R H Greene
4th S. Lancs

~~Position~~

Military Law

5 Lectures :-

History & Meaning; Application. Offences.
Arrest & Investigation
List of Courts-Martial. Procedure.
Field General Courts-Martial
Courts of Inquiry
Summary punishment, & powers of C.O.

Laws & usages of War.

Canal wide & un-fordable

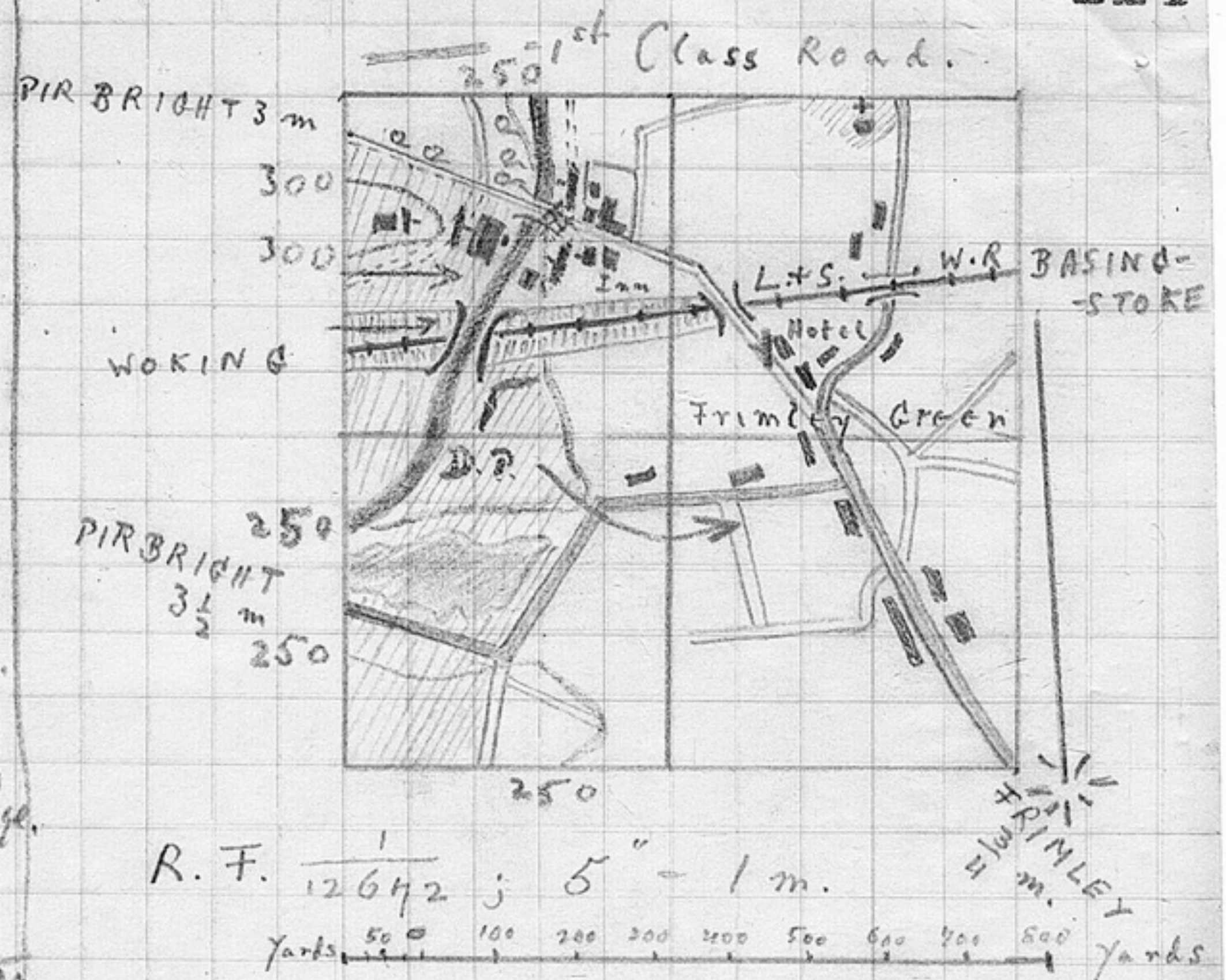
Old Windmill Bridge of brick, 1 span.

House just S-W of bridge commands road.

Road opposite Inn fringed with shrubs on low bank. Thin fence on bank.

Garden wall runs on bank S of bridge. High & Strong.

Natural trench between wall & river, partly commanded by house on enemy's side



Low bank on our side, for thirty yards N of bridge.
Farm carts, rollers etc, in garden by bridge.

2 Lt

Report on Rearguard Position
GUILDFORD — READING Road.

Very Good

Ref 1" Map. ALDERSHOT.

7. S. LANCS
22 — 4 — 15

1. Extent	OLD WIND MILL BRIDGE on road FRIMLEY GREEN — PIRBRIGHT.
2. Numbers	One Coy 7. S. LANCS with one machine gun.
3. Attack Ref Eye-Sketch attached.	Enemy will probably try to force bridge under cover of fire from houses on E of canal & wooded spur behind. These houses are very favourable to the enemy. (See blue lines on sketch indicating probable fire positions). ✓ Enemy may attempt to rush line of railway under viaduct, but sharpness of defile makes this unlikely.

115

I dont quite agree, we shall hold on as long as we can & then an attempt (Ld Kitchener)

3 (cont'd)

The danger of an attempt to bridge the canal appears negligible in view of the nature of the action required from us.

4. Measures of Defence

Ref Eye-Sketch attached, with notes

Barricade near side of bridge, below crest. Line river-bank on each side of bridge with 1 section. 2 sections in house & gardens S.W. of bridge.

