

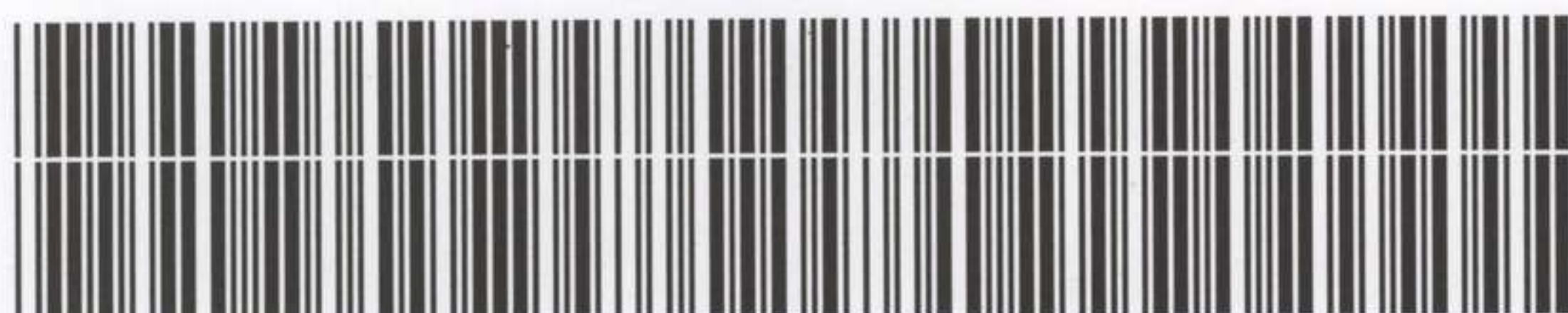
AWM4
Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,
1914-18 War

Formation Headquarters

Item number: 1/42/6 Part 12

Title: General Staff, Headquarters 1st
Australian Division

July 1915



AWM4-1/42/6PART12

6" *Forward*

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No.15
by
Major-General J.G.LEGGE, C.M.G.
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
1st July, 1915.

Special Force
and Army Corps
Orders.

1. - Attention is directed to the following orders, copies of which have been issued to commanding officers :-

- (a) Special Force Order, dated 29th June, 1915, congratulating 29th Division on its attack made on 28th June;
- (b) Special Army Corps Order dated 30th June, giving details of an attack by the Turks on Anzac position during the night 29th/30th June.

Respirators.

2. - In continuation of paragraph 2, Operation Memorandum No.13, dated 28th June, in those cases where of necessity respirators are kept in the fire and support trenches, they will be placed in properly labelled tin receptacles and held on charge to platoon commanders.

In other cases respirators will be stored under regimental or battalion arrangements in such manner that they can be readily issued.

In all cases men will be instructed in the handling and use of respirators and the instructions for use will be posted up in the trenches.

C.B.B.WHITE Lieut.-Colonel.
General Staff.

pmo

6th Division

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 16
by
Major-General J.G. Legge, C.M.G.,
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
2nd July, 1915.

Extract from
Army Corps.
Order.

1. - Army Corps Order No. 13 dated 1st July 1915,
is repeated hereunder :-

"1. The Army Corps Commander has heard that recently a party found a Turkish sniper's hole with 200 fired cases of our own ammunition in it. This shows how careful we must be about bringing the rifles and ammunition of our own wounded and dead back when-ever possible. We know the Turks to be short both of rifles and ammunition, so that any of ours left behind are sure to be used; and here is a case where for all we know a number of our own men may have been picked off by this sniper armed by us.

2. At several points in our defences it is found that the enemy are able by machine gun or heavy rifle fire to cut down sand-bag parapets, just as we in our turn destroy theirs by our fire. Brushwood fascines are to be employed whenever possible in such places as revetments: when earth is well banked up in front of them they are very difficult to destroy; and therefore are not likely to fail in preventing casualties during critical periods of an attack."

.. ..

Patrols.

2. - Amongst other useful information obtained from an Armenian prisoner it has been learnt that scouts come out from the Turkish trenches at night and creep up to our position to observe, if possible, our movements.

Sections will therefore take steps to have men laying up for these scouts at likely points of approach. Everything favours the man who lies still, in dealing with a man who has to move to fulfil his mission, and a few successful ambushes will have an excellent effect.

.. ..

C.B.B. WHITE, Lt.-Col.
General Staff.

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 17

by

Major-General J.G. Legge, C.M.G.,
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
4th July, 1915.

Telephones.

1. - The following extract from Army Corps Routine Order dated 2nd July, 1915, is published for information:-
"165. A telephone service having been installed, the following numbers are published for information :-

Nos.

1. General Staff, ANZAC; Office.
2. (Brig-Genl. Carruthers, D.A.&.Q.M.G.
(Lt.-Col. Knox, A.Q.M.G.
3. (Brig-Genl. Lotbiniere, C.R.E.
(Lt-Colonel Lesslie, A.A.&.Q.M.G.
4. Brig.General Owen C.R.A.
(Lt-Col. Austin, D.A.D.O.3., Aust. D vn.
(Capt. Beck D.A.D.O.S., N.Z.&.A.Divn.) X
5. (Capt. Parry Okeden, Ammn. Supply Officer
(N.Z.Divl. Train, (Major Worsley)
6. H.Qs. Australian Divn., (telephone in Signal office).
7. General Staff, N.Z.&.A.Divn.
8. Aust. Divn. A.S.C. (Colonel Marsh)
9. Aust. A.S.C. Depot, Brighton Beach (Capt. Paine)
10. N.Z. Traffic Regulating Station, Shrapnel Valley.
11. No. 5 N.Z. A.S.C. Depot (Capt. Cleeve)
(No. 4 N.Z. A.S.C. Depot (Capt. Elliott).
- 12 (Mule Cart Transport Corps, (Capt Alexander).

X NOTE. Telephone in office of N.Z.Divl. Train,
where an orderly will call other officers mentioned."

C.B.B. WHITE, Lieut.-Colonel,
General Staff.

INFORMATION.

The following information has been obtained from prisoners taken by the N.Z.&.A.Division.

1. The Turks are offering a reward of 4/- a rifle brought back from between the lines and the same amount for 100 rounds of ammunition.
 2. The enemy's troops are often told that a German aeroplane is going to fly over the position and that they must not fire at it but it rarely comes. The men are also strictly forbidden to blaze away at our machines when they go over but the temptation is always too strong and regardless of the orders of their officers, they always fire.
 3. The rumour of the advent of a Zeppelin is current.
 4. It is said among the Turks that a great part of our garrison here is composed of Greeks from the Islands.
 5. When an attack is made the attacking party collect in three lines in the fire trench (a) crouching on the parapet (b) on the banquette and (c) standing in the bottom of the trench.
 6. The Turks boast of their prowess and superiority with the bayonet.
 7. They always look for an attack on Saturdays or Sundays, their idea being that as we are Christians and Sunday is a "holiday" (?) we "keep our spirits up by pouring spirits down" and then in a semi-intoxicated condition become bellicose.
 8. All men in the firing line are awake all night but when it gets dawn, all turn in except for the men on duty in the trench.
 9. Their late C.O., a kind and a gallant man, was shot dead through a loophole.
 10. Some interesting papers have been taken from the killed, amongst them a manuscript copy of our last proclamation thrown into their lines. As these proclamations were printed it seems that it is arousing interest among the rank and file.
- In one letter the Coy. Commander complains of the utter lack of discipline of his coy. and suggests that all his n.c.os should be removed.

