who have built huts inside it. It is not hedged or fenced, and there are no natural paths through it. From its southern corner a bank runs almost due south for about 100 yards.

3.—WATER SUPPLY.

(a) There is a pond about half-way down the main street and on its western side probably at A 29 b 3949.

(b) There are two public wells, both in the main street, one about the centre of the village and one at its southern end; there are twenty-one wells in farms; their average depth is about 125-ft.

4.—RAILWAYS.

(a) The main line from Achiet-le-Grand to Arras runs north half a mile west of Gomiecourt. It is in a cutting except for a short distance from A 28 c 8650 to A 28 b 20, where it is slightly embanked.

(b) The metre-gauge line from Achiet-le-Grand to Mory runs along the valley half a mile south of the village.

5.—ROADS.

(a) The Courcelles road is metalled and in good condition; it is in a slight cutting for a short distance after it leaves the village and from A 23 a 43 to the cross road A 16 d 76.

(b) The Ervillers road is good for transport. There are cuttings along it chiefly from A 24 b 52 to Ervillers, but they are not important.

(c) There is a bank above, and on the south side of the road running from A 23 c 70 to A 23 a 06 along the whole of its length. Near Gomiecourt this bank is 10-ft. high.

(d) The Ervillers—Achiet-le-Grand road passes south of the village. It is narrow and not fit for transport. South of the village it is sunken to a depth of 6-ft.

(e) The Sapignies road is not fit for transport. It is sunken from the cross roads A 30 e 1886 southwards, the banks on the western side having a maximum height of about 18-ft.

(f) The Bilucourt road is level with the ground almost throughout. It is a bad road. From this road eastwards across the Sapignies road to the main Arras-Bapaume road in B 26 a there stretches a terrace along the bottom of the valley and south of the stream.

(g) The road along the eastern edge of the village is sunken, and lined with trees on the eastern side.

6.—BUILDINGS.

Most of the houses are of brick, all those of any importance, including the largest farms, being in the northern part of the village. Most have cellars.

The church at A 29 b 1598 is a small building with a short belfry. It is built of white stone and stands back about 50 yards from the street, the space in front being open. It stands in a small, hedged-in graveyard.

The largest farms are at A 23 c 81, A 29 b 09 (built of stone, containing large cellars, and standing in a well-wooded orchard stretching westwards to the edge of the village and northwards to the Ervillers road) (this orchard is hedged in), A 23 d 10 (with a house of brick and wattle barns), A 29 b 1370 (brick house, wattle barns), and A 23 d 21.

The farm at A 23 d 21 is the largest in the village. It stands in a large, well-wooded orchard, which is divided from the path running along the eastern outskirts of the village by a wall. It consists of a dwelling-house known as the chateau and built of brick (A 23 d 1016), a detached brick barn (A 23 d 2228), a lodge (A 23 d 3224), and large farm buildings in the centre. Large cellars.

7.—DETACHED BUILDINGS.

(a) There is a large oblong hut on the western side (Wireless Station?) of the Courcelles road at A 23 c 49. It is about 300-ft. long, existed before the war, and is reported to be used by the Germans as a shelter for a balloon.

(b) On the opposite side of the road, in the fork roads A 23 a 60, stand a windmill and a shrine.

8.—QUARRIES.

There are two quarries at A 23 a 2836 and 6852. Neither is deep.

9.—UNDERGROUND PASSAGES.

There are none.

10.—SOIL

The soil of the village itself and of all the high ground in the vicinity is brown clay and loam. In the bottoms of the depressions and on the slopes nearest to Gomiecourt the soil is a mixture of clay, chalk, flint, and rubble. There are outcrops of chalk along the slopes further from the village, and a similar outcrop running east and west through A 28 c and d, south-west of the village.

11.—PRESENT MILITARY ORGANISATION.

The village is fortified on south-west and east by a wired fire trench. On south-west a line of wire runs for some distance between the fire trench and the village (from A 23 c 6308 to A 29 a 9662). The following are reported in the village:—

Divisional H.Q., Brigade H.Q., Regimental H.Q., Balloon couches, Anti-aircraft Sections, Hospital.

There are several dumps on the light railway south-east of the village, and an aerodrome at A 23 central. Troops billet in the village and bivouac in the orchards on its south-eastern side.

12.—POPULATION.