Three sections in Inn, covering railway line. One section in Hotel.

One platoon to N of railway to guard cutting & keep enemy off spur 300 ✓ by fire. Retreat in direction of arrow

Remaining platoon falls back towards FRIMLEY, to occupy a further position in case enemy drive us out quickly.

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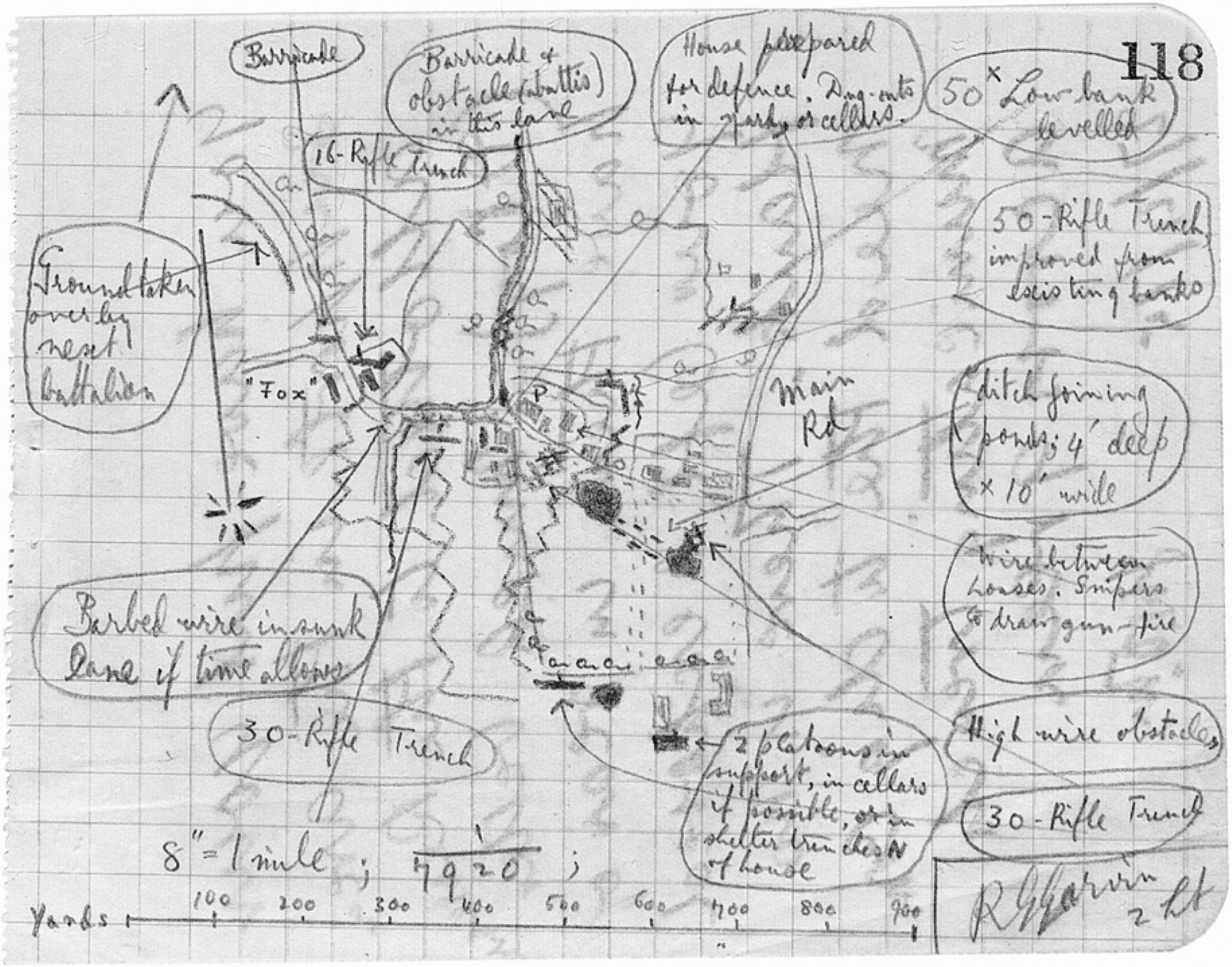
4 (contd) (steps indicated in order of importance)	Burn houses on enemy's side of river. Barricade arches of viaduct if possible with stones, sleepers, rails. ✓ Put houses on W of river in a state of defence as much as time allows. ✓
5 Machine Gun (Ref as No 4)	In house opposite Inn; or alternatively on bridge E of L in L. & S. W. R.
6 Railway	Railway very wide. Four lines. Top of cutting W of canal fringed with ✓ hawthorn hedge & furze bushes. Cutting steep up to canal, & high. It falls gradually to W of the aqueduct
By Hand	1 p.m. R Kyburzin FRIMLEY GREEN 2 L


Barricade
Barricade & obstacle (abattis) in this lane
House prepared for defence. Dug-outs in yards or cellars.
50 × Low bank levelled
16-Rifle Trench
50-Rifle Trench improved from existing trenches
Ground taken over by next battalion
"Fox"
P
Main Rd
Ditch forming ponds; 4' deep × 10' wide
Wire between houses. Snipers to draw gun-fire
Barbed wire in sunk lane if time allows
30-Rifle Trench
High wire obstacles
2 platoons in support, in cellars if possible, or in shelter trenches N of house
30-Rifle Trench
8" = 1 mile ; 1/7920 ;
Yards 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900
R G Garvin 2 Lt

You have put your
shoulder to the axe
allotted to the Rights
(& Cog) mind letter
have from unknown of
your efforts exhausted
Hands. There is no
need the to dwg Com-
munication trend
across year
27/4/15 Fritz

Work required to put Eversley Cross village in a state of defence from main road exclusive to Fox Inn.