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 18

by
Major-General J. G. Legge, C.M.G.,
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
6th July, 1915.

Respirators.

1. - Attention is drawn to a circular memo from Army Corps Headquarters dated 5th July, 1915 and issued herewith.

2. - Units will indent forthwith for respirators on the scale of 1 per individual plus 50 % spare.

For units in fire, support or reserve trenches they will be placed as directed in para. 3 of the circular. Those units in reserve positions beyond the trenches will hold the respirators in platoon (or troop) charge ready for immediate issue.

.. ..

C.B.B. WHITE, Lt.-Colonel,
General Staff.

I N F O R M A T I O N.

TRANSLATION OF TURKISH DIVISIONAL ORDER.

SIGHIR DERE 16.6.15

From 126th Regt.,
1st Zovaro Battalion.

To O.C. 126th Regt.

1. Up till now a total of 497 men have been sent to the battalion. Of these 83 have served in the Greek War of 1897 or were under arms for one and a half months in the Balkan War. As far the remainder they have never been exercised (according to the Company Commander's reports) and they are of no military value.

2. All the men have the old pattern Mauser rifle.

O.C. 126th Regt. 1st Battalion
(signed) ZEKI.

6.7.15 - Casualties in bombardment of SIBIRI BARR 3 officers 60 men 400 animals also quantity stores and ammunition. The bombardment of beaches & front yesterday was the heaviest yet experienced but general damage very small it was preliminary to a general attack made all along the line by fresh troops. Ascertained to come from ADRIANOPLE. Our losses negligible and enemy infantry everywhere immediately driven back with very heavy loss. Special efforts made first on junction of R.N.L. with French. Here about 500 Turks penetrated to our front trenches but counter attack at once made by supports and men who retired recaptured position. Turkish killed at this point 300. 90 bodies counted close to parapet on the right, remainder in centre. Enemy subsequently reported massing on this flank in front of French but suffered heavily from shell fire and no further attack on British front in this neighbourhood. Second further west attack made on H 12 from direction H 13. Enemy here came under heavy rifle and machine gun fire from right of 29th and left of 42nd Div. and attack died away; enemy lost 150 killed. 3rd on our left Turks massed in force in Nullah N.E. of J13 and have attempted several attacks. None of these pushed home owing to steadiness of our troops and effective artillery support and Turkish losses again exceedingly heavy. Impression conveyed by whole affair that a grand attack was ordered but so far as infantry was concerned the attack failed to materialise. Turks have expended large amount of ammunition and added considerably to already very serious losses. The night was quiet.

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 18
by
Major-General J.G. Legge, C.M.G.,
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
5th July, 1915.

Respirators.

1. - Attention is drawn to a circular memo from Army Corps Headquarters dated 5th July, 1915 and issued herewith.

2. - Units will indent forthwith for respirators on the scale of 1 per individual plus 50 % spare. For units in fire, support or reserve trenches they will be placed as directed in para. 3 of the circular. Those units in reserve positions beyond the trenches will hold the respirators on platoon (or troop) charge ready for immediate issue.

.. ..

C.B.B. WHITE, Lt.-Colonel,
General Staff.

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To O.C. 126th Regt.

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2. All the men have the old pattern Mauser rifle.

O.C. 126th Regt. 1st Battalion
(signed) ZEKI.

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OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 19

Major-General J.G. Legge, C.M.G.,
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
July, 1915.

Trenches
visiting
of

1. The following extract from Army Corps Routine Orders, dated 7th July, 1915, is published for information :-

"173. Officers visiting trenches of other units of their own brigade will make their presence known informally to each officer they meet. When visiting trenches of other brigades they will do the same, but before leaving their own area they will report their intention to the brigade or section commanders or the section or sections they intend visiting, so as to be able to establish their identity quickly in case the officer to whom they introduce themselves doubts their bona fides. Any man entering the trenches of another battalion is to be provided with a pass establishing his identity and mission. Officers in trenches who find in their command any officer or man who is not known to them are to ascertain whether he is a member of the forces at Anzac. If they have any doubts they are to detain him or take him to post or Section Headquarters while enquiries are being made."

.. ..

C.B.B. WHITE, Lt.-Colonel,
General Staff,
1st Australian Division.

I N F O R M A T I O N .

1. Our submarine in the Sea of Marmora successfully attacked four big steamers and five large sailing ships.
2. The reported suicide of SULEMAN ASKOWI, late Commander of Turkish Army operating against the forces in MESOPOTAMIA is confirmed.
3. Gerbarnes from KONIA and ANGORA are said to have arrived at Constantinople for despatch to the Peninsula. They are being trained and armed with old rifles.
4. It is reported that no less than two-thirds of the Turkish Officer's Corps are either killed or wounded.
5. Men up to 50 years of age are being taken for the army. The Vali of Kastamuni is said to have protested saying that in consequence a good harvest would be lost.
6. TRANSLATION OF TURKISH DIVISIONAL ORDERS.

To the Commander of the right wing 9.6.15.

It is inferred from the cessation of the enemy's attack to-day that they have sustained heavy losses and that there is no probability of a fresh attack on their part.

Of the original position, the sections which are in our hands must be defended at any cost and those in the enemy's hands must be further approached and the trenches prepared accordingly. The Zone commanders should use the engineer cos. in front for digging trenches. The enemy trenches, the capture of which is considered possible, must be captured without waiting for the projected general attack by fresh troops.

NOTE. General attacks on our southern position grow feebler each time. Our adversary is very hopeful when he infers that there is no probability of any fresh attack.

I N F O R M A T I O N .

GENERAL.

From information received, it appears that the Turks are still busily engaged in completing the fortifications of the CHATALJA Lines. Some 60,000 men are supposed to be engaged on the work.

We are informed that a quantity of gasogenic shells have been despatched to GALLIPOLI.

TURKISH DIVISIONAL ORDERS.

From IInd Division to O.C. 127th Regiment :-

Hill No. 143 15.6.15.

1. No results of any value have been obtained from the ammunition you have spent during the last five days. As you have already been ordered, you must always put good skirmishers in the firing line. The enemy's movements must be carefully watched, and fire must only be opened when it is certain that a good result will be obtained.

2. We learn that hand grenades have been given to men who do not know how to use them, and throw them without having lit the fuse. You must have the men instructed in the use of bombs, and avoid useless waste.

(sgd.) O.C. TRIPOLI DIVISION.
REFET Col.

H.Qs. 55
1st A.D.
7.7.1915.

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 19

by
Major-General J.G. Legge, C.M.G.,
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
July, 9th, 1915.

