

GLOSSARY

NAVAL TERMS.

"BLACK SHIP": A term applied to military transports used for the clearance of casualties by sea, and prepared therefor in varying degrees; but not—in contra-distinction from "hospital ships"—entitled to protection under the Geneva Convention. *See pp. 814-20.*

CONVOY (of ships): A number of vessels sailing together for protection under escort by ships of war.

CRAFT, SMALL LANDING: *See note 8, p. 123.*

PRINCIPAL BEACH MASTER: A naval officer of senior rank who controls all landing craft on the beach and all personnel and materiel within the naval area. He works in close co-operation with the military authorities ashore, assisted by the "Principal Military Landing Officer." His main object is to ensure the most rapid discharge and "turn round" of all landing craft consistent with meeting military requirements ashore as far as possible.

Beach Master: An officer responsible, under the general direction of the Principal Beach Master, for the rapid and safe clearing and "turn round" of the boats on his beach.

PRINCIPAL NAVAL TRANSPORT OFFICER: An officer appointed under special circumstances to take charge of Sea Transport Service.

RANK (MEDICAL OFFICERS): Titles were in order of seniority as follows:—Surgeon-General; Fleet-Surgeon; Staff-Surgeon; Surgeon. In October, 1918, these titles were changed respectively as follows:—Surgeon Rear-Admiral; Surgeon-Captain; Surgeon-Commander; Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander; Surgeon-Lieutenant. The Medical Director-General ranks as Surgeon Vice-Admiral or Rear-Admiral according to relative rank held.

RATING: The relative standing or grade of rank in the ship's company.

MILITARY TERMS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S BRANCH: The branch of the staff dealing mainly with personnel. *See Appendices Nos. 1 and 2.*

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: *See Appendices Nos. 1 and 2.*

AID POST: The post in or close behind the line where the regimental medical officer and details render first-aid and early treatment.

ANZAC: Derived from the initial letters of Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, for which it was originally used as the code name. It quickly assumed a wider significance and became identified with places and military formations with which both Australians and New Zealanders were associated, e.g., Anzac Beach, Anzac Cove, I Anzac Corps, II Anzac Corps, Anzac Mounted Division, etc.

ARMY, AND ARMY CORPS: *See MILITARY FORMATIONS.*

- ARMY SERVICE CORPS:** The "corps" (q.v.) pertaining to the service whose duty it is to "supply" and transport the army.
- BARRAGE:** A curtain of fire, moving or stationary, put down by guns or machine-guns, to cover movement by our troops or to break up a hostile attack.
- BASE:** The place where are situated, organised, and controlled the main stores, dépôts, and reserves of an army in the field: and from which its lines of communication lead.
- BASE, ADVANCED.** The area within which may be situated the advanced dépôts of men, animals, munitions, food, and materiel of war; whence issues are made to the field formations.
- BATTALION:** *See* MILITARY UNITS.
- BIVOUAC:** A temporary encampment of troops without tents or huts.
- BRIGADE (Infantry, cavalry, light horse, artillery):** *See* MILITARY FORMATIONS.
- CACOLET:** A litter in which sick or wounded are carried upon mules or camels. *See pp. 562-4.*
- CADRE:** Permanent establishment or nucleus.
- CASUALTY (CASUALTIES):** As regards the individual soldier—as any occurrence in his military life that affects his service therein: as "casualties," wastage in the effective strength of a force through battle (killed and wounded) and disease (deaths, and sickness of a permanent or temporary nature); "battle casualties," losses in action, killed, wounded, "missing," and prisoners of war.
- CASUALTY CLEARING STATION:** *See* MILITARY UNITS.
- COLLECTING STATION (DIVISIONAL):** "The place where slightly wounded men, able to walk, are collected, treated, fed, and rested before evacuation or return to their units." (*R.A.M.C. Training, 1911.*) In the Palestine Campaign (Light Horse and Cavalry) it took the place, commonly, of a "main dressing station": in France it was usually known as the "walking wounded collecting (or dressing) station." *See also p. 619n.*
- CORPS:** An organised body of officers and others charged with special duties, such as those associated with a technical or administrative service; and declared to be a "Corps" by Royal Warrant. *See also* MILITARY FORMATIONS.
- DEAD GROUND:** An area which, though within range of the enemy, cannot be seen by him, or reached by direct fire.
- DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MEDICAL SERVICES:** The highest grade (in distinction from rank) in the organisation of the administrative side of the medical services of Great Britain and the Dominions. In succession downward, status in the medical service is defined by the designations, Director-General, Director, Deputy-Director, Assistant-Director, and Deputy-Assistant-Director of Medical Services. Each of these grades is associated commonly with a definite degree of authority, as well as with a status corresponding to the designation. In the British Army, however, the latter was the more clearly defined and operative. *See* Appendices Nos. 1 and 2, *also p. 436.*
- DIVISION:** *See* MILITARY FORMATIONS.

