

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

Medical, Dental & Nursing

Item number: 26/23/26 Part 2

Title: Assistant Director of Medical
Services, ANZAC Mounted Division

April 1918 Duplicate



AWM4-26/23/26PART2

WAR DIARY

Page. 1

Army Form C. 2118.

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs. Part II. and the Staff Manual respectively. Titles will be prepared in manuscript.



INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

(Erase heading not required.)

APR 1918 E3/1

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
AIN ES SIR	1/4/18	0400	The Division retired down the Wadi SIR at 0700. The rearguard of the N.Z.M.R. Brigade was attacked in the village of AIN ES SIR by Circassians. Eight casualties were admitted and were evacuated by the last remaining cacaolet camels to SHUNET NIMRIN.	CEN
		1930	Arrived SHUNET NIMRIN.	CEN
SHUNET NIMRIN	2/4/18	0600	Division marched out and crossed the river JORDAN bivouacing on western side of JORDAN VALLEY near north bank of WADI KELT half a mile east of JERICHO.	CEN
JERICHO	3/4/18		65th and 66th. C.C. Stations at JERUSALEM were inspected under orders of G.O.C. and any additional assistance required by them was offered. Considering the length of the line of evacuation and the severe weather conditions experienced the condition of the wounded on arrival at JERUSALEM was most gratifying. The 65th. C.C.S. was found to be in a most unsuitable building very much understaffed and over crowded.	CEN
	4/4/18		Weather conditions very hot. Drinking water arrangements TEL EL SULFAN were inspected and recommendations concerning the control of the supply were made to the A.A. & Q.M.G. Anzac Receiving Station was established at K.27. JERICHO, taking over the position vacated by 2/4/London Field Ambulance.	CEN
	5/4/18.		Weather conditions oppressively hot.	CEN
	6/4/18		One case of Diphtheria and one of Relapsing fever reported during the week. A number of cases of gonorrhoea contracted in Jerusalem and Bethlehem occurred during the week. Prophylactic treatment has been established under Capt. Andrews at the Details Camp Bethlehem. Divisional Camp sites are not in a satisfactory sanitary condition. Mobile sanitary equipment has not been brought forward and trench latrines are universally in use. A large number of dead animals, killed during recent operations, dotted about the plain and proximity of the camp. Burial is being carried out by gang of natives from JERICHO under supervision of Sanitary Section, but owing to the hard nature of the ground progress is slow. Units are apparently not aware of Field Service Regulations laying down the responsibility for the burial of dead animals. Animals are constantly allowed to reach an advanced stage of decomposition without action being taken. Flies are rapidly increasing as is only to be expected under existing circumstances.	Appen. CEN
			Sick admitted 1 Officer 68 O/Ranks. Evacuated 10ff 68 O/Ranks. Daily % of Admiss .15 Evact.16. Detailed statement by regiments attached.	
			Ambulances are ordered to assemble Boards into all shortages in personnel, animals and equipment during recent operations.	
	7/4/18.		30 pairs of lying cacaolets with camels complete despatched to A.D.M.S. 10th. Division under orders D.D.M.S. 20th. Corps.	CEN
	8/4/18.		Sanitary Inspection of 1st. L.H. Brigade at the GHORANIYE BRIDGEHEAD carried out today. No Brigade water control existed. Water was being drawn direct from the WADI NIMRIN without chlorination. No mobile sanitary equipment was in possession. The Turkish Disinfector is at work disinfecting at the rate of 12 kits per hour.	
	9/4/18.		Capt. VAN EPEM. T.W. departed on leave to Australia today. Capt. WIBURD. 1st. L.H.F.A. took over temporary duty.	CEN

Charles E. Hercules Major

CONFIDENTIAL

A. D. M. S.

WAR DIARY

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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

(Erase heading not required.)

APR 1918
E 3/2

Place Date Hour

Summary of Events and Information

Remarks and references to Appendices

JERICHO 10/4/18.

Application was made to the Australian Red Cross through D.D.M.S. Descorps for Red Cross assistance for Ambulances in the JORDAN VALLEY.

CFM

11.4.18.

The enemy attacked the Camel Brigade and 1st. L.H. Brigade at MUSSALALABA and GHORANIYE BRIDGEHEAD respectively. Wounded were evacuated from Ambulances to Anzac Receiving Station by motor ambulance and thence to JERUSALEM. Wounded admitted:- 1st. L.H. Brigade 29, 2nd. L.H. Brigade 4, I.C.C. Brigade 25, Turkish 22. A medical orderly with surgical haversack was detailed from 2nd. L.H.F. Ambulance for temporary attachment to Dead Sea Fleet.

CFM

12/4/18

An area map marking the areas of Anopheles breeding was drawn up. Anopheles have already been demonstrated breeding in the WADI AUJA, in the stream below the TEL EL SULTAN drinking water area and at AIN HAJLA.

CFM

13/4/18.

General health of Division is not good. There is an increasing amount of diarrhoea especially in the 1st. L.H. Brigade. 15% of evacuations are due to M.Y.D. Pyrexia. As no Malarial Diagnosis Station is yet established it is not known how much of this is malaria. One case of relapsing fever reported during the week. Sanitation of Division improving. Horse manure and camp refuse is now being incinerated, all dead animals have now been buried, trench latrines still in use, flies are markedly increasing. The monthly issue of fly poisons is not yet to hand. The WADI KELT was searched for the presence of PLANORBIS and BULLINUS without result. A.D.M.S. attended a conference at the office of D.D.M.S. 20th. Corps at which the need for concentration on the prevention of mosquito breeding was emphasised. Capt. Graham O.C. of the Field Ambulance attached to the Brigade of Imperial Service Troops, now attached to this Division, reported for duty. He was ordered to establish his tent division adjacent to the Anzac Receiving Station, the latter to be responsible for providing means for evacuation. His transport consisting of 5 sand carts only was allocated to the different regiments of the Brigade. Sick Admitted 2 Off 108 O/R. Evacuated 2 Off 107 O/R/ Daily % of Admiss .24 Evact. 24. Detailed statement by regiments attached

CFM

Appen. 2.

14.4.18

Australian and Camel Field Ambulance were instructed to detail four nursing orderlies to report Anzac Receiving Station for temporary duty. Instructions were received from D.D.M.S. Descorps to indent for the following equipment for Malarial Diagnosis Stations:- Waggon G.S.1, 4 L.D. Horses, 2 Drivers, 1 tent I.P.E.P., 2 tents C.D.L., three tables folding, 3 forms tent dining, and three hurricane lamps. Report was submitted to D.D.M.S. Descorps on the progress made in the training of Ambulance personnel in heliograph signalling. Attached

CFM

Appen. 3.

15/4/18.

Inspection was made of the WADI AUJA in the Camel Brigade area, for mosquito breeding. No Anopheles breeding was detected. Memo sent to D.D.M.S. Descorps recommending that iron tyred wheels be substituted for the rubber tyred wheels of the Light Ambulance waggons.

CFM

16.4.18

D.D.M.S. 20th. Corps inspected the area. Operation Order No. 123 received from "G" Branch and attached. Weather conditions continue very hot and oppressive. Flies have never been more numerous.

Appen. 4.

17.4.18

Memo was issued to A.A. & Q.M.G. again pointing out the inadequacy of the present transport establishment of a Light Horse Field Ambulance and applying for a minimum addition of 4 sand carts and 16 horses per Ambulance. Memo attached.

CFM

Appen. 5

A5834 Wt. W4973/M687 750,000 8/16 D. D. & L. Ltd. Forms/C. 2118/13.

Charles E. Marcus Major

CONFIDENTIAL

ANZAC DIVISION

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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required.)

E 3/3
APR 1918

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
JERICHO	13.4.18		A complete inspection of the WADI KBLT in the Divisional area was carried out today. No Anopheles breeding was discovered. The volume of the wadi has decreased by one half during the past fortnight, thus rendering canalisation inapplicable. Desert Corps Operating Unit arrived at Anzac Receiving Station. Operation Order G790 received.	Appen.6 <i>CEM</i>
	19.4.18		Narrative of Movements Disposition and Work Work of the Medical service of Division during recent operations issued and attached. Plan showing dispositions in the field attached Narrative of work carried out by N.Z.M.F.A., and A.C.F.A. during AMMAN Operations received and attached. Report on recent operations from R.M.Os. received and attached.	Appen.7. App en 8 Appen.9.
	20.4.18.		Division crossed the JORDAN today on a demonstration against SHUNET NIMRIN. 1st. L.H.F.Amb. formed a receiving Station at Bridgehead. Mobile Sections accompanying their Brigades across the river, two motor ambulances being attached xxx to each ambulance. Evacuations from the front line to the Anzac Receiving Station was very rapid Wounded admitted:- 1st. L.H.Bde. 5, 2nd. L.H. Brigade 9. Two cases of relapsing fever reported during the week. 69 cases of diarrhoea were evacuated from Division. Perishable vegetables have been arriving at the Supply Depot in a bad condition. It has been recommended that potatoes and onions be substituted entirely for these. Report received from O.C.Desert Mounted Operating Unit on work carried out during AMMAN Operations. Report attached. Sick admitted 2 Off 162 O/R., Evacuated 2 Off 157 O/R, Daily % Admiss .33 Evacuations .32. Detailed statement by regiments attached.	<i>CEM</i> Appen.10. <i>CEM</i>
	21.4.18.		Report received from. D.D.M.S. 20th. Corps on Anopheles breeding in WADI AUJA. Report and reply to same attached.	Appen.11. <i>CEM</i> Appen.12. <i>CEM</i>
	22.4.18		Recommendations were made to A.A. & Q.M.G. relative to reduction of high sick rates. Report attached.	Appen.13. <i>CEM</i>
	23.4.18.		Anzac Field Laboratory arrived at Receiving Station. Further memo sent to D.D.M.S. 20th. Corps re sanitary condition of Jordan Valley. Attached. G67/62 of 23/4/18 received from "G" Branch and attached.	Appen.14. Appen.15.
	24.4.18.		Desert Corps Motor Ambulance convoy attached to Anzac Receiving Station. Sanitary inspection of N.Z. Brigade revealed an unsatisfactory sanitary position. The Brigade Sanitary Officer was advised to recommence the keeping of the Brigade sanitary diary with daily initialling by O.Cs. or Adjutants of units. Three motor lorries have been detailed by Descorps to bring up the Immobile Sections of the 1st and 2nd. L.H.F.Amb. Necessary orders were issued. Memo No.16/1/31 of 23.4.18 re sanitation of JORDAN valley received from D.D.M.S. 20th. Corps. Attached.	<i>CEM</i> Appen.16.
	25.4.18.		A.D.M.S. attended a conference at office of D.D.M.S.Descorps, to discuss forthcoming operations. Report on defective supplies sent to A.A. & Q.M.G. Attached.	Appen.17. <i>CEM</i> Appen.18.
	26.4.18.		Operation Order No. 124 received from "G" Branch and attached.	
	27.4.18.		One case each of relapsing fever, cerebo-spinal fever, bacillary dysentery, and two cases of Entamoeba Histolytica were notified during the week. 42 cases of diarrhoea evacuated. 87 cases of gastro-enteritis, 45 cases of P.U.O. and 10 cases of pleurisy were admitted during the week. Sanitation of the Division is improving but units are very slow in bringing forward their sanitary equipment from their dumps. Sick admitted 20 off 154 O/R., Evac. 20 off 143 O/R Daily % of admissions .32 Evacuations .30. Detailed statement by regiments attached.	<i>CEM</i> Appen.19. <i>CEM</i>

Charles E. Huscroft Major

WAR DIARY

or

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Instructions regarding
Summaries are
and the Staff Manual
will be prepared in

es and Intelligence
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APR 1918
E3/4

Place Date

Summary of Events and Information

Remarks and
references to
Appendices

JERICHO 27.4.18.

Application was made to A.A. & Q.M.G. for the attachment of necessary cacolet and burden camels and cacolets to bring the Ambulances up to strength. Only 3 pair of lying cacolets were found to be in possession and no tendents had been submitted to replace them. Immobile Sections of 1st. and 2nd. L.H.F.A. have not yet arrived from RICHON.

CCM

28.4.18.

Medical Corps Operation Order No. 4 received from Desert Mounted Corps attached. No cacolets are available at LUDD. Application has therefore been made 20th. Corps for temporary loan of these. Final arrangements were made for putting mobile sections of Ambulances entirely on a camel basis for forthcoming operations. 21 camels for equipment, 5 for water are being attached to each Ambulance. Ambulance detachment 60th. Division took over from Anzac Receiving Station. Memo received from D.D.M.S. giving authority for attachment of 16 donkeys per Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance. Attached.

Appen. 20

29.4.18.