Trenches
visiting
of

1. The following extract from Army Corps Routine Orders, dated 7th July, 1915, is published for information :-

"173. Officers visiting trenches of other units of their own brigade will make their presence known informally to each officer they meet. When visiting trenches of other brigades they will do the same, but before leaving their own area they will report their intention to the brigade or section commanders of the section or sections they intend visiting, so as to be able to establish their identity, especially in case the officer to whom they introduce themselves doubts their bona fides. Any man entering the trenches of another battalion is to be provided with a pass establishing his identity and mission. Officers in trenches who find in their command any officer or man who is not known to them are to ascertain whether he is a member of the forces at Anzac. If they have any doubts they are to detain him or take him to Post or Section Headquarters while enquiries are being made."

.. ..

G.B.B. WHITE, Lt.-Colonel,
General Staff,

1st Australian Division.

I N F O R M A T I O N .

1. Our submarine in the Sea of Marmora successfully attacked four big steamers and five large sailing ships.

2. The reported suicide of SULEMAN ASKEWI, late Commander of Turkish Army operating against the forces in MESOPOTAMIA is confirmed.

3. Gendarmes from KONIA and ANGORA are said to have arrived at Constantinople for despatch to the Peninsula. They are being trained and armed with old rifles.

4. It is reported that no less than two-thirds of the Turkish Officer's Corps are either killed or wounded.

5. Men up to 50 years of age are being taken for the army. The Vali of Kastamuni is said to have protested saying that in consequence a good harvest would be lost.

6. TRANSLATION OF TURKISH DIVISIONAL ORDERS.

To the Commander of the right wing 9.6.15.

It is inferred from the cessation of the enemy's attack to-day that they have sustained heavy losses and that there is no probability of a fresh attack on their part.

Of the original position, the sections which are in our hands must be defended at any cost and those in the enemy's hands must be further approached and the trenches prepared accordingly. The Zone commanders should use the engineer cos. in front for digging trenches. The enemy trenches, the capture of which is considered possible, must be captured without waiting for the projected general attack by fresh troops.

NOTE. General attacks on our southern position grow feebler each time. Our adversary is very hopeful when he infers that there is no probability of any fresh attack.

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 20

by
Major-General J.G. Legge, C.M.G.,
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters
10th July, 1915

1. - All troops will be forbidden the practice of digging or examining unexploded shells. Such shells frequently contain high explosives and are fitted with delay action fuses. All unexploded shells should be left untouched for a period of ten minutes, after which they should be removed by artillery personnel if possible and either buried or dropped into deep water.

Locality
Names.

2. - (i) The enemy's trenches running east and west in the cornfield on the eastern slopes of HARRIS RIDGE are called ECHELON TRENCHES.

(ii) The locality names appearing in the panorama sketches issued on 2nd July 1915 are authorised names.

.. ..
C.B.B. WHITE, Lieut.-Colonel,
General Staff,
1st Australian Division.

I N F O R M A T I O N .

News has been received to the effect that a secret order was issued by the Turkish Commander in Chief on July 6th enjoining economy in ammunition especially in regard to artillery.

A Turkish submarine is said to have been brought to Constantinople in a damaged condition.

Information has been received that a party of German gas experts have been sent to the Peninsula.

At 6.30 a.m. on July 9th an armistice was asked for by the Turks on the left flank of the 8th Army Corps. The request was refused.

No. 1 Coy. reports on 19.6.15.

Strength 3 officers, 223 men. Of the above 130 men are untrained, 10 are employed on sanitary duties, 13 are with the train and 18 with the 1st line transport.

No. 2 Coy. reports on 19.6.15

Strength 237 including 46 trained men.
Ammunition with Coy. 9,800 rds.

Another Coy. reports on 19.6.15

Strength 1 officer, 43 trained and 200 untrained men.

No. 4 Coy. reports on 19.6.15.

An additional 103 men have been received. Amongst these 6 have been trained, the remainder do not know how to load their rifles properly. They are armed with 1891 Mauser.
(The above probably refers to a Battn. of Regt. 126)

TRANSLATION OF TURKISH DIVISIONAL ORDER.

From O.C. 126th Regt. to Battalion Commanders dated SIGIRLI DERE - 23.6.15

I am advised that the new men given to the battalions are ignorant to such a degree that they do not know how to open and close their rifles. This is inexcusable when we are at grips with the enemy and tomorrow at 10 a.m. these men must be separated and sent to the labourers battalions.

O.C. 13th Coy. to O.C. of Battalion 17.6.15.

Among the 76 men given me this morning to fill up the gaps created by the war there is not a single corporal or sergeant, nor does any one of the men appear to be trained in the use of the rifle.

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No.21
by
Major-General J.G. IEGGE, C.M.G.
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
11th July, 1915.

Respirators.

1. - In continuation of paragraph 2, Operation Memorandum No.18, of the 6th instant, respirators will be drawn by all units of the Division at Anzac.

Troops not
to expose
themselves.

2. - On 21st May, 1915, an instruction was issued forbidding troops to line hilltops and other points of vantage when shelling or other operations are in progress. Brigade and divisional unit commanders will take steps to enforce this instruction.

Locality
names.

3. - (1) The locality names which appear on the panorama of No.I Section issued on 2nd July, 1915, will be taken into use except the following which are altered on the new maps as shown :-

WHEATFIELD	..	for which read	CORN FIELD
FALSE RIDGE	..	" "	WHIR RIDGE
LONG VALLEY	..	" "	IEGGE VALLEY
RUINED HUT VALLEY		" "	POPPY VALLEY
"A" RIDGE	..	" "	HARRIS RIDGE

(ii) The north-eastern corner of the LONESOME PINE position will be known as SCISSORS TRENCH.

C. B. B. WHITE Lieut.-Colonel
General Staff.

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 21A.
by
Major-General J.G. LEGGE, C.M.G.
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
12th July, 1915.

The following combined fire demonstration is to be carried out tonight by N.Z. & A. Division, with co-operation by the Australian Division as indicated below :-

(i) The left flank destroyer is to shell the BABY 700 NEK from 7.45 to 8.15 p.m.

(ii) At 9.15 p.m. a bomb attack will be delivered from No. II Section and QUINN'S and COURTNEY'S POSTS. The Garland bomb throwers will be used at suitable points along the line at the same time.

(iii) At 9.45 p.m. there is to be a short burst of rifle fire along the front of Nos. III and IV Sections.

(iv) At 10 p.m. one blue light is to be burnt at intervals along the front of Nos. III and IV Sections followed by the exhibition of pole targets and dummies. If this has succeeded in filling the trenches with the enemy, intimation will be sent by section headquarters to the field batteries mentioned below.

(v) At 10.10 p.m. O.C. Mountain Artillery Brigade will arrange to fire star shell and engage hostile machine gun emplacements in the direction of BABY 700 and THE CHESSBOARD, and will then continue to send up star shell over JOHNSTONE'S JOLLY and LONESOME PINE at intervals during the night to enable No. II Section to harass the enemy repairing the damage done this morning there.

(vi) At 10.15 p.m., but only if required to do so, PHILLIPS' and CADDY'S batteries will engage THE CHESSBOARD and THE NEK respectively, SYKES' battery is to engage the enemy trenches in front of QUINN'S, and SYMONS' battery is to fire into LEGGE VALLEY. Not more than 20 rounds (shrapnel) is to be fired by any one of these batteries.

C. B. B. WHITE Lieut.-Colonel.
General Staff.

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 22
by
Major-General J.G. Legge, C.M.G.,
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
14th July, 1915.