- DIXIE** (Camp kettle, large): The oval metal pot containing twelve quarts, provided in the British army for cooking purposes.
- DRESSING STATION**: A centre behind the lines to which wounded are sent from the regimental aid-posts to have immediate surgical or medical treatment before being carried or directed to the casualty clearing station.
- ECHFLON**: A formation of successive and parallel units facing in the same direction, each on a flank and to the rear of the unit in front of it. The arrangement of troops as in the form of steps, with parallel divisions one in advance of the other.
As applied to organisation—the disposition of a military headquarters or administration at the seat of war in sections; designated from the front to the base “first,” “second,” or “third” Echelons.
- ESTABLISHMENT**: A permanent military organisation expressed in terms of its component personnel or animals. “Peace” or “War” establishments.—the reduced or augmented naval or military forces in time of peace or of war.
- FIELD DRESSING**: The small packet containing bandage, dressing, etc., which each soldier carries in a pocket specially provided in his tunic.
- FIELD RANK**: The military ranks from Major to Colonel, both inclusive. *See* RANK.
- FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS** (“F.S. Regs.”): The official manual of the British Army which lays down the principles that govern organisation, administration, and operations.
- FIGHTING TROOPS**. Infantry, cavalry, machine-gun corps, pioneers, trench mortars, artillery (including ammunition columns), flying corps, tank corps, and engineer field units (including field signal units). The headquarters of commanders of fighting troops are “fighting units.”
- FORMATION**: A military organisation comprising a number of “units” (similar or dissimilar). *See also* MILITARY FORMATIONS.
- GAS HELMET**: A woollen hood with eye- and mouth-pieces impregnated with chemical substances designed to protect the wearer against poison-gas. The first protection invented was a **gas-respirator** to be tied over the mouth; improvements were the **gas-helmet**, and later the **gas-mask** attached by a tube to a box-respirator slung on the chest. *See Volume II.*
- GENERAL HOSPITAL**: *See* MILITARY UNITS.
- GENERAL STAFF**: The branch of the staff dealing with operations, training, and information about the enemy. *See* Appendices Nos. 1 and 2.
- HEADQUARTERS, GENERAL** (“G.H.Q.”): The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the field.
- HOSPITALS**: *See* MILITARY UNITS.
- HYGIENE**: The science of maintaining and increasing the health of mankind. (*Army Manual of Sanitation.*)
- INVALID**: Sick or wounded past the stage of active treatment, but incapacitated.

LIAISON (Military): Communication (touch) between units or arms; liaison officer, an officer sent to another unit or formation to keep touch with it.

LINES OF COMMUNICATION (L. OF C.): The system of communication by rail, road, and navigable water-ways between an army and its base or bases, inclusive, together with the district through which they pass.

MALTESE CART: A small two-wheeled cart, which formed part of the medical equipment of a battalion. *See p. 11.*

MESS-TIN: A metal pan of one quart capacity carried by each soldier, in which food can be received or cooked; it consists of two parts serving as plate and dish.

MILITARY DISTRICT (Australian Commonwealth): A sub-division of the Commonwealth for military defence purposes, each "district" being roughly conterminous with a "State." *See sketch on p. 19.*

MILITARY FORMATIONS:

Army: The largest military formation. (*See Appendix I.*) Also applied to the armed military forces of a nation.

