

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

Formation Headquarters

Item number: 1/54/4

Title: Intelligence, Headquarters New
Zealand and Australian Division

July 1915



AWM4-1/54/4

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WAR DIARY

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

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R.I.
Gen. Staff
NZA Div.

Army Form C. 2118

Ass. Adj. General
3rd Echelon. M. E. F.

14 AUG. 1915

CENTRAL REGISTER

No. MEC/

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
<p>July 1st, 1915. ANZAC Cove.</p>	<p>ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin d/- 30/6/15 received; contains information derived from prisoners, chiefly the Armenians captured after the fight of 29/30 June, by No IV Section of Defence. Points as regards Turkish distribution to trenches, interior arrangements etc are interesting & important. During the day further good news as regards situation & repulse of counterattacks was received. Aeroplane reports made on 25 & 26 June, received. These arrive rather too late to be of great interest to us. This is usually due to weather. Little comes here when it's rough. From the prisoners captured on 29/30 June, a fairly complete & accurate statement of forces opposing NZA Div. has been arrived at. It consists of V Div; 18th Rgt of VI Div; 19th Div, and possibly 40th in Reserve, about 15,500 in 1st line, or, including Reserve, 18,500. Against ANZAC, 30 to 35,000. Full details are attached as appendix. During night of 30 June/1st July Turks were heard mining close to our shafts on NEK, in No IV Section of Defence. A countermine was charged & exploded. Results appeared satisfactory. Mining work progressing in No III Section. No fresh developments. Arrangements are being made to form a mining corps, in the Division, and to organise Bomb-throwing units, with necessary Transport, in each Rgt. or Battalion.</p>	<p>Jy 1. Jy 2. (Diaph. Film) Jy 3. Rd G.S.</p>

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Gen. Staff.
N. Z. A. D. W.

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
<p>ANZAC Cove. 2nd July 1915.</p>	<p>on the night of 1/2 July a report was received that a Colonel in Australian uniform, with several medals, had been seen in COURTNEYS Post fire trenches. He had come through STEEL'S Post - No 2 Section, 1/4 Aust. Div. - and had displayed keen interest in everything & asked many questions. He had not been seen again in NO 3 Section.</p> <p>Enquiries were made, & at length it was discovered that the officer in question was the O.C. 4th Bn, 1st Aust. Inf. Bde, as it is quite possible that a spy dressed in our uniform might be able to make his way through our lines, orders are now being issued regulating the passage of officers & men through Posts & Sections other than their own. In future a written permit will be required.</p> <p>Intimation was received from ANZAC re a new type of French Military aeroplane - MORANE - PARASOL type - in use by the French Expeditionary Force (D'orient). A silhouette was received & distributed to all.</p> <p>During the evening, ANZAC notified that a fresh Turkish Counter attack down South had been repulsed by our troops.</p> <p>NO ANZAC Bulletin to-day.</p> <p>Nothing else to note. A quiet day; little fire or shelling.</p>	<p>Jy 4.</p> <p>Bl G.S.</p>

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Gen. Staff
NZA Div

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
ANZAC Cove 0800. NZA Div H.Q. GALLI POLI Peninsula Monday, July 5th 1915.	Several 11" shells fell in the cove, and, striking the hills above ricocheted into the sea. These, we learnt later, were fired by a Turkish Battleship in the Narrows. Shells were filled with all sorts of material. ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin received dt 5 July 1915. Contains translations of Turkish orders taken off captured prisoners & dead. They disclose the fact that the Turks fully realise necessity of digging Comm. trenches to newly captured trenches, building traverses etc. Neglect to do this, or inability to do it, leads to loss of trenches. We have experienced this here.	Jy 8
1200	Good news received from South. In spite of bombardments & attacks, line recently gained is being consolidated. G.H.Q. Intelligence Bulletin dt 5 July 1915, discloses fact that on 30 June 15 small guns firing gas bombs to a range of 450 yds, were sent to Peninsula. A special order was issued by H.Q. ANZAC drawing attention to this, and urging necessity for preparation. Every man in front line has a respirator & water for dampening them is handy. G.H.Q. Bulletin also contained a copy of Turkish Divl orders dt 4/6/15. From their gun & rifle amm. seems short & cartridge cases & chps valuable.	Jy 9
1900	one Bn. (16th) & Aust Inf Bde left for IMBROS in lighters for a rest, at 7 p.m. Lighters were heavily shelled from Turk guns in OLIVE GROVES, until well out to sea. This might have been obviated if embarkation had taken place 2 hours later. Movements by daylight have invariably drawn shell fire.	7

RL
G.S.

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h 5
NZA Div
Gen staff

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
ANZAC Cove 6 July 1915. Tuesday	<p>Nothing to note on this date. Uneventful day.</p> <p>ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin of 6 July received giving extracts from Turkish Orders captured. Progress of forces south still good. Aeroplane reconnaissances of 30 June + 1st July received. Elicited no information.</p> <p>A copy of ANZAC Ga 132 of 5 July is attached as an appendix. This gives details re improvement to Commns, which must be completed by July 15th, + which will be indispensable if reinforcements arrive + a move made.</p> <p>Instructions were also issued by H.Q. ANZAC for certain reconnaissances to be carried out, over the ground + up the Nullahs North of WALKERS Ridge + in the vicinity of our outposts. These all indicate possibility of a move in near future. Full details in Appendices.</p>	<p>- Jy 10</p> <p>- Jy 11. Dupl. File only</p> <p>Jy 12. original only.</p> <p>Jy 13.</p> <p><i>RL</i> <i>GS</i></p>
July 7th. 1915 Wednesday.	<p>Nothing to note.</p> <p>An extremely quiet + peaceful day, except for a few shell at intervals on beach.</p> <p>Enemy opposite COURTNEYS amused themselves by exhibiting crosses. our men did not fire on these for some time. Finally fire was opened, and crosses ^{were drawn} with drawn + exhibited elsewhere by enemy. about 5 crosses were shown. Probably the whole thing was a religious taunt.</p> <p>The 75 mm gun from direction of 971 has been definitely located. It is - on the map - $\frac{1}{4}$" due S. of Point 161, S.W. of CHONIK BARR (Turk map.)</p> <p>NO DARDANELLES Press or ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin received to-day. G.H.Q. Intelligence Bulletin states that information has been received that gasogenous shell have been sent to GALLIPOLI.</p>	<p><i>RL</i> <i>GS</i></p>

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Gen. Staff
NZA Div.

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
ANZAC Cove July 8th, 1915 Wednesday @ Thursday	ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin of 8 July received; contains extracts from Turkish orders. No information or intelligence of any sort to note to-day. The reconnaissances detailed in App. Ty 13 of 6 July have commenced. Hostile guns from OLIVE GROVES 4" High velocity gun from further South very troublesome all the morning. Burst shell all over slopes by D.W. H.Q.	Jy 14 G.S.
July 9th 1915 Thursday @ Friday	a quiet uneventful day. Some fresh intelligence notes on Roads, water supply were received from ANZAC & distributed to Brigades. Capt HASTINGS & P.W. WARDEN - OTAGO M.R. Rgt - left on a destroyer on special reconnaissance to SUVLA Bay. They will endeavour to work up the TOPALIN MEZAR DERE for about 1½ M. East of SUVLA Bay. Secret instructions were received from Hd Qrs regarding Turkish Ammunition Supply. Their position will be a difficult one during the next 3 weeks, as RUMANIA will allow no munitions of war to pass through her territory. In consequence every effort is to be made to induce the enemy to expend ammunition. after 3 weeks, it is stated that the Turks will be able to make their own ammunition in CONSTANTINOPLE. Sprays chemicals, for dispelling noxious gases, have been issued to sections in the proportion of 1 per Bn or Rgt. Two ^{counter} mines were successfully blown off by mines in QUINN'S Post.	Jy 15 G.S.

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NZA Div.

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
ANZAC Cove Saturday, July 10th.	During the night one officer & one man proceeded North ^{in Destroyer} on Reconnaissance. They returned in the morning as the Reconnaissance was postponed. Reconnaissances of ground to North of outposts continue. A quiet day, with less shelling than usual. A circular memo regarding formation of Intelligence Corps of Interpreters received. ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin of 10 July received. Nothing further to note.	*(Capt HASTINGS & Pte WARDEN) Jy 16. Jy 17. <u>RD</u> GS
Sunday July 11th	NO ANZAC Bulletin received to day. A quiet uneventful day. The Reconnaissance which was to be executed by Capt. HASTINGS & Pte WARDEN is postponed. Destroyer not available; trawler was detailed to take them. Captain of Trawler was wounded by spent bullet & could not go. Probably master of trawler will undertake the duty. During the early night a ruse was carried out by Asst Div. & NZA Div cooperated. As Turks are reported to be running short of amm. our object is to make them expend it.	<u>RD</u> GS
Monday July 12th	1100. Capt HASTINGS & Pte WARDEN left in Trawler on Reconnaissance. 4 officers - N.2. M.R. Bde - went for a trip in a Destroyer to view country to North of outposts from the sea. A demonstration was made by our artillery to draw the enemy's batteries ^{prevent troops moving South} and succeeded. STEEL's Post suffered heavily from 6", 8", & 75mm ^{guns} batteries & had many casualties. The remainder of the day was uneventful. ANZAC Intell. Bulletin of 12 July received. The ruse practised during the night by both Divisions, accompanied with use of flares, dummies etc and art. fire, drew heavy enemy fire. Their trenches were well filled.	app. Jy 18

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Gen. Staff
N. 2. A. D. W.

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
ANZAC Cove Monday, July 12th (Contd)	During the day considerable gun fire was heard from the South. at 2200 intimation was received that the attack by the 8th A.C. at C. HELLES had achieved all that had been hoped for, and a bit more besides. It is hoped that our demonstration, which certainly drew heavy Art. fire, prevented any enemy move south.	<u>RD</u> G.S.
Tuesday, July 13th.	A quiet day COURTNEY'S Post were severely shelled by the same gun firing H.E. shell which had bombarded STEEL'S Post (Vanst. Div) the day before. Seven killed & 15 wounded. Exact site of enemy gun unknown. No ANZAC Bulletin to-day. Jg 597 was received from ANZAC giving details re progress of Southern force. - Jy 19. (Dupl file) During night of July 11/12, mines in COURTNEY'S Post broke into a Turk subterranean gallery running parallel to our fire trench & only 2' below ground level. There were 2 Turks in this gallery, but our people were not discovered till they were bringing up a charge to blow in the gallery. An encounter ensued & one Turk was shot; after some ineffectual bombing and firing, Turks retired. Charge was then quickly laid & fired. Our shaft leading to the Turk gallery was destroyed and the end of it, on our side, barricaded. Damage to Turk gallery unknown. This gallery runs very close to surface of ground, and could be used - after preparation of exits - for pushing our line, or for pumping gas from retorts. The best way to deal with it, would be to blow up the whole gallery. Intimation was received during the evening (13th) fr ANZAC that a Turkish officer captured in the South, had disclosed the fact that his Bn had been provided with 2 cases of gas bombs & with pumps for spraying liquid to be ignited by sun glasses.	<u>RD</u> G.S.

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h.g.
Gen Staff
NZA Div

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
ANZAC Cove 14 July 1915 Wednesday.	No ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin received to-day. No news from Southern zone. Nothing to note to-day.	<u>RL</u> G.S.
15 July 1915 Thursday.	a quiet day with little to report. During the evening COURTNEYS reported that the enemy had been heard working beneath our mines, at some distance. The enemy are still constructing trenches to N. of WALKERS Ridge. A charge was laid in a mine on WALKERS Top & fired, as enemy were heard picking within a few feet. Results of the Reconnaissances of N. Flank have now been received fr. NO 4 Section. (see Jy 13 & 15 July 1915). Full details in appendices. G.H.Q. Intelligence Bulletin of 15 July contained interesting extracts from Turkish Divl orders captured. Information contained therein confirms much of the information originally derived from prisoners as to composition of enemy forces opposing ANZAC.	Jy 20. <u>RL</u> G.S.
16th July 1915 Friday.	Intimation received from ANZAC that a fresh series of maps, consisting of 7 sheets (1/20,000) is to be issued shortly. Intelligence Note of 16 July received from ANZAC, based on information given in G.H.Q. Bulletin of 15 July. Conclusion arrived at is that troops opposing ANZAC are distributed as follows:—(1) ANAFARTA Section — 2 Rgt, Bn. Gendarmerie & some Cav — 6000 in all. (2) opposite the Army Corps, 19th, 5th & 16th Div — as in June — plus 1 Rgt possibly 77th (KABA TEPE section) (3) KABA TEPE — KUM TEPE — 2nd Div, possibly. Nothing to record. Everything Normal.	Jy 21. Jy 22. <u>RL</u> G.S.