1) 50-Rifle Trench
2) 30- Rifle "
1) 16- " " } I

2 Barricades; 12' and 20' I

Communication Trenches 1200x. (trench across green to be begun at once)

Ditch 75x L x 4' D x 10' W (improved from existing ditch. Can be replaced by wire entanglement if necessary

House put in state of defence. Men in cellars if possible or dug-outs in farm buildings behind.

1 Abattis

3 High Wire Obstacles; 50x and 80x (I) and 120x

I = begin immediately

120

T. S. Lanco

Ref 1" Aldershot Map 29/4/15

Report on Bridge pt 182 crossing River BLACKWATER on YATELEY – SANDHURST road.

1. Construction	Brick. One span.
2. Dimensions	Length fifty feet. Width thirteen feet. Height: above ground eight feet. above water six feet to crown of arch. Parapet three feet high by fourteen inches thick
3. Ramp.	Sixty feet. Gradient one in ten.
4. Stream	Shallow, gravelly bottom.

Rly.

4 (contd)	Speed $\frac{3}{4}$ mile an hour.
	Breadth 23 feet.
5. Banks	Average 2 feet.
6. Roadway	Metalled. Second Class. Probably break up soon if used much by heavy traffic. Bridge will take mechanical transport.
	Sharp bend in road fifty yards S. of bridge. Slight bend thirty yards to N.
7. Wooden bridge.	Two hundred yards above bridge. Twelve feet wide. Take infantry in fours,

R&G.

7 (contd) Cavalry, light carts.

8. Country Wide fields. Hedges hawthorn & low except by S. approach to bridge. Hedge here very close. Thick undergrowth both sides of river for fifty yards above bridge.

By Hand

[signature] Capt
M.S. Lancers

Bridge reported on.
12.15 p.m

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Course of Instruction at Staff College.

6th April-1915 - - - - - - 23rd April.

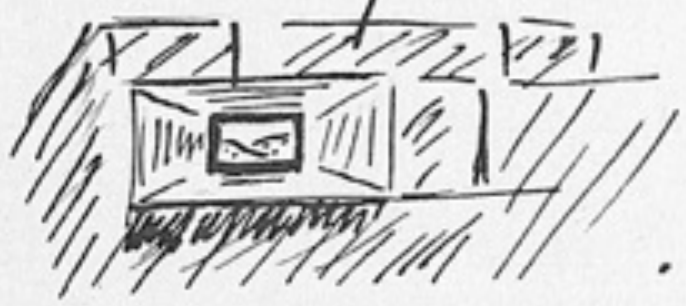
Syllabus.

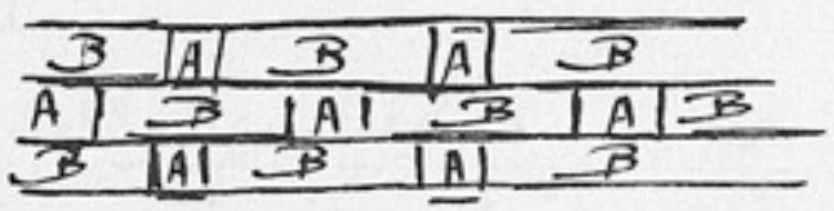
Tactical Instruction	Administration & Organization
Topography	Military Law
Field Engineering	" Hygiene

Tour of Field Works with Major Rees. D.S.O
(Commanded battalion during retreat from Mons)

In using a damaged ~~test~~ house for sniping, keep sniping posts as far as possibble in the shadow.

When you knock a loophole in a wall, splay it inwards:—





A = header
B = stretcher

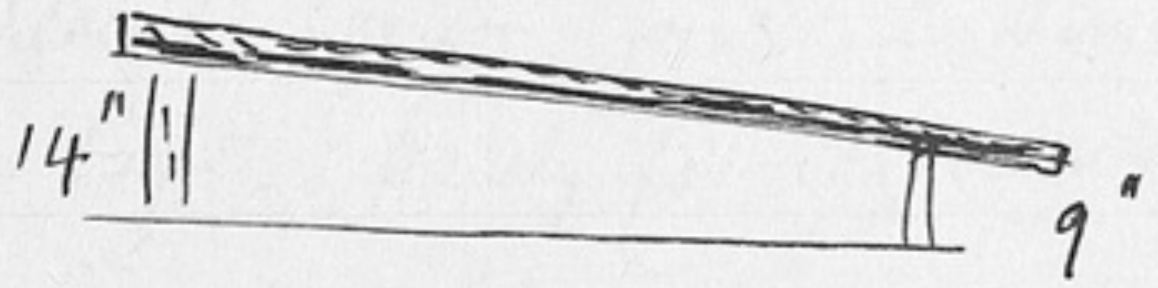
To loophole a 9" wall knock out 1 header & enlarge gap by chipping.

From a 14" wall knock out first a stretcher, then a header. Smooth by chipping.

Abattis & similar obstacles demand concealment to be of value. Picket & wire down the tree-trunks

Recess fire-trenches.
Construct "bores" in a narrow trench.

Specimen measurements for overhead cover:—



Insist on good lateral communication.

Use your knowledge sensibly, applying it flexibly. Rule of thumb is fatal in trenching as elsewhere. "You may dig a trench utterly different from anything you have seen here, & yet it may be quite right".