Medical Corps Operation Order No.40 issued and attached. Immobile Sections of 1st. and 2nd. L.H.F.Ambs. have not yet arrived. The Anzac Sanitary Section and the 6th. Mounted Brigade Immobile Section were consequently attached to the N.Z.M.F.A. Immobile Section under command of Major Trotter in order to form a temporary Anzac Receiving Station until relieved by the 1st. and 2nd. L.H.F.Ambs. Immobile Sections. They were ordered to move out at 2300 immediately in rear of N.Z.M.R. Brigade. Information was received that 27 pairs of lying cacolets were being supplied by Ordnance on the 1st. prox. Final conference was held at advanced Descorps headquarters at 1600.

Appen. 21.
Appen. 22

30.4.18.

Anzac Receiving Station admitted 300 cases up to 1700. No news yet received of the arrival of 1st. and 2nd. Immobile Sections and an urgent wire was sent to Anzacs Richon to hasten their arrival. Considerable number of lying cacolets arrived from different sources during the day. Nine additional camels for lying cacolets were obtained from D.I. C.T.C. Descorps. 2nd. L.H.F.A. accompany their Brigade to BS SALT, road reported impassable for camels.

CCM

Analysis of weekly A36 returns for month of April attached.

Appen. 23.

Charles E. Haines Major

WAR DIARY

OF

A.D.M.S. ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION.

FOR

A P R I L

191⁸

E3/5

1 APR 1918

LIST OF APPENDICES.

No.	Subject.
1.	Return of daily % of sick by Regiments. for week ending 6.4.18.
2.	" " " " " " " " 13.4.18.
3.	Report on progress made by Ambulance personnel in heliograph signalling.
4.	Operation Order No. 123 Anzac Mtd. Division.
5.	Letter to A.A. & Q.M.G. pointing out present inadequacy of transport establishment of Ambulances.
6.	Operation Order G790 Anzac Mtd. Division.
7.	Narrative of ALLIAN Operations with plan showing dispositions of medical units .
8.	Narrative of work carried out by N.Z.M.F.A. and A.C.F.A. during ALLIAN operations.
9.	Report on ALLIAN operations by R.M.Os.
10.	Report by O.C. Desert Mtd. Corps Operating Unit on work done during ALLIAN operations.
11.	Return of daily % of sick by regiments for week ending 20.4.18.
12.	Report from D.D.M.S. 20th. Corps re Anopheles breeding in Wadi Auja, and reply to same.
13.	Recommendations relative to the reduction on high sick rates.
14.	Memo to D.D.M.S. 20th. Corps re sanitary condition of Jordan valley.
15.	Operation Order G67/62 Anzac Mtd. Division.
16.	Memo from D.D.M.S. 20th. Corps re sanitation of Jordan Valley.
17.	Report on defective supplies sent to A.A. & Q.M.G.
18.	Operation Order No. 124 Anzac Mounted Division.
19.	Daily % of admissions and evacuations by regiments for week ending 27/4/18.
20.	D.M.C. Medical Corps Operations Order No. 4.
21.	Medical Corps Operation No. 40 issued and attached.
22.	Authority from D.D.M.S. for attachment of 16 donkeys per Amb.
23.	Analysis of weekly 36 for April .

ANZAC DIVISION

1

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

Return of sick (by Regiments) admitted to and evacuated from Field Ambulance of Division for week ending 10th April 1918.

E3/6

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Regiment	Admitted Sick	On Duty	Evacuated	Strength	Daily	at
					Loss	End
1st Reg.	7	-	2	375	.25	.25
2nd Reg.	4	-	2	421	.17	.17
3rd Reg.	1	-	7	375	.47	.47
4th Reg.	1	-	1	122	.08	.08
5th Reg.	-	-	-	186	-	-
Total	13	-	12	1539	.17	.17
1st Reg.	7	-	3	448	.09	.09
2nd Reg.	6	-	0	401	.21	.21
3rd Reg.	3	-	7	500	.31	.31
4th Reg.	1	-	2	175	.16	.16
5th Reg.	-	-	-	233	-	-
Total	17	-	12	1657	.16	.16
1st Bn.	9	-	8	417	.30	.37
2nd Bn.	3	-	2	325	.11	.11
3rd Bn.	2	1	2	300	.15	.35
4th Bn.	3	-	1	154	.27	.27
5th Bn.	1	-	1	207	.12	.30
Total	18	1	14	1503	.19	.19
1st Coy.	1	-	-	155	.10	-
2nd Coy.	-	-	-	152	-	-
3rd Coy.	-	-	-	153	-	-
4th Coy.	1	-	1	115	-	-
5th Coy.	1	-	1	2	.27	.27
Total	3	-	2	577	.04	.04
1st Train	-	-	-	115	-	-
2nd Train	2	-	-	170	.15	.15
3rd Train	0	1	4	156	.43	.43
4th Train	-	-	-	179	-	-
Total	2	1	4	520	.14	.19
Total	67	2	59	6271	.15	.15

1st. L.S. Ass. 3 O/Ranks. 2nd. L.S. Ass. 3 O/Ranks.
L.S. Ass. 1 Off 17 O/Ranks.

For your information.

COLONEL.
A. P. S. S.
NEW ZEALAND DIVISION.

Quarters, 5/4/18.

2

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

-----000-----

53/7

APR 1

Return of sick, (by Regiments), admitted to and evacuated from
Field Ambulances of Division for week ending Saturday 15/4/18.

UNIT	Remd.	Admitted Sick	To Duty	Evacuated	Remg.	Strength	Daily % of Admiss.	% of Evact.
1st. L.H. Regt.	-	13	-	13	-	384	.44	.44
2nd. L.H. Regt.	-	6	-	5	1	435	.18	.16
3rd. L.H. Regt.	-	9	-	9	-	450	.30	.30
1st. M.G.S.	-	1	-	1	-	183	.08	.08
P.H.Q. &c.	-	3	-	1	3	280	.15	.05
	-	31	-	28	3	1732	.25	.23
5th. L.H. Regt.	-	2	1	1	-	475	.06	.03
6th. L.H. Regt.	-	5	-	4	1	383	.15	.14
7th. L.H. Regt.	3	3	-	6	-	367	.19	.23
2nd. M.G.S.	-	1	-	1	-	183	.08	.08
P.H.Q. &c.	-	1	-	1	-	202	.07	.07
	3	12	1	13	1	1590	.11	.11
N.M. Rifles.	1	13	3	10	1	398	.46	.35
T.M. Rifles.	-	5	-	5	-	365	.19	.19
W.M. Rifles.	1	15	2	13	1	365	.53	.50
N.Z. M.G.S.	-	2	-	2	-	155	.18	.18
P.H.Q. &c.	-	-	-	-	-	195	--	--
	2	35	5	30	2	1478	.33	.28
Ayrshire Batt.	1	1	-	2	-	133	.11	.21
Inverness "	-	-	-	-	-	133	--	--
Somerset "	-	2	-	2	-	145	.19	.19
D. A. C.	-	2	-	2	-	14	.13	.13
P.H.Q. &c.	-	3	1	2	-	55	.78	.52
	1	8	1	8	-	680	.16	.16
Avl. Train	-	10	-	10	2	408	.35	.35
Sig. Squadron	1	4	1	4	-	169	.42	.42
Field Squadron	1	7	2	4	2	190	.52	.30
P.H.Q. &c.	-	3	1	2	-	202	.21	.14
	2	24	4	20	2	969	.39	.29
GRAND TOTAL	8	110	11	99	8	6449	.24	.21

FOUNDED.

1st. L.H. BDE.	-	29	-	29
2nd. L.H. BDE.	-	4	-	4
TURKISH PRISONERS	-	22	-	22

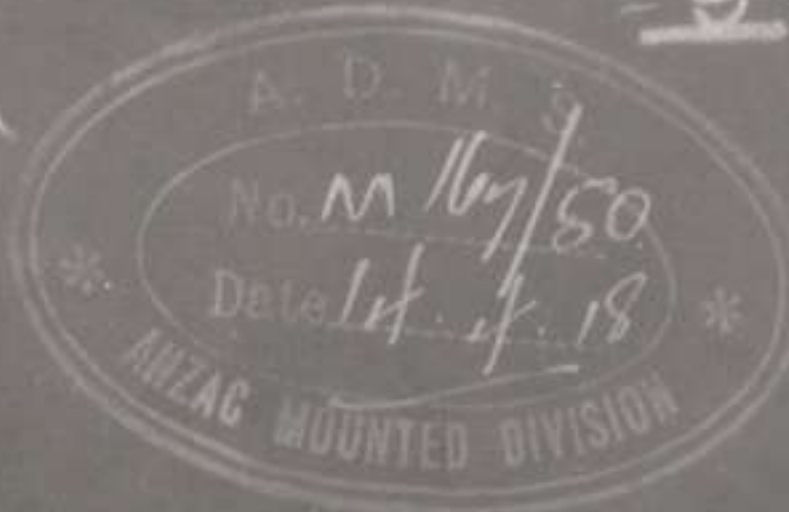
To/

Major Henry

For your information.

Colonel
COLONEL.
A.D.M.S.
AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

To
A.D.M.S., Anzac Mtd Divn.
" Austn Mtd Divn.
" Yeo. Mtd Divn.
S.H.O. 7th Mtd Bde.



D. D. M. S.	
No.	R7/576
Date	13/4/18

- APR 1918 E 3/8

With reference to the training of Ambulance men in heliograph signalling will you please inform me what steps have been taken and what progress has been made in the ambulances under your command.

headquarters,
13/4/18.

*All Amb
14/4/18*

R. M. Downes

Colonel.,
D.D.M.S.,
DESERT MOUNTED CORPS.

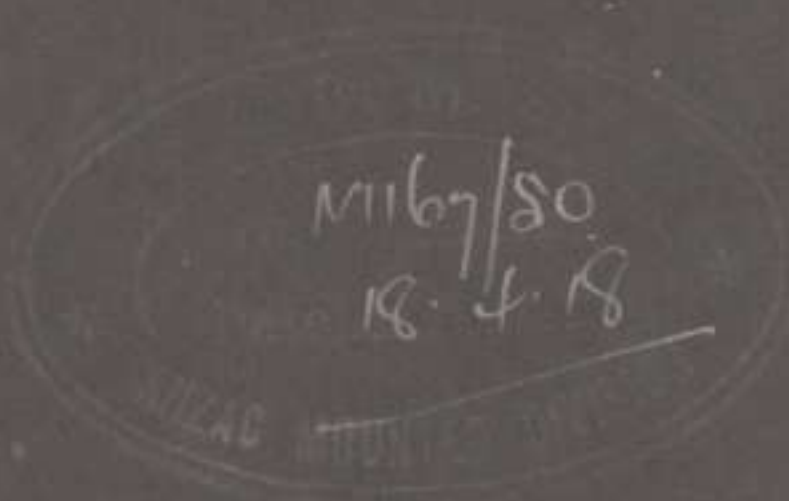
To/
D.D.M.S.
DESERT MOUNTED CORPS.

Ref: your memo No. R7/576 of 13/4/18.

Herewith reports received from Ambulances of this Division summarised as follows:-

- 1st. L.H.F.A. Training Nil.
- 2nd. L.H.F.A. Twelve men trained in elementary stages of signalling by 2nd. Signal Troop, satisfactory progress being made but course had to be discontinued owing to operations.
- N.Z.M.F.Amb. Training Nil. Four men of Sig. Troop attached to Ambulance for signalling duties.

*W. Downes
for*



COLONEL.
A.D.M.S.
AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

ADMS

4
APR 15 1918

Secret.

Copy No.....

AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION
ORDER No. 123.

JERICHO,
16/4/18.

Reference Map - ES SALT Composite Sheet.

1. INFORMATION.

Information as regards the enemy on our immediate front will be issued later.

2. INSTRUCTIONS.

In order to inflict losses on the enemy, and, to convey the impression that we are about to advance again to AMMAN, operations will be carried out against SHUHEI NEMRIN, which will take place as follows on April 18th and 19th.