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10.
Gen. Staff
N2A Div

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
<p>ANZAC Cove 17th July Saturday.</p>	<p>The Engineers in COURTNEY'S Post fired a mine which exposed a Turkish subterranean trench for about 30 yds. This is the same as that disclosed by the mining operations of Tuesday, July 13th and evidently runs parallel to COURTNEY'S fire trench. During the morning & afternoon, small bodies of enemy Inf. & Cav were observed in the direction of KUCHUK ANAFARTA out of range of our guns. Latterly, in both sections, the Turks have taken to using a mechanical bomb thrower, which throws a cricket ball bomb. ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin of 17 July received a paper was thrown into QUINNS Post by means of a stone. It turned out to be a proclamation to the Indian Troops written in Hindi, inciting them to desert etc. original was sent to ANZAC. Translation is attached as appendix G.H.Q. Intell. Bulletin ^{of 17 July} contained the news that efforts were being made to raise a fresh army of 100,000 men, including 5th & 6th Divs, with which to attack us.</p>	<p>Jy 23. Jy 24. Rll GS.</p>
<p>18th July, Sunday.</p>	<p>Nothing to note to-day. Enemy art. more active than usual in shelling the Beach, they appear to have brought some new Howitzers & an old fashioned mortar firing an old round cannon ball into use. G.H.Q. Intelligence Bulletin again drew attention to the probability of a big attack by the Turks shortly. It is stated that every possible means will be employed to dislodge us. ANZAC Intell. Bulletin of 18 July received, draws attention to above facts, and points out that the "Ramazan" is a favourable time for playing on the fanatical feelings of the Turks.</p>	<p>Rll GS. Jy 25</p>

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NZA Div.

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
ANZAC Cove Monday, July 19th.	a very quiet day, with practically no hostile fire. ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin of- 19 July received.	27.26. <u>PL</u> GS
Tuesday, July 20th.	an uneventful day. ANZAC Map Z2024 giving positions of our own & Turkish trenches received. Scale 1/10,000. One copy each was sent to NO 3 & 4 Section of Defence. 27. ANZAC 79602 of- 19 July received, regarding Turkish reinforcements according to this, the 39th, 41st, & 42nd Regts left CONSTANTINOPLE between July 11th & 13th. 28. also that the 46th & 4th Regts left CONSTANTINOPLE on 13th & 14th July respectively. These Regts should be in our vicinity on 22nd or 23rd July. a secret memo. was also received by the Gen. Staff N. 2A Div that July 23rd - Turkish National fête - was to be the date for a big attack. Gas & burning liquid to be employed. Results of aeroplane reconnaissances of 16th & 17th July were also received. The information which most affects us is, that trenches & 2 guns have been located in Sq 247 M. 12.4 - what we call the CHOCOLATE ^{HIBRUNESI} Hills (W. of SALT LAKE). are the guns actually there, or emplacements only? Guns have not fired from this hill hitherto; moreover, our Destroyers should be able to deal effectively with this. There appear to be few trenches on MAL TEPE or on KOJA CEMEN TEPE (971). Report & sketch received from O.C. outposts NO 4 section, on	29 (Dupl. file) <u>PL</u> GS 30.

Report & sketch received from O.C. outposts NO 4 section, on

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Gen staff
NZA Div

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
ANZAC Cove Tuesday, July 20th (Contd)	Early on morning 20th July, party of Turks approached secret Sap - RUSSELLS TOP - in NO 4 Section. Two were killed, remainder escaped. Bodies were brought in night of 20/21 July. Both were belonged to 7th Bn. 18th Regt. The same Regt. which attacked us 29/30 June. Papers etc passed to ANZAC.	<u>RL</u> G.S.
Wednesday July 21st.	a quiet day. No enemy fire to speak of. Another proclamation for the Indian Soldiers was thrown into the trenches at the NEK. NIBRUNESI PT Hills were closed examined with Telescopes, but no trace of the 2 guns mentioned in previous day's aeroplane report was detected.	attached to app Jy 24. <u>RL</u> G.S.
Thursday. July 22nd	Nothing to note. The enemy artillery were more active to-day. The gun from ANAFARTA direction fired continually during the afternoon & evening, after a silence of several days. The attack by the Turks, which was expected, 22/23 July, did not come off. G.H.Q. Intelligence Bulletin states that the Turkish Arsenal are turning out 30,000 cartridges & 200 shells a day. The extracts from captured Turkish Div. orders disclose the fact that strict orders regulating expenditure of their S.A.A. have been issued.	<u>RL</u> G.S.
Friday. July 23rd.	a quiet uneventful day & night. The expected Turkish attack still delayed. An incendiary bomb was thrown towards secret Sap, NO 4 section. A similar bomb was thrown into TASMANIA Post, 1st Aust. Div. Henceforth, these are to be expected & will have to be dealt with. Enemy bombed QUINNS heavily during the day from new bomb pits, which we could not reach with hand grenades.	<u>RL</u> G.S.

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12.73
Gen. Staff
NZ A Div

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
ANZAC Cove Saturday July 24th	<p>Enemy artillery active, especially during the afternoon & evening. A 75 mm gun, site at present unknown, shelled the beach. Incendiary shells were fired into No 3 & 4 Sections; some failed to burst.</p> <p>NO ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin received to-day.</p> <p>Aeroplane reconnaissances of 18.19.20 July received.</p> <p>Two 6" guns have been located at CHUNIK BAIR. (80 K 3)</p> <p>6 Emplacements for Field Guns also on same hill (81 G 4)</p> <p>Two emplacements at 80 Z 9 (BATTLESHIP HILL) & 68 V 2 (OLIVE GROVES)</p> <p>Four emplacements on hill between CHUNIK BAIR & KOJACHMEN TEPE (81 A 1)</p> <p>Glass cylinders containing chemicals for preparation of gas said to have been CONSTANTINOPLE (GNG Bull - dt 24 July)</p>	<p>App. Jy 32. (Dupl file)</p>
Sunday July 25th	<p>A Turkish prisoner was brought in from the outposts in the morning. He turned out to be a Private in the 5th Co., 2nd Bn, 14th Rgt, I Div. Employed as a water carrier, overworked & ill treated, he gave himself up. So far little information has been elicited from him.</p> <p>Aeroplane reports of 22nd & 23rd July received.</p> <p>ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin dt 25 July received.</p> <p>Contains information elicited from Turk prisoner referred to above according to G.H.Q. Intelligence Bulletin (25 July) the expected Turkish attack will take place on or before 27 July.</p> <p>Arrival in Turkey of glass cylinders containing chemicals was reported yesterday, amongst them "KEZAP" or Sulphuric Acid.</p> <p>Nothing else to note.</p>	<p>Jy 34</p> <p>Jy 35</p>
Monday July 26th	<p>NO ANZAC Bull or Pres. today.</p> <p>Enemy artillery still active, especially a 75 mm Gun which fires somewhere from vicinity of BAUCHOPS HILL.</p> <p>Further effort made, with assistance of Armenian prisoners previously captured, to elicit information from Turk prisoners of 25 July.</p> <p>Conflicting information obtained only. Seems clear that 14 Rgt is on N. flank, with 2 Bns in front line & Support - distributed on old NO 3, BAUCHOPS HILL & TABLE TOP, - with 2 in Reserve.</p> <p>One unsuccessful effort was made to bring in some more prisoners on the north. a further effort will be made.</p>	<p>Pl G.S.</p>

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12.14
Gen Staff
NZAF Div

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
ANZAC Cove 27th July Tuesday	<p>During the morning information was received from QUINNS Post that the Turk trenches opposite the post appeared to be garrisoned by fresh troops. They exposed themselves constantly, and our bombs were greeted by bursts of fire. They appear uneasy.</p> <p>Enemy artillery fire on to the beach & seashore generally very harassing. From the South a heavy 5.9" gun & field guns from OLIVE GROVE enfilade the beach, from the East a 75mm gun on BATTLESHIP Hill fires straight down into the Cove. From the North field guns from ANAFARTA, a 75mm from the N. slopes of BAUCHOPS Hill, constantly enfilade us.</p> <p>This latter gun is especially annoying, as it is high velocity & gives no warning. All above guns much interrupt the work on the beach & take a daily toll of lives.</p> <p>The OLIVE GROVE guns have recently taken to firing at night.</p> <p>So far the efforts of the outpost section to capture another prisoner on the N. flank have been unsuccessful. The moon is too bright.</p> <p>Aeroplane Reconnaissance and wireless message dt 27 July received — GWS details re approaches to 971 from (E) top end of OVERTON Gully and from the Southern & west Eastern branch of the AGHILDERE.</p>	Jy 36 G.S.
28th July. Wednesday.	<p>Early in the morning QUINNS Post carried out a mine. A bugle call was sounded & the garrison cheered. This brought forth a volume of fire from the Turk trenches opposite, such as we have not experienced since the first fortnight after our landing. It lasted for 1/2 hour.</p> <p>The Turk 75mm. from Baby 700 opened fire, & Maj. SYKES Fd. art. Bty on RIVAGES Plateau fired on the trenches opposite QUINNS Post which were full of Turks.</p> <p>The above episode confirms the statement that the Turks opposite QUINNS Post are now & untired troops.</p> <p>Fora Order No 21 dt- 27 July received. This lays down that the new set of manoeuvre maps recently issued come into use on 1 July/1st August.</p> <p>No ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin received to day.</p>	Jy 37

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p. 15
Gen. Staff
NZ A New

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
ANZAC Cove Thursday, July 29th.	<p>a quiet day with little fire of any description. About 7 A.M. a hostile aeroplane came overhead & dropped 2 bombs without result. Later it was reported as having come down in the Turkish lines, amidst a cloud of smoke. Force Order No 22 received, giving distribution of French & British forces in the Southern Zone.</p> <p>ANZAC Intelligence Bullⁿ (29654) d/- 29 July received, giving details of aeroplane encounters in the Southern Zone.</p> <p>at 10 P.M. a report was received from an artillery F.O.O. that the Turks had removed the head cover from their forward trenches at JOHNSTON'S TOLLY. No attack however was made during the night.</p>	<p>— Jy 38.</p> <p>— Jy 39.</p> <p>RD G.S.</p>
Friday, July 30th.	<p>0430. The Turks exploded a shallow mine opposite QUINNS post, which did not damage our trenches, but formed a crater a short distance in front. The enemy indulged in a considerable amount of firing but did not leave his trenches.</p> <p>a hostile aeroplane was over our lines early. Possibly this is the machine which came down last night; in which case the Turks may have prepared a landing for aircraft at KOVADERE or ESKI KUEI.</p> <p>No ANZAC Bulletin nor Peninsula Press received. News received from the HITLERIAN of the success of AUSTRIAN DEBARRAS.</p>	<p>Full G.S.</p>
Saturday July 31st	<p>The enemy more active with their bombs, otherwise quiet during day. Left Hawk T.B. Destroyer firing at large U trench in the NEK made good practice - this after shutting off searchlight.</p> <p>Enemy's aeroplane over our lines, was seen to drop 3 bombs near Ashkalian. Right - darks also dropped, which fell in REST Gully, on PLUGGE's Platoon, in RESERVE Gully. No ANZAC Bulletin, nor future Peninsula Press only on Sat & Wed's.</p> <p>Force Order No 23 d/- 30.7.15 received giving a list of names to be inserted in new 1/20,000 Map of GALUPOL Peninsula.</p> <p>at 9 Am. Turks opened a burst of fire, & again at 10.30 am. in reply.</p>	<p>— Jy 40</p> <p>W.H. Hastings Capt for G.S. N.Z.A. Dim</p>

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N.Z.A. Divn

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices.
<p>ANZAC Cove Saturday July 21st</p>	<p>no fire from our trenches, which was to support the Australian Divn on our right - The Turks also fired a few shells. about 9.45 pm when Capt Frank T. B. Doherty was firing, a small gun on the flat near the SALT Lake opened fire at him - a patrol was sent out but could not locate her, as she had ceased firing.</p>	<p>W. H. Hastings Capt. for G.S. N.Z.A. Divn</p>

16.

Army Form A. 2040.

appendices attached to Intelligence Summary
Register of Communications Received or Despatched.