225 before the war; now evacuated by civilians.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

1. A 29 b 1598—church; a small building with short belfry. Built of white stone and standing back about 50 yards from the street, the space in front being open. A small, hedged-in graveyard adjoins it.
 2. A 23 c 81—large farm with new brick dwelling-house.
 3. A 29 b 0097—large stone farm with important cellars, standing in well-wooded orchard stretching westward to the edge of the village and northwards to the Ervillers road; this orchard is hedged in.
 4. A 23 d 01—brick farm; wattle barns.
 5. A 29 b 1370—brick farm; wattle barns.
 6. A 23 d 21—very large farm standing in large well-wooded orchard divided from the path east of it by a wall. Consists of brick dwelling-house, known as chateau (A 23 d 1016), detached brick barn (A 23 d 2228), lodge (A 23 d 3224), large farm buildings surrounding a court. Large cellars.
 7. A 23 d 02—brick house.
 8. A 23 c 9614—estaminet.
 9. A 23 d 0524—estaminet.
 10. A 29 b 2260—brick school.
 11. A 29 b 2856—new brick grocery.
 12. A 23 c 49—large shed 300-ft. long.
- All other buildings are unimportant.

BIHUCOURT.

9/1/17

(REFERENCE:—ACCOMPANYING 1/5000 MAP AND 1/20,000 SHEET 57 e N.W.)

1.—GENERAL.

(a) Bihecourt, a small village of ninety-four houses, stands on a long spur running east from the watershed dividing the Ancres and Sensée rivers. This spur runs as far as Sapignies. North and north-east of the village is the head of the Sensée valley, with narrow depressions running south-west into the spur. South-east of the village is another important valley dividing Bihecourt from Bieffvillers. This valley throws out two arms westwards, the northern one running through the southern part of the village, the southern one, divided from the first by a round spur, runs north of Grevillers and Loupart Wood. The village is dominated by the high ground on which Loupart Wood lies and the high ground in G 21 b and 22 a. Between Bihecourt and Sapignies is a slight depression in G 12.

(b) The village is well wooded, particularly to the north and north-west. The plantations are for the most part of recent growth. The pastures and orchards on the outskirts are hedged or fenced; the cultivated ground further afield is open.

2.—WOODS.

(a) The triangular wood in G 11 e is not very thick, nor are the trees large. It is surrounded by a hedge and there is a ravine inside it running roughly east and west, 15-ft. deep and with bell-shaped ends.

(b) There is a very small thicket on the northern edge of the Sapignies road at G 12 a 04.

3.—WATER SUPPLY.

(a) There is a public pond, never dry, at G 17 b 2690. Two others are reported at G 17 b 5074 and G 17 a 8468, but their existence is doubtful.

(b) There are twenty-three wells. The most important is at the sugar factory. It is worked by a piston-pump and capable of yielding 250,000 gallons daily. The water is reported good; the average depth of the wells is about 120-ft.

4.—RAILWAYS.

(a) The main line from Achiet-le-Grand to Bapaume runs roughly east and west south of the village. From G 16 e 7064 to G 16 d 7674 it is in a cutting (maximum depth 8-ft.); then embanked for a short distance to G 17 e 0672; then in another cutting as far as G 17 d 0344; then embanked as far as G 17 d 4624; here it runs level for a short distance and is again sunken from G 17 d 5018 to G 24 a 1676 (maximum depth 9-ft.); from this point it is embanked as far as G 24 b 02 (maximum height 13-ft.). There are level crossings at G 17 e 3664 (under bridge) and G 17 d 52. At the latter point there is a "halt" with a brick station building south of the line at G 17 d 4418.

(b) From G 17 d 6212 a branch line runs to the sugar factory at G 17 b 01.

5.—ROADS.

(a) The most important road is that from Achiet-le-Grand to Bapaume, running along the south-western edge of the village. It is level with the ground and lined with trees along its whole length except from G 17 a 72 to G 17 d 39.

(b) The road to Gomicourt is deeply sunken (banks reported to be 30-ft. high in places) as far as the road junction G 6 e 1210. Thereafter it is level.

(c) The hollow on the track to Bieffvillers in G 18 a and c is from 10-ft. to 12-ft. deep.

(d) The road to Grevillers is deeply sunken for a short distance just south of the railway.

There are no cuttings or banks of importance besides these.

6.—BUILDINGS.

The quality of the houses is on the whole good, and the cellars are large and strong. The church at G 17 a 1175 is a small unimportant brick building with a short steeple.