Gas attack.

1. - In continuation of para 1 of Operation Memorandum No. 13, the following instructions upon the methods of dealing with gas attack are issued for guidance :-

(I) (i) Gas attack, as experienced up to date in Europe may take two forms -

- (a) Gas released from retorts - which is the method referred to in G.H.Q. instructions, dated 9th June.
- (b) Gas released from shells fired from mortars or guns. This is the form of attack which reports lead us to believe is the more likely.

(ii) Our action if the enemy employs gas against us is to be considered under the heads :-

- (a) How to deal with the enemy
- (b) How to deal with the gas.

(2) As regards (ii) (a) the employment of gas as an offensive measure is only effective when it results in panic. Forethought and previous preparation will remove any risk of panic.

The general principles upon which the defence should be conducted are :-

- (i) Troops will be kept under cover and nothing will be done to prevent the enemy launching attack - the steps detailed hereafter will be taken to meet it.
- (ii) The word 'GAS' will be passed along the trenches quietly and without panic.
- (iii) Respirators will be issued instantly; notice of gas attack will be given to section and divisional headquarters and the report verified.
- (iv) If gas is local - as for instance when it is released from bombs - troops will be moved away from vicinity of released gas; arrangements will be made in such cases for covering of front by adjacent units.
- (v) Local reserve troops who are in low ground will be moved to adjacent high points. Special orders for this will be necessary. Individual freedom of manoeuvre will not be permitted.
- (vi) Where supports trenches are higher than fire trenches these will be made ready for occupation if fire trenches become temporarily untenable.
- (vii) If the gas arrives in the form of a gas cloud heavy fire and bombing will assist in dispersing it. If however it arrives in shells or bombs the gun or mortar throwing the shells and the shells themselves will be vulnerable to artillery fire. In such a case the nearest artillery officer will be informed promptly and told the direction from which shells are coming. The artillery unit first informed will at once search and sweep the suspected area for the enemy mortar firing bombs. As soon as orders have reached the howitzers, other natures of guns will cease fire and await further opportunities.

These opportunities will be given by the massing of the enemy in his trenches and in the areas generally occupied by his reserves preparatory to the assault with the intention of which he opened his gas attack.

Enemy reserve positions and approaches to fire trenches will therefore be freely shelled but the fire trenches will be left untouched unless a good human target is presented, so as not to deter the front lines of infantry from exposing themselves. These front lines will however be attacked by hand bombs, Japanese, and Garland bombs until the enemy emerges to face our fire.

(c) As regards (ii) (b) (dealing with gas), gas cannot be localized if released from retorts. Gas released from shells which burst outside the trenches will probably not have sufficient volume to surmount our parapets. Gas from shells actually bursting in the trenches will be localized by means of wet blankets stretched across either end of affected trenches. The blankets may with advantage be wetted with the solution used for portable pump sprays. The gas can then be dispersed by using the sprays already on issue.

Standing to
Arms.

2. - The hour for standing to arms will be changed from 3.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. commencing from July 16th.

C.B.B. WHITE, Lieut. Colonel,
General Staff,
1st Australian Division.

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No.23
by
Major-General J.G. EGGLE, C. M. G.
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
20th July, 1915.

(TO ACCOMPANY SPECIAL ARMY CORPS ORDER, dated 19th JULY, 1915.)

1. - General. The attack referred to in Special Army Corps Order, dated 19th July, may take the form of either :-

- (i) a strong night attack; or
- (ii) an assault after heavy bombardment by day.

Our measures to meet attack and to launch local counter-attacks at once, at any time of day or night, must be reviewed and set in order.

2. - Bombs and flares. Particular attention will be paid to the organization of bomb throwers and the provision of an ample supply of bombs and flares.

3. - Telephone communications will be guarded against injury by enemy's fire, and, where necessary, alternative means of communication will be provided.

4. - Action in event of bombardment. (i) When troops are withdrawn from fire trenches subjected to heavy artillery bombardment, the units on either side of the part evacuated will be informed so that some of their fire, and particularly their machine gun fire, may be brought to bear on the ground in front of the evacuated portion. At the same time the section commander will be informed and he will, in turn, warn all other sections of the defence, as well as the artillery. Every effort will be made to arrange for cross fire to be brought to bear on the ground in front of trenches subjected to heavy bombardment for this is the portion most likely to be assaulted.

(ii) The troops withdrawn will be formed up under the nearest cover, with several observers watching for signs of the enemy's advance, ready to man their old trenches or other fire positions as soon as the enemy's assault begins, that is, as soon as the bombardment has ceased.

(iii) As the garrison may not be able to employ its full strength in fire, the remainder will be formed up ready to counter-attack at once with the bayonet if the enemy manages to effect a lodgment in our trenches.

(iv) A close lookout will be kept on all known approaches and all the usual massing of enemy troops will be reported at once to section commanders and commanders in the fire trenches.

(v) As soon as bombardment ceases, fire positions are to be restored whenever this is possible. For this purpose stocks of sandbags and lengths of ready made wire entanglements are to be kept close at hand ready for use as required.

5. - Preparations to meet attack. In order to be prepared for the attack which is not unlikely, all our present arrangements should be reviewed in detail and improved where necessary. Steps for rapidly rebuilding our defences and for the delivery of immediate local counter-attacks require to be thought out beforehand, and rehearsed as far as may be practicable.

C. B. B. WHITE Lt.-Colonel.
General Staff.

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No.24
by
Major-General J.G. LEOGE, C.M.G.
Commanding 1st Australian Division

Divisional Headquarters,
21st July, 1915.

Defence.

1. - (i) Attention is directed to the Army Corps Commander's message to the troops, regarding attack by the Turks, copies of which are issued herewith.

(ii) In anticipation of attack :-

(a) Regimental and brigade reserves of ammunition will be completed and pouch ammunition will be made up to 200 rounds per man.

(b) Bombs and grenades will be brought up to scale as follows :-

Japanese bombs	..	..	40 per gun
Garland bombs	..	..	50 "
3.7-inch bombs	..	..	120 "
Hand grenades - No.I	Section	600	
No.II	"	800	

Four Lotbiniere bombs will be kept at STEELE'S POST.

Materials for oil and tow flares and ships flares will be drawn sufficient to light the fronts exposed to attack for three hours.

Arrangements for lighting bombs will be completed - bomb sticks lit just before the moon sets, and a good proportion of bombs kept up in the fire trenches within easy reach of the bomb throwers.

(c) Telephonic communications between section headquarters and posts on the one side and divisional headquarters on the other, are to be checked, and where possible protected against the enemy's fire. Lateral communication along the fire and support trenches is also to be arranged for and tested.

(d) All men will be provided with anti-gas helmets or respirators, and anti-gas arrangements perfected.

(e) All but essential fatigues are to be knocked off by 4 p.m. on the 22nd.

(iii) Troops will stand to arms 10 minutes before the moon sets on 22nd and 23rd for half an hour and again at 5 a.m.

A likely hour for attack will be as the moon goes down. The following approximate timings of moonset and daylight are given :-

	21st/22nd	22nd/23rd	23rd/24th	24th/25th
Moon sets	11.13 pm.	11.54 pm.	0.25 am.	0.54 am.
Daylight	Light enough to distinguish objects about 3.30 a.m.			