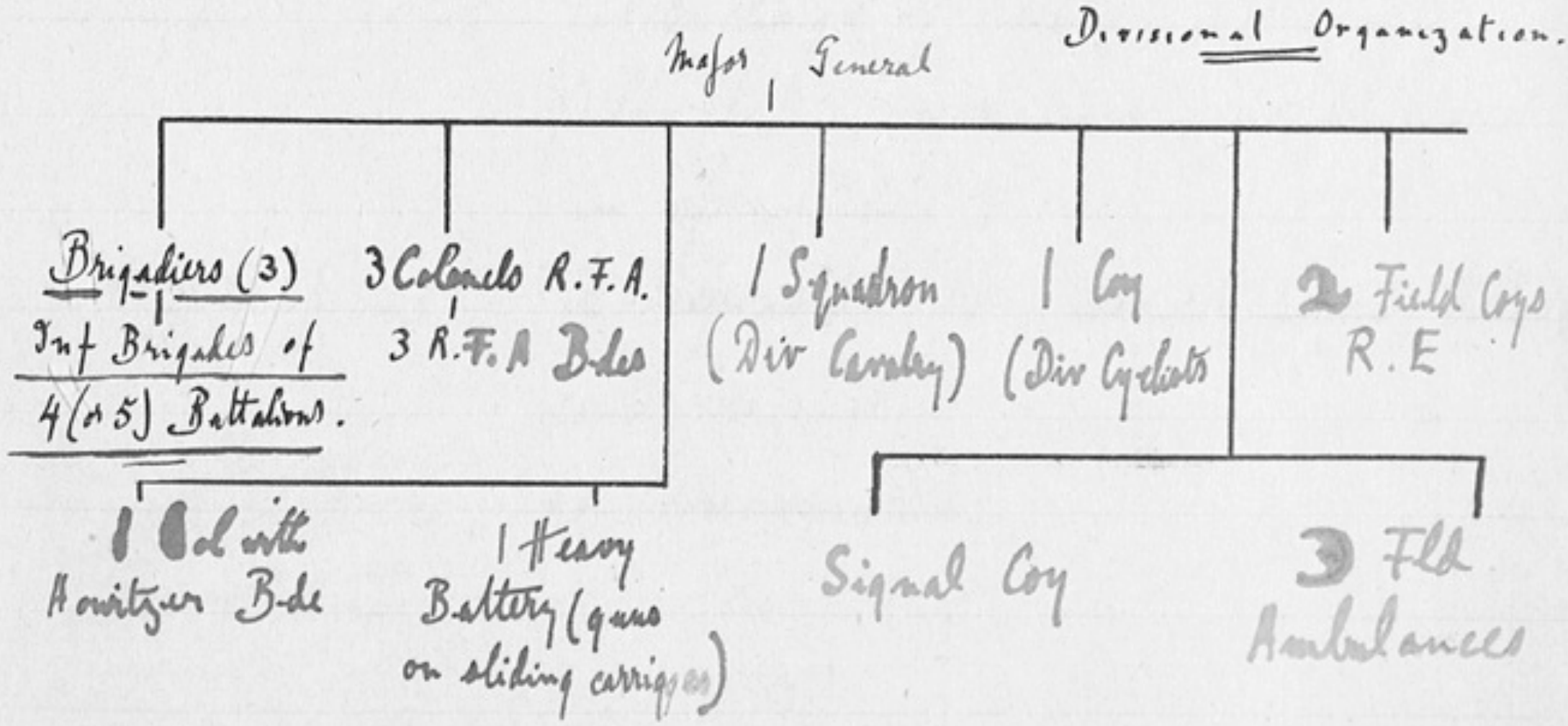
Lecture by Major Rees:— "Administration"

The fighting unit is a division of all arms. It is a complete self-contained force.

The present system joins 2 Divisions to form an Army Corps. merely for convenience of administration.

For general "interior economy" a certain number of troops are withdrawn from divisions of an Army Corps. These "corps troops" are controlled immediately by the Corps Commander.

Divisional Organization.



The nominal fighting strength of a division is 18,000: in practice the amount is:— 10,000 Inf.
3,000 Artillery & Engineers

The ration & ammunition arrangements are dealt with not by the Divisional General but by the directors of Supply & Transport.

Infantry Brigade Organization.

Brigadier General deals mainly with operations
Brigade Major takes charge of routine; intelligence; field states; war diary; helps General in operations.
Staff Captain is responsible for casualty returns; billets; courts-martial.
Signal Officer for communication.
Padre & Veterinary Surgeon

In Battalion Organization remark particularly the ~~1st line~~ transport:—

1st Line:— 1 Maltese Cart (medical)
2 Water Carts
6 S.A.A. Carts (16 boxes each with 1000 rounds to the box)
3 Limbered G.S. Waggons (M.G. & Tools)
4 Field Cookers
8 Pack Animals (2 to each coy. Wholly under coy control)

Generally divided into 1st & 2nd Echelon.

2nd Line:— 4 G.S. Waggons } Supplied by A.S.C.
Waggons for blankets }

NB Headquarter Coy:— i.e. Regimentally employed men; Quartermaster; Pioneers; Signallers & Stretcher-Bearers, etc. Advisable include Scouts & Machine-Gun section.

This helps organization by clearing away all excrescences from the Coy. The coy Commander knows that all his men are fighting men, & the men for special jobs are kept together.

Insist on responsibility of subordinate commanders.

A Coy Commander should always detail men by complete units in the field, not worrying about precise numbers.

A small Coy Staff is very necessary:-
for example:- 1 Range-Taker
2 Bugler-Orderlies
2 Bykes.

The Coy. Sergt. Major. is responsible for the amm. supply; with a few men to help him & load mules. Draw plenty of amm. Find out the Brigade

Amm. point as soon as possible.

Have men told off beforehand as orderlies & for other jobs.