The sugar factory at G 17 b 0508 is an important building with a chimney 115-ft. high. There are six beet conduits running north-west to south-east at about G 17 b 21 and big tanks for refuse. The conduits are 350-ft. long, 20-ft. wide, varying in depth (the deepest is about 8-ft.), about 17-ft. apart, and are surrounded by a brick wall about 4-ft. high; one of them is covered in. There is an eight-roomed living house with strong cellars at G 17 a 9208. The other buildings of the factory are strong and have two storeys with good cellars for generating machines. A plan is attached.

The farm at G 17 b 1085 is the largest in the village. It has three storeys, and is built of brick and stone. The cellars are large and there are two barns 150-ft. long, and brick pigeon-house 35-ft. high in the centre of the yard.

At G 17 a 3672 stands the château, a newly-built spacious house with large and strong cellars. It is three storeys high, and stands in a large park bounded on the east and west by brick walls and on the north and south by iron railings. A very good view to the north-west can be obtained from the château. There is an ornamental lake in the garden.

There is another château at G 17 d 0386. It is brick-built, three-storeyed, and surrounded by trees. It has strong cellars.

7.—QUARRIES.

There is a disused chalk-quarry at about G 17 d 67, and a sand-quarry next to the cemetery at G 17 b 53 with banks 10-ft. or 12-ft. deep.

8.—UNDERGROUND PASSAGES.

(a) There used to be extensive underground quarries about G 17 d N.W., but they became so full of water and foul gases that the owner of the factory had them blocked up.

(b) There is said to be a small underground passage from the church to an adjacent farm, but nothing definite is known about it.

9.—SOIL.

The soil of Bihucourt and the whole of the surrounding high land is composed of brown clay and loam. There is a patch of sandy ground on the southern border of the village; there is an outcrop of chalk on the slopes of the valleys, the bottoms of which are covered with a deposit consisting of chalk, flint, and clay.

10.—PRESENT MILITARY ORGANISATION.

The village is protected on the south-east, south and south-west by a wired fire trench, and on the north-west by the Achiet-le-Grand—Sapignies switch line, which has three belts of wire on its south side and two on its north side. The main Achiet-le-Grand—Bapaume switch passes some 600 yards south of the village. The village contains Divisional and Brigade H.Q., a wireless station, and three ammunition dumps. The houses are used as billets.

11.—POPULATION.

344 before the war; now evacuated by civilians.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

1. G 17 b 0508—sugar factory; usual type; chimney 120-ft. high; houses of two storeys; strong cellars; two wells and a large reservoir.
2. G 17 a 3672—château; newly-built three-storeyed mansion of brick; large grounds; spacious and strong cellars; electric plant; lake; well.
3. G 17 d 0386—château, three storeys; brick-built; strong cellars; entirely surrounded by trees.
4. G 17 b 1085—important farm; brick and stone; three storeys; large strong cellars; two barns; pond opposite; an old abbey.
5. G 17 b 2685—another large, strongly-built farm; one storey; two fine cellars; next to a pond; pigeon loft 10 inches high.
6. G 17 b 1872—farm (Magniez). Wattle; less important; good cellars; tiled roof.
7. G 17 a 9838—farm (Benjamin). Solidly built of brick; ordinary cellar; adjacent to estaminet, with large cellars.
8. G 17 a 7868—farm (Morouval). Stone-built; fine cellars; single storey; well and pond; stands in meadow; detached.
9. G 11 d 30—farm. Brick-built; one cellar.
10. G 11 d 4006—blacksmith's; recently built with brick; cellars.
11. G 11 d 5717—barn; long, large brick barn; important cellars.
12. G 11 d 4712—estaminet; brick-built; large cellars.
13. G 17 b 5072—rectory; brick-built; one storey; cellar; wall around it 7-ft. high.
14. G 17 b 2051—communal school; brick; one storey; cellar.
15. G 17 a 7621—solid brick house.
16. G 17 a 7950—two-storeyed house.
17. G 17 a 8859—two-storeyed house; well.
18. G 17 b 0044 to 1549—small, pretty solid, farms.



to soil of Ebbwast and the whole of the surrounding high land is composed of heavy clay and loam. There is a patch of sandy ground on the northern border of the village, there is an outcrop of chalk on the slopes of the valleys, the bottoms of which are covered with a deposit consisting of chert, flint, and clay.

