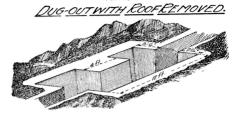
T R E N C H W A R F A R E

BY
J. S. SMITH
SECOND LIEUTENANT WITH THE BRITISH
EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
OFTEIGHT, 1917.
BT. E. P. DUTTON & CO.



Dimensions variable. Note the wide berms permitting the use of strong roof supports. A layer of large stones to cause early shell burst should form part of the roofing.

The design and general scheme of a small dugout which can be made by the infantry under the supervision of an officer, without the aid of an engineer, are here given. The dugout should be approximately 6 feet from floor to roof and about 8 feet wide, with an approximate length of 12 feet, thus allowing men to lie down and yet leave room for passage through. The width depends upon the number you intend to have occupy it. Each man requires 18". Depth to be dug below ground depends entirely to what extent you may raise the roof upon the ground without making an unduly exposed hump which will at once tell the enemy a dugout is there. The thickness of the roof should be approximately 6 feet, constructed with side posts, cross beams, corrugated iron, water proof oilcloth, sandbags and soil. Sandbag revetments should be used in the strengthening of side posts. When possible, although hardly ever so, walls should be lined with waterproof oilcloth and entrances so placed that they get as much sun as possible.



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