Rations

The Coy. Quartermaster-Sergt. supervises ration arrange-ments behind the lines.

Every man carries 1 Iron Ration

Ordinarily each man carries 1 Bread & Meat Ration with a grocery ration. [The cookers carry ~~at much~~ a part of this; e.g. Meat].

Another ration for the regt is kept in the Supply Column run by the A. S. C (2nd Line Tr.)

Rations come by train from base — railhead; by motor lorries to the Refilling point (given in Brigade orders); thence under regimental arrangements.

Lecture by Major Reed:- "Protection."

Composition of Adv. Gd:- Cavalry, if obtainable, in Vanguard, always backed up by a Main Guard of Infantry. Probably a few guns & Engineers.

Duty: Get information about ground & enemy. Possibly you may find out details unknown by your commander as to the movements of your own troops. Anything else may be sent if regarded as necessary.

The O.C. Adv. Gd must not delay main body but must not incur un-necessary risks. He must be well acquainted with Map Reading & must be prepared to take great responsibility.

In close country carry the equipment of

scouts with the body they belong to. Let a scout carry only some cartridges in his pocket, & a rifle.

Adv. G.d commander must provide himself with information:- (i) About his own troops in front.

(ii) Halts ordered for main body

(iii) The Enemy

(iv) Intentions of G.O.C.

He must make arrangements for communication by signal & bicycle.

Impress on patrols that they must divide, one man scouting ahead.

Always remember this principle; that whatever their size, all separate units divide for safety.

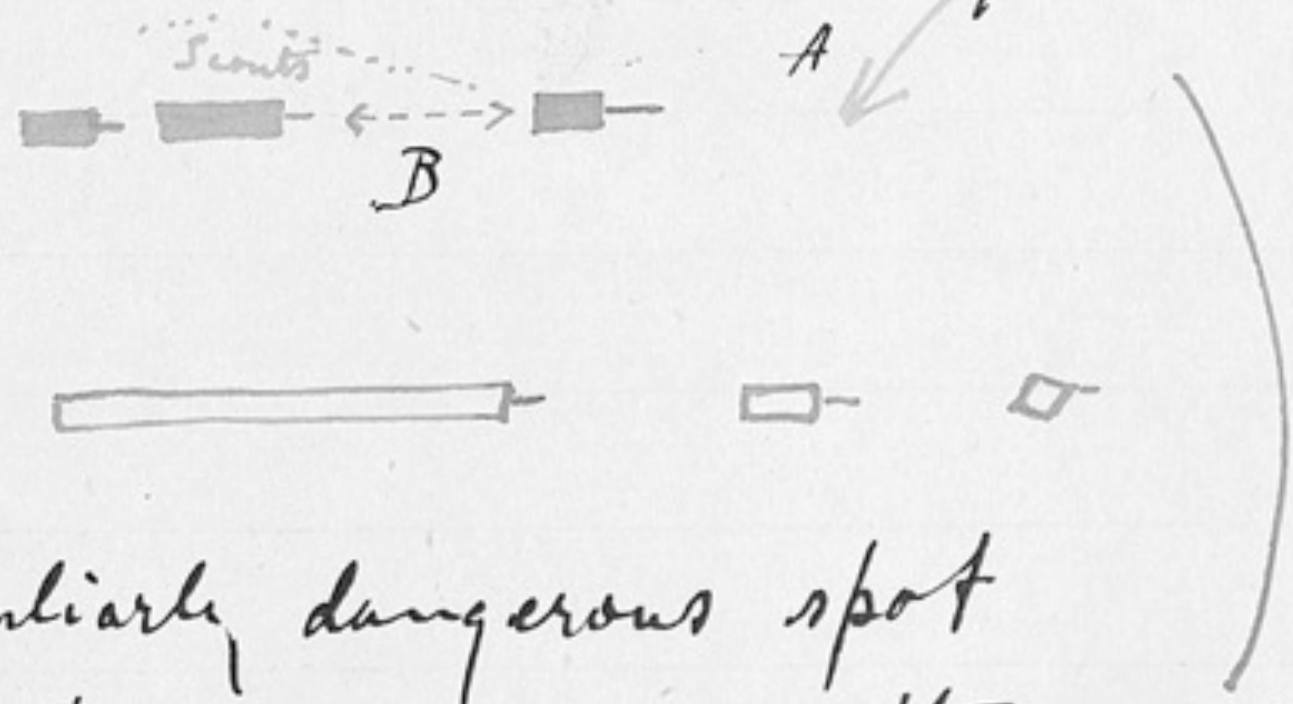
The formation of a Flank Guard differs fundamentally from that of the other protective detachments.

A Flank Guard is told off from the main body. It forms a self-contained force moving compactly under the protection of its own Advance, Rear, & Flank Guards.

Its distance from the main body depends mainly on the size of the latter. Topography & the range of modern firearms constitute other considerations.

In close country roads should be picketed like hills in mountain warfare.

Diagram of Flank Guard to a Brigade:—



A: Peculiarly dangerous spot

B: Distance rather more than usual

Successive positions must be so far apart that the enemy have to move in close order from one to another.

Lightly equipped scouts & bicycle orderlies should always be included.

The main body should never pass through a town, village, wood, or defile, & halt just on the far side. This hampers & may ruin the rearguard.

Rear Guards.

(i) Should have plenty of guns (R.H.A) to carry out their duty of enforcing ~~the~~ early deployment on the part of the enemy.

(ii) They must evade any serious engagement. This connotes a strong force of cavalry.

(iii) They should retire as far as possible unobserved

(iv) If possible they do not fight at all. Engineers should be provided to raise obstacles. (A trip wire & barrow round a bend in the road can do good work.)