- (a) From 1500 on the afternoon of April 18th the B.G.C., 20th Indian Infantry Bde will take over charge of the Bridgehead at EL GHORANIYEH from the B.G.C., 1st L.H. Bde under arrangements to be made between the Brigadiers.
- (b) During April 18th the enemy's position will be bombarded by the 10th Heavy Battery and 385 Siege Battery. This bombardment will begin as soon as possible after daylight.
- (c) At 1500 on April 18th the 180th Infantry Bde will march to bivouac about 1 mile West of EL GHORANIYEH. This march is intended to look like a move against SHUHEI NEMRIN, and, therefore the B.G.C., 180th Bde will make his Brigade as conspicuous as possible, and, arrange his march in such a way that it cannot escape the notice of the enemy.
- (d) During the afternoon and evening 18th April the ANZAC Mounted Division will carry out a close reconnaissance of the enemy's position. During the night he will be closely watched.
- (e) During the night 18th/19th April the ANZAC Mounted Division and 302 Field Artillery Bde will move East of the river, the Artillery covered by the ANZAC Mounted Division. Positions will be occupied from which a bombardment of the enemy's position will be carried out. The G.O.C., ANZAC Mounted Division and 302 F.A. Bde will reconnoitre positions at once under cover of our patrols from which the guns will open fire, and, routes leading to these positions from the Bridgehead. They will report at once if these routes require any improvement for passage of the Artillery by night.
- (f) On April 19th the enemy's position at SHUHEI NEMRIN will be bombarded by Heavy, Siege, Field and Horse Artillery Batteries. The G.O.C., R.A. 60th Division will be attached to the ANZAC Mounted Division to command and coordinate the action of the Artillery. He will as soon as possible submit the artillery plan to this Division, for the operation.
- (g) During the day the ANZAC Mounted Division will demonstrate against the enemy. The demonstrations will be made towards KABB MUJAHID on the South and in the direction of ES SALT in the North, combined with keeping his attention by pushing forward direct on SHUHEI NEMRIN. The Division will not however be committed to an attack.

APR 19 3/10

2.

If the enemy retires he will be followed but no troops will enter ES SALT, as it is important that no occasion should be given to the Turks to ill-treat inhabitants on our subsequent withdrawal.

3. During these operations the B.G.C., Imperial Camel Bde will hold the AUJAH front with his own Brigade, the Patials I.S. Infantry and the 301 Field Artillery Bde.

The Squadron Hyderabad I.S. Bde will be attached to the Imperial Camel Bde from 1500 on April 18th.

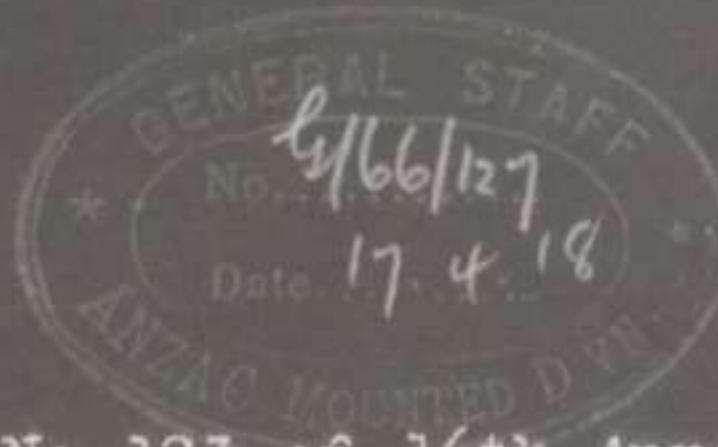
4. ACKNOWLEDGE.

P. G. Myburgh Major
Lieut. Colonel,
General Staff.

Issued at.....

Normal distribution plus XXth Corps.
Imperial Camel Bde.
180th Inf. Bde.
20th Indian I. Bde.
G.O.C., R.A., 60th Division.
G.R. BA AUJAH.
14th Sqdn R.A.F. S.
5th Wing R.A.F.

SECRET



Copy No...10....

APR 1918 E 3/11

1. MOVES:

Reference Order No.123 of 16th April moves of the Division and attached troops will take place as follows. Orders for action on April 19th will be issued later.

Unit. April 17/18th April 18th April 18/19th.

H.H.Q.

Remain as at present with a forward battle H.Qrs., on WEST bank of JORDAN $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the bridge on the NORTH side of the road Square 127.Q.7.b.

1st L.H. Bde.

By 1500 hand over Bridge-head to B.G.C, 20th Indian Inf.Bde. Patrols pushed well out against SHUNET NIMRIN. Patrols remain out in close contact with enemy. Bde moves out to take part in operations..

2nd L.H. Bde.

March to a position just West of Bridgehead on receipt of orders. Cross bridge during night and move out before dawn to take part in operations.

N.Z.M.R. Bde.

Cross river & bivouac in bridgehead. Move out before dawn ready to take part in operations..

180th Inf. Bde.

~~2 Btys~~ Move to bivouac 1 mile West of bridge-head as in Order No.123 of April 16th.

20th Indian Inf. Bde.

Take over bridgehead from 1st L.H. Bde by 1500. Remain holding Bridgehead.

18th Bde R.H.A.

Move into Bridge-head during night,

Remain.

Be ready to move under cover of darkness to take part in operations.

302 Fld. Art. Bde.

Move into position on West bank vacated by 18th Bde R.H.A.

Remain.

Be prepared to cross the JORDAN and take part in operations.

383 Seige Bty.

Move into position

2. SUPPLIES.

All troops moving across the JORDAN will carry 2 days supplies, i.e., Forage and rations up to and including breakfast next day plus iron ration.

3. MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

ANZAC Receiving Station will remain in its present position 1 mile WEST of JERICHO.

Divisional Collecting Station will be formed by the 1st L.H.F. Amb. in its present position WEST of GHORANIYEH BRIDGE..

4. ACKNOWLEDGE.

W. J. ...
Lieut. Colonel,
General Staff;

17/4/18.

AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION,

Distribution as in O.O. 123.

ADMS

APP 1918 E 3/12

SECRET

Copy No. 10

AMENDMENT TO OPERATION ORDER No. 123- of 16/4/18.

Cancel para. 2 (g) and substitute -

During the day the ANZAC Mounted Division will demonstrate against the enemy by attacking his flank either at KABR MUJAHID in the South or towards ES SALT in the North combined with keeping his attention by pushing forward direct on SHUNET NIMRIN. The Division however will not become closely involved in a general attack.

Detailed orders in connection with the above will be issued later. If the enemy retires he will be followed but no troops will enter ES SALT, as it is important that no occasion should be given to the Turks to illtreat inhabitants on our subsequent withdrawal.

17/4/18.

Lieut. Colonel,
General Staff,
AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

Normal distribution plus Xth Corps.
Imperial Camel Bde..
180th Inf. Bde..
20th Indian I. Bde..
G.O.C., R.A., 60th Division..
C.R.A. AUJAH..
14th Sqdn R.A.F..
5th Wing R.A.F..

To Headquarters
ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION.

5
APR 1918

E 3/13

During recent operations against AMMAN March 23rd to April 1st. ambulance waggons and sand carts of this Division were horsed with 51 draught horses in excess of establishment, these being obtained from the transport waggons which were not required. Even with this excess and the assistance of a large number of cacaolet camels, it required the utmost efforts to get all the patients out, and three horses died of exhaustion, the remainder being very knocked up at the finish. Four patients and three ambulance personnel were captured through lack of sufficient transport, and it was for the same reason that 40 patients and the greater part of the 2nd. L.H.F.Amb. narrowly escaped capture.

In my opinion it is of imperative necessity that the present establishment should be altered at once. In future operations it will seldom be possible to obtain an excess of draught horses by the same means. If the Division become again involved in serious operations with the present establishment for ambulance waggons I consider there is grave danger that many of the wounded will either fall into the hands of the enemy or else be left out so long that the serious cases will not recover from their wounds and the less serious cases be long delayed in convalescence.

This opinion is supported by our experience in the operation against JERICHO (February 15/18th) and has been previously submitted in narrative of operations of 25/2/18 of this office.

In my opinion the minimum addition to establishment required is four sand carts and sixteen draught horses per ambulance.

COLONEL.
A.D.M.S.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

Headquarters,
17/4/18.

M.M. 16
17-4-18

MESSAGES AND SIGNALS.

(In pads of 100.)

No. of Message:

Prefix.....	Code.....	m	Words.	Charge.	This message is on a/c of:	Recd. at	m.
Office of Origin and Service Instructions.						Service.	Date
Sent		At		To			By
By		(Signature of "Franklin Officer.")					

NZMR Brigade will follow 302 RTO A Brigade and begin crossing at 2100 AAA they will be on the

Sender's Number.	Day of Month.	In reply to Number.	AAA
------------------	---------------	---------------------	-----

inside outer bridgehead in area South of GHORANIYEH - SHUNBT NIMRIN Road under arrangements with BGC 20th Indian Infy Brigade AAA 1st ALH Brigade on completion of handing over bridgehead will be bivouaced in area North of GHORANIYEH - SHUNBT NIMRIN Road by 2100 April 18th under arrangements made with BGC 20th Indian Infy Brigade AAA 2nd ALH Brigade will march to position 1 1/4 miles North of E. Ghoraniyeh Bridgehead to be there by 0430 April 19th ready to cross on receipt of order AAA. BGC RA will have one Battery RFA detailed to accompany 2nd ALH Bde AAA at 0430 April 19th

From	A-LH Bde and NZMR Bde will
Place	push forward one Regiment each
Time	

The above may be forwarded as now corrected. (Z)
 Censor. Signature of Addressee or person authorised to telegraph in his name.

* This line should be erased if not required.

MESSAGES AND SIGNALS.

(In pads of 100.)

No. of Message:

Prefix.....	Code.....	m	Words.	Charge.	This message is on a/c of:	Recd. at	m.
Office of Origin and Service Instructions.						Service.	Date
Sent		At		To			By
By		(Signature of "Franklin Officer.")					

TO: 1st ALH Bde 150th Coy 1500z APM
 2nd ALH Bde 20th Indian Infy Bde A Branch
 NZMR Bde 20th Indian Infy Bde A DMS

Sender's Number.	Day of Month.	In reply to Number.	AAA
------------------	---------------	---------------------	-----

* C790 18th
 Reference Order No 12 of 16th and G 66/127 of 17th for crossing JORDAN as many Bridges as possible will be used under direction of GRE AAA APM Arzacs will handle traffic on Bridges from 0000 until crossing is completed AAA 302nd RFA Brigade will cross and hold inside outer bridgehead under arrangements made between GOC RA and BGC 20th Indian Infy Brigade AAA they will not leave present position until 1900 and will complete move and bivouac by 2100 tonight April 18th AAA

From	NZMR Brigade
Place	
Time	

The above may be forwarded as now corrected. (Z)
 Censor. Signature of Addressee or person authorised to telegraph in his name.

* This line should be erased if not required.

APR 1918 3/14

APR 1918 E3/15

Army Form C. 2121.
(In pads of 100.)

SIGNALS.

No. of Message.....

Office of Origin and Service Instructions.	Words.	Charge.	This message is on a/c of: Service.	Recd. at..... m.
	Sent			Date.....
	At.....			From.....
	To.....			By.....
	By.....		(Signature of "Franking Officer.")	

TO

(2)

Sender's Number.	Day of Month.	In reply to Number.	AAA
------------------	---------------	---------------------	-----

1st ALH Bde N 20k and N 20k
 South of the EL GHOORAN REEF
 NIMRIN Road to draw back
 on envelope enemy post AAA
 2nd ALH Brigade will have the
 Regiment ready to push forward
 Forward K A B R MUJAHID AAA
 Acknowledge

From	
Place	
Time	

The above may be forwarded as now corrected. (Z)

Censor.	Signature of Ad/ressor or person authorised to telegraph in his name.
---------	---

* This line should be erased if not required.
 (3198.) Wt. W 1295 I/M 1294. 575,000 Pads. 1/17. H. W. & V., Ltd. (E. 818.)

APR 1918 E3/16

NARRATIVE OF MOVEMENTS, DISPOSITIONS AND WORK OF MEDICAL SERVICES
OF ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION DURING OPERATIONS AGAINST AMMAN, MARCH 23rd
to APRIL 1st. 1918.

7

APR 1918

REFERENCES:-

Map PALESTINE 1 inch to 1 mile sheet AMMAN.
Operations Orders Anzac Mounted Division No.
116, 117, 118, 119, 120 and 121.

Anzac Mounted Division including the Imperial Camel Brigade attached, and less 1st. L.H. Brigade was concentrated at TALAAT ED DUMM on March 23rd. In addition to the ordinary mobile sections of Ambulances there were:-

1. The Immobile Section of N.Z.M.F.A. to form a Receiving Station.
2. Mobile portion of the 7th. Sanitary Section with steam disinfectant for dealing with typhus which was reported to be prevalent in the enemy country, and a supply of petroleum for dealing with mosquitoes.
3. The Desert Mounted Corps Operating Unit.
4. Australian Camel Ambulance had two tent sub-divisions instead of one.

The only vehicles accompanying mobile sections of Ambulances were light motor ambulances, light ambulance waggons and sand carts. All equipment was carried on pack camels and attached to each Ambulance were 35 cacolet camels (fifteen sitting and twenty lying). The Camel Brigade in addition had ten lying cacolets with each Battalion, (40 in all). R.M.Os. were supplied with pack horses for their equipment-it being considered that camels would not keep up with the regiments. Personnel of tent sub-divisions were mounted on donkeys. Ambulances were all provided with anti-typhus outfits, (overalls and gloves) 4 per Ambulance for handling typhus cases. Tentage carried was two operating and five bell tents per ambulance.