(iv) Arrangements for naval support are as follows :-

Right Flank :-

Day. H.M.S. "Talbot" and "Humber". Station south of Gaba Tepe. Target - searching valley 224 O to S and slopes east of it. These vessels will arrive within from two to three hours of receiving warning, one or more destroyers assisting by fire as far as possible.

2.

Night. The same vessels, on station throughout the night of 22nd/23rd and 23rd/24th - ready to open fire on first sign of attack and destroyer illuminating right flank.

Left flank :-

Day or night. One or more destroyers engaging enemy approaching this flank, and shelling the Neck.

Gas attack.

2. - (i) Attention is directed to "Gas Precautions - Precise of Important Points", copies of which are issued herewith.

(ii) In continuation of Operation Memorandum No.22, dated 14th July, 1915, should the enemy use gas cylinders to attack, the same procedure will be followed as in dealing with guns or mortars projecting shells. It is probable that the cylinders will be employed from closer range and therefore not so easily accessible to our guns. In this case the cylinders should be dealt with by bomb mortars and possibly hand grenades. A well-aimed lotbiniere bomb would effectually displace the projecting cylinder.

It is essential, therefore, that all ranks endeavour to locate the cylinders. Bomb mortar squads and grenade parties should instantly be given information gained as well as the nearest artillery observer.

C.B.B.WHITE Lieut.-Colonel.
General Staff.

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 24
by
Major-General J.G. Legge, C.M.G.
Commanding 1st Australian Division

Divisional Headquarters,
21st July, 1915.

Defence.

1. - (i) Attention is directed to the Army Corps Commander's message to the troops, regarding attack by the Turks, copies of which are issued herewith.

(ii) In anticipation of attack :-

(a) Regimental and brigade reserves of ammunition will be completed and pouch ammunition will be made up to 200 rounds per man.

(b) Bombs and grenades will be brought up to scale as follows :-

Japanese bombs	..	..	40 per gun
Garland bombs	..	..	50 "
3.7-inch bombs	..	..	120 "
Hand grenades - No. I Section	600		
No. II	800		

Four Lotbiniere bombs will be kept at STEELE'S POST.

Materials for oil and tow flares and ships flares will be drawn sufficient to light the fronts exposed to attack for three hours.

Arrangements for lighting bombs will be completed - bomb sticks lit just before the moon sets, and a good proportion of bombs kept up in the fire trenches within easy reach of the bomb throwers.

(c) Telephonic communications between section headquarters and posts on the one side and divisional headquarters on the other, are to be checked, and where possible protected against the enemy's fire. Lateral communication along the fire and support trenches is also to be arranged for and tested.

(d) All men will be provided with anti-gas helmets or respirators, and anti-gas arrangements perfected.

(e) All but essential fatigues are to be knocked off by 4 p.m. on the 22nd.

(iii) Troops will stand to arms 10 minutes before the moon sets on 22nd and 23rd for half an hour and again at 3 a.m.

A likely hour for attack will be as the moon goes down. The following approximate timings of moonset and daylight are given :-

	<u>21st/22nd</u>	<u>22nd/23rd</u>	<u>23rd/24th</u>	<u>24th/25th</u>
Moon sets	11.13 pm.	11.54 pm.	0.25 am.	0.54 am.
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Right Flank :-

Day. H.M.S. "Talbot" and "Humber". Station south of Gaba Tepe. Target - searching valley 224 O to S and slopes east of it. These vessels will arrive within from two to three hours of receiving warning, one or more destroyers assisting by fire as far as possible.

2.

Night. The same vessels, on station throughout the night of 22nd/23rd and 23rd/24th - ready to open fire on first sign of attack and destroyer illuminating right flank.

Left flank :-

Day or night. One or more destroyers engaging enemy approaching this flank, and shelling the Neck.

Gas attack.

2. - (i) Attention is directed to "Gas Precautions - Precise of Important Points", copies of which are issued herewith.

(ii) In continuation of Operation Memorandum No.22, dated 14th July, 1915, should the enemy use gas cylinders to attack, the same procedure will be followed as in dealing with guns or mortars projecting shells. It is probable that the cylinders will be employed from closer range and therefore not so easily accessible to our guns. In this case the cylinders should be dealt with by bomb mortars and possibly hand grenades. A well aimed lotbiniere bomb would effectually displace the projecting cylinder.

It is essential, therefore, that all ranks endeavour to locate the cylinders. Bomb mortar squads and grenade parties should instantly be given information gained as well as the nearest artillery observer.

C.B.B.WHITE Lieut.-Colonel.
General Staff.

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 25
by
Brigadier-General H.B. Walker, D.S.O.,
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
July 28th 1915.

Effects of
Artillery
Fire.

1. - When our guns are shelling enemy works confronting our trenches reports of the observed effects of fire should be made to Divisional Headquarters.

The officer commanding divisional artillery has been directed to inform units concerned when a bombardment is intended.

..

Gas
Attack.

2. - In continuation of paragraph 1, Operation Memorandum No. 22, dated 14th July, 1915, as soon as a gas attack is discovered the word "GAS" will be passed promptly along the trenches. Special messengers will be told off from sentry groups to awaken sleepers within specified areas.

The necessity for complete preparation to meet gas attack is imperative.

..

Stand to
Arms.

3. - Paragraph 2, Operation Memorandum No. 22, dated 14th July, 1915, is cancelled.

In future troops will stand to arms daily from 0400 to 0445.

..

Local
Names.

4. - (i) That part of HOLLY SPUR held by the 2nd Light Horse Brigade will be known as RYRIE'S POST.

(ii) The enemy works just East of the 12th Battalion and Light Horse works on HOLLY RIDGE and in the VALLEY OF DESPAIR will be known as TURKISH DESPAIR WORKS.

..

Inter-

communication. 5. - It is notified for information that direct telephonic communication exists between Divisional Headquarters, and any part of the division, and the forward works on HOLLY RIDGE and SILENT SPUR.

....

C. B. B. WHITE, Lieut.-Colonel,
General Staff,
1st Australian Division.

Information

July 1915

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 22

by
Brigadier-General H. B. Walker, D.S.O.,
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters
July 28th 1915

1. - When our guns are shelling enemy works con-
fronting our trenches reports of the observed effects
of fire should be made to Divisional Headquarters.
The officer commanding divisional artillery
has been directed to inform units concerned when a
bombardment is intended.

Effects of
Artillery
Fire.

2. - In continuation of paragraph 1, Operation
Memorandum No. 22, dated 14th July, 1915, as soon as
a gas attack is discovered the word "GAS" will be
passed promptly along the trenches. Special mess-
engers will be sent off from sentry groups to awaken
sleepers within specified areas.
The necessity for complete preparation to
meet gas attack is imperative.

Gas
Attack.

3. - Paragraph 2, Operation Memorandum No. 22,
dated 14th July, 1915, is cancelled.
In future troops will stand to arms daily
from 0400 to 0445.

Stand to
Arms.

4. - (a) That part of HOLLY SPRING held by the
2nd Light Horse Brigade will be known as RYAN'S POST.

Local
Names.