—

The troops must be kept well in hand throughout.

—

The dispositions of a Rear Guard differ totally from any others. Put your whole body into the firing line from the outset, on the widest front you can cover.

—

Points to consider:—

Provision of good lines of retirement for each part of the unit.

When to fall back, & how.

General calculations of space & time.

Outposts.

1/ Watch all avenues of approach

Examine any place where the enemy may have a patrol

Fix a line of resistance

2/ Usually there are no guns, except on the eve of a battle.

Outpost mounted troops are ordinarily found from Divisional Cavalry.

3/ Keep down strength to the utmost possible. Use Machine Guns for sweeping approaches.

4/ See without being seen. Restrict firing.

5/ Stand to arms 1 hour before dawn

6/ Chain sentries are now rarely used

On taking up a position, or before, if you can, make up your mind as rapidly as possible what the ground broadly amounts to.

Lecture by Major Kettlewell: "Scales".

Information in war is of vital importance. An important species is information about ground.

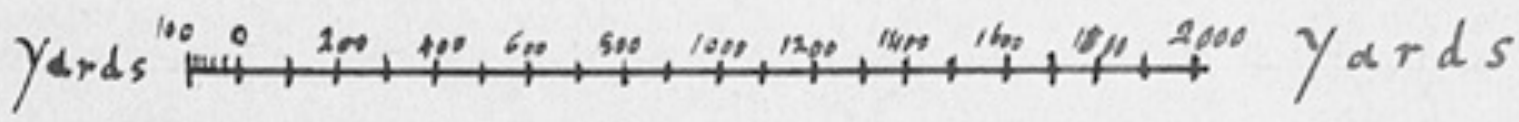
Disregard all idea of scales as "miles to the inch": think of scales only as "inches to the mile."

" = inches
' = feet
x = yards

Conventional signs for measuring.

Scale R.F $\frac{1}{80,000}$ or ·79" = 1 mile
(Specimen way of indicating scales.)

In marking a linear scale put primary divisions on the right. Use the extreme left section for marking secondary divisions:



To render it more useful for range-finding, show as far as possible hundreds & thousands of yds on scale.

A complete scale ought to be shown in three ways; by the R. F, by words, & by a linear scale.

Lecture by Major Kettlewell: "Messages & Reports."

Verbal messages must always be confirmed in writing at the earliest opportunity.

Messages must be written in a conventional form. Use a soft (H.B) pencil, & write clearly. Never employ ink or indelible pencil, & avoid hard pencils.

Ref: F.S.R. I. c 2. pp 23-25.

1/ Avoid everything indefinite

2/ If uncertain of anything, write "in my opinion".

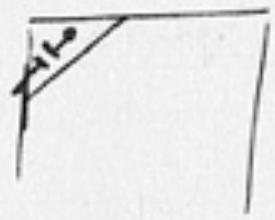
3/ Express darkness as night of x/y April (e.g. night 11/12 May)

4/ Names of places & persons will be written in block capitals

5/ "Right" & "Left" may not be used except of a stream or of a position (facing the enemy, either in advance or retreat. Compass points are clearer)

6/ Put at the end the time, ~~date~~, & place.
" Date at head.

7/ Rule off the top left-hand corner for pinning sheets together:



8/ Leave a margin

9/ Indicate full stop by letters AAA.

Specimen Message

(1) Avoid personal addresses.
(2) Put place in only if certain
(3) If reference is given take care to keep to it.
(4) If a correspondence is going on.
(5) Put in 10th D.L.I if desired.
(6) Write important negatives in block capitals.
(7) Or, 10th D.L.I & place

(1) 10th D.L.I.

Ref ½" Aldershot map. (3) (2) BAGSHOT

No 1 of 9/4/15 (4) in reply to (5) No 3 of 8/4/15

Have NOT (6) received reinforcements promised by you AAA Require ten boxes S.A. Ammunition.

A. B. Brown 2Lt

By cyclist orderly.

(7) "A" Coy 10th D.L.I

10.35 a.m.

1) Note the importance of negative information.
2) Keep carbon copies of reports & messages.
3) In the case of messages circulated to several people, subscribe message "copies issued to ——".

Reports.

Number paragraphs. Keep different subjects separate.
Write marginal headings.
Head report clearly as to its nature.

Sketches are a useful addition. Always mark Coy Headquarters in Outpost sketches. Strength of troops may be indicated on map or in marginal note.

Specimen Report (improved from actual one)

Report on Position

Ref 1" Aldershot map 10th D. L. I

9/4/15

1/ Extent from 1st R of BROADMOOR BOTTOM to end of field 500x N of 1st P in POPPY HILLS.

2/ Line. Defend line of wood edge.

3/ Division 1 Coy on right of position.

— Detached party in wood on right flank — to hold from extreme right to path (inclusive) by 1st P in POPPY.

1 Coy on road in centre of front leading to WELLINGTON COLLEGE. To hold for 100x N + S of road.

1 Coy to hold from 1st R in BROADMOOR N for 500x.

1 Coy in general reserve behind right flank.

4/ Soil. Soft & sandy. Tree roots

5/ Field of Fire No 1 Coy about 200x
" 2 " " 300x
" 3 " " 500x

6/ Line of Attack. Enemy will probably attack along road in centre through farms & spinneys.
Recommended that woods in front of position be entangled.

7/ Right Flank. Wood offers facilities either for hostile turning movement or for counter attack.

By hand.