Date *July 1915*

Branch *Gen Staff*

Section *NZA Div*

Sub-section *M. H. F.*

Messages Received Index Number.	Messages Despatched Sender's Number.	Time of Receipt or Despatch.	Subject.	Action, etc.
				14 AUG. 1915 CENTRAL REGISTRY No MFG/
	<i>of app.</i>			
	<i>Jy 1</i>	—	<i>ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin d/- 30 June 1915</i>	
	<i>Jy 2</i>	—	<i>aeroplane Report of 25+26 June d/- 30/6/15. (Dupl. file)</i>	
	<i>Jy 3</i>	—	<i>Information re Turk forces opposing NZA Div</i>	
	<i>Jy 4</i>	—	<i>Type of French aeroplane used by French Exped. Force (MORANE-PARASOL).</i>	
	<i>Jy 5</i>	—	<i>aeroplane report of 28/6/15 d/- 3/7/15 - (Dupl. file only)</i>	
	<i>Jy 6</i>	—	<i>ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin d/- 3 July 1915.</i>	
	<i>Jy 7</i>	—	<i>" " " d/- 4 July 1915.</i>	
	<i>Jy 8</i>	—	<i>" " " d/- 5 July 1915.</i>	
	<i>Jy 9</i>	—	<i>Bulletin fr. ANZAC. d/- 5 July 1915.</i>	
	<i>Jy 10</i>	—	<i>ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin d/- 6 July 1915.</i>	
	<i>Jy 11</i>	—	<i>aeroplane reconnaissances of 30/6/15 + 1/7/15 - (Dupl. file)</i>	
	<i>Jy 12</i>	—	<i>ANZAC G.O. 132 d/- 5 July 1915. (original only)</i>	
	<i>Jy 13</i>	—	<i>Memo to No 4 Section re Reconnaissances d/- 5 July 1915.</i>	
	<i>Jy 14</i>	—	<i>ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin d/- 8 July.</i>	

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NZA Dair

appendices attached to Intell. Summary.

Army Form A. 2040.

Register of Communications Received or Despatched.

Date July 1915		Branch Gen. Staff	Section	Sub-section
Messages Received Index Number.	Messages Despatched Sender's Number.	Time of Receipt or Despatch.	Subject.	Action, etc.
No of appendix -				
Jy 15			additional notes on Roads, water supply.	
Jy 16			Notes on formation of Intelligence Corps.	
Jy 17			ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin df- 10 July	
Jy 18			" " " df- 12 July	
Jy 19			ANZAC Jg 597 df- 13 July 1915. (Duplicate only)	
Jy 20			Reconnaissance reports N. Hawk.	
Jy 21			Memorandum re fresh issue of Maps.	
Jy 22			Intelligence Note df- 16 July.	
Jy 23			ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin df- 17 July.	
Jy 24			Turkish proclamation to Indian Soldiers.	
Jy 25			ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin df- 18 July.	
Jy 26			" " " df- 18 July.	
Jy 27			ANZAC Map Z 2024. (Capt. Hie)	
Jy 28			ANZAC 14/602 df- 19 July re enemy reinforcements.	
Jy 29			aeroplane 16 July 1915. (Dupl. file).	
Jy 30			Report + sketch of evacuating Par - N. outposts.	

D. 19

NZA Div
appendices attached to Intelligence Summary
 Register of Communications Received or Despatched. Army Form A. 2040.

Date <i>July 1915</i>		Branch <i>Gen. Staff</i>	Section	Sub-section
Messages Received Index Number.	Messages Despatched Sender's Number.	Time of Receipt or Despatch.	Subject.	Action, etc.
<i>No of appendix</i>				
	<i>Jy 31</i>	—	<i>ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin dt 23 July.</i>	
	<i>Jy 32</i>	—	<i>aeroplane reconnaissance 18+19 July - Dupl. file</i>	
	<i>Jy 33</i>	—	<i>" " 21 July. Dupl. file.</i>	
	<i>Jy 34</i>	—	<i>" " 22/23 July.</i>	
	<i>Jy 35</i>	—	<i>ANZAC Intelligence Bulletin dt 25 July.</i>	
	<i>Jy 36</i>	—	<i>aeroplane Reconnaissance Message dt 27 July - Dupl. file.</i>	
	<i>Jy 37</i>	—	<i>Force order 21, Re maps, dt 27 July 1915.</i>	
	<i>Jy 38</i>	—	<i>Force order 21, Re Distⁿ of Troops at C. HELLES, dt 28 July.</i>	
	<i>Jy 39</i>	—	<i>ANZAC Intelligence Bullⁿ dt 29th July.</i>	
	<i>Jy 40</i>	—	<i>Force Order No 23 names for inclusion on new Maps dt 30 July</i>	
	<i>Jy</i>			

ANZAC INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

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One of the prisoners taken this morning is an English speaking Armenian with the rank of sergeant, who had been seconded for promotion to commissioned rank.

The Turkish firing line is made up as follows -

On the extreme Turkish right is the 14th regiment, then the 72nd, composed of Arabs from Aleppo, the 18th, 27th, 57th, who have suffered very heavily and are much below strength and the 125th - a firing line of roughly 12,000 to 13,000 men.

Enver Pasha inspected the position here yesterday and the men had orders to clean up their equipment.

The usual signal for an attack has been the firing of two white rockets. Last night this was changed to one rocket, and the orders were to take our trenches and drive us into the sea. Essad Pasha commands the forces opposing the Anzac position. Kasim Bey is chief of staff to Liman von Sanders. The attack was made by the three battalions of the 18th regiment. The O.C. of the 2nd battalion told his men that our strength here was only six to seven thousand with some machine guns.

The gun firing from 971 has been bursting some shells over the Turkish trenches, the reason being given that the rifling was worn out. This gun has now gone out of action.

In a Turkish paper four days old the Turks claim a great victory over us at Helles but admit very heavy losses. A battalion is usually 8 days in the trenches. 100 metres of trench is held by two companies with two companies in support. The routine is 48 hours in the fire trench and 48 hours in reserve. The hour for reliefs has been changed to 3 p.m. Four days ago when men were being changed an argument started and was carried on in rather too noisy a manner. We opened fire, killing four and wounding six men.

Five o'clock is the dinner hour. The men leave their rifles and bunch together in the trenches eating from one large dish. Food is good but water scarce. The water is brought up by mules, and the officers command a plentiful supply so that the men get very little.

Snipers are not at all active but scouts go out from the trenches at night and creep up to our position to observe if possible our movements.

There is no barbed wire amongst the reserve positions. The Turks are under the impression that our wire is electrically charged and they have been provided with wire nippers having an insulated handle.

Strict orders have been issued not to waste rifle ammunition. It is believed that there is a shortage.

Our shooting has called forth the greatest admiration and such excellent practice has been made on loop holes that their troops have orders not to stand behind them. One observation post has been rendered untenable. One periscope is issued to 80 men but using them is not in favor, the result being usually disastrous. The Turks fear our bombs more than any other weapon. From every company ten men have been selected and are being trained as bomb throwers.

Base hospitals are at Bogali, Yalova, Gallipoli and Rodosto.

Many Turks look upon this war as a Holy War but all are discontented at its duration and desire peace.

On the day of the armistice Kamel Bey, O.C. of the 19th Division donned the uniform of a red crescent sergeant and in company with many other staff officers also in the uniform of red crescent workers, took advantage of the lull in hostilities to carefully inspect our positions.

The news from the Southern theatre of operations continues to be most satisfactory. Positions gained have been strengthened and the demoralisation of the Turks taken advantage of. All counter attacks have been beaten off with great loss to the enemy.

4-20

The French have made a substantial advance and have consolidated the positions gained. A number of Turks were seen rushing towards the French lines without their rifles and with hands uplifted. During last night during a counter attack by the Turks the "Wolverine" got her searchlights and guns on to the main body and their losses must have been very heavy. Opposite one portion of our line the ground is thick with Turkish dead and wounded - at least 500 - but accurate estimate is impossible.

Army Corps Headquarters, 30th June. 1915.

Ig/473

ANZAC INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

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22

The following further information has been given by Turkish prisoners, 14 of whom were taken yesterday. One has since died. They all belong to the 13th regiment, which has been in the Peninsula about three weeks.

The food is quite good. They get soup at mid-day and beans and "Pilav" (a kind of rice mixture) at night.

They were told the day before yesterday that Enver Pasha was coming to inspect them in the trenches but they must not cheer or make a noise. One stated that a German Pasha often inspected them (Liman von Sanders?). They seem generally to like the Germans.

The information that the Army Corps Headquarters is at Yalova is corroborated.

In the attack on us two nights ago, our machine guns did great execution. One prisoner states that in the attack two battalions were almost annihilated. Bombs also did a lot of damage. One man said, "There was firing on all sides". I tried to return to my own comrades and was fired at. I tried to advance and was fired at and on both sides there was death and bullets also. I got to about 10 yards of your trenches and crawled among the heaps of dead and pretended to be dead also and all the time bombs were bursting all round. When it was daylight I saw one of your men looking at me through a telescope and heard someone calling in Turkish, 'Anyone alive there?' I was afraid and did not answer. Then someone threw a stone and I realised they knew I was not dead and I answered 'I am afraid of you and I cannot walk'. Then someone threw me a rope (I was lying on a steep place) which I caught and was pulled in. Thanks be to God that I am with you in safety, we have to fight as it is a Jihad, but we long for peace."

One man stated he had heard there were 200 guns against us, some of which have not yet been used. The ships' guns are mounted at Kalid Bahr. The heavy howitzer which is firing against us is on a pivot and can fire in any direction easily.

The information that near Yalova is an ammunition store is confirmed.

Another prisoner had heard that the Turks were sinking ships in the Straits and are again putting ^{out} mines.

The following story is current among the soldiers :-

"When we were about to land on the Peninsula, one of the Divl Commanders withdrew all his men, having been 'bought' by us. A certain Mehmed Tehaouch (who is now a national hero) who was on duty patrolling with some soldiers (near the present Turkish position here) met this division retreating and succeeded in getting it back to the firing line in time to meet our landing first of all. The Commander of the Division was crucified and his body sent to Constantinople. Mahmed Tahouch is supposed to have done wonders in the subsequent fighting and his name is on all lips. The Turkish trenches from which the attack was made two nights ago are named after him."

The shooting of men who retreat is again mentioned by several prisoners.

Owing to desertions Christians are now generally employed in transport work.

Men of the years 1330-1331 are to be called up and put into the firing line.

There are wounded at Boghali.

Our proclamations are collected by the Officers. One prisoner heard that one of our N.C.O's who was wounded and captured had his wound dressed and was sent with five other prisoners to Constantinople.

The 4th Division is reported to be coming.

Rumors have been received that diplomatic relations with England will soon be resumed.

One Russian Mohammedan subject from Balour is among the captured. He was at Galatz when war broke out. The Turkish consul then told him the Holy Flag had been unfurled and all the Moslems must rally to it, so he went to Constantinople and became a soldier. He is now a little bit doubtful about "holy flags".

4-21.
The Turkish troops are in dug-outs at the back of the various ridges in front of our line,

Before the attack two nights ago all men were told by the Officers that there was to be no retreating and any one doing so would be shot.

Army Corps Headquarters, 1st July, 1915.

Ig/474

Northern Area opposite N.4. & A. Div.

- I. 2. (70) Not known.
(71)
(124)
- II. 5. (13) In reserve ~~mal~~ ^{Thar}
(14) On our extreme left opposite No. 4 Section
6500 outposts - Are located around BIYUK ~~ana~~ ^{Parta}.
(15) In reserve ~~mal~~ ^{Thar}.
6th Div. 18th Opposite No. 4 Section (L) on ~~Warrant's~~ ^{Tor}
3000 (Ridge) (Centre)
- III. 9. x 27 Opposite our centre between Nos 3 and 4 Sections.
42 Also stated to be here opposite ~~ANAC~~ ^{or near here}.
- III. 19 bis. (57) Opposite QUINN'S & COURTNEY'S - our Right.
(72) On our left, on left of 14th v. No. 4 Section.
(77) Not known.
- IV. 11. 33 Not known.
- V. 13. bis. 37 Not known.
45th In Reserve. Position uncertain. 2000
- VI. 16 6000 (47) In Reserve v. Australian Division.
(48)
(125) Opposite Australian Division.
- VIII. 25. (73) Not known.
(75) do
(64) attached. In reserve. Position uncertain. 2000
- Gendarmerie - 800 opposing N.4 & A. Div. No. 4 Section (L) / Opposing
Cavalry 600 in plain, near BIYUK ~~ana~~ ^{Parta} / N.4. & A. Division.