Army Corps: The military formation next below an Army. *See Appendix I.*

Division: The smallest formation of army organisation that contains in itself all the essential branches and services of the military system. Infantry divisions: *British*—three infantry brigades (12 battalions) with two, three, or four brigades of artillery (about 70 guns), etc.; three Field and one Field Park company of engineers, with a divisional signal company; and the associated services of maintenance; until the last year of the war 18,000 men. *French*—three infantry regiments (9 battalions), about 40 guns, 16,000 men. *American*—three brigades, each of three regiments, with artillery, about 27,000 men. *German*—three infantry regiments (9 battalions), about 70 guns, 15,000 men. *Turkish*—three infantry regiments (usually 9 battalions), 40 guns, about 11,000 men.

Division of cavalry or light horse (*British*), three brigades (9 regiments)—full strength (with headquarters, two brigades of horse artillery, engineers, supply units, three light horse field ambulances, etc.) about 8,000 men.

Brigade (Infantry): A formation consisting of four battalions with headquarters (Cavalry and Artillery are also organized in brigades).

MILITARY UNITS:

Battalion: The normal infantry "unit" (q.v.)—full strength, with transport etc, 1,017; full fighting strength, 895. *British* (and from January 1915 *Australian*) battalions consisted of four companies, each of four platoons; with headquarters and accessory services. Usually commanded by a lieutenant-colonel.

Regiment of Cavalry (British): The unit of cavalry (or light horse) corresponding to a battalion of infantry; full strength of a light horse regiment 546; full fighting strength 510.

Hospital, General: The largest medical military unit. *War Establishments 1914* laid down two 520-bed hospitals for each division in the field, with establishment of 21 officers, 43 female nurses, and 143 other ranks. *War Establishments, Part VIIA, France*, laid down the following:—

1,040 beds—27 officers, 73 nurses, 162 others.

1,560 beds—32 officers, 78 nurses, 194 others.

2,500 beds—41 officers, 125 nurses, 138 others, and 124 women (domestics).

Hospital, Stationary: 200 beds—Establishment 8 officers, 86 other ranks. *War Establishments, Expeditionary Force, 1914*, laid down two for each division of infantry. 400 beds—Establishment 16 officers, 27 nurses, 103 others. *War Establishments, Part VIIA, France*.

Casualty Clearing Station: 200 beds—War Establishment 8 officers, 77 other ranks, female nurses attached later in the war. (The organisation and duties of this and other important medical units are laid down in *Field Service Regulations, Volume I*, and *R.A.M.C. Training*.)

Field Ambulance (with infantry): Light Horse Field Ambulance. The first medical unit behind the regimental medical detachments (See pp. 8 and 24.) The final establishment of a Light Horse or Mounted Field Ambulance in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1918, was—

Personnel—officers 6, other ranks 121; total, 127.

Animals—riding horses 40, draught horses 62, donkeys (for tent sub-division of one section only, and waggon orderlies) 22.

Vehicles—motor ambulances, 4 heavy or 8 light; light ambulances (horsed), 6; waggons, general service 4, limbered 2; water-carts, 2; motor cycles, 2; bicycles, 2.

NEUROSIS. PSYCHOSIS: The significance attached in this work to these terms is that adopted, without regard for etymological consistency, by the majority of writers on psychiatry and psychopathology. "*Neurosis*: A general term applied to certain syndromes or symptom-complexes expressing abnormality in the exercise or inhibition of functional activity in the central nervous system, but unassociated with recognisable histo-pathological changes, or, inherently, with anti-social behaviour. *Psychosis (also psycho-neurosis)*: A general term applied to disease or derangement of the central nervous system inherently associated, in greater or less degree, with anti-social behaviour.

NO-MAN'S LAND: The area between the two opposing front line trenches, or front lines.

OPERATING UNITS. See p. 636 and Volume II.

ORDNANCE: The department which supplies arms, equipment, clothing, etc.

ORGANISATION (Military): The military machine (its structure): "administration"—its direction and control; "service"—the machine in action.

OTHER RANKS: Soldiers other than commissioned officers.

PARK: A unit dépôt of technical stores (munitions, or other materiel of war). For vehicles, etc., a place authorised for stationing.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S BRANCH: The branch of the staff responsible for supplies and the transport of troops and materiel. *See* Appendices Nos. 1 and 2.

RAILHEAD: A locality on the railway (usually at the nearest point to the force which is to be served) where ammunition and supplies were, before and during the Great War, transferred to "ammunition parks" and "supply columns." *See* "REFILLING POINT."