(b) The enemy works just East of the 12th
Battalion and Light Horse works on HOLLY RIDGE and
in the VALLEY OF DEATH will be known as TURKISH
DEATH WORKS.

5. - It is notified for information that direct
communication exists between Divisional
Headquarters, and any part of the division, and the
forward works on HOLLY RIDGE and RYAN'S POST.

Inter-

C. B. W. H. T. E. Lieut.-Colonel,
General Staff,
1st Australian Division.

SECRET.

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 25A.

Copy No. 9.

by
Brigadier-General H.B. Walker, D.S.O.,
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
30th July, 1915.

Map of GALLIPOLI
PENINSULA
1/20,000

1. - The following copy of Force Order No. 21
(Secret) dated 27th July 1915 is published for
information :-

" 1. The new 1/20,000 Map of GALLIPOLI
issued in seven sheets will be taken into use
as the official map of the Mediterranean Ex-
peditionary Force from midnight 31st July/1st
August, 1915. After that date all refer-
ences in orders, reports, or other documents
will be understood to refer to this map un-
less another map is specifically mentioned.

2. All previous orders regarding the maps
to be used by the Mediterranean Expeditionary
Force will be cancelled as from midnight 31st
July/1st August. "

2. - All copies of sheets 1, 2 and 3, of maps
of the GALLIPOLI PENINSULA 1/40,000 at present on
issue to units, will be returned to Divisional Head-
quarters by noon on the 3rd August.

C.B.B. WHITE, Lieut.-Colonel,
General Staff.

Copy No.

1 - 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

To.

Divisional Headquarters

Divisional Artillery

Divisional Engineers

Divisional Signal Company

1st Infantry Brigade

2nd Infantry Brigade

3rd Infantry Brigade

2nd L.H.Bde. (including 4th L.H.)

Divisional Train

1st Field Ambulance (through A.D.S.S.)

2nd Field Ambulance

3rd Field Ambulance

"
"

OPERATION MEMORANDUM No. 26

by
Brigadier-General H.B. Walker, D.S.O.,
Commanding 1st Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters,
31st July, 1915.

Concealment
from
Aircraft.

1. - The increased activity of enemy aeroplanes renders the following precautions necessary to prevent hostile aircraft observers getting information of our dispositions :-

- (i) All movement of guns and work on gun emplacements will be carried out under cover of darkness.
- (ii) Artillery positions, guns and vehicles will be concealed or disguised when not in use.
- (iii) Machine guns will also be concealed when not in use.

Action on
the approach
of hostile
aircraft.

2. - On the approach of hostile aircraft,
- (i) All movement will cease; men will not look up, as upturned faces are easily noticeable to aircraft observers. Field glasses will not be used except from cover. Working parties will sit down and keep quiet.
 - (ii) Strict silence will be maintained; the presence of troops has often been detected by sounds from positions where nothing has been visible.
 - (iii) No guns will fire unless necessary during the progress of an action.
 - (iv) Rifle or machine gun fire will not be opened on aircraft except by order of an officer. When ordering fire, officers will remember that fire is usually effective, only when directed in the same line as the aeroplane is travelling. Crossing shots are useless; the machine is bullet proof underneath.

Distinguishing
marks.

3. - (i) Friendly aeroplanes are marked :-
- Red and white circles - British
 - Red, white, and blue circles - French
 - Red, white, and green circles - Italian
- (ii) Hostile aircraft are usually marked by a black cross, or are painted black, and have the ends of the wings turned back.

C. B. B. WHITE, Colonel,
General Staff.



Divisional Headquarters,

1st Australian Division

July, 7th 1915.

To Headquarters,

A. & N. Z. Army Corps.

Herewith rough plans asked for in your Ga 132 of 5th July, showing positions of machine guns and their arcs of fire.

The arcs are approximate, only, because there is in some cases dead ground and there are many alternative positions.

2. In addition to the machine guns shown on the sketches we have 3 guns emplaced on BRAUNDS HILL.

W

Lieut.-Colonel,

General Staff,

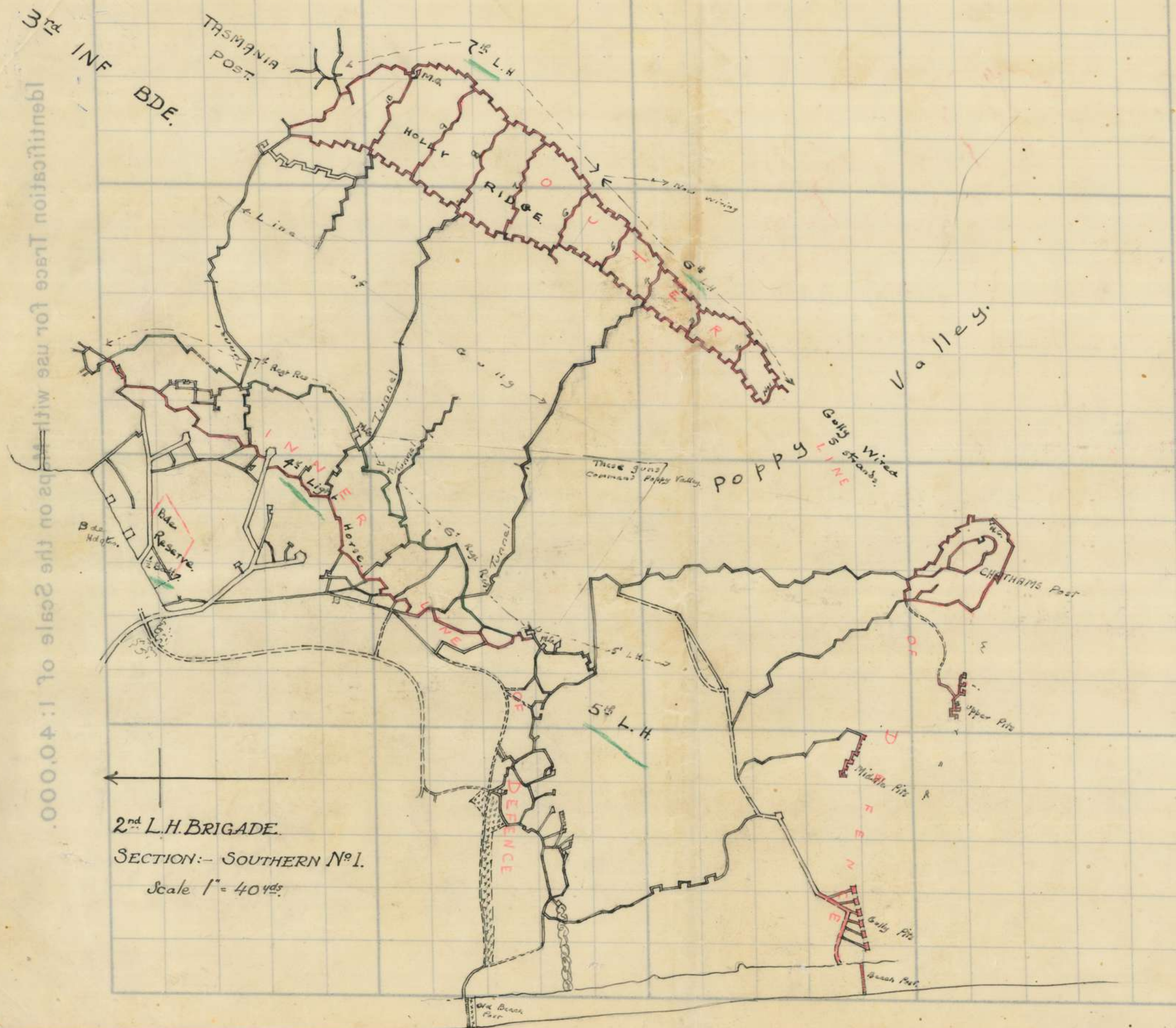
1st Australian Division.