16th and 17th Regiments, VI Div. and 1st Army Corps said to have gone South.

27.571125 = 19810 = 6000.

Forwarded to G.H.Q. in response to I 72

d/- 27/6/15

RL

see 239

Information re Turkish Troops facing N.Z. & A. Division.

7.7 In each Regiment one Battalion is in the Firing Line, and 2 in Reserve. Each Battalion has two Companies in the Firing Line, and 2 in support. Each Battalion does eight days in the Firing Line, and is then relieved by another Battalion of the same Regiment.

Companies in the Firing Line said to be relieved at 3 p.m. The evening meal is partaken at 5 p.m., men collecting to eat out of large dishes.

Training of 3rd Battalion 18th Regiment said to be very poor, likewise the discipline. Most of the 18th Regiment are from Reserve, and have trained since the war began only. Reinforcements totally untrained. 57th Regiment has been opposing N.Z. & A. Div. opposite GINN'S POST since the start, and has twice been reinforced up to strength. 72nd Regiment said to be largely Arabs from Aleppo.

Ammunition is believed to be running somewhat short, as troops in front of us have strict orders to conserve ammunition.

Prisoners say there are no German Officers in the trenches facing the N.Z. & A. Division, but one prisoner stated there were two Germans to each gun, and a certain number of German Officers with the artillery.

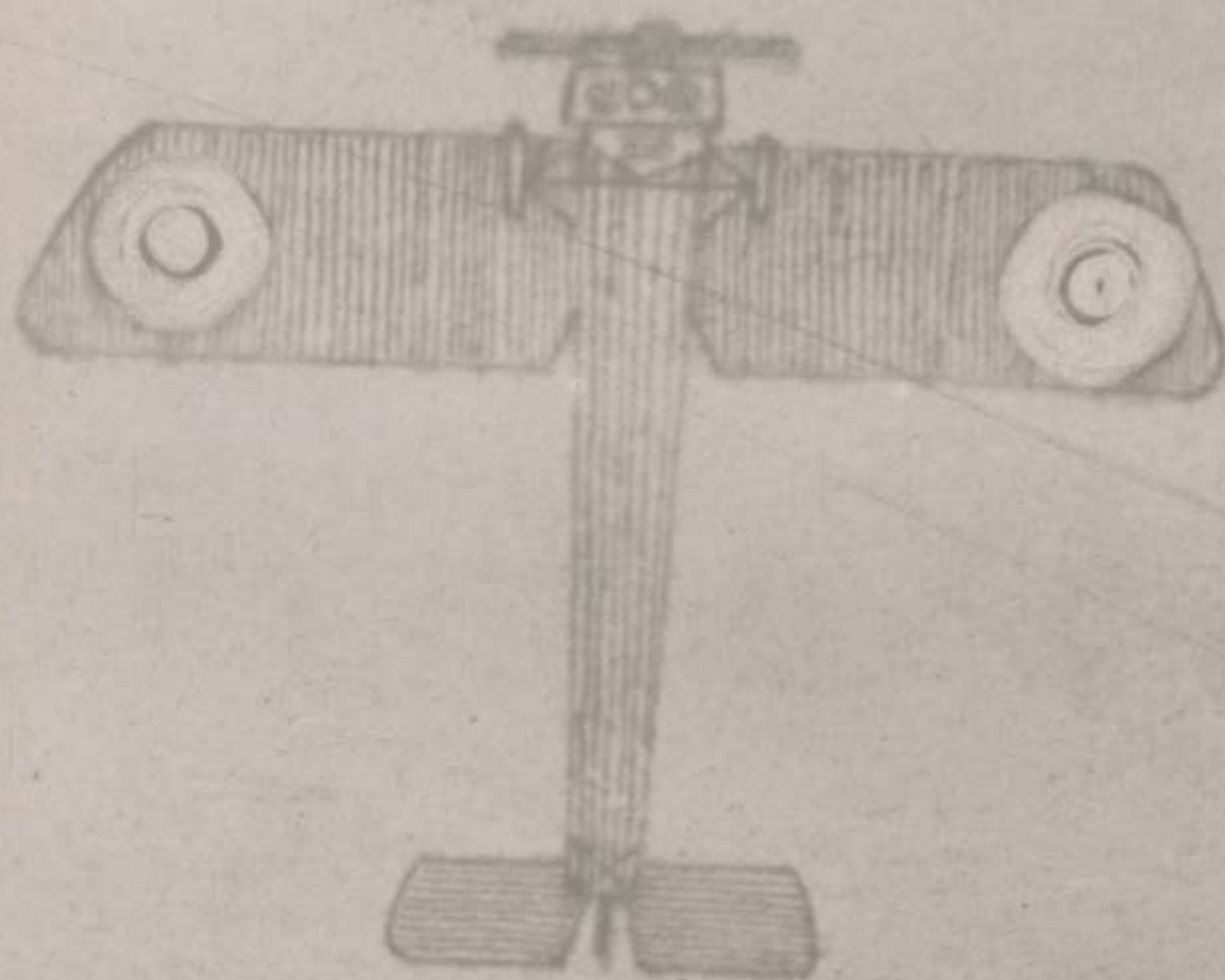
Our bombs are greatly feared by the Turks.

Our snipers are also considered very good, and the periscope rifle is much feared.

Water in the actual fire trenches is reported to be scarce, as so many help themselves to it on its way up.

Food is plentiful; the men's morale good, but they desire peace.

Not much sickness, but sanitation indifferent. Many of the 8" shells which have fallen in ANZAC area are old, fired from old guns, and have failed to explode.

Appendix No. *Ty 4**Sketches of French military aeroplanes.**TYPE MORANE - PARASOL.**which are actually in use in the French Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.*

These aeroplanes resemble German Machines of the MANTIK type, except for the tail, which is more rounded off in the MANTIK type and ends in two points.

*Distributed to Sections, Bdes & Batt ns for
notification to all*

Belonigheul Capt
6805(09)
NZAFDW

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18*

ANZAC INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

Further intelligence from prisoners -

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.

They are always being told that a German aeroplane is going to fly over the line position and they must not fire at it but it hardly ever 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 let off their rifles.

The rumor of the advent of a Zeppelin is current.

It is said among the Turks that a great part of our garrison here is composed of Greeks from the Islands.

When an attack is made the attacking party collect in three lines in the firing trench, one line crouching on the parapet, one line on the banquette and one standing in the bottom of the trench.

The Turks boast of their prowess and superiority with the bayonet.

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 bollicose.

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.

Their late C.O., a kind and a gallant man, was shot dead through a loophole.

Some interesting papers have been taken from the killed, amongst them a manuscript copy of our last proclamation thrown into their lines. This rather proves that the proclamation is arousing interest among the rank and file.

In one letter the O.C., the company complains of the utter lack of discipline of his company and suggests that all his U.C.O's are removed.

Army Corps Headquarters, 5th July, 1915.

1g / 493.

Appendix No. JY7

With reference to Intelligence Bulletin dated 18th June, the date of the commencement of RAMAZAN should read July 18th or 19th according to the new moon being seen, and not as therein stated. Mid-Ramazan coincides with "Constitution Day", 24th July. The date of these events should not be lost sight of.

In an order to the O.C., 8th Coy, 10th regt from the officer commanding the battalion stress is laid on the fact that no noise or obvious movement must be made when one company relieves the other in the firing line and to ensure this the relief will be carried out section by section.

In another document dated April 25th, the Company Sergeant Major asks for the February pay for the men.

A daily return of ammunition expended by a section (about 80 men) shows 329 rounds and 5 bombs to have been expended during 24 hours.

In a Company order dated June 28th it is written "Severo fighting is going on at Saddul Bahr. The war ships are firing and a number of destroyers and transports are moving. The enemy will probably attack us and we must be ready to meet all emergencies with energy and determination. Closer contact must be kept with our reserves."

Another battalion order states -

Signals

- (a) As a general rule signals should be made as follows.
A white signal to show an advancing patrol its way back also to show the direction and to make clear to the patrol the position of another military post.
(b) A second white signal will show the advancing patrol that it has arrived where it was ordered to go. When this signal is made the patrol must do nothing until orders are given by signal.
(c) A red signal will show that the patrol is in contact with the enemy.

Two red signals will mean that the enemy is advancing.

A green signal will mean that the patrol and reconnoitring party must return back.

(The above must not be looked on as necessarily permanent signals, as it is highly probable that all such signals are changed from time to time. Further, being a regimental signal it probably only held good in the part of the line held by the regiment concerned (18th regt which attacked us on 29th inst.)

In one case there was a complaint that a company had no water and it appears that the company water carrier had tried to get water out of his turn and the officer in charge of the issue had therefore forbidden him to have any, thus depriving the whole company (180 men) of their days water.

Yesterday there was a quiet day in the French front. The shipping in the anchorage was shelled in the morning otherwise the British line was quiet.

The Turks heavily shelled two of our trenches on the left for half an hour and then developed an attack from the ravines to the North of our position on our extreme left. This attack died away under heavy fire from H.A.A. Scorpion and our rifle and machine gun fire. The Turks moving forward in the early morning to occupy certain of their new trenches on our left suffered heavily from fire from H.A.A. Wolverine and our artillery. Their losses on the evening of the 2nd appear to have been very severe.

Up to 10 a.m. this morning there has been no change in the situation.

The submarine E 14 returned yesterday after 24 days absence. She has torpedoed a large steamer in Pandern and sunk 10 sailing vessels, one loaded with 100 tons of granite blocks. The rest contained food stuffs and petrol, except two which were empty. The only steamers seen in the Sea of Harzora were small ferry boats and three hospital ships.

Army Corps Headquarters, 4th July, 1915.

To . . .

ANZAC INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

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29

The following Turkish Orders, captured in the Southern sphere are of interest -

To the Commander of the Right Wing Zone, from the Divisional H.Q. 12.25 p.m., 19/6/15.

The trenches which we capture with great sacrifice from the enemy usually at sunset, are given up the next morning, and we suffer 100 times as much loss from this as we suffered in the attack to take the trenches. This is due to our lack of care and the following points must be attended to :-

1. As soon as the trenches are captured, communication trenches must be made to connect with them.
2. The firing line must be renewed with sand bags.
3. Those parts of the trenches which are exposed to rifle, machine gun fire and enfilade fire of the enemy must be well covered and protected with sand bags.
4. Ammunition, food and water, are to be brought immediately to the trenches.
5. The reserves in the rear of any unit must build and deepen the covered over ways and the latrines of the front lines. At the same time they are to make communication trenches and dug outs under the direction of the engineers. Now it is our principle not to lose any trenches captured from the enemy. It has twice happened that we have lost trenches which we have captured at very great sacrifice, and this has been through carelessness. There is nothing that causes us more sorrow, increases the courage of the enemy, and encourages him to attack more freely (causing us great losses) than the losing of these trenches.

Henceforth Commanders who surrender these trenches, from whatever side the attack may come, before the last man is killed, will be punished in the same way as if they had run away. Especially the commanders of units told off to guard a certain front be punished if instead of thinking about their work, supporting their units and giving information to the higher command, they only take action after a regrettable incident has taken place. I hope that this will not occur again. I give notice that if it does I shall carry out the punishment.

6. I do not desire to see a blot made on the courage of our men by those who escape from the trenches to avoid the rifle and machine gun fire of the enemy. Henceforth I shall hold responsible all Officers who do not shoot with their revolvers all the privates who try to escape from the trenches on any pretext.

Commander of the 11th Division Col. Rifaat.

To Commander of the 1st Battn.

The contents will be communicated to the Officers and I promise to carry out the orders till the last drop of our blood has been shed. Sign and return. (Sgd) Hassan. Commander of 127th regt. (Signatures of Company Officers follow)

Extract from Turkish Orders dated 5/6/15.

To the Commander of the Right Wing.

The infantry of the enemy being exhausted and having no important reserves, if to-morrow we make a bayonet attack with our newly arrived forces we can drive them back.

The attack will begin at 3.40 a.m. Watches will be synchronised with 9th Division time. As they advance rifles must be empty and bayonets fixed. Whoever of the enemy is seen must at once be bayoneted. Our men must pass over our foremost trenches and enter the enemy's trenches, which are not very far in front. It is absolutely essential that this position be captured and held.