R Glaister 2 Lt
4th S. Lancs

1.45 p.m. / BROADMOOR BOTTOM

2 Lt J. B. Hozle
2 Lt R. V. Wilcher
2 Lt F. Stuart

Lecture by Major Kettlewell: "Field Sketches"

(i) First fix scale.
(ii) Which way will the paper face?
[So that when held facing enemy everything shall be right way up & all lettering can be clearly read]

Conventional Signs. Every private, certainly the Battalion Scouts, should be able to read, if not carry out, a plan-sketch.

Roads must keep proportion to scale; also bridges.

Print all lettering except towns of geographical or tactical importance, & railways:- e.g. Agston, Hazebrouck

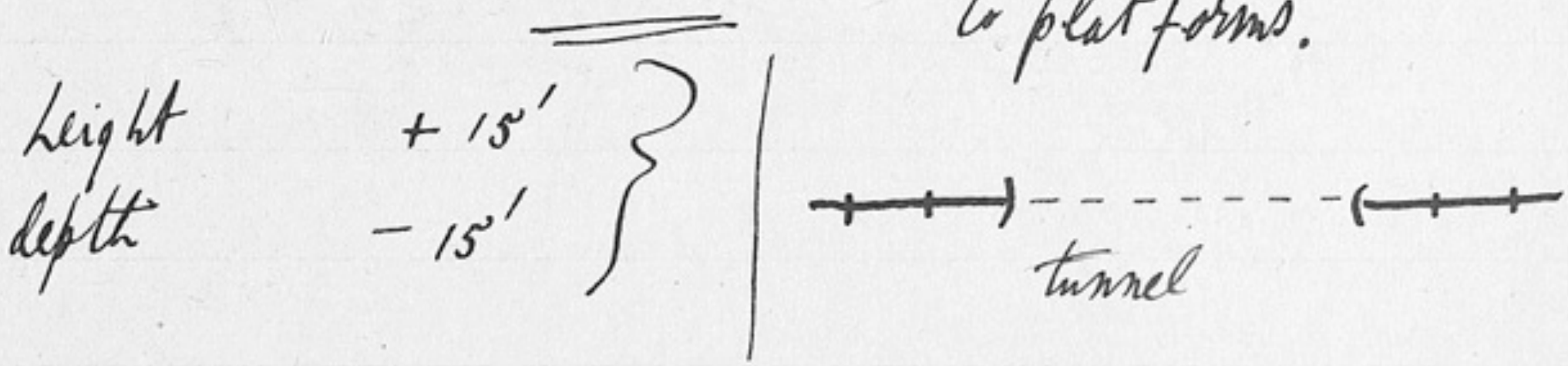
Instead of conventional sign for heath, write its nature :- e.g. Heather 1½'; Gorse 3'.

Excepting that on roads, railways, & streams, all lettering must run parallel to the bottom of the page.

Letter a railway in block capitals & write "double" or "single".

Always indicate nature of a bridge.

: On one or both sides according to platforms.