MEDICAL DISPOSITIONS OF 1st. stage L.of C.were as follows:-

65th and 66th. Casualty Clearing Hospitals at Jerusalem, Rest Station at TALAAT ED DUMM, Main Dressing Station 1 mile west of JERICHO, Anzac Receiving Station at GHORANIYE BRIDGE, Main Dressing Station 60th. Division at SHUNET NIMRIN and Advanced Dressing Station 60th. Division at ES SALT when the military situation allowed them to reach these places.

Desert Mounted Corps Operating Unit attached to Main Dressing Station west of JERICHO, and 7th. Sanitary Section attached to Anzac Receiving Station.

The arrangements for the Ambulances were as follows:-

Mobile Sections, less all wheeled transport were to cross the Jordan in rear of their Brigades. They were to follow their Brigades by roads 3rd and 4th and establish Dressing Stations as near as possible to the edge of the plateau.

The following were to report to Major HERCUS D.A.D.M.S. at JERICHO:- All motor ambulances, light ambulance waggons and sand carts. One tent sub-division Australian Camel Field Ambulance, Immobile Section N.Z.M.F.A. and 7th. Sanitary Section. They were to cross by GHORANIYE BRIDGE at the earliest opportunity and be disposed as follows:-

Immobile Section of N.Z.M.F.A., and 7th. Sanitary Section to form Anzac Receiving Station immediately East of GHORANIYE BRIDGE, tent sub-division of Australian Camel Field Ambulance at KABR MUJAHID W.19.B. as Divisional Collecting Station.

Motor ambulances were to clear from Divisional Collecting Station to Anzac Receiving Station and Jericho by road No. 3. Sand carts and light ambulance waggons were to follow their respective ambulances up roads No. 3rd and 4th and rejoin them as soon as possible.

All Brigades with mobile sections of ambulances crossed the JORDAN at MALKADET HAJLA on night of March 23/24th. Major Hercus with his party crossed at the GHORANIYE BRIDGE at an early hour on the morning of March 24th. Owing to the tent sub-division of the Australian Camel Field Ambulance having failed to report to him he was compelled to establish Anzac Receiving Station at a point seven or eight miles from GHORANIYE BRIDGE, up No. 3rd road. The cars were detailed to run from there to JERICHO Main Dressing Station. The wheeled transport was all

* APH 1918 E 3/17

diverted to its respective ambulances.

By the evening of March 24th, 2nd. L.H. and Camel Brigades were concentrated at KABR MUJAHID on No. 3 road and N.Z. Brigade at SHUNET NIMRIN on No. 4 road and the ascent commenced. This ascent was over 4000 feet by what proved to be no better than a goat track. The sand carts and ambulance waggons therefore had to be turned back and were concentrated at SHUNET NIMRIN to await the opening of No. 5 road through ES SALT. Anzac Receiving Station was also moved to SHUNET NIMRIN, it being decided to carry patients forward and depend on evacuation by No. 5 road.

About 2000 it commenced to rain making the track slippery and extremely difficult for baggage and cacolet camels. These were continually falling and several fell from the track and were killed. By midnight the 2nd. L.H. Field Ambulance were about three quarter way up, but their camels were completely exhausted and in spite of every effort it was impossible to get them further. At 0400 they were ordered to give up the attempt and camp for the remainder of the night. Next morning by abandoning some of the heavier gear they were able to proceed and reached the plateau at 1600. The Australian Camel Field Ambulance arrived at 1800, the two Brigades being then concentrated at C.15. on the edge of the plateau.

It had been raining since the previous evening and the weather was bitterly cold.

At 2000 on March 25th. the march across the plateau commenced. The road was fairly level but knee deep in mud and very slippery, so that the going for the camels although better than on the previous night, was still very difficult and they were in an exhausted condition.

The N.Z. Brigade had come up by road No. 4 and by 0800 on the 26th. the whole of the Division was assembled between BKT-UMM AMUD and AIN ES SIR. The rain had now stopped and the weather became fine. The Turks had been driven from ES SALT and retired to AMMAN. Men and animals were however compelled to obtain a much needed rest.

Admitted to ambulances up to this period were only 20 sick and one accidentally injured.

On the morning of March 27th. the advance on AMMAN was commenced. Tent sub-division of 2nd. L.H. Field Ambulance which was already on the spot was ordered to form the Divisional Collecting Station at BKT UMM AMUD. Australian Camel Field Ambulance was ordered to detach one tent sub-division to form Dressing Station for 2nd. L.H. Brigade. This was established at W.19. New Zealand Field Ambulance opened their dressing station at T.5. on No. 4 road. Australian Camel Field Ambulance opened beside them but held themselves in readiness to advance into AMMAN if necessary. New Zealand Field Ambulance had an Advanced Dressing Station at K.15.A., and Australian Camel Field Ambulance an Advanced Dressing Station at KUSR Y.8.B. 2nd. Light Horse Field Ambulance did not have an Advanced Dressing Station but kept their bearers and cacolet camels at W.26. The firing line at its most advanced stage was approximately 3 miles in front of these Advanced Dressing Stations, and the Regimental Aid Posts were on an average half a mile behind the firing line.

Evacuations were to Advanced Dressing Station of 60th. Division on WADI SHAIB five miles beyond ES SALT. The first few cases, owing to this station being full had to be sent to SHUNET NIMRIN. Later, on March 29th, Anzac Receiving Station was moved up to a point 2 miles East of ES SALT. The distances thus involved were as follows:- Receiving Station, or Infantry Advanced Dressing Station, to Divisional Collecting Station sixteen, and later, nine miles. Divisional Collecting Station to Dressing Stations three and a half and four miles. Dressing Stations to Advanced Dressing Stations two and a half and three miles. Advanced Dressing Stations to Regimental Aid Posts three miles. Total distance twenty five, and later eighteen miles.

The conditions of this route were as follows:-

SHUNET NIMRIN to ES SALT and two miles beyond i.e. to the edge of the plateau a fair metalled road, steep and slippery in parts and just possible for motor ambulances. From two miles beyond ES SALT to SWEILEH (the road branches at SWEILEH and is not as shown on the map) a fair road for horse drawn wheeled traffic, metalled, but very broken and quite boggy in three or four places. From SWEILEH to Divisional Collecting Station a soft earth road extremely boggy and just possible

(3)

for light horse drawn vehicles. Beyond Divisional Collecting Station extremely boggy, impossible for wheels and only negotiated with considerable difficulty by cacolet camels.

MEANS OF EVACUATION. From firing line to Regimental Aid Posts, the slighter cases walked and those unable to walk were hand carried on stretchers or blankets. From Regimental Aid Posts to Advanced Dressing Stations Dressing Stations and Divisional Collecting Station, the slighter cases rode on horses or camels, the more serious were carried on lying cacolets - a few lighter cases walked beside cacolets. Sitting cacolets were not much used, men who were fit for them preferring to ride horses or ordinary riding camels. From Divisional Collecting Station to Anzac Receiving Station evacuation was entirely by sand cart and ambulance waggon until the last day when every available means was used, including sitting cacolets and riding horses and forty eight cases walked. From Anzac Receiving Station by motor ambulance. It was noted that on rough roads many cases suffered less jolting and travelled more comfortably in cacolets than in sand carts. Ambulance waggons were however the most comfortable.

The above transport was distributed and utilized as follows:- Cacolet camels when not in use were kept at Advanced Dressing Stations which were in direct communication with Brigade Headquarters. When any number of casualties occurred they were evacuated to Dressing Station. When this was complete evacuation to Divisional Collecting Station commenced. Time taken by camels to do the double journey from Regimental Aid Posts to Dressing Stations was variable 3-6 hours. From Dressing Stations to Divisional Collecting Station 6-7 hours including an hours rest at Divisional Collecting Station.

The evacuation from Divisional Collecting Station to Receiving Station was very slow and laborious, owing to the heavy condition of the road. It was assisted by several convoys of sand carts from 60th. Division. Time taken from Divisional Collecting Station to bridge at WADI SHAIB (17 miles), sand carts 34 hours, light ambulance waggons 40 hours including 8 hours rest at lower end. When this Station moved up to ES SALT the time taken for the double journey, including rest, was 25 hours and when the Anzac Receiving Station came EAST of ES SALT the time required was reduced to 16 hours for sand carts and 20 hours for light ambulance waggons, still including rest. Convoys on arrival at Divisional Collecting Station were given 1-2 hours rest and fed up.

MEANS ADOPTED FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN AMBULANCES AND R.M.Os.

Mounted bearers were stationed at Brigade headquarters which was in communication with regiments by wire and helio. The ordinary method of direct communication with R.M.Os. by mounted bearers was not practical owing to the heavy nature of the ground and shortage of bearers. This alternative method was rendered easier by the fact that Brigade and Regimental headquarters were comparatively stationary during operations.

USE OF MOUNTED BEARERS.

Mounted bearers were used for communication between ambulances and Brigade and Divisional headquarters and for escorting convoys of cacolet camels between the various stations. This work fully absorbed all the bearers available and was very necessary owing to frequent breakages of cacolets, and camels getting bogged.

PROVISION OF SHELTER WARMTH AND FOOD.

This proved a serious problem owing to continuous rain and intensely cold wind, the supply of tents was quite inadequate (6 operating and 15 bells to the Division and a number of these had to be used for dressing and operating purposes). It was met by requisitioning bivouac sheets and poles from ambulance personnel and adjacent regiments - also all officers bivouac tents that could be found. This was most extensively carried out in the Camel Field Ambulance where they had several streets of these bivouac sheets providing accommodation for over 50 patients. The Regimental Aid Posts were in many cases established in caves.

The supply of blankets was fair although most of them were wet, and at times there was a shortage in the Divisional Collecting Station. Additional warmth was provided by filling mens water bottles with hot

water from the Soyers stove. A sufficient supply of fuel was obtained from the posts of the enemy telegraph line, otherwise this would have been a serious problem. There was a sufficient supply of medical comforts and this was replenished by returning ambulance waggons. It was originally intended that Divisional Supply Train would replenish these but this arrangement failed.

Until the last day there was no shortage of food. Medical equipment and dressings were sufficient, being replenished by returning ambulances.

CONDITION AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

The general condition of patients was good considering the weather and the exhausted state of many before they were wounded. They generally arrived at the stations suffering somewhat from cold and the jolting of the camel transport, but quickly revived under the influence of warmth and hot drinks.

Cases of shock were treated in Regimental Aid Posts by injection of morphia. In Dressing Stations and Divisional Collecting Station by hot drinks, additional blankets and hot water bottles. The evacuation of these cases was often delayed to enable them to obtain rest.

Full use was made of Thomas Splints for treatment of fractured femur and they proved eminently satisfactory, the patients in several cases remarking that they, "Would not know the leg was broken", after the splint had been applied. It was found impracticable to apply them on cacolets. The fractures were therefore put up on long Listons or rifle splints and the Thomas splint tied to the cacolet to be applied upon reaching the Divisional Collecting Station from which they could be evacuated by waggons. These patients arrived at Divisional Collecting Station feeling comfortable but suffering from shock to a noticeable degree. It was hard to say whether this was due to the splint or the cold. In all cases they revived with the application of warmth and a Thomas Splint. Designs are being prepared for an attachment to lying cacolets to enable Thomas Splints to be applied on them.

The system adopted for the treatment of wounds was as follows:-

In Regimental Aid Posts first field dressings and splints applied, and haemorrhage controlled.

In Advanced Dressing Stations dressings were only removed where necessary to control haemorrhage or adjust splints. At Dressing Stations all cases were properly dressed, surrounding skin shaved and wounds as far as possible disinfected, using 1/60 carbolic. At Divisional Collecting Station attention was given to supplying the patients with food and warmth, application of Thomas Splints, and treatment of haemorrhage and shock. Wounds were not re-dressed as a rule but any cases which, owing to delay in evacuation had not been dressed for twenty four hours had a fresh dressing applied.

ARRIVAL AND EVACUATION OF PATIENTS AND PERIODS OF CONGESTION.

Dressing Stations. March 27th. The first cases arrived in the Camel Field Ambulance Dressing Station about mid-day, and continued to flow in steadily throughout the afternoon and evening. When this ambulance was full at 1600 they were diverted to the N.Z. Dressing Station who were receiving very few. By 2400 one officer and 61 other ranks had been admitted to Camel Field Ambulance and 6 officers and 42 other ranks to New Zealand Dressing Station. These were all dressed and under shelter by 0400 and evacuation commenced. The first cases arrived in the 2nd. Brigade Dressing Station at 1130. By 2000 5 officers and 40 other ranks had been admitted. Evacuations from this station commenced daily at 2200 and were completed in two or three hours.