4-28
The artillery will begin to fire and help our infantry after the two opposing forces come to hand to hand fighting. By the special orders of the commander of the South West, fire will be directed on the supporting columns of the enemy.

The usual bravery of the lion hearted Turkish heroes will be shown. I am certain that shouting, "Allah, Allah", they will receive the victory.

Extract from Turkish Orders dated 20/6/15.

The men of the 1st and 2nd Companies of the 127th regt. in order to learn how to load and fire the rifle and to take aim must have their practice cartridges in small quantities.

This order is issued from the 126th regt and is to be communicated to the 1st Company of the 127th regt.

A resident in Constantinople writes (dated 23rd May) :-

Yesterday we heard cannon, but where they came from I don't know. It seemed to us to come from the Prince's Island. (N.B. in the Marmora) but it is not possible that they could have been from there. The wounded that arrive every day are innumerable. All the Greek schools in Pera, and at the Islands are full and now they are taking the houses beginning by those of the enemy. They have made many Armenian arrests, they say about 2000. They have begun to collect all the arms from the population. Some people think it is a bad sign. They have collected from all the houses beds, mattresses, pillows and coverings. So many have passed that they must have been taken from schools, &c. It is dreadful to see the wounded ones. The more seriously wounded are taken to Gulhane (a hospital) and the very serious cases to the places nearest the battlefield. An incident is told of Enver Pasha who went to visit the wounded. At one of the hospitals there was a badly wounded soldier who had hardly enough strength to speak. He asked him where he came from, where he was wounded, etc. The Doctor then said to him, "Don't you see it is His Excellency speaking to you". He answered, "Yes, I see." Enver Pasha then asked him, "How many times did you fire?" The man answered, "Not once". Enver said, "I hope you will soon be well and able to fire many shots at the enemy." Then came the answer, "If I get well, it will not be against the enemy that I shall fire but against others". The Doctor pretended that the man was delirious but before leaving Enver had the man's name taken, and the number of his bed. People say that this is the reason they are collecting all arms as they are afraid of a plot. The Turks are behaving extremely well up to now.

In the Southern sphere yesterday was quiet. During the night the Turks kept up a heavy musketry fire along the whole line but did not leave their trenches. Since 0400 there has been a violent bombardment of V and W beaches from the Asiatic side which has lasted continuously and is the heaviest to which these beaches have yet been subjected.

At 0415 the enemy also opened a heavy bombardment which appeared to be preliminary to an attack on our left with a demonstration along the remainder of the line. The bombardment continued at intervals until 0700 a.m. Every attempt of the enemy's infantry to advance has been driven back immediately with heavy loss. Their principle effort was made at the junction of the French and Royal Naval Division. Another attack against the right of the 29th Division was practically wiped out by rifle and machine gun fire. On the 29th Division left several attacks were all driven back with considerable loss.

From the disjointed nature of these attacks it appears that the enemy is experiencing difficulty in getting their infantry forward.

Army Corps Headquarters, 5th July, 1915.

Ig/511.

Appendix No. JY9

The following has been received from the 8th Army Corps and is forwarded for information :-

Enemy opened heavy bombardment about 0415 as what appears to have been preliminary to attack on our left and demonstration along the remainder of the front. This bombardment was continued at intervals until 0700. Every attempt of the Infantry to advance has however been driven back and considerable loss inflicted. His principal efforts appear to have been at the junction of the R.E.D. with the French where the Turks advanced out of their trenches but were driven back with heavy loss. Another attack against the right of the 29th Division came under machine gun and rifle fire from both the 42nd and 29th Divisions and was practically wiped out. On the 29th Division left several attacks have been made but each one has been met with rifle and machine gun fire and driven back with considerable loss. From the disjointed nature of these attacks it appears that the enemy has been having difficulty in getting the Infantry forward. "V" and "W" beaches have been continuously shelled since 0400 from the ASIATIC shore by one 8 inch gun, four 4.7's, a battery of 6 inch howitzer and a field battery. This is the heaviest bombardment to which these beaches have yet been subjected.

Army Corps Headquarters,
6th July, 1915. 1155.

Adler Lt Col
for Brig Gen G.S.

For perusal & action
CRA
CRF
ADMS
A9Q
} *201*
Wm

ANZAC INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

The following extracts from the orders of the 7th (Turkish) Divn dated 4th June, 1915 captured in the Southern sphere, are of interest.

I enclose a number of copies of pamphlets called "Experiences of German Officers on the Western Battlefield." One is to be distributed to every Infantry regiment. This book is very interesting and important, particularly the chapters marked in blue, which must be studied by every officer—even the most junior. Every regimental officer must be prepared to attend a written examination in the presence of the Divnl Commander on the 13th June.

Whilst infantry ammunition is issued from depots and ammn column to units carefully packed in boxes and clips, empty cases are returned without any boxes or clips, but are sent in sacks. Indeed yesterday the 2nd battalion of the 36th regt sent in 23 sacks full of empty cases to the ammunition column. What has happened to the boxes and clips of these cases? The 12th division must enquire and inform me. Clips cannot be manufactured in Constantinople. Therefore this is exceptionally important. Henceforth the empty cases of ammunition expended by units will only be handed in in return for a receipt and a charge will be made if these things are deficient.

Musical instruments are not to be played during the times of prayers, which are five times daily in the Mohammodan religion. When prayer time is near those who are playing must keep quiet; they can continue when it is over. The evening bugle will sound when prayers are over. Musicians must take note of the times of prayer which are changed at different seasons of the year and must observe this order which is issued from the Ministry of War under date 25/5/15.

The following is an extract from a Company order -

Every Section Commander will choose from his section four men to whom he will teach bomb throwing. These men will be taught and instructed in their duties every day from noon till evening by Ismail, who is in charge of this business with the Engineer Company.

The shells fired at us yesterday by the 11.2 gun were found to be full of pebbles, unfired cartridges, etc.

In the Southern sphere yesterday the bombardment of the beaches and our front was the heaviest yet experienced but the general damage was very small. It was the preliminary to a general attack made all along our line by fresh troops who were ascertained to have come from Adrianople. Our losses were negligible, but the enemy's infantry everywhere was immediately driven back with very heavy loss on their side. Special efforts were made first on the junction of the R.N.D. with the French. Hereabout 50 Turks penetrated to our front trench but a counter attack was at once made by our supports and the men who had retired and we re-captured the position. The Turkish killed at this point are estimated at 300. 90 bodies were counted close to the parapet on the right, the remainder in the centre. The enemy were subsequently reported massing on this flank in front of the French but they suffered heavily from shell fire and no further attack on the British front in this neighbourhood was made. Further west an attack was made on one of our trenches where the enemy came under heavy rifle and machine gun fire from the right of the 29th and left of the 42nd Divisions and the attack died away. The enemy lost 150 killed. On our left the Turks massed in force in the Nullah and attempted several attacks. None of these were pushed home owing to the steadiness of our troops and our effective artillery support. The Turkish losses were again exceedingly heavy. The impression conveyed by the whole affair is that a grand attack ~~failed~~ was ordered, but so far as the infantry were concerned the attack failed to materialise. The Turks have again expended large amounts of ammunition and added considerably to their already very severe losses. The night was quiet.

Army Corps Head-quarters. 6th July, 1915. Ig / 523.

No. Ga 132.

Army Corps Headquarters,

Anzac Cove, 5th July 1915.

From : General Staff,
Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

To : New Zealand and Australian Division.

MEMORANDUM.

Please arrange to have the following works carried out, by July 15th - No. 3 being the most urgent.

1. Complete the widening and recessing of the covered way leading to No. 2 Outpost. This should be tested throughout by marching at least half a Company along it both ways in file closed up. Improvements must be made wherever the slightest check occurs.

2. A covered egress from this covered way into the main Sazli Bikita Deresi Eastward. The engineer officer entrusted with this should report to Army Corps Headquarters to receive instructions on the object of the work.

3. A road along the beach practicable for wheeled artillery from the Northern point of Anzac Cove, on to the level fields North of the nullah containing the water hole and pump in rear of No. 1 Outpost.

This will necessitate,

- (a) hardening a portion of the existing road just North of of the Point.
- (b) levelling and hardening with clay the existing beach track from the present mule cart road leading to the No. 2 A.S.C. Depot up to the beach breastwork, through which an opening must be cut. About 100 yards.
- (c) clearing, levelling, and hardening a road from the breastwork up to the water nullah. About 80 yards.
- (d) a ramp on to the fields North of the water nullah, connecting on to the old Turkish road skirting the fields towards SUVLA.

4. Ramping the nullahs South and North of the Fishermans Huts so as to make the old Turkish road along the fields from (3) to No. 2 Outpost practicable for wheeled artillery.

Works (3) and (4) must be done in darkness and must be laid out and executed so that nothing is seen from any position held by the enemy indicating that a road has been made.

(Sgd.) A. Skeen Lieut-Colonel,
for Brig-General,
General Staff,
Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

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NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN DIVISION

Appendix No. JY13

Divisional Headquarters,
 Anzac Cove, 5th July 1915.

From : General Staff,
N.Z. & A. Division.

To : O.C. No. 4 Section of Defence,
N.Z. & A. Division.

MEMORANDUM

Please have reconnaissances made within the next 10 days of the following, which are placed in order of importance. References are to accompany Map.

(a) SAZLI BIKITA DERESI along line dotted BLUE, or further in same direction if situation admits.

Points to which special attention is to be paid are :-

- (1) Obstacles to movement.
- (2) Front on which troops can march without checks.
- (3) Estimated rate of March on moonless night.
- (4) Possibility of ascending in extended order the SOUTH slopes of feature A.
- (5) If penetrated so far, possibility of ascending in any formation the SOUTHERN slopes of feature B in the sketch shaded GREEN.

(b) Tributary of same valley along line dotted RED, or as far as situation admits.

Points for special attention are :-

- 1, 2, 3 as in (a).
4. Nature of feature A.
5. Possibility of ascending in extended order, the NORTHERN or WESTERN slopes of feature A.
6. The confluence of D, whether the divergence of track is well marked.
7. Major OVERTON has knowledge of the slopes on the area.

shaded BLUE, and the G.O.C. would like a summary of his opinions on the possibility of getting troops out of the ravine just SOUTH of TABLE TOP on to these slopes

- (c) The CHATLAX DERESI Valley along the line dotted GREEN, or as far as the situation admits.

Points for special attention are :-

1,2,3 as in (a).

4. Nature of ascent to old No. 3 Post and TABLE TOP on area shaded RED.
5. Nature of track lined in with RED.
6. Confluence at E - whether divergence of track is well marked.
7. Whether the 971 Ridge stands out clearly against sky-line, or if not, what features appear to obstruct it.

- (d) The AGHIL DERESI - on the lines chain dotted BLUE, or as far as the situation admits.

1,2, 3 as for (a).

4. The nature of country, as affecting movement of Infantry by night, in area shaded in dotted blue.
5. If possible, nature, as in 1,2,3 of side nullahs marked in chain dotted blue.
6. As in 7 of (c).

2.

It is desirable that reconnoitring parties should consist of selected Officers, and 2 or 3 intelligent men, who could be utilised as guides for night operations.

Care must be taken not to send patrols out too frequently, as it is essential that the enemy's suspicions should NOT be aroused.

3.

Please report results of any Reconnaissances, even if incomplete, as gained.

4.

Short, concise reports required, numbered in paragraphs. Definite answers to the questions asked, are

(3)

Appendix No. JY/13.

essential.

Sketches, however rough, are of value.

Reports should be in at Divisional Headquarters
by 15th July without fail.

Alloingland

Capt.
G.S.O. 3 (Ig).
N.Z. & A. Division.

The following are extracts from Turkish orders captured in the Southern sphere :-

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.

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 use-
less waste.

Those Commanders of Battalions and Companies who do not possess maps must advise G.H.Q. before to-morrow night. Each Commander must possess a copy of map scale 1/25000 covering his section, and must guard it in such a manner that it will not fall into the enemy's hands.

All Units must give convenient names to the various positions in their sections.

Economy is essential in the use of petroleum, and at night time all lamps must be shade so that enemy aircraft cannot distinguish them.

On many occasions during attacks our artillery has been unable to distinguish our men on the move from those of the enemy.

In order to avoid unpleasant accidents and to distinguish our men they will wear their great coats rolled and passed over one shoulder and under the other arm.

Some of our men in order to escape the shells have made dug-outs of no military value. A heavy rain or a shell will be sufficient to ruin these. For this reason it is advisable that the men remain in their trenches.