10. PRESENT MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

The village is garrisoned on the north-east corner and consists of a walled Fort, and on the north-west by the Ardenne-land-Burgundy trench line, which has three lines of wire on its north side and two on its south side. The trench Ardenne-land-Burgundy trench passes some 600 yards north of the village. The village contains Divisional and Brigade S.I.G., a wireless station, and three communication companies. The houses are used as billets.

11. POPULATION.

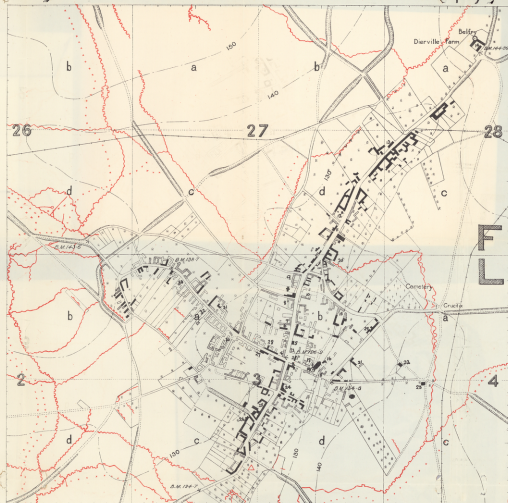
341 before the war; now estimated by air-photos.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

1. 0 11 6 0400 - large factory; wood type; chimney 120 ft. high; houses of two stories; strong cellars; two wells and a large reservoir.
2. 0 11 6 0673 - children's; nearly built (three-storied) main part of brick; large grounds; open-air and cinema cellars; electric plant; lake; well.
3. 0 11 6 0500 - children's; three stories; brick built; strong cellars; entirely surrounded by trees.
4. 0 11 6 0655 - important farm; brick and stone; three stories; large strong cellars; two houses; good engine; no oil engine.
5. 0 11 6 2055 - smaller large; strong brick built; one story; two fine cellars; well to a post; paper mill 14 inches high.
6. 0 11 6 0674 - farm (Burgundy); brick; two important; good cellars; well used.
7. 0 11 6 0628 - farm (Burgundy); partly built of brick; ordinary cellars; adjacent to restaurant; well; large cellars.
8. 0 11 6 2068 - farm (Burgundy); three-bath; fine cellars; single story; well and pond; orchard in garden; abandoned.
9. 0 11 6 20 - farm; brick built; one cellar.
10. 0 11 6 0400 - (Burgundy); recently built with brick cellars.
11. 0 11 6 0517 - farm; long; large brick built; important cellars.
12. 0 11 6 0718 - restaurant; brick built; large cellars.
13. 0 11 6 0673 - factory; brick built; one story; cellars; well covered in 7 ft. high.
14. 0 11 6 2061 - restaurant school; brick; one story; cellars.
15. 0 11 6 2021 - small brick house.
16. 0 11 6 2000 - two-storied house.
17. 0 11 6 0610 - two-storied house; well.
18. 0 11 6 0841 to 0543 - small; partly white; loam.

1:5000

Bucquoy



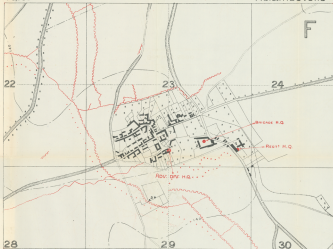
G.S.O.S. 2244

SCALE 1:5000

Ordnance Survey, February 1927

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Ablainzevelle



28

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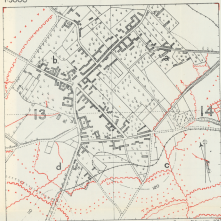
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Ordnance Survey, February 1917

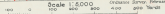


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Achiet-le-Petit



U.S.G.S. 1944



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Ordnance Survey, February 1927

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Achiet - le Grand



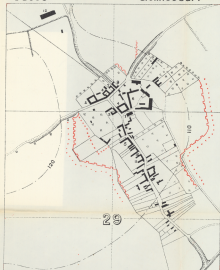
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Ordnance Survey, February 2007



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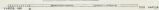
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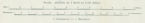


G.S.S. 1945.

- SCALE - 1:5,000 - Ordnance Survey, February 1947



MAIN GERMAN LINES OF DEFENCE AND RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.



MAIN CANAL - Blue Line
Rope Train
LEAD RAILWAY

940.
4144
N914

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area of
Ablesizeville,
Achiet-le-Grand,
Achiet-le-Petit,
Bihucourt,
Bucquoy.

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