March 28th. Camel Ambulance 3 officers 28 other ranks.

N.Z. Dressing Station 2 officers 16 other ranks.

2nd. Brigade Dressing Station 7 officers 69 other ranks.

March 29th.

Camel Ambulance was now empty preparatory to moving forward to Amman.

N.Z. Dressing Station 3 other ranks.

2nd. Brigade Dressing Station 3 other ranks.

March 30th.

Camel Ambulance 1 officer 13 other ranks.

N.Z. Dressing Station 8 officers 162 other ranks

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March 30th. (continued)

2nd. Brigade Dressing Station & other ranks.
Camel Ambulance moved forward to its Advanced Dressing Station.

The greatest numbers held at one time were:-

Camel Ambulance -- 54.
N.Z. Dressing Station ----- 100
2nd. Brigade Dressing Stat.- 60.

Evacuation was complete:-

Camel Ambulance Dressing Station - March 30th.
N.Z.M.F. Ambulance Dressing Station 0230 on March 31st.
2nd. Brigade Dressing Station on March 30th.

DIVISIONAL COLLECTING STATION

March 27th.

Cases commenced to arrive at 1600, mostly riding - later, on cacolet camels. By 2400 there were 7 officers and 93 other ranks and 14 prisoners in the station.

Evacuations commenced at 0430 on March 28th.

March 28th.

84 patients were evacuated during the day. There was a steady stream of admissions but no particular congestion.

March 29th.

Admissions and evacuations were fairly evenly balanced until the evening when 62 patients from the 181st. Brigade were admitted. This immediately caused a serious congestion, there being 220 patients in the Station at 1800. One operating and two bell tents were sent in from the Camel Ambulance and a cave was made use of so that all patients were eventually got under cover.

March 30th.

Admissions and evacuations were steady as on the 29th. At 2400, 146 patients were remaining. At 2000 tent sub-division of Australian Camel Field Ambulance, forming 2nd. Brigade Dressing Station was moved back to reinforce Divisional Collecting Station in anticipation of the withdrawal, which would necessitate all Dressing Stations evacuating completely to Divisional Collecting Station.

March 31st.

About 0030 cases began to arrive principally from N.Z. Dressing Station. By 0600 there were 243 patients remaining in. Tents and all cacolet camels had been brought in from the Dressing Stations as they broke up, leaving only a few cacolets with each Brigade.

Evacuations were continued steadily all day. Forty eight cases were sent walking to Anzac Receiving Station, 16 riding and the remainder on cacolets, sand carts and light ambulance waggons. By 1700 evacuation was complete. By 1800 station was packed up and moved at 1830 for ES SALT via SWEILEH.

At least two regiments of the 2nd. L.H. Brigade were at BKT UMM AMUD picking up their rations when the ambulance left but they passed it about half a mile along the road.

Progress was very slow owing to camels which were in a very exhausted condition continually falling. They rarely went more than 100 yards without a camel being down. About midnight they reached SWEILEH and there found some cacolet camels with patients which had left at 1200, bogged and exhausted. They were informed that sand carts were returning to fetch the patients but this was incorrect. There were 20 cacolet camels, of which 11 were now able to move on. One N.C.O. and 7 other ranks were detailed to stay with the remaining nine. The Ambulance then moved on and reached the Brigade bivouac site two miles East of ES SALT at 0630 on April 1st.

The party left behind spent the remainder of the night in feeding and warming the patients. In this they were assisted by the villagers of SWEILEH who brought them food, fire and a bale of blankets which they had found on the road. At daylight on April 1st. Lt. Steven 6th. L.H. Regt. arrived with a small party, less than a troop, and told them to move on as the Turkish Cavalry was advancing. The camels were got on their feet and five, with ten patients, moved fairly well. The remaining four, with eight patients, after moving a short distance were unable to go any further. The Turks had now opened fire but were being kept back by Lt. Steven's party. Four of the patients were got on to horses, two on to a spare sitting cacolet. Of the two

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remaining, one had a head wound and was unconscious, the other a severe abdominal wound and asked to be left. By this time a troop of the 6th. L.H.Reg't. which had been sent out when the Ambulance arrived at 0630, reinforced Lt. Steven's party, but the Turks were still pressing and got between the Ambulance details and covering party. Eventually all got away except two patients abovementioned and three of the Ambulance personnel who were mounted on donkeys. These are believed captured. The party rejoined 2nd. Brigade about 1100 and took their patients to 60th. Division Advanced Dressing Station at ES SALT.

ANZAC RECEIVING STATION.

This was moved to its final post 2 miles East of ES SALT on March 29th., and was receiving patients on March 30th. and 31st. At its previous station it had not been of any use.

Patients were here taken from sand carts and ambulance waggons. They were fed - any necessary cases being re-dressed and sent on by motor ambulance. On the last day when its final lot of patients were coming in they were sent on by the sand carts, ambulance waggons and cacolets in which they had arrived, only serious cases being transferred to motor ambulances. At 2000 on March 31st. information was received that the position was not protected and a Turkish attack was expected. As a convoy of sand carts which had just arrived reported that they were the last to leave Divisional Collecting Station, the Receiving Station was promptly closed and withdrawn to SHUNET NIMRIN. They left at 2200 and arrived at SHUNET NIMRIN at 0630 on April 1st.

Anzac Receiving Station was not in a position at an earlier date owing to the impracticability of the road for loaded G.S. Waggons and on account of information received that an infantry ambulance would be at SWEILEH and would clear from there by motor ambulance. This information proved to be too optimistic.

GENERAL.

Divisional Collecting Station, although reinforced by 2 officers and 12 other ranks from Sanitary Section and Regimental details, had not enough of either personnel or tentage for the number of patients it had to deal with on several occasions. This congestion was due however ~~xxx~~ to the unusual difficulty of evacuation and the admission of a large number of Infantry casualties, neither of which would be likely to happen again.

Donkeys for transport of tent personnel proved very unsatisfactory. The men had to walk and drag their donkeys practically the whole way after crossing the Jordan, this exhausting them far more than if they had been dismounted, and their kit had to be carried on the camels. The fact of their being mounted on donkeys instead of horses was a contributory factor to the three personnel of the 2nd. L.H.F. Ambulance being captured.

The light ambulance waggons proved very satisfactory except for the rubber tyres which were nearly all destroyed, large pieces being pulled completely out by the brakes.

Sand carts were all fitted with the new type of axles and except for one which broke at the weld, they were very satisfactory.

The sitting cacolets were of very little use except in emergency - men fit to use them can quite well ride on horses.

Admissions to Anzac Divisional Collecting Station:-

RECEIVED		SICK		PRISONERS.	
WOUNDED	O/R	Off	O/R	Wound.	Sick.
38	475	-	42	14	10

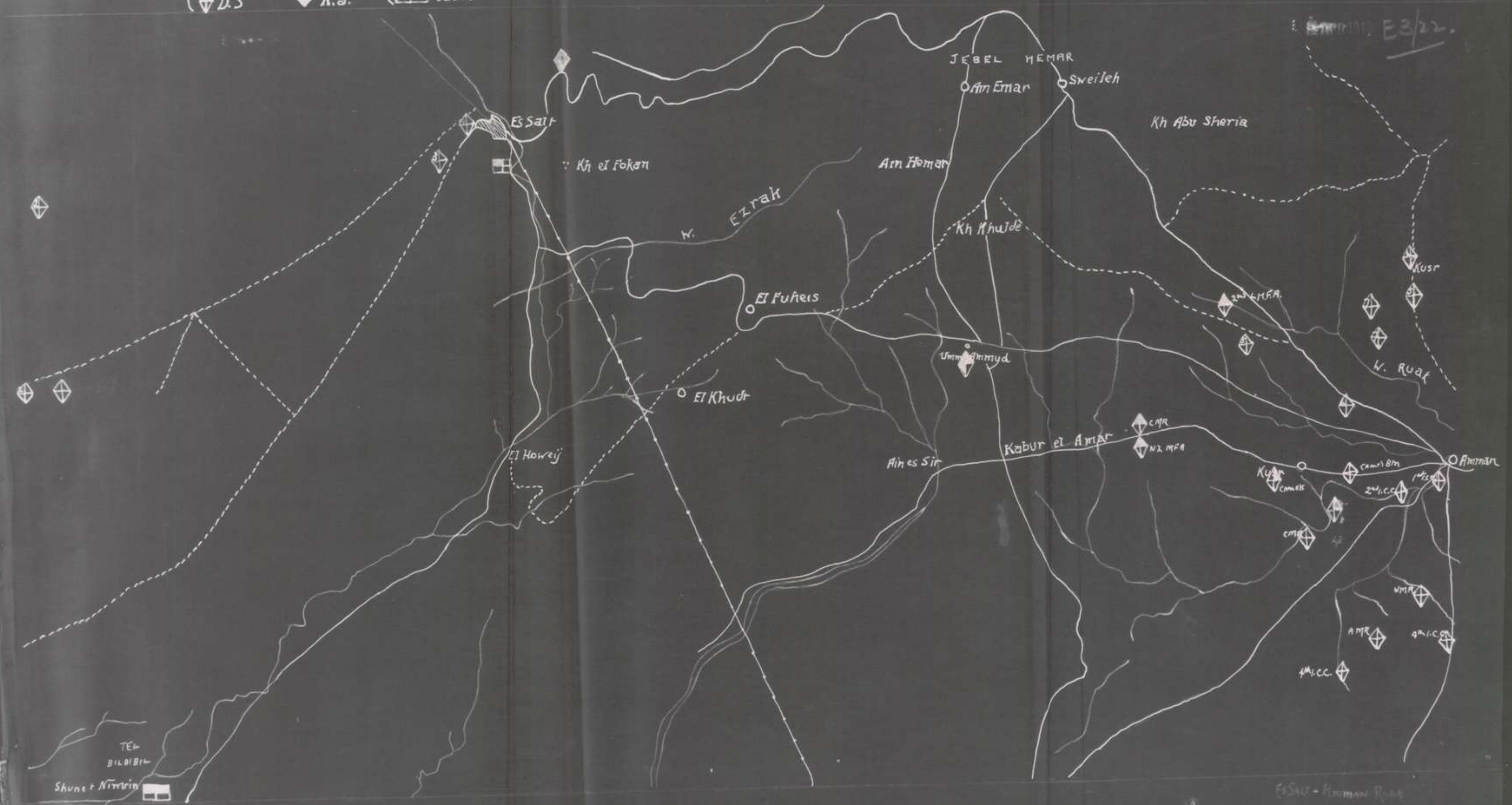
Headquarters,
19/4/18.

COLONEL.
A.D.M.S.
AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

Medical Plan
 — AMMAN Operations —

Reference {

◇ R.A.P.	◇ D.C.S.	▣ A.D.S.
◇ A.D.S.	◇ R.S.	▣ Infantry
◇ D.S.		▣ M.D.S.



M101/13

8

APR 1918

E3/23

Report of work done by New Zealand Mounted Field Ambulance during operations in neighbourhood of AMMAN, 24 March to 2nd April 1918

The New Zealand Mounted Bde, prior to crossing the Jordan River rendezvoused at KASR HAJLA (monastery) about midnight 23/3/18. (Ref Map. Palestine - Sh XVIII. 113. N.10.a.5.2)

The NZ Mounted Ambulance consisted of following personnel:

Officers 5 (including 1 dentist.)

OR (Amb) 38

ASC 26

Signallers 4

hobbies

(with comb) 70

Transport

Horses 64

Mules 7

Donkeys 20

Camels 79 including

Vehicles

6 L. Ambulances

4. Sand Carts

Getting

20 ~~Camels~~ Camel

14 lying camel.

Before rendezvousing to L. Ambulances, 6 motor ambulances with personnel & horses reported to D & DMS 1/4 mile west of JERICHO.

Medical Stores & Equipment Carried

Lt Col F. S. Pannier

Lt Col F. M. Pannier

Lt Col J. H. Pannier

Extra Dressing Base

Reserve do do

50 Blankets.

Soyuzoan 4 Doses Tec. Sugar.

1 Medical Comfort Pannier.

3 lbs Kerosene, 1 lb S.V.M.

Water Test Base - Shell Dressings

Flax, Pops, Pops, splints, carbide, sandbags

spare axes, candles -

8 stretchers.

16 Fanath for water.

Tests - { some operators
shell

brandy, wine, tobacco & matches.