Order from O.C. 126th regt to O.C. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Coys., 7 Battalion

To-morrow the battalion will be reinforced and the distribution to Companies will be as follows :-

No.1 Co.	Present strength	150,	Additions	76	Total	255.
No.2 Co.	"	130,	"	105	"	255
No.3 Co.	"	121,	"	114	"	235
No.4 Co.	"	129,	"	105	"	254
Totals		530		400		939

The German Military attache in Constantinople is reported to have been murdered.

Army Corps Headquarters,

8th July, 1915.

IG / 543.

INTELLIGENCE NOTE ON ROADS, WATER SUPPLY, ETC.

The information given below is in amplification of previous information concerning the water supply in the neighbourhood of ANZAC.

The source of the information is two Greek peasants who have been taken on as guides. They are uneducated and cannot read a map but are intelligent.

The previous information dated May 27th 1915 was given by one of these men.

In general their information tends to show that :-

1. The country between Kutchuk and Biyuk Anafarta and the sea has abundance of water principally from wells.
2. No water is actually to be found on SARI BAIR (Hill 971) on its higher slopes.
3. There is good water between BIYUK ANAFARTA and BOGHALI and at the latter place. Also at ESKI KEUI.

To sum up it appears that the water question even in July should not be a serious one, should we make an advance from our present position.

i. The information concerning the well mentioned in 1st para of note of May 27th (Sq. 263 Z G approx.) is corroborated. This well is apparently fed by a stream (6 - 7 yards broad and about 18" deep at present) which rises in the KIZLAR DAGH. It should more properly be called a reservoir, perhaps. This the guides speak of as being capable of providing water for 10,000 men (but this is probably merely figurative).

ii. The water in the TOPALIN NEZAR DERE is brackish and not good except for animals but the country from the SALT LAKE up to KUCHUK ANAFARTA consists of many farms, each one of which has one or two wells of good drinking water.

iii. The water at KUCHUK ANAFARTA is plentiful. There are 4 or 5 wells of good water, about 20 - 30 feet deep and containing about 15 feet of water. They are 3 - 4 feet in diameter. There are also 4 small reservoirs fed by a stream from which the water is taken off by 4 lines of pipes and there are 4 taps at which to draw water. The water runs off through the village.

iv. Between KUCHUK and BIYUK ANAFARTA the ASHA DERE runs. About half-way between the two places the road crosses this river by a bridge. Ten minutes above this bridge are some ancient reservoirs (6 to 10) built of stone, about 6 feet in diameter and 7 or 8 feet deep. Here the river is about 10 feet broad and 18 inches deep, but it ~~xxxx~~ disappears into the sandy soil before it reaches the bridge.

About 10 minutes below the bridge is an excellent well. There is a Persian water wheel here worked by a donkey to water the farm near by.

All the country between BUYUK ANAFARTA and the sea is dotted over with many farms each of which has one or two wells. In fact water is plentiful. (i.e., all along country through which the INAM CHAI (ACHIL DERE) is shewn to run. (Informants speak of there being wells every 100 yards or so but this again is no doubt a figure of speech.

v. Informants state there is running water in the gullies at the foot of the hills between here and KUGURU (the hills).

vi. There are 2 or 3 wells in the houses in KUGURU but the principal supply is brought from the foot of SARI (about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile) by means of a pipe (diameter about 3 inches). The water is brought from a spring and after filling a small reservoir in the village the overflow runs off and joins the APRIL RIVER.

vii. On SARI BARI there is no water.

viii. At BACHUKHUI there are 3 or 4 wells.

ix. The system of drawing water from the wells is that of the Egyptian "shaduf".



x. At intervals of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour there are wells (4) between KUGURU and BACHUKHUI.

xi. There is an excellent big well in BACHUKHUI and the water at and near KUGURU is plentiful, the latter district being composed of many farms. KUGURU farm is especially mentioned as providing good and plentiful water.

The spring called PANABIA (the spring of the Virgin Mary) which is to the west of KUGURU (on KARA road) supplied water to 15,000 pilgrims to the shrine, during three days, according to informant.

xii. KILIA LAM and neighborhood has a large supply of water from springs and wells.

xiii. BACHUKHUI to SIL ILI but little water but good supply at latter place.

xiv. BACHUKHUI has a large water supply. In the village there are several fountains and there are springs in the neighborhood.

All this district up to SIL ILI is rich in streams and wells.

Army Corps Headquarters,

7th July, 1915.

~~Australian Division.~~
N. Z. & A. Division

7-38

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Appendix No. JY16.

By making use of the services of the Officer and native interpreters it is proposed to create an Intelligence Corps, formed under the control of G.H.Q.

To each division has been allotted a minimum of one officer and three native interpreters (one to each Brigade): to each Corps Head Quarters, one Officer and two native interpreters.

The above will form the personnel of the Intelligence Corps.

The Intelligence Corps, with respect to the duties it will perform for the Divisions and the Corps, should be considered as supplementary to and not superseding in any way the C.S.O's at present responsible for Intelligence.

There will therefore be no occasion to alter in any way the routine as laid down in the instructions recently issued on the subject. It is hoped, however, that by the creation of this organisation, a better use will be made of the services of the Corps of Interpreters, and that the increase in the personnel now available for intelligence duties will facilitate and expedite the work of C.S.O's Intelligence.

ANZAC INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

Appendix No 24 17

The following are extracts from Turkish orders :-

Company States dated 7/6/15.

1st Battalion 126th regiment

No. 2 Co.	121
No. 3 Co.	120 (22 killed 67 wounded 12 missing)
No. 4 Co.	141

Firing during the night is permissible only when the enemy is going to attack, and then it is advisable to wait till the enemy is within range of our rifles.

A copy of "Destan" (Turkish Heroic Song) was found on a Turkish soldier at Ari Burnu. This is to be read and sung by all hero comrades.

No. 1 Coy reports on 19/6/15.

Strength 3 Officers, 225 men.

Of the above 130 men are untrained, 10 are employed on sanitary duties, 15 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 rounds.

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 addition 105 men have been received.

Amongst these 8 men 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 Regiment 123.

From O.C. 126th regt to Battn Commanders dated Sighin 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 to-morrow at 10 a.m. these men must be separated and sent to the labourers battalion.

O.C. 15th Co. 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.

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

Army Corps Headquarters,

10th July, 1915.

IG/ 584

Appendix No. 7418

7-40

UNWAC INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

It is gratifying to note that not only have our snipers obtained a complete ascendancy, but our bomb throwers have also got entirely the upper hand of those of the enemy:-

On two occasions lately the enemy's over head cover has been set alight and kept burning for a considerable time, by our bomb throwers.

Yesterday afternoon the bomb throwers of the Canterbury Regiment in QUINNS POST set fire to about 15 yards of head cover over the enemy's trenches opposite to them and so successful were their efforts at keeping it alight that at midnight it was still burning.

The Mahomedan month of Ramadan starts to-night or to-morrow night according to the appearance of the new moon.

The following is a copy of an order from the Minister of War, Constantinople :-

All Persian Volunteer Officers attached to our forces are excused from taking part in battles unless they specially wish to do so.

The following communication from an officer commanding a company, dated 26th May, was captured in the Southern Zone :-

Our artillerymen are truly very capable. Yesterday they dropped two shells right into our position wounding three of my men.

Army Corps Headquarters,

12th July, 1915.

IS / STS.

SECRET.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN DIVISION. Appendix No. 48

Divisional Headquarters,
Anzac Cove,
16th July, 1915.

7-41
To: ANZAC.

I forward herewith reconnaissances called for under your Ig/504 dated 3th July, 1915.

I have had copies taken of these reports in case there should be any likelihood of the N.Z. and Australian Division operating over the ground reconnoitred.

I do not altogether concur with the conclusion arrived at by Major Overton as regards the impossibility of the junction between Table Top and Old No. 3 post, in view of that fact that on April 25th, at least half of the Canterbury Battalion crossed the KNIFE EDGE between PLUGGE'S PLATEAU and RUSSIA'S TOP.

I think that troops would find a way rather North, perhaps, of the direct line between the West of Table Top and Old No. 3 Post.

The map issued is herewith returned.

Please acknowledge.

*Men who will be available to act as guides, accompanied
Lt Taylor & Wilson on their reconnaissance*

(sd) A J Givley

Major-General,
Commanding N.Z. & A. Division.

ANZAC.

Appendix No. 7720

15 July 1915.

From : O.C. No. 4 Section

To : N.Z. & A.Dn.

Reconnaissance called for 5 July.

Herewith reconnaissance report under detailed headings - carried out by Lieut. G.N. TAYLOR of Canterbury Mtd. Regt., in co-operation with Lieut. WILSON, E.G. of the 8th L.H. Report marked A.

Also the special report by MAJ. OVERTON called for in b (7) of your memorandum.

The conclusion of these Officers is that the enemies front from SNIPERS NEST to AGHIL DERESI is well picqueted and the trenches occupied by night fully.

But that during daylight a good look out is not kept; they are not prepared to say to what extent trenches are manned during the day. The picquets are more active and in greater force in the watercourses.

A map can be supplied, if wished, from this Office showing positions of picquets and look outs as far as ascertained.

(Sgd.) A.H. Russell Brig.Genl.

O/C No. 1V.

N.B. Where small contoured maps have been attached to Lieut. Taylors report, these contours correspond to the contours as shown on Turkish map.

A.H.R.

A.

(a) Reconnaissance of BAZLI BIKITA DERESI.

1. OBSTACLES TO MOVEMENT.

There are no serious obstacles to movement until a force has reached a point marked X 2 in Sketch A.

This point is about 800 yards from our Communication trench.

A clay face descends from either side of valley, and these practically meet in creek bed.

During Reconnaissance, Turks could be heard digging on both of these spurs. A small brushwood barrier exists in creek bed at B.

2. Front on which troops can move without checks.

A front of 50 yards could be used until nearing point X 2 in Sketch, and from here a front of not more than 20 yards could be used.

3. Estimated rate of march on moonless night.

At first, rate would be rapid, about 2 miles per hour. In valley itself not more than 1 mile an hour.

4. Possibility of ascending in extended order the south slopes of feature A. (Destroyer Hill).

This slope is very steep, and would allow very little foothold. Impossible to troops in extended order if under fire. This face appears to be in line of fire from L 2 where light was observed.

5. South slopes of B (Rhododendron Hill) could not be reconnoitred.

SAZLI BIKITA DERESI (B).

1. Tributary of same valley along line dotted Red.

1. Obstruction to movement.

Barbed wire will be met on flat between points marked C and E on sketch (south of old No. 3). This does not block advance East, but only an advance North, against old No. 3 Post.

2. Troops could proceed from point E to C in extended order on front of 40 yards. At D front must be contracted to 10 yards, to avoid spur from Table Top.

3. Up to point D troops could move at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles per hour.

From this point, progress slow, country hilly - about 1 mile per

SAZLI BIKITA DERESI, B. continued).

hour. Scrub would not impede advance.

4. Nature of A (Destroyer Hill) - Sketch B 2.

Crest line is sharp Razor Back, running on to clay bluff below Garden point. Steep clay faces on South, North, and West slopes. Scalable with difficulty.

Approach to Garden Point from North and West appears to be blocked by steep clay face (Sketch B 2).

5. North and West slopes of feature A are steep scrub slopes.

Troops in extended order could ascend.

6. Divergence of creek at D well marked.

This point is not dead ground from Garden Point, or from old No. 3 Post.

C.CHATLAK DERESI.

1. No obstacles to movement of troops up this valley as far as reconnoitred (Pt A Sketch C).

2. Troops can move on front 40 to 50 yards up to A. Thereafter a front of 10 yards.

3. Estimated rate of march - 1 mile per hour. Scrub thick.

4. Old No. 3 Post appears accessible from North to troops in extended formation, though there would be difficulty in places, on account of scrub.

Table Top appears quite climable from the North side to troops extended:

D.AGHIL DERESI

1. Too well picqueted to be reconnoitred from the South.

Approach to river across flat from No. 3 Post is good.

Good road runs from No. 3 to point 200 yards West of WALDEN Point; wheeled transport could cross at this point.

In other places banks are about 6 feet high.

(3)

(AGHIL DERESI, continued).

2. No obstacles on flat.
 3. Area North of AGHIL DERESI opposite WALDEN Point is quite free from obstacles which would obstruct troops moving at night; there are picquets, however, on and in the vicinity of WALDEN Point.
-

MEMORANDUM.