Dispositions attached.

A little detail may also be traced but this is not essential.
which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map.
The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets.
as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map.
These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information.

Approved by the War Office, 1915. [883]

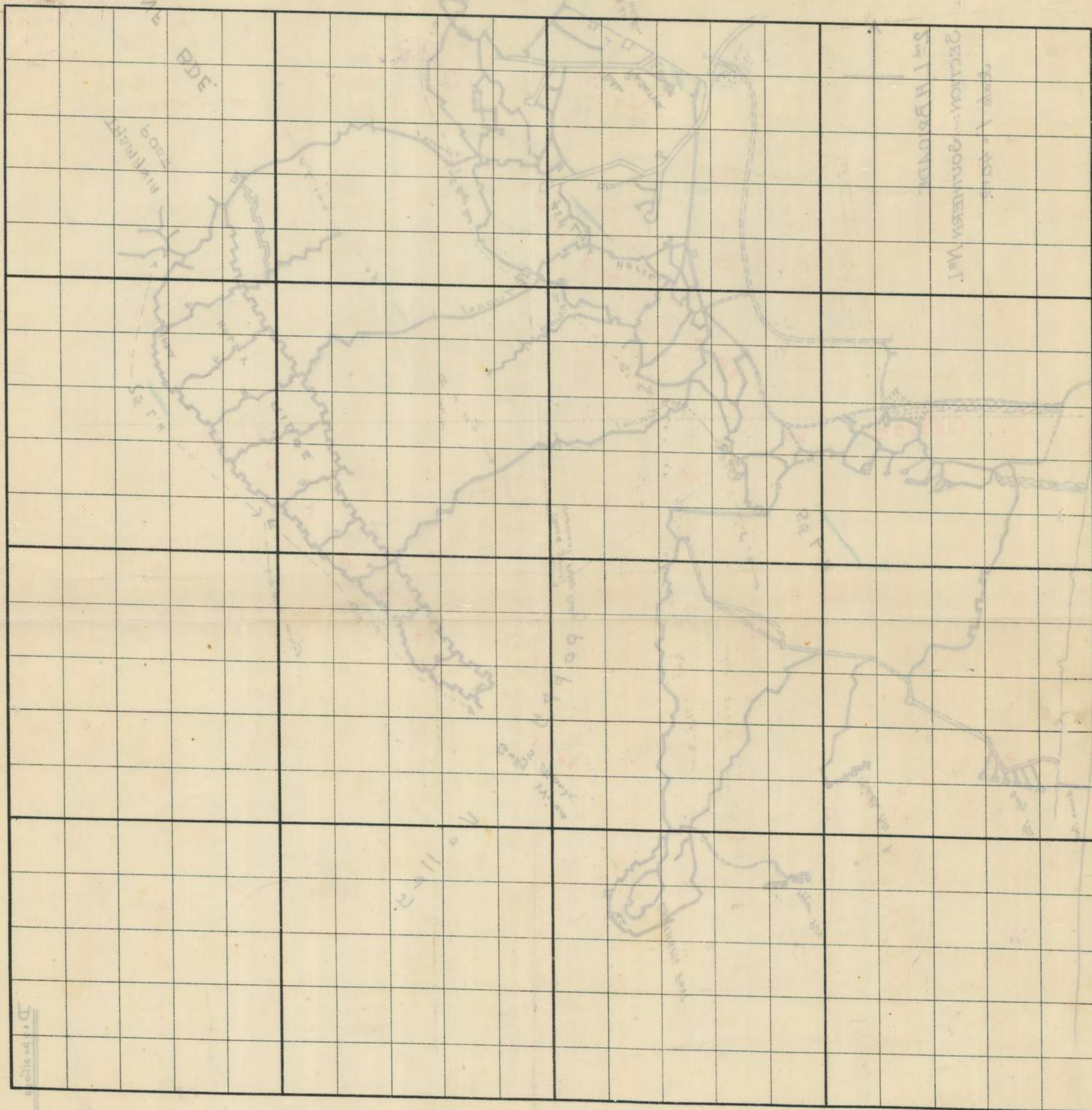
Identification Trace for use with maps on the scale of 1:40,000.



2nd L.H. BRIGADE.
SECTION:- SOUTHERN No 1.
Scale 1" = 40 yds.

Signature _____
Date _____
of the 1:40,000 map of Gallipoli
Trace taken from Sheet _____

Identification Trace for use with Maps on the Scale of 1: 40,000.



Note:- (1) These traces are intended to facilitate the communication of information as to the position of targets, which have been located on a squared map.

(2) The sides of the squares are 675 yards in length.

(3) The squares on the trace are fitted to the squares of the map showing the targets, which are then drawn on the trace. Sufficient letters and numbers must also be added to enable the recipient to place the trace in the correct position on his own map. A little detail may also be traced, but this is not essential.

Tracing taken from Sheet.....

of the 1: 40,000 map of Gallipoli

Signature..... Date.....

ARMY CORPS ORDER NO. 14.

Anzac Cove,

21st July, 1915.

Information has been received from G.H.Q. that the Turkish attack to which reference has already been made may be expected on 23rd July - the Turkish Constitution Day. It is well however to be prepared for an attack earlier.

2. Divisional commanders will take steps:-

(a) Regimental and brigade reserves of ammunition to be completed and pouch ammunition to be made up to 200 per man.

(b) Bombs and grenades to be brought up to scale as follows:-

Japanese Bombs	40 per gun.
Garland Bombs	50 per gun.
3.7" Bombs	120 per gun.

Hand grenades

No. I Section	600
No. II Section	800
No. III Section	800
No. IV Section	800

Lotbiniere Bombs to be kept up especially for use against gas cylinders 4 per post North of and including Steele's.

Materials for oil and tow flares and ships flares are to be drawn sufficient to light the fronts exposed to attack for 3 hours.

Arrangements for lighting bombs will be completed - bomb sticks lit just before the moon sets, and a good proportion of bombs kept up in the fire trenches within easy reach of the bomb throwers.

(c) Telephonic communication between Section Headquarters and posts on the one side and Divisional Headquarters on the other are to be checked, and where possible protected against the enemy's fire. Lateral communication along the fire and support trenches is also to be arranged for and tested.

(d) All men to be provided with Anti Gas Helmets or respirators - and anti gas arrangements perfected.

(e) All but essential fatigues are to be knocked off by 4 p.m. on the 22nd.

3. Troops will stand to arms 10 minutes before the moon sets on 22nd and 23rd for half an hour and again at 3 a.m.

A likely hour for attack will be as the moon goes down.