Extras

1 Case Biscuits

1 Milk

1 Chicken

At 0400 - 24/3/18 Ambulance crossed R. JORDAN at MAKHADET

HAJLA (penninsula) going across the neighbourhood of TELEIN

MUSLIM (Sh. AMMAN, 1:67360. 12/ R. 20.) crossing there a few

hours - NZMB Bde assisted to take the line EL HAJLA - TEL EL

MUSTA near SHUNET NIMPIN, in conjunction with 6th Division

NZMB Bde then encamped at SHUNET NIMPIN near EL JERIA

to the road to neighbourhood of AMMAN. The night was a very wet one - the morning the route was found impracticable for Sand Carts which were sent back to report to rest of transport. The 25th was spent in trekking up the road to AMMAN ES SIR.

The Brigade bivouacked for the night 1 mile east of AIN ES SIR. During the day the camel transport had the utmost difficulty negotiating portions of the track, & had to bivouac for the night some miles from AIN ES SIR. It arrived at the Brigade 26/3/18.

27/3/18 - Beaver division of NZMFA marched out to a point 14 1/2 Y. 15 W (near Wadi AMMAN) & there established a post. On the way the 1st Brigade was shelled by a light gun. No casualties. Weather better, but going in some places very heavy. Tent Subdivision which has been left at AIN ES SIR came forward & were directed to establish new Divisional Headquarters at Y. 2. C. - Capt's MAY, BOYD & RYAN being sent back to join them. Wounded admitted during day. 11. Sick 7.

28/3/18 - Weather cold & wet. NZMR Bde attacking - most of slightly wounded came out on their own horses. Wounded admitted 12. Sick 1.

29/3/18 Operations continued - Wounded (N.Z.) 7. Sick 2.

30/3/18 - at 0200 the NZMR Bde made an attack on Hill 3039 S.E. of AMMAN, taking a portion of the position. They were subjected to heavy shelling during the 30th & sustained a great many casualties. In anticipation of the attack an ample supply of casualties had been got up to NZMFA's beaver post at Y. 15 W, & there were able to cope with the casualties. After this however the supply fell off, & casualties began to accumulate in RAP on right sector. Eventually ^{most of} these had to be brought out on horses - when camels became available they were in most cases available, as all cases had been evacuated from the forward area by about 2300.

31/3/18 - NZMFA retired from its forward position at 0100 & joined up with Tent Subdivision near AIN ES SIR. All wounded from Dressing Station here were clear by dawn - Beaver & Tent Subdivisions then rejoined NZMR Brigade near AIN ES SIR. Ambulance remained in this bivouac till midnight. Weather cold & showery - Equipment & camels & Tent Subdivision left at 1400 for SHUNET NIMRIN down the Road. Wounded passed through during day.

1/4/18 - Just after dawn NZMR Bde with Ambulance commenced retirement down WADI SIR through AIN ES SIR. As soon as the last patrol had got through the village, fire was opened from the west on the Brigade apparently by a band of Turkish soldiers & Circassians. The casualties were 8 wounded & 8 (?) killed - Brigade bivouacked near SHUNET NIMRIN.

2/4/18 - NZMR Bde marched out at 0700 & crossed R. JORDAN bivouacking on western side of JORDAN VALLEY.

Notes on different points in connection with the work of the New Zealand mounted Field Ambulance during above operations.

- 1 Personnel + mount in which conveyed. Personnel consists of 5 Off + 35 O.R. (Medical Corps) and 1 farrier (A.S.C) during the actual operations - 10 Signallers were attached previously + accompanied the beavers throughout the operations. Officers, heavier sub-machine, squallers + pans were mounted on horses. Tent sub-machine were mounted on donkeys.
- 2 Equipment was conveyed on camels - this on the whole was satisfactory, except that rough roads in wet weather frequent falls resulted in damage to equipment. The equipment was on the whole sufficient. We were a little short of petrol, but fortunately a supply of kerosene was obtained at TALAAT ED DUMM + this proved most useful. None of the equipment taken was superfluous.
- 3 The chief difficulty encountered during the advance was the delay in arrival of tent sub-machine + equipment. The tent sub-machine on donkeys + kept with the camels which carried the equipment. Thus during the wet weather we were out of touch with them.
- 4 Beavers at WADI AMMAN. One being ^{each} at D.H.Q. + B.H.Q. to act as messengers. Beavers acted as escort to wounded sent back to Dressing Station from Beaver Post. Beavers acted as guides to camels going forward to Brigade.
- Tent sub-machine - at Dressing Station at Y.2.C. incl. all equipment. Guide to Dool Collecting Station at BKT Umm Amud was supplied by Camel Ambulance.
- 5 One beaver at B.H.Q. Telephone + signal communication with B.H.Q. + General. Regimental Ho. is -
- 6 Mounted beaver went out with camels to Regiment + back with patients to our Dressing Station. There was no advantage in stationing beavers with R.M.s. as they were away in front of B.H.Q. which kept us informed of regimental movements, long before a message could have been brought by mounted beavers, ~~which~~ who in addition could not be spared for the purpose.

Means of evacuation of wounded

- ① Tram line to R.A.P. Walking cases walked. Lying cases were brought in on stretchers.
- ② R.A.P. & Dressing Station - lying cases on lying caecolite. Sitting cases in many instances rode on horseback right through + others came into Beaver Post as was AMOATV + were then transferred to sitting caecolite. The very slightly wounded in some cases walked through dressing station at AM ES SIR, just before withdrawal some lying cases were brought in on stretchers.
- ③ Dressing Station to Dool Collecting Station - By caecolite + in the last stages by horse + donkey. A few cases (slight) walked alongside other cases carried on horseback. Distance of R.A.P. from tram line L.M.R. at first about 1000 yds. March was a camel 500 yards from tram line.

4 of continued

APR 1918 E 3/26

AMR - 26/3/18 - 29/3/18 RAP was at 142 H.H. 6.9.9. (Amman)

On 30/3/18 it was at 142 Y 29 to the west. When the firing line was reformed, fixed the distance between the RAP was 900 yards. Country rough + under machine gun + shell fire.

W.M.R.

8 at RAPs Shelter, in some cases none. All the RAPs eventually were established in caves. Patients were kept warm by blankets + great coats left behind by fighting troops. Hot drinks given in some cases. Food practically nil.

Dressing Stations. Tents + brownies were used for shelter. All patients got a hot drink + food. The supply of blankets was sufficient though some of these were wet.

Shock. This was combated by morphine + warmth at RAPs. The nature of treatment was that usual at RAPs. Dressed areas dressed splints applied where necessary. Haemorrhage controlled where possible.

at Dressing Stations. Morphine, warmth + hot drinks. Hot water bottles in some cases. ^{the men} water bottles filled with hot water were used to apply warmth to the patients.

The application of Thomas splints was found to be very beneficial in fracture of the femur.

9 R.A.P.s after the chief attack first patient arrived at 0300 at AMR, at 0400 at CMR, 0500 at W.M.R. at 0800 the RAPs of W.M.R. + AMR became congested. at 1600 the number awaiting evacuation was 20.

at Dressing Stations. Time of arrival of first patient 18.35 - 27/3/18

Largest no. remaining in at one time 100.

Period of congestion 1600 30/3/18 - 0200 31/3/18

Time of commencement of evacuation 0100 28/3/18
" " completion " 0230 March 31

10 General condition of patients while at RAPs. In the severer cases this was obviously such that the sooner some of them had operative treatment the better chance they had. The less severe cases + walking cases were comfortable.

Dressing Station. On the whole the patients were comfortable. The severer cases were in need of operative interference.

Most of the cases felt the effect of canal carriage, especially the abdominal + chest cases. The effect of the carriage of severely wounded on horses was a red hot haemorrhage.

11. At R.A.P. & Dismount Station I conclude that the equipment was on the whole adequate for the requirements. At the dismounting stations work was a little short & arrangements were made up. ^{split} were improved however.

Distribution of camel transport for the various stages. - At first all the camels were with Beers sections at W4 DI AMMANT up to the morning of the 20/3/18 there being adequate. On 29/3/18 all lying camels were sent to Dismount Station - on 30/3/18 all sitting camels were sent to Dismount Station. On the 30/3/18, a camel was left continually at AMR R.A.P. - On the night of 20th 30th 31st 4 lying camel camels were sent out to the stations at B.H.Q. in 2 MR Bde, 4 more after midnight - on the morning of 30/3/18 camels made the journey from R.A.P. to Dismount Station via Y-2 & then on to Dismount Station.

12. Withdrawal. - N.Z.M.F.A. advanced post withdrawn with Beers at 0100 29/3/18 - The front sub-section withdrawn at dawn the same morning - The casualties sustained on the retirement down the WADI ES SIR on 1/4/18 were landed out to 2/6 London Fus. Ambulance ^{127 V. "6} our camel camels having gone on previously.

R. A. Walton
Lt Col
N.Z.M.F.A.

10/4/18

APR 19 1918 E3/28

Report on Work of ACF A during recent operations across Jordan

The 2 CP A units crossed the Jordan 2000 24th March behind the Brigade of MAKINAWI HASLA
6 OR's & 3 OR (including 2 OR's sent off to be attended) 6 band carts & 24 per by way carried
detailed for the operation from the collection company the Brigade
Brigade called at TELEH MUSAHIM ¹⁸⁰⁰ & before moving off along 603 Route the whole collection
under Lt Campbell was detailed owing to the road being promised for all wheeled traffic
The two light trucks attached to the ambulance had previously been instructed to report to
Major HERCULES at Amman during the
2 operating units & 2 OR's which also was the leakage of the ambulance & this & all other equipment was
carried on baggage camels led by natives. The transport camels of the ambulance all had full loads
and practically all of the equipment was used during the operation except the Reserve Reserve from which
1 pair was issued to carry
On account of the narrowness of the track up to the plateau camels had to remain single file, thus
reducing still the speed of the column and in the early AM of the 25th rain started to fall which
made the ground slipping & wavy so that the camels from the time on till we reached the
HUMIT NIMRIN in the return journey were led in single file
during the 24th the road was particularly bad & 2 heavy camels & 2 light camels had to be abandoned
on arrival in vicinity of 25 SIR ¹⁴⁰⁰ 26th with Capt G. SHAWWAY & Capt G. SUKRE
20 OR's were detailed & reported ON METUMM AMMUD 0700 27th & Amman collecting station they
completed a complete test of the unit both with their 2 operating units
The remainder of the ambulance under Lt Col McLean & Capt W. DOLMAN moved to base at Amman &
Amman 1170 with 2 OR's left HOLMSTON with 6 OR's & 2 surgical instruments - returned forward to Amman
MC's that day of their dressing in camp at Amman from 8 AM 11th 27th. The dressing station is by
of afternoon until about 11 AM. 10 off 5 OR's wounded & 6 OR's were admitted by 24th 27th
The first wounded arrived approx. 2000 & these were all treated & provided with additional blanket to cover
24 27th 2 OR's were admitted for wounds the night we all numbered band at least 2 blankets & 2 OR's
28 27th 6 OR's were discharged to 29th OR's transferred to Amman collecting station by Camel cart
For the night of the 28th band stretcher had been drawn from collection station & also when stretcher then found
camel stretcher & stretcher for patient who stayed overnight at 27th
3 off 26 OR's wounded & 2 OR's were admitted 24th 28th 2 OR's were admitted to Amman
2 off 52 OR's remained. Also the stretcher remained in reserve & was found on the first day of
operation of 29th 10 OR's were admitted & 2 OR's were admitted
with only 8 OR's were admitted - ambulance holding stretcher in reserve & was found on the first day of
30th
On the 1st of April from Amman to 26th March moved forward 0530 & joined up with
1st Battalion 20th Coy. 1800 under the command of Lt Col McLean (only 600 OR's)
Ambulance unit had almost started from that morning by 2000 & forward to the night
2 OR's were found and put in camp. The units behind from 10 OR's all required blankets and blankets were to MAFA. Operations
were caused by stretcher being a stretcher to Amman and from Amman forward 2 days fighting practically
all men were brought in about dusk owing to supposed positions & captured from
Brigade during the night of 28th which was behind front & was very heavy & the front of
Re and 1st part by camel cart stretcher was walking who were in that camel cart & stretcher
Matter
The 2nd Battalion 100th was on the 24th of the 25th & most of the wounded from the 25th were moved through
WZ in FA
The Brigade during the day about 6 miles from Amman collecting station (OR's UNIMM AMMUD) Camels
with weight 6 tons & the other half. As the Brigade had 40 camels with the 2nd Battalion of Amman
was specially noted at during the operation. The road between Amman and Amman was very narrow
collecting station was found. The road was very narrow from the front and part to Amman during the day but the

measurably more under shell & right joint

E 23/29

The condition of patient at MCFRA was during the war good very few cases of fractured limbs
during the first 3 days when the station was a full unit
The cases of shock were less frequent by then being held at the station rather before being sent on.
Partly as the hospital could be improved.
The great shortage could not be met if food of ground had been available but much would be
have been more easily procurable.