17-45
A new issue of maps will shortly be made in substitution for Sheets 1 and 2 of the 1/40,000 map of Gallipoli.

The new map will be on the scale of 1/20,000 and will be issued in 7 sheets. Five of these are reproduced from captured sheets of a newly surveyed Turkish map while the 6th and 7th sheets (Krithia and Sedd-el-Bahr) are a provisional edition taken from the present S.Gallipoli 1/20,000 map, and will be replaced by a more correct edition as soon as the necessary material is collected. Other sheets will be prepared if the originals can be obtained. The system of squares has also been improved and 600 yards adopted as the unit in place of 675 yards.

These maps will be issued throughout the Med. Exped. Force and on a given date of which due notice will be given they will be taken into use as the Operations Map and substituted for Sheets 1 and 2 of the 1/40,000 map and for S.Gallipoli 1/20,000 and 1/10,000 which will then be withdrawn.

7 sheets :-
Anafarta Saghir.
Kurija Dere.
Boghali.
Dainler.
Chanak.
Sedd-el-Bahr.
Krithia.

SECRET

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS.

F y 22.

INTELLIGENCE NOTE.

Appendix No. 49
Jy 22

7-46
The information contained in the orders of the 5th Army attached to the Intelligence Bulletin is most interesting and instructive. It corroborates in most details information already obtained here.

It is reasonable to suppose that the dispositions obtaining in the Turkish forces opposing ANZAC then, in the main are still in force.

The units are slightly altered. We know that the 33rd regiment has gone south, but on the other hand, the 18th regiment we know is here. (The rest of the 6th Division may have been sent away from the south for a rest as stated in the Bulletin of July 14th but there is no reason to suppose the 18th regiment has gone from here).

One battalion of the 45th regiment was here last month (prisoner captured). The 64th regiment is also known to be here.

This gives an increase of 4 battalions over the end of May.

It seems that north of BATTLESHIP HILL is, for the purposes of defence, called the "Anafarta Section" and the troops then in it were 1 regiment (33rd) also a battalion of Gendarmerie and cavalry (a regiment?). It is estimated now that this "Anafarta section" has been strengthened by a regiment and the total strength of the section is therefore about 6000 men. The reserves were at MATIK DERE except for one battalion on the north slopes of KHOJA CHIMEN DAGH. The duties of this reserve were to prevent a landing at EJELMER BAY and SUVLA BAY, but also act as A.C. reserve. Should therefore the situation in the main position necessitate their being called into use there it is hard to see whence a force could be easily and quickly sent to prevent a landing at either of the above mentioned bays.

The actual firing line against us (from BATTLESHIP HILL to the right of our line) was divided into 3 sectors held by the XIXth, Vth and XVIth divisions from right to left (say 19000 men). The

7-47
actual disposition probably being 9 battalions in the firing trenches and 18 in reserve and support.

In addition to the above we have the 77th regiment (it suffered heavily in a "regrettable incident" and I thought might have been incorporated in the 72nd.) supporting the right of the 16th division but called "KABA TEPE section" and apparently "in liaison" with the 16th division. (Strength say 2000 at the outside).

The district from KABA TEPE to KUM TEPE is shown as being garrisoned by the 2nd Division and certain artillery units. In point of fact it may be assumed that the 2nd division in this case consisted of the 1st regiment only (vide captured Turkish sketch map dated June 7th) as we have every reason to suppose that the 5th and 6th regiments went direct to the southern sphere where they were shortly followed by the 1st regiment. However, whatever the garrison of that district may be it must be reckoned with as being available for use against ANZAC and it will be noted, is shown as being in the command. It is fair to assume that the force in this district now is what it was in June, viz., 1 regiment. Another point to be noted is the evident and real fear the Turks have of an attempted landing on our part somewhere near KUM TEPE. Their dispositions clearly point to this.

Finally we have corroboration of the previous information that the garrison of the northern coast from EJELMER BAY to SHEITAN KEUI is composed of a company of Gendarmerie only with Hdqrs at TURSHTEN KEUI and posts at various points.

The Greek villagers as we know have all been deported to Asia Minor, according to this order, from fear of espionage.

Army Corps Headquarters,

16th July, 1915.

ANZAC INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

During the fighting in the southern area on the 12th and 13th instants, 550 prisoners were taken by the Allies. They were all from regiments previously identified as being in the Peninsula.

The following is an extract from a Turkish Divisional Order:-

To-day with God's grace we will capture the trenches opposite the front of the 2nd battalion of the 19th regiment which is on the east of SIGHIN DERE. For this purpose I give the following orders-

To facilitate the task of the attacking Company which will take the trench in front of 1st batt. and also to enable them to hold it, another complete company will attack the enemy in front of the 3rd battalion and so enfilade the enemy during the attack.

Both these companies will attack at the same time.

The gun fire will commence at 6.30 and cease at 7.30 and in order to protect our men near the trenches these will be withdrawn a little to the rear and the attack must be arranged accordingly.

The infantry attack will commence at 7.30. The gunners will then, besides firing at the trenches, also fire on the Mountain and Machine guns coys of the enemy, as these are supposed to do us the most damage.

Immediately after capture of the trenches the German Machine guns will follow the coys where they are most needed. The trenches must be immediately protected by sand bags, and the machine guns are to be directed against the enemy who will probably make a counter attack.

Last time the failure of our attack was due to orders not being carried out in time. The 3rd batt. came in just an hour after the 1st batt. attacked.

The men as they enter the enemy's trenches are to be followed immediately by others from that district, and the trenches are to be held and not given up at all.

I am quite certain with God's grace, we will be successful this time.

All Officers and soldiers who show special courage are to be rewarded.

All who are late in carrying out these orders will be reported to D.H.Q. by the O.C. of the section.

Prisoners state that the XVth Division has been withdrawn, having suffered so heavily that the whole three regiments were only about 2000 instead of 9000 strong.

Army Corps Head-quarters,

17th July, 1915.

Ig / 592.

TO ALL HINDUSTANI SOLDIERS:

Greeting.

All men in the world fight against their enemies for religion and country, or for their honour, and in order to free themselves from oppression and cruelty which render priceless life unbearable. Now you Hindus and Mohammedans consider as to why you have come here; why are you losing your valuable lives; why are you allowing yourselves to be slain thus freely by the Turkish sword? In India your wives, widows, and children will starve - of what use, therefore, will your death be to your country? You may take it as certain that such sacrifice will be useless. Hindustani Brothers! These English are those who have conquered your country and have made you their slaves. By what hardship has the English rule been characterised? They have seized all your property and by the imposition of taxes they have drunk your life's blood! They have lowered and destroyed your caste! It is a matter of shame that you should have come here under the orders of such an oppressive regime, and should be aiding your enemies thus. At the present time the English and their friends are in an extremely bad way. Our German friends have conquered the whole of Belgium, and seized a great part of France! Hundreds of thousands of English have died there! Germany has wrested Poland from the Russians, and Germany and Austria have administered such ~~xxx~~ crushing defeat to the Russians that 1,300,000 Russian prisoners have fallen into their hands. The German submarines keep on sinking British ships daily. Our Sultan, also, has proclaimed a "Jehad" against the British. In India, in many places, your troops are waging war on the English. In Ceylon and Singapore, the Sikhs, Mohammedans and Punjabis, joining forces, have slain all the English, and seized all the forts. Here, on the Dardanelles, you know that the English and French troops in spite of the aid of countless war vessels, have been unable to achieve victory. Thousands of them have been killed, and they have invariably been defeated. Large numbers of our submarines have now arrived here, which have sunk several ships before your very eyes! The remainder of the fleet has scattered ~~refuge~~ to the four winds and is now in hiding amongst the islands! In a short time we shall sink all their ships! From now onwards no ships will be able to come to your aid and you will all die here! Oh! Soldiers of Hindustan! Do not fight against us. Moreover, now is the time for you to smite the English, the enemies of your country, and, by so doing, your name will become famous throughout the world, and such action will be of incalculable value to India. If you cannot find an opportunity to kill the English, never mind, come over to us and join our Army. We will help you, and your fate will be safe in our hands! We will receive you as brothers, and no harm will befall you. Look! Above is the picture of the Indian soldiers, who on the Suez Canal, left the English forces and fled over to us! The Sultan Emperor of Turkey has constituted them his body guard, and they receive more pay than does the Turkish soldier, and they have been assigned a post of honour!! Think it over, now, and, if you can, come over to us, and thus save your lives, for the fate of the British Sahib is sure!

Appendix No. Jy 25ANZAC INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

There are reports that a large number of men are being collected by the Turks for a final effort to "push the Allies into the sea". It is quite likely that such an attack is anticipated shortly, as the present is a favorable month to play on the fanatical feelings of the Turks (being Ramazan), and the Germans are no doubt being asked to show what it has profited the Turks joining in the war and realise it is a case of now or never, while all realise that "ample reinforcements" are being sent, the arrival of which will once and for all preclude any vague hopes that they may now entertain of getting the best of it.

Army Corps Headquarters,

18th July, 1915.

It is stated that a Turkish General has taken over the command of the southern sphere from the German General, Weber Pasha. This report is interesting in view of the reports that the relations between the high German and Turkish officers are not improving.

The following are extracts from Turkish orders :-

It seems that among the reinforcements sent 15 days ago to fill up the battalions which are in support in the rear some men do not yet know how to adjust the sights of their rifles.

The G.O.C's have announced that as they do not wish this to continue, henceforth officers will be held responsible if any of their men do not know how to adjust their sights.

Although I have many times been round the fire trenches up to now I have never met any Imam (preacher). I lately gave an order that Imams were to be constantly in the trenches in order to keep up the moral of the men by preaching, and exhorting, and whenever possible men should be assembled for prayer and that the call to prayer should be cried by a fine voiced Imam.

His Excellency Enver Pasha has visited the Southern Group this morning and has watched the operations from the "place de commandement". He is graciously pleased to communicate the following to the troops :-

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I see the troops fighting with such courage and gallantry. I beg to communicate my pleasure and greetings to all officers and men. Victory can only be gained in this manner, and the salvation of our blessed country depends upon our energy and self-sacrifice. It is our duty to do all we can, and even more, and I beg to remind you all that nothing will be lost by so doing, but that on the contrary our recompense will be great. God be with you, and may he be your guide, my comrades!"

Army Corps Headquarters,

19th July, 1915.

Ig / 598.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS.

-----oOo-----

Army Corps Headquarters.

19th July, 1915.

From: Brig.-General,
General Staff;
A. & N.Z. Army Corps.

To. N. Z. & A Division.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to para 1 of No. Ga/239 of to-days date, it is reported that the 39th, 41st, and 42nd regiments left Constantinople between July 11th, and July 13th. This would bring them into our neighborhood, marching quickly, to-day or to-morrow.

The 41st and 42nd regiments come from the ISMID-PANDIK area and the 39th from between SCUTARI and BEIKOS (i.e., the BLACK SEA military area).

(Sgd) S.S. BUTLER, Capt.
Brig.-General,
General Staff,
A. & N. Z. Army Corps.

P.S. A Subsequent report states that the 46th and 4th regiments (also from BLACK SEA area) left Constantinople on the 13th and 14th July respectively. Their possible advent here during the course of the next two or three days therefore, must be also reckoned with.

To the O.C. No.4 Section of the Outposts,
ANZAC.

July, 17th, 1915.

54
56

Report on Evacuating Pier.

Consequent on verbal instructions from our Divisional Headquarters, I forward report and sketch of a suitable locality.

LOCALITY. The area represented in sketch is in the vicinity and at the mouth of the CHATLAK DERESI, and is at present the left of the Outpost line held by the O.M.R.

SUMMARY. Roughly speaking a good site can be got - giving two fathoms of water at 120 X from High Water Mark.

ADVANTAGES OF POSITION SUGGESTED. (a) The water is deeper here than at any other place tried between this spot and FISHERMAN'S HUT Ridge.

(b) It possesses a good position for a dressing station in lee of either No.2 or No.3 Outposts.

(c) There is a plentiful supply of fresh water for drinking and for use of dressing station.

(d) The river-bed and a communication trench both give covered approach to the site, but both would need to be improved.

(e) There is considerable cover got from the Sandhills in the vicinity of the shore. These sandhills can be easily raised higher for cover.

DISADVANTAGES. There is no place along the foreshore from FISHERMAN'S HUT Ridge to this site, which is free from gun or rifle fire.

Guns on CHOCOLATE HILLS, ANAFARTA, "W" Hills and CHUNIK BAIR could all engage it. Rifle fire also from all these directions and from the plain in the vicinity.