The following approximate timings of moonset and daylight are given:-

	<u>21st</u> 22 nd	<u>22nd</u> 23 rd	<u>23rd</u> 24 th	<u>24th</u> 25 th
Moon sets	11.13 p.m.	11.54 p.m.	0.25 a.m.	0.54 a.m.
Daylight - Light enough to distinguish objects - about	3.30 a.m.			

4. Arrangements for Naval support are as follows:-

Right Flank. Day. H.M.S. TALBOT and HUMBER. Station South of Gaba Tepe. Target. Searching valley 224 0 to S and slopes to East of it. These vessels will arrive within from two to three hours of receiving warning, one or more destroyers assisting by fire as far as possible.

Night. The same vessels, on station throughout the night of 22/23rd and 23/24th - ready to open fire on first sign of attack and destroyer illuminating right flank.

Left Flank. Day or Night. One or more destroyers engaging enemy approaching this flank, and shelling the Neck.

5. The 4th (Aust) Inf. Bde less one battalion will be kept in hand as Army Corps Reserve. If the attack comes off it will be in readiness to move at half an hours notice, equipped as follows:-

- Shirtsleeves. No packs.
- Water bottles filled.
- 200 rounds per rifle.
- No machine guns.
- Entrenching tools, heavy, 1 per 4 men.

A Staff officer with two orderlies will report at Army Corps Headquarters as soon as the attack becomes general.

6. New Zealand and Australian Division will arrange to store a special reserve of

- 4000 sand bags
- 600 hand grenades
- 60 coils of French wire entanglement
- Materials for 100 running feet of head cover.

in the vicinity of Russell's Top and will detail the equiv-



alent of one Engineer Company to be in readiness to move
to the same place in the event of it being found possible
to deliver a general counter attack.

Askeu

Brig-General,
General Staff,
Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

of memo accordingly
10/7 2/7

SECTION - SOUTHERN No 1.



Dispositions - night 22/23 July 1915.

OUTER LINE of DEFENCE.

HOLLY RIDGE
6th & 7th L.H.

will be held by two squadrons each of 6th & 7th L.H.
Approx strengths available { 6th L.H. 180 rifles
 { 7th L.H. 204 "
Each squadron has two troops in firing line and
 two " " supports
1 Machine Gun on left flank of 7th L.H.

Regimental Reserve - 1 Squadron each

approx. strengths available { 6th L.H. 100 rifles
 { 7th L.H. 100 "

Reserve Squadrons occupy line of Tunnel Trenches
as marked on plan.

CHATHAMS POST
to
BEACH POST

CHATHAMS POST held by 1 Squadron - approx 90 rifles
available and 1 machine gun.

	UPPER PITS		(27 rifles
x	MIDDLE PITS	1 Sqn	{ 15 "
x	GULLY PITS &		{ 30 "
	BEACH POST		{ 30 "
x	Night positions only		72 "

INNER LINE OF DEFENCE

From Left Flank to M.G. Position i.e.	}	4th L.H.
to right of red line		approx number of rifles
		350

From M.G. Position to OLD BEACH POST	1 Sqn	- 109 rifles
--------------------------------------	-------	--------------

BRIGADE RESERVE.

2 Coys 11th Battalion	-	400 rifles
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<u>Summary</u>	Outer Line	HOLLY RIDGE	384 rifles
		CHATHAMS POST to sea	162
		Regtl Reserve	210
			<u>756</u>
	Inner Line	4th L.H. Regt	350
		1 Sqn 5th L.H.	109
	Brigade Reserve		400
		Total	<u>1615 rifles</u>
		-----	-----

INFORMATION.

1. SOUTHERN BOMB.

7th Army Corps reports as follows -

The Turks attacked the Northern angle of J 11 A and J 13, about 1500. Our front trenches in that neighbourhood were shelled rather heavily and under cover of the bombardment a small force of Turks dashed for our saphead in J 13. Two of our machine guns at once opened fire and the survivors retired. About 40 dead Turks lying in front of our trenches and more probably out of sight as our shrapnel was effective.

Our casualties about 2 officers and 28 men mostly wounded. Whole affair only lasted about 20 minutes. Regiment engaged was North Staffords of 13th Division. Gorse was set on fire by shell fire directed on batteries in rear.

..

2. GENERAL

A traveller who left CONSTANTINOPLE on July 19th states that - The troops en route to the PENINSULA are very variously armed. 50% have Mauser rifles, the remainder Winchester, Martins, Peabodies and Krinkas.

This new force is said to consist of two new Army Corps formed of various unnumbered regiments. Amongst these, two mixed divisions are said to have been formed upon the remains of 2nd and 3rd Army Corps.

..

3. EXTRACTS FROM TRANSLATION OF TURKISH DIVISIONAL ORDER. 7th July, 1915

Generally our losses, even in small engagements, are considerable. This must be avoided by all possible means. For instance, when the enemy tries to approach our trenches by digging advance trenches or by other means, it is sufficient to send a few plucky soldiers to the front who would throw bombs and thereby check the enemy's advance.

It is a mistake to use more men than those required to capture trenches occupied by a small force of the enemy. This may be done by a few plucky men or some soldiers ready to sacrifice themselves by using skilfully their bayonets; as soon as a trench is captured the others must follow.

The only way to lessen our losses is to repair and fortify our trenches and keep our reserves and reinforcements in fortified positions and to supply as few as possible in the firing line.

At present there are no dug-outs for the reserves of the right wing zone. Their present positions, especially KEREVIZ DERE and its slopes are altogether exposed.

Reserves are to be stationed in open order in parallel trenches which are to be dug along position of TCHERSHME (spring) towards TCHALLIK-TEPEBIRIK on the north of it. These may be used if necessary as observation posts, also as trenches.

Experience has taught that the enemy attacks 3 times during the month at the utmost and keep fortifying and repairing the rest of the time.

The use of pick and shovel is a better means than the rifle to enable us to hold our positions and inflict great losses to the enemy.

Our soldiers are lazy and slow in the use of picks and shovels. Officers are ordered to make them understand the importance of using these tools.

..

4. The following are extracts from a communication by "Eye-witness," contained in the Times Weekly Edition, July, 9th 1915 -

FLAME PROJECTORS. - It has been reported that the Germans have again been using Flammenwerfer, or engines for throwing burning liquid against the French. There is evidence that they contemplated the employment of burning liquids quite early in the war, if not before. In Note 32 of the IIInd Army, dated October 16, 1914 at St. Quentin, the following instructions were published under the heading of "Arms at the disposal of Pioneers for fighting at close quarters": -

The flame projectors (Flammenwerfer) which are very similar to portable fire-extinguishers, are worked by specially trained pioneers and throw a liquid which at once catches fire spontaneously. The jet of fire has an effective range of 30 metres. The effect is immediate and deadly, and the great heat developed forces the enemy back a long way. As they burn for one-and-a-half to two minutes, and can be stopped whenever necessary, short and isolated jets of flame are advisable, so that one charge is sufficient to spray several objectives. Flame projectors will be mainly employed in street and house-to-house fighting, and will be kept in readiness at the place from which an attack starts.

24.7.15

H-354 100 Aust. Div.

88.