APR 1918

Under the circumstances covering during recent operations I think that the abdominal cases
could have benefited by earlier and more liberal diet than was being done during the
The one change noted was that of feeding attempts for patient when the patient would not eat in
the dressing station

7/4/18

W. H. H. W. H. W. H.
Co MCFRA

we tried to construct, however sheets of animal
skin were obtained as shelter. These
were fastened by canvas blankets and ground
sheets of ponies and mules.

Subsisting supplies of wounds were
made with 10 to 20 carbolic after all dressing
was taken down. The patients, a piece of
gauze over the wound to Carbolic placed over the
wound, and placed in the ordinary way.

Fractured femurs were held up on long
fibre splints and. Bones splinted to
enable with patient when being evacuated.
Two cases of fractured femurs which had been
carefully splinted at Coy. Coy. Coy. Coy. Coy.
with splint and were without being taken down.

The first patient arrived on first day
about 1130. Our transport was sufficient to
enable us to evacuate all patients daily
at that time.

2200 daily was the total of our evacuation
of minor operations, usually completed
in from 2 to 3 hours.

Minor cases - some wounds to be made
immediately sent on by horse after treatment
at station.

The general condition of patients while in
station greatly improved under the influence
of warmth and hot drinks. Our equipment
was adequate.

At 2000 on 20/3/19, the Detachment was

Transport at AUSTRALIAN CAMEL FIELD AMBULANCE Detachment
Resident Dressing Station situated at W 26 B. Roman
2 Medical Officers
2 NCOs
2 Chaplains (CofS and R6)

During operations from 27/3 to 30/3 inclusive personnel
consisted of above, and were conveyed by camel.

The Detachment consisted of a full Sub. Sub. Sub. Sub. Sub.
with 2 1/2 mules, 2 1/2 mules, 1 Medical
comfort fracture box and the necessary extra preparation
first dressings and appliances. All were conveyed by
camel transport.

The Detachment (attached 2nd A.I. Brigade) was
situated as above, about 1/2 miles behind firing line.
Patients were conveyed to Dressing Station by medium
of Mobile Section of 2nd A.I. Sub. Sub. Sub. Sub. Sub.
position in advance of our station, by either horse
or lying down camel. These methods (horse and
lying down camel) were used for conveyance
to Div. Collecting Station, 3 miles distant.

Position of the track was through low and boggy
ground, at other parts very rough and stony ground.
The forward and return journeys combined
occupied about 7 hours, including short rest
at Div. Collecting Station overnight.

An operating tent was erected in which all
patients were treated. Each patient, where
it was deemed prudent, was supplied with either
hot water or beer. At times when tent

2/3/30. APR 1918

2/3/30

E3/31

APR 1918

*Submitted to report book in Brisbane
Country Club at 881 St Andrew
Gibson way by Lt Col MD
to HQ 2nd Regiment
on 2nd at 1700 during
Common Operations*

To, R.M.Os,

9

R.M.Os will send to this office not later than 1300 on 15/4/18,
reports on recent operations.

(a) ENGAGEMENTS WITH ENEMY.

Points to be observed in report:-

1. Date, time, place when possible.
2. Distances of Regimental Aid Posts to front line - how and when wounded were able to be brought.
3. Disposal of Stretchers Bearer and methods of communication to Regimental Aid Posts and from Regimental Aid Posts to Mobile Sections of Ambs.
4. Length of time wounded remained at Regimental Aid Posts and observations thereon.

(b) WHOLE OPERATIONS IN GENERAL.

Points to be observed:-

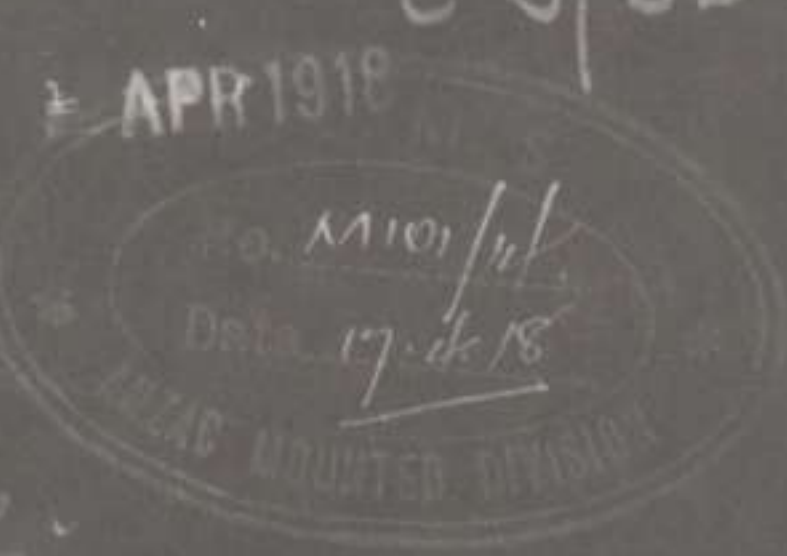
1. Strength of Regiment.
Stretchers Bearer
Water Duty Men.
2. Equipment with suggestions for:-
Increase
Decrease
Modification.
3. Arrangements made to ensure an available supply of "safe" water.
4. Fluctuations in size of sick parades.

*M 10/16.
15. 4. 18*

Headquarters,
15/4/18.

W. D. ... COLONEL,
A.D.M.S.
Anzac Mounted Division.

E 3/32



To A.D.M.S.
Arzac Mounted Division
Report on recent operations.

A. Engagements with Enemy

(1) a. 28/3/18. 1st L.H. Regt. relieved 2nd L.H. Regt. at Warran creek
Sheet at 1100. Regiment pushed on & secured high ground
held by enemy about 27C.25 at 1200.

3/4/18. Withdrew to west bank Jordan. Heavily shelled,
only 1 slight casualty.

b. 3/4/18. Relieved infantry on ^{East} side of Jordan, covering
the bridgehead. Pick up our front line on our rt. flank,
at 1300. Our left flank in touch with 2nd L.H. Regt. Our right
flank on the Jordan.

(2) Ref (1) a. 28/3/18 till 2/4/18. Regimental aid post
about 500 yards from front line

Ref (1) b. 3/4/18 till present date. Regimental aid post
about 150 yards from front line.

In all cases casualties were brought immediately
from front line to Regt aid post. According to
nature & severity of casualty, patient rode, or was
carried on stretchers.

(3) If Regimental stretcher bearers attached to each Squadron.
We have always had telephonic or visual communication
between front line & Regimental aid post during
recent operations.

During period 28/3/18 - 2/4/18, 2 sandcarts from
1st L.H. Bn. were attached to this Regiment. Sandcarts
were located about 4 miles behind Regimental aid post.
Patient rode or was carried from aid post to sandcart.
Sandcarts had to travel about 4 miles to 1st L.H. Bn.

(4) During recent operations patients only remained at
Regimental aid posts long enough for proper dressings
to be applied, & slight comforts administered.
All patients showed marked indications of thirst.

B. Whole Operations in General

(1) Strength of Regiment has varied considerably. During
the operations the average strength has been 24 Officers, 393 O/R.
Stretcher-bearers, 12.

The 2 A.M.C. details are trained water duty men.

(2) Equipment

Increase. I would suggest the necessity of having a small folding
dressing table.
Decrease. Nil.
Modification. Nil.

APR 1918

E3/33

Report continued.

B. (2) I would further suggest the urgency of arranging for the A.M.C. personnel to be increased from 1 N.C.O. + 1 private, to 1 N.C.O. + 2 privates. Under present conditions it is difficult to get suitable men from the Regiment, to make up this deficiency.

(3) Usual method of obtaining a supply of 'safe' water, is as follows:— Water supply area is chosen by Brigade Staff, + Engineer Officer, with advice of Brigade Sanitary Officer. Water is pumped into a canvas tank, + chlorinated under supervision of R.M.O.s of the Brigade. This is the method at present in use.

(4) Fluctuations in size of Sick Parades.

For the week ending 23/3/18, covering operations at TAIYIBEH + EL MUNATIR, sick parades averaged 53, exclusive of dressings. Evacuations for that week were 33, + a large number of Off Duty men were left with Brigade details at Bethlehem.

For week ending 30/3/18, sick parades averaged 28.

" " " 6/4/18 " " " 29.

" " " 13/4/18 " " " 33.

The present average for this week is 42.

There is obviously a steady + definite increase in the size of sick parades, independent of dressings, which have greatly diminished.

Nearly all the cases of sickness consist of vomiting + diarrhoea. Many of the cases are severe, + do not react to treatment available here.

Many of the men in the Regiment show considerable debility, + are suffering a lot from the climatic conditions.

17/4/18.

C.S. Moleworth, Capt.

R.M.O. 1st L.H. Regiment.

To A.D.M.D.

101/16
12/18
APR
APR E3/34

Enclosed is report in accordance with memo. of 15/4/18. With regard to the Maltese Cant which has not yet been supplied it would help us greatly if arrangements could be made with D.A.D.F. for a lumber to be collected pro tempore by the Q.M. of this Regt.

J. J. Mica Comd
R. M. L. Regt.

17/4/18.

3
E 3/37
caused in evacuating wounded.
Early in the action the F.O.O of
the artillery was wounded in a
post called the purple. This
was a very exposed conceal
belong on the cliff facing the
enemy which was 30 yards
in front of the front line & the
intervening plateau was swept
by four machine guns. The
squadron officer after the
Aml orderly was killed there
decided it was unsafe to
bring out a wounded man as
he would be hit again.
About 1200. a call came for
stretchers to bring the
man down & they returned
with him about 100.
stating they had had great
difficulty in getting him out,
being subjected to heavy fire
the stretcher being hit in
transit. This patient was
re-dressed immediately &
sent on by motor ambulance

APR 1918

E 3/35
Report on Medical arrangements
in recent operations of
2nd Lt Regt.
APR 1918

1. Attack on Bridge head at
Ghoraniye Ford on 11/4/18

The main attack fell on the
2 sectors held by the 2nd Lt
Regt. causing 21 casualties.

Killed. 6

Wounded. 15

These sectors are placed to the
North & South of the main
Amman Road where to the
North a line of hills extends
400 yds. to the South, some 800 yds.,
between, being the wide gap
in which runs the Wadi
Nunni from the Jebel
position. On first taking
up this position the Regimental
Aid Post was placed some
300 yards behind the line
in a protected position
in some low hills which was

Central to all parts of the unit
where a tent could be erected
out of artillery observation. On 11/4
At daylight the Tanks
reached within a few
hundred yards of the position
of the unit between the line
& the R.A.P. was under heavy
fire all day. The medical

arrangements were - a medical
orderly with stretch bearers under him, was
with each Squadron.

This protected post was near
Squadron HQ where wounded men
who could walk were directed
or carried by the stretcher
bearers if unable to walk.

The orderly dressed all cases
where they were wounded that
he could, when a push did
not keep him at Order HQ.

One light Canvas stretcher is
carried by each Squadron
but two would be more useful
as batmen are often available
to assist in this work. In
only two cases was any delay

4
The second case was that of
Machine gunner hit through
both thighs on the people.
A message reached the R.A.P.
that this man was in need
of an M.D., at about 2 pm.
The Squadron officer considered it
unsafe to bring him out for the
platoon was still under fire.
On reaching the man he was
found in great pain but
there was no haemorrhage & so
a shelter was made for him
of Canvas, a full dose of Morphine
given & it was decided he
could be safer there till
nightfall as firing was still
going on. Accordingly he was
evacuated about 7.30. in
excellent condition. As there
were four heavy stretchers
available at the R.A.P. extra
stretcher bearers were
detailed from the R.A.P. staff
to facilitate the evacuations
from the Squadrons.

E 3/39

ton as Regimental messengers
are: & always available.
A Note has been sent to the amba
to effect recently.
All were usually available
within half an hour or less
of sending for them. They
were asked to stand by if
possible, if free, on account
of heavy casualties being
probable.

The strength of the Regt in this
action was 25 Officers 410 OR
Stretch bearers. 4 to each ~~quad~~
Water duty 1000 1 Sgt. (Amc
personal)

E 3/41

APR 10

(2). Medical arrangements
the advance North, after
crossing the Hayla ford
of the Jordan on 23/3/18.

The object of the advance was
to protect the flank of
the Amman expedition, by
advancing up the valley
between the Jordan & the
hills. Altogether an advance
of about 11 miles was made
to a point about 6 miles
North of the Ghoraniya Ford.

The first line taken up was
from the summit to the foot
hills. One squadron was
to advance along the Jordan
& W. Ishkarava while
another held a ridge putting
onto the plain from the
hills some 2 1/2 miles further
East. The other squadron
being in reserve at R HQ
some 2000 yards back from
the squadron near the foot hills.