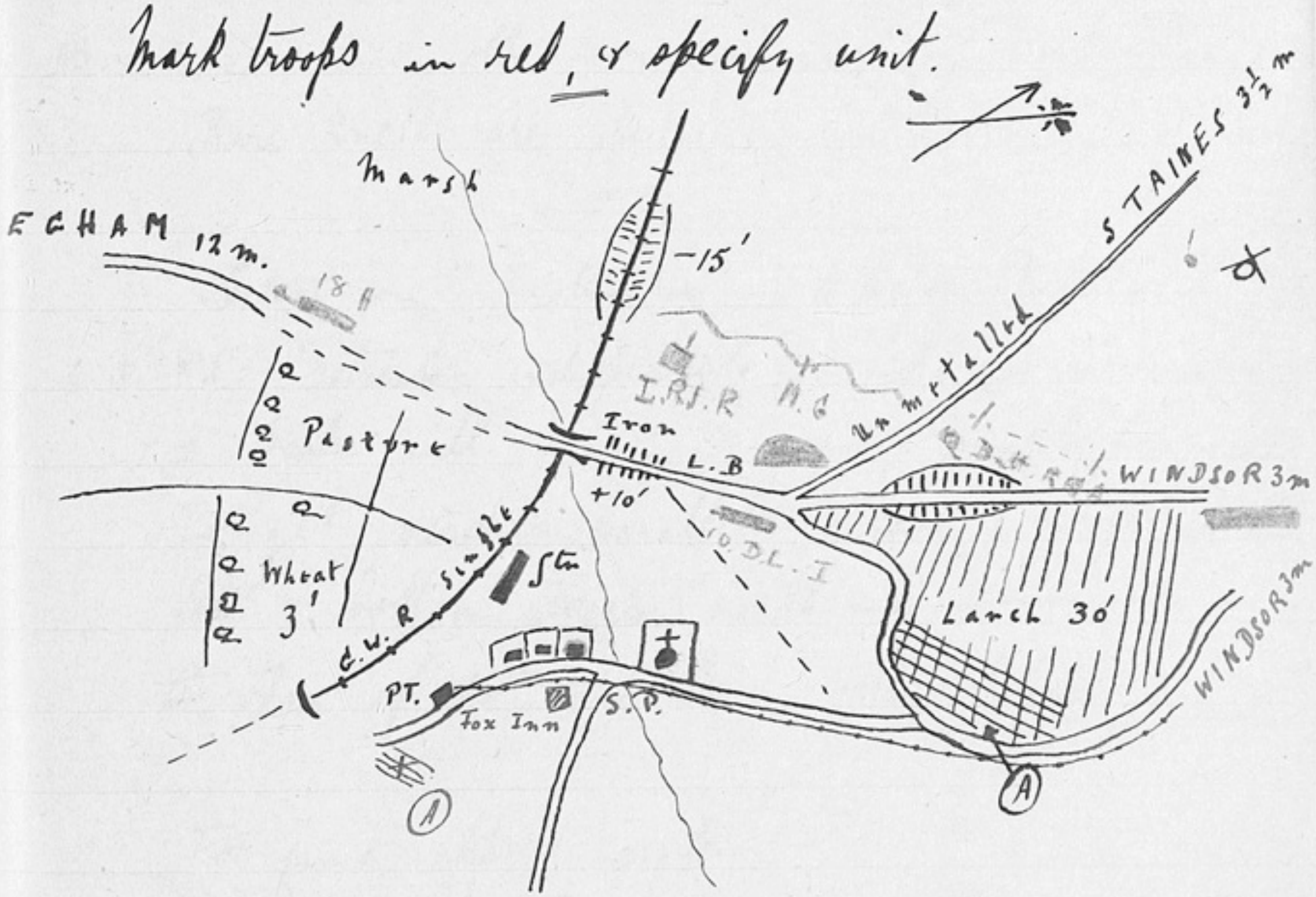


Dont mark individual buildings on scale below 4"=1m. Mark important buildings useful as landmarks, & on a big scale generally indicate separate buildings.

In a military sketch mark P, T, or PT (post & telegraph office) in exact places

Generally indicate telegraph line & number of wires in marginal note. Write swamps in margin.

Mark troops in red, or specify unit.



(A) = clearance.

For field-sketching of contours:

"The steeper the ground the greater the V.I. As the slope grows gentler make the V.I. less."

NB:- 1 Bn can hold from 500x–600x of front. Bare knolls are absolutely untenable. } Major Rees.

Lecture on "Protractor". Major Kettlewell

6"x2" Protractor indispensable in field for measuring maps

2" Scale will serve for any multiple of two.

To get meridian parallels across a map, join the top & bottom ~~degree~~ minute marks 45' 40' on the edge of the map, by a straight line.

To find opposite angles:

to a bearing E :— add 180° (a semicircle)

" " " W :— subtract 180°

Lecture by Major Kettlewell: "Military Law."

Military law consisted originally only of "Articles of War." Very harsh disciplinary codes framed anew for every war.

"Martial Law", amounting to a suspension of civil laws, was occasionally enforced in peace (Charles I)

[It is employed now only, in the case of a riot or rebellion, & provisionally in the ruling of a conquered country) it is unrecognized by civil law.

1689: 1st Mutiny Act. This had to be repassed annually until 1878, thus rendering Parliament master of the army.

Troops outside the United Kingdom were governed by Articles of War.

1803: Provisions of Mutiny Act & Articles of War extended to all parts of the army.

1879: Both were combined:— Army Discipline Act.

1881. This Act repealed & the present Army Act substituted. It has to be renewed every year by the Army Annual Act.

Under the powers thus given it, the Crown enacts—through the Secretary of State for War—minor groups of regulations:—

Rules of Procedure	Royal Warrants
Orders in Council	King's Regulations

Monthly Army Orders, often amending existing Regulations

Digest of the Army Act.

[NB. §§ 1–44 should be read quarterly to the troops. Ref: K. R 461]

Penalties

Death (shooting or hanging)

Penal Servitude (3 yrs & upwards)

Imprisonment (not more than 2 yrs) with or without H. L.

Field Punishment:-

I: Man may be kept in irons; tied up 2 hrs daily, & on 3 in 4 days (but only upon 21 days in all). He may also be worked as in imprisonment with hard labour. Three mths may be given by an F.G.C.M; up to 28 days by a C.O.

II: Same periods of award. Man not tied up.

Cashiering (officers only) (Automatically follows any higher punishment)
Dismissal (more lenient than cashiering. For officers)
Reprimand or Severe Reprimand (public or private)
Stoppages.

(All these apply to officers)
(for men in addition)
Detention (up to 2 yrs)
Field Punishment
Dis-charge with Ignominy
Forfeiture of seniority in his grade.
Forfeiture of military distinctions
Fines for drunkenness up to £1
Stoppages down to 1d per diem.

NB § 16: Cashiering the only penalty
& on "Murder": no alternative to Death.

Offences

(1) Offences relating to Military Service

If a case of Absence is 'explained', no pay is forfeit.

(2) Mutiny & Insubordination
(3) Desertion, Fraudulent Enlistment, Absence without leave.
(4) Dis-graceful Conduct
(5) Drunk
(6) Offences connected with Prisoners
(7) Property Offences
(8) False Documents
(9) Relating to Courts-Martial (who can summarily award up to 21 days without reference to higher power)
(10) Billetting Offences
(11) Enlistment
(12) Miscellaneous (AB § 40 of the Act)

For every day's Imprisonment, Detention, Confinement before being proved Guilty on any charge, Absence without leave a man forfeits pay. Outside the whole days, 6 consecutive hrs count as a day, whether wholly on one day or not. If a man's

absence causes somebody else to be detailed for duty in his place, the time of absence, however brief amounts to a day

---

Arrest:- Any offender may be arrested or put under custody.

Arrest is always close unless specified as open. (Ref. K.R. 463-483)

In cases of drunkenness 24 hrs must elapse before investigation of the case.

An N.C.O must never touch a man to arrest him.

NB. Army Act: § 45.

Specimen Messages.

Actual

1 Welsh

(Turner) T 1. 25-1-15. 8.5 a-m

Germans advancing to attack AAA Can hold on here AAA Send help to A Coy

Signed .....

Model

To:- 7. S. Lancs

[No] 1	15-4-15	[Reference if message is a reply]

Ref 1" Map AAA First Rearguard position edge of wood S of ELY INN

Signed .....

Time .....

Place .....

Keep carbon copy. Put information on the same pts together