RANK: Commissioned ranks in the army were, in order of seniority, as follows:—Field-Marshal; General; Lieutenant-General; Major-General; Brigadier-General; Colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel; Major; Captain; Lieutenant; Second-Lieutenant. During the Great War these were held by medical officers with the exception that "surgeon-general" took the place of all general ranks. The lowest rank to which first appointments of medical officers were made in the A.A.M.C. was that of captain. Under Royal Warrant a surgeon-general ranked in relation to combatant officers with lieutenant-generals, if holding appointment as Director-General, Army Medical Services and recommended by the Army Council, otherwise with major-generals. In February, 1918, the rank of surgeon-general was abolished and in the British Army and Australian Military Forces officers holding it were appointed lieutenant-generals, or major-generals according to their status.

RECEIVING STATION: *See pp. 633-6.*

REFILLING POINT (Supply): The place where the motor vehicles (3-ton lorries) of the "Divisional Supply Column" (Post war, 3-ton lorries of the Supply Section of the Divisional Maintenance Company, A.S.C.) delivered, in bulk, the supplies received by them at railhead; and where these supplies (broken up into "unit" lots) were taken over by the general service waggons (horse) of the Divisional Train (Post war, 30-cwt. lorries of the Supply Company, Divisional A.S.C.); to be delivered at the various "Delivery Points" to the "Unit" Quartermasters. *See Plate, p. 208.*

Artillery (Ammunition): The place where the motor lorries (30-cwt. cavalry, 3-ton infantry) of the "Divisional Ammunition Park"¹ (Post war, motor lorries of the Ammunition Section, Maintenance Company, A.S.C.) delivered the ammunition received by them at railhead; and where this ammunition was taken up by the G.S. waggons of the Divisional Ammunition Column (Post war, 30-cwt. lorries of the Ammunition Company, Divisional A.S.C.); to be delivered at the "Delivery Point"—which might be either at or behind the batteries—either direct or after transfer to "limbered" waggons.

REGIMENT (of Cavalry): *See* MILITARY UNITS

REGIMENTAL AID POST: *See* AID POST.

¹ In this single instance "Park" was used of materiel in transit.

- RENDEZVOUS:** Place where supply columns or ammunition "parks" were met by representatives of the units concerned and directed to refilling points. In operations, pre-arranged meeting or assembling place.
- SALIENT:** A curve in the line of battle, projecting towards or into the enemy's line.
- SAND CARTS:** *See p. 562.*
- SANITATION:** The application of the laws, principles, and facts of hygiene to the varied conditions under which mankind has to live and work all over the world. (*Army Manual of Sanitation.*)
- SAP:** A military work similar to a "trench" but dug forward from an existing trench or from some cavity by men working below the level of the surface
- SECOND** (usually as "Seconded"): Temporary retirement from a military appointment for the purpose of special duties. (Pronounced with emphasis on the second syllable.)
- SERVICE:** A military department organised and administered for a distinctive duty or service. *See also* ORGANISATION.
- STATIONARY HOSPITAL:** *See* MILITARY UNITS.
- STATUS:** *See* DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MEDICAL SERVICES.
- SUPPLY:** Used as a convenient abbreviation to designate the provision of food, fodder, and fuel to the force in the field. Supply Column. *See* REFILLING POINT.
- UNIT:** A single organised group of military personnel, regarded as an individual member in a system of groups, similar or dissimilar to itself *See also* FORMATION.
- ZERO HOUR:** The hour fixed for launching troops in an attack.

ARABIC AND TURKISH WORDS.

- ARABIC:** ABU—Father; AIN—Spring; BEIT—House; BIR—A well; BIRKET—A pool; DEIR—Monastery; HOD (pronounced hoad)—A depression in the desert containing palm trees and water; JEBEL (or Gebel)—Mountain; JISR—Bridge; KATIB—Sandhill; KHURBET—Ruin; NAHR—River; NEBI—Prophet; SHEIKH—Saint's tomb; TEL—Hill or mound; TIBBIN—Compressed hay or fodder; WADI (or wady)—A watercourse frequently dry.
- TURKISH:** BAIR—Slope or spur; BURNU—Cape or point of land; DERE (pronounced derry)—Valley; KUYU—A well; TEPE—Hill.