PREVAILING WINDS. Rising sea with N.W. and Westerly winds.

(Sgd). A. Bauchop, Lt.-Col.

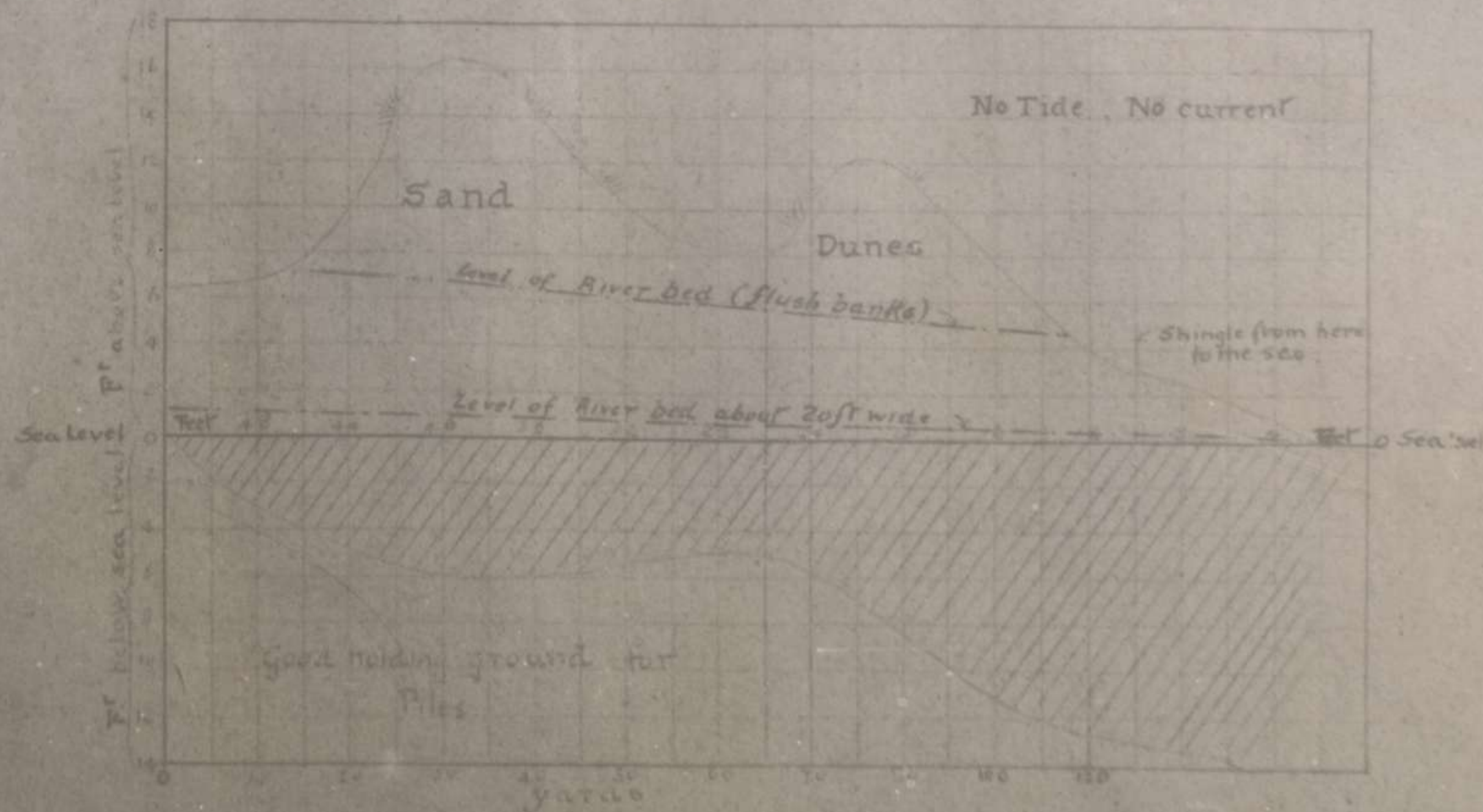
To. Brig.- Gen. A.H. Russell,
Q.C. No. 4 Section.

1-54

APPROXIMATE SEABOTTOM AND FORESHORE AT

N° 2 POST

Note: Distances on sea bottom measured in Yards
Do Land Feet



Appendix No. 57
JY 30.

ANZAC INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

-----oOo-----

Last night except for an attack on the 1st French Division which was easily repulsed, everything was quiet.

It is credibly reported that Enver Pasha has returned to the Peninsula.

The 18th Turkish regiment which attacked us and suffered so heavily on June 29th was still occupying the same trenches opposite No. 4 Section, three nights ago.

The 25th Turkish regiment is opposite our lines on JOHNSTONE'S JOLLY. The Division to which it belongs has been here since the middle of May and has been severely punished on several occasions.

The Turkish Divisional Order given below shows that the enemy are getting nervous about their ammunition supply :-

One battalion of your regiment sends in a return of expenditure of ammunition of 85 boxes. This is a very large expenditure for one battalion. This amount of ammunition which is sufficient for a battle lasting some time being expended on quiet a small operation denotes great waste. As has already been conveyed to the troops, we are not able to afford to spend ammunition on the same scale as the enemy, as our supply of metals is limited, and every shot fired is worth considering. Commanders of Units therefore should take care that there be no unnecessary waste of ammunition.

Army Corps Headquarters,

23rd, July, 1915.

Ig / 622.

ANZAC INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

A certain number of incendiary ~~and~~ shells have been fired at our trenches during the course of the last few days.

The fires made thereby have been easily extinguished by throwing on earth.

All reports state that a large number of Turkish reinforcements and fresh units are on their way to the Peninsula but there seems no doubt that many of these are quite untrained and further it is reported that they are armed with various kinds of rifles such as Mausers, Winchesters, Martinis, Peabodys and Krin as.

A Turk gave himself up at No. 5 Outpost to-day. He belongs to the 14th regiment (Vth Division, - 15th, 14th, 15th regiments). He states that the 13th regiment is in reserve but is not sure where the 15th regiment is.

He was water carrier and got tired of the work and was badly treated and so came over to us. He had heard it said among the soldiers in his Company that the Turks were shortly going to attack but heard no definite date. He also heard that several new regiments had arrived in the district but not yet in the trenches.

In his regiment there was plenty of ammunition. Although he knew of men being shot for running away, yet on the whole the morale was all right as the men had to obey the orders of the Government.

His regiment now consists of 4 battalions and each battalion is about 1400 strong. Many wounded are returning. Two battalions of his regiment are in the firing trenches and two are in support an hour or so away.

There are gendarmes and cavalry to the North.

Army Corps Headquarters,

25th July, 1915.

.1g / 629.

Copy of telegram No. - dated 27/7/15.

From: Aerodrome, Tenedos.

To: Aust. Divl. Artillery.

Target X 6. Spotted you on possible emplacement on razor
back stop another emplacement thirty yards further east doubtful
if these are occupied stop Reconnoitred gullies 80 D 9 and 92 Z
1 - ~~5-9~~ ^{Sound of shell here towards 921} in accordance with your signal stop D 9 bed quite possible
and appears even stop Exit from gully on to ridge very steep but
quite accessible stop Slope is unbroken and covered with scrub
stop Trench (about 20 rifles) across ridge at 80 K 2 intercepts
advance on CHumuk ^{sh q:} Z 10 - 5 - 9 ~~sh q:~~ Appears a difficult approach,
bed narrow with frequent wash ways sides of gullies are chalk
cliffs and very steep slope stop the head there is a chalk cliff
but parts are scrub and possibly accessible stop The slope up the
hill is commanded by seven small trenches at 80 F 3 total about
30 rifles stop At 81 A 1 four gun emplacements facing South stop.
At 81 G 1 there are dugouts possible one hundred men stop.

*R. B. Janythe Capt
55 3*

Copy to G.S.O.3,

N. Z. & A. Division.

Army Corps Headquarters, 27th July, 1915.

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Copy No.
Appendix No. *TY.37.*
last page

61

.....

27th July 1915.

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.

31st July/1st August.

W. J. A. Williams

Major-General,

G.O.C. Corps	C.G.S.
Expeditionnaire.	Medtn. Exped. Force.
" A.N.Z.A.C.	
" 3th Army Corps.	
" 9th Army Corps.	
" Royal Naval Division.	
" 53rd Division.	} On arrival.
" 54th Division.	

At 1400....

980 (3)
759
FORCE ORDER NO. 22.

Appendix No 74 38

General Headquarters,

28th July, 1915.

Reference Map.
GALLIPOLI 1:20,000
KRITHIA (provisional
sheet).

The Corps Expeditionnaire francaise d'Orient will take over from the VIII Army Corps that part of the line between the present point of junction and the HAL TEPE DERE exclusive. The transfer of this section of the line will take place on the night of July 31st/August 1st. The exact point of junction in the fire and support trenches east of the HAL TEPE DERE will be determined by arrangement between G.O.C. Corps Expeditionnaire and G.O.C. VIII Corps. These points will be so fixed as to include in the area to be handed over to the Corps Expeditionnaire the first main communication trench east of the HAL TEPE DERE known as "Oxford Street".

From the date of this transfer, the boundary between the French and British zones will be the HAL TEPE DERE as far downstream as the Water Towers, and thence along the present boundary line.

Issued to :-

G.O.C. Corps
Expeditionnaire.
" A.N.Z.A.C.
" 8th Army Corps.
" 9th Army Corps.
" Royal Naval Division.

At...1200....

W. Mailland
Major General.
C.G.S.
Medtn. Exped. Force.

7-60
ALZAC INTELLIGENCE BULL. TIT.

A British aeroplane reported a German aeroplane at Cape Helles and gave chase. Two French planes joined in the chase. To lighten his machine and escape capture the German aviator dropped the bomb he was carrying on the Turkish trenches. The Turkish anti-aircraft artillery at once opened fire at him, but he managed to escape.

The French aviators discovered a new aerodrome on the 25th instant, approximately at 207 K and attacked it with bombs setting fire to the petrol store and doing considerable damage.

On the 26th there was an aeroplane attack by night on the Turkish camps in the Soghan Dere. Our aeroplane first fired with its machine gun at the flashes of the enemy's rifles and machine gun which soon ceased firing. Two 20 lb bombs were then dropped both of which burst in the centre of the camp and finally 500 arrows were dropped into the same camp.

The Turkish prisoner who came into our lines on the 25th instant states that the Turkish Heir-apparent visited the enemy trenches opposite ALZAC about 10 days ago.

The Turkish casualties are reported to be 120,000 of whom 30,000 are killed.

Army Corps Headquarters,

29th July, 1915.

IG / 654.

Copy No. 40

Appendix No.

Jy 40

FORCE ORDER No. 23.

General Headquarters,

30th July 1915.

Reference Force Order No. 21.

The following names will be inserted in the new
1 : 20,000 Map of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

* ESKI HISSARLIK POINT	at Square. 14.U.5.
* DE TOTT'S BATTERY	" " 14.U.6.
MAGHRAM	" " 30.h.2.
IBRAHIM AGA	" " 38.c.4.
ESKI KEUI	" " 57.n.1-5.
KILIA LIMAN	The bay in which KILIA ISKELE is written, square 58.
AK BASHI LIMAN	The bay in which ODUN ISKELE is written, square 72.
SUVLA BAY	The bay in squares 116 and 105.
SARI BAIR	The whole mountain range in squares 80, 81, 93.
OLIVE GROVE	The groups of trees marked S.W. of GABA TEPE, square 56.m. to 47.c.

For the sake of uniformity the following names will be substituted for those on the 1 : 20,000 Map.

SIDD-EL-BAHR	will continue to be known as		
			SIEDD-EL-BAHR.
ILIAS BURNU (Sq.13)	do	do	HELLIS BURNU.
ERTOGHRUL BAY (Sq.13)	do	do	SIEDD-EL-BAHR BAY.
YALOVA DERE (sq.84)	do	do	AK BASHI DERE.
HAUSLAR DERE(Sq.40,31)	do	do	JAMBAZ DERE.
KURIJA DERE (sq.69)	do	do	KOJA DERE.
KUCHUK KEMIKLI(sq.103)	do	do	NIERUN ^{ESI} POINT.
BIYUK KEMIKLI(Sq.116)	do	do	SUVLA POINT.
AJA LIMAN (Sq.153)	do	do	EJTELIM BAY.

Warrant

Major-General,

At 1700.