8

Sand carts could not proceed further North than R.A.G. on account of broken country near the hills & the plain was constantly under shell fire. Near the Jordan it is reported wheeled transport is possible but on the last attempt ^{the region} was exposed to Turkish rifle fire & shelling at close range. All wounded, while there were able to ride but had there been ^{near the W. Ischpashan} lying cases, the S. Carts could have got them out at night only. Owing to heavy shelling of R.A.G. the S. Carts moved back to a waddy about a mile back & while there, beavers from the ambulance ^{would} have been very useful ^{to keep up communication}. The average time wounded were held there was about half an hour to get them to ride which many were, or while S.C. were

APR 1918

communication between the squadrons & the R.A.P. were through R.A.G. by telephone. The time spent by patients at the R.A.P. was less if a patient were a serious case as he was done first. After tea or bournil the time spent depended on the time the motor sent for took to reach the Regt from the F.A. were we not already standing by. A bivvy was erected at the spot where the motor reported, a spot some 100 yards to the rear of the R.A.P. Extra stretch bearers lent by R.A.G. acted as messengers between the motor & the R.A.P. & for running up for them. Under such conditions beavers from the F.A. should be sent to work between the ambulances & the R.A.P. otherwise the R.A.P. has difficulty in keeping in

19
3/45
cavalry sending in machine
gun fire & heavy shelling
going on, there was no other
chance to get a man out
but on horse back. Fortunately
only one man was hit, though
the leg & all horses hit were
able to carry their riders
out. The wounded man
was dressed & removed by
the motor ambulance.

7
E 3/43
being sent for.
Later, RHO moved up to the
advanced squadron near
the hills but S Carts could
not follow. Here the RHP
was about 200 yards behind
the line which however extended
over about four miles.
All cases could ride to the
Sand Carts or Ambce, the
S Carts being some 3000 yds
back with the Regimental
transport. Casualties occurred
between the date 27/3 & 2/4. Had lying
cases occurred it would have
been necessary to carry them
on stretchers some 3000 yards
along the edge of the foot hills
when they occurred at that
end of the line.
On the 2nd of April it was
the regiment's duty to cover
the withdrawal of the force
from Amman. Squadron
in turn was to cover the
retirement of the regiment

The Turks were pressing on in
 the hills & could be seen making
 on the banks of the W. Ishtarava
 to take up the pursuit. The
 Sand Carts & 3 Motor ambulances
 provided were told to await
 the orders of the R.M.O. to
 withdraw. They were with
 the Regimental transport some
 3 miles behind the front line.
 Under such circumstances
 the M.O. attached himself
 to the C Squadron & moved
 out with the last troop
 having asked the P.C. to send
 his stretcher bearers to
 accompany the M.O. The
 Squadron moved out in
 isolated sections & as some
 remnants of Turkish Cavalry
 had by this time reached
 the plain & were galloping
 to intercept the troops
 little time was lost in
 retreating. Under such
 conditions with dismounted
 hostile

of opera 23/3/18. 19.0. 397 OR
 2/4/18 21.0. 381. OR

Present strength 17/4/18. 26.0. 409 OR

Equipment

Maltese Cart. This was returned
 to Ordnance on account of
 being damaged at Bersheba.
 A substituted Turkish cart
 was used till leaving
 Bethlehem for the Jordan
 crossing & an indent was
 submitted, the Adms
 being requested ^{by wire} to expedite
 the matter. At present
 Camel transport available
 of till a few days ago
 has ceased & no Maltese
 cart has yet been received

83/49
APR 1918
Kept before the men that ^{such} all water in this country is unsafe unless boiled. With regard to the question it would ensure more regular chlorination if each regiment always did its own chlorination for otherwise water is at times drawn from the Brigade area as ordered & one finds it is not treated but merely pumped into fantases which are assumed as treated as occurred on the Wade Mission. To prevent prejudice by over chlorination it is the custom to mix a solution of Bleaching powder & use a minute measure in adding it to fantases to prevent the occurring.

Bismephite Tablets are not carried as there is a universal

13
83/47
APR 1918
on the incident. It will be very difficult to move the medical gear if the unit moves out.

Pack horse. This is invaluable for carry drugs, entedressings & primus stove where cart is not available. However without leather wallets it is not possible to make a pack secure enough for a gallop, without coming to pieces. & so the pack on the last withdrawal was sent on with the R.A.Q. on this account. Could wallets be provided?

What the facilities for treatment in a Regt, the Danner's &c suffice as per establishment. A box of extra drugs & some extra instruments are carried.

An apparatus for giving intravenous Saline would be of service in cases of severe haemorrhage as occurred in the last operation

Water Supply. On making
Camp the water supply is
inspected & orders given
that any used before the
supply be chlorinated be boiled.
The Qm then collects it in
fantasies & if not already
treated by the duty Regiment
U.S. of the Brigade, it is
chlorinated in fantasies
which are kept clean by
periodical cleaning out.

The conditions of the march
do not always permit of
the Field Engineers erecting
a reservoir & each regiment
often has to get its own
supply if this occurs
when fantasies are with
the unit, they are filled
& chlorinated. At other
times water bottles are filled
when the fantasies are
not with the unit as when
on patrol, & it is constantly

prejudice against them
on account of their taste.
Those who were at Eo Salt
in the last operation state
that the W. Mimir is
used by the natives for
washing clothes, hides &c
in & still prevent the necessity
of using the water from the
stream fantasies are delivered
twice daily to the regiment.

Fluctuations of Sick parades.

There are least in standing
Camp & where with variety
of food, easier work fewer
men go sick. Those who
do, can lie up & be dieted
& many men running a
high temp can be cured.
When on stunts men do not
go sick unless fairly serious

53/53
APR 1
evacuated from this unit.
Septic sores are greatly
diminished at present due
in great measure to the
liberal water supply
allowing of cleanliness

H. J. Muea Capt
Rms
2 2nd Lt Regt.

17/11/18.

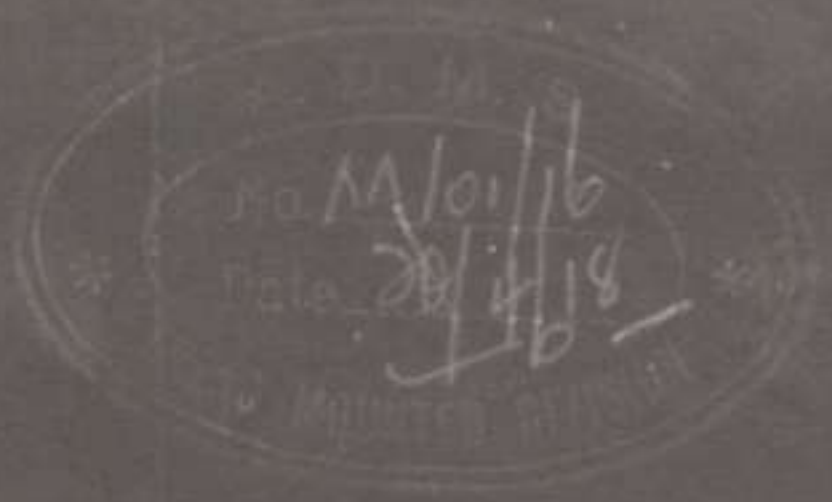
18
E3/51
APR 1918
Only occasional cases of
blood in their motions.
Manure is being burnt &
the pans are being used
at a considerable distance
from the units & cresoled
when it can be procured.
If a long stay is made
here sanitary natives
should certainly be
brought along & the importance
of ^{more} rapidly supplying of cresol impressed
upon the ASC
When at Richon & Bethlehem
there were a number of cases
of V.D. contracted. Many
of these could be avoided
by preventing natives coming
into the Brigade area at leisure
where opportunities constantly
present themselves for intercourse
with native women, which
occurred at watering troughs
for example. Special police
should be appointed for the
purpose as a considerable
number of cases of V.D. were

335
APR 1917
but when they do they must
often be evacuated because
the strenuous conditions only
aggravate their illness if
kept on duty & they are more
in the road than if use.
However evacuations when
stinting are governed by the
nature of the work ahead
which varies. A shortage
of necessary drugs at times
affects the number of
men we can retain & in the
present epidemic of acute
dysentery after waiting
many weeks, about 80%
of castor oil were allowed
the regiment. At present
the unhealthy climatic
conditions ensuing on long
stinting have a man
little reserve to recuperate
on once he becomes sick.
The dysentery prevailing
in this camp is severe &
resistant to treatment.

70

A. D. N. S.

Angon Pkts Div.



3rd L.H. Regt.

E3/54

APR 1918

Report on Operations from 20.3.18 (departure from Beethlehem) to 17.4.18.

(a) Engagements with Enemy

- I
1. Date 31.3.18 Time 0700 Place ES SALT
 2. Distance of Air Post to front line 400 yds
Nature of operation - raid on Turkish Encampment
No wounded during raid - 3 wounded in camp, before combatation
raid from "straps" - dressed in situ.
 3. In all cases, S.B. remain at Squadron HQs, in communication with
each Troop leader. Notification to Squadron leaders of position of
Regimental Air Post is conveyed by means of dispatch riders or signalling
Position of Amb (7/4/18) known before action - communication
by Amb bearers escorting Camel & camels
 4. Wounded remained in camp for 3 hours & evacuated at daylight

- II
1. Date 11.4.18 Time 1230 Place Shoranijah
 2. Distance of Air Post 1/2 mile - moved forward as troops advanced, no
flimsy line established.
All wounded, except one exception, ride on horses out of firing
line immediately after application of dressing. One exact hit
carried on stretchers to Reg. Air Post by Havers.
 3. Position of Amb known before action -
 4. Wounded was able immediately in horseback, excepting one who
was carried on stretchers till communication with Amb was established
by wire.

- III
1. Date 12.4.18 Time 0700 Place WADI MIMRIN
 2. Operation Rumaisana - Distance of Air Post 400 yds behind Troops.
Wounded with drawn in horseback, & evacuated at once to Amb
by same means.

(b) Whole operations in general

1. (A) Regiment understrength varying from 10% to 15%
(B) Bearers - Complete
(C) Wab. Duty men 1 Noo 10/R (AMC personnel)
10/R Regimental
2. Equipment.
Mobile stretchers have not been supplied - incident for periodically
during 5 months; complaints have been heard by bearers that
ordinary stretchers with heavy poles & iron hardware, are too heavy to
carry into action when mounted.
Would like to suggest that Goccha Splinters or Hatchwood Splinters
be added to equipment, if possible
3. Water supply at Es Salt from upper reaches of Wadi Mimir -
on occasions, catches in rocks & channels & is not
In Jordan Valley, water supplied to the line & also to the
Regimental line
4. British at Beethlehem, great increase in numbers
on parade for period of week during wet weather

E3/55

Cases chiefly myalgia & aggravation of rheumatic manifestations.

Since retirement from the South & occupation of Sheranuph defences
parades increased 400 to 500% - cases chiefly gastric & enteric
disturbances caused rapid evacuation & exhaustion - attributed
to drinking water supply, variable climatic conditions - strenuous
campaign involving loss of sleep - diminished sunbathing diet

Ra Baker Capt
P/O 3rd H Coy

17.4.18

A.D.M.S.
Anzac Mounted Division
Report on recent operations

March 27th We were the reserve regiment during the night 27th 28th. The regiment has one squadron plus a Demolition party and the railway north of Amman then up a bridge.

March 28th During the morning we were again in reserve about 14.00 two squadrons were sent into the line in front of B.H.Q.

They were almost a mile apart but were impossible to get direct from one to the other due to rifle machine gun fire. They both took their horses for about a mile over soft country. The Squadron on the left seem more of them took them on the night due to some rifle being heavily shelled some were wounded.

R.H.Q. was situated along with B.H.Q. other 3 had my station and went down to either squadron as required.

101/16
Date 19.4.18
ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION

Ind. J. W. P. R. L.
Forwarded herewith report by Regt Medical Officer on operations carried out east of Jordan from 27th March to 11th April

Douglas Cameron, Lieut Col.
Commanding 5th L.M. Regt

18/4/18
A.I.F.

A.D.M.S.
A.N.Z. Mtd. Division

SC 534/18
18/4/18
A.I.F.

Forwarded
D. C. Close
Capt. 2nd Light Horse Regt

1 APR 1918

E3/56

March 29th continued
took up a section of the line between
the 6th & 7th
Dressing station about center of line &
200 yds from front line

March 30th Same position
couple of slight casualties evacuated
on horses driven to the Ambulance
about 1/2 mile away

March 31st Withdrawal
On casualty evacuation at once
on horseback
While in the line communication
by means of telephones
3rd Squadron held as Bed Reserve

April 3rd Took up position on left of line
with 1st Bed on left flank
extending to the Jordan (west side)
Two Squadrons in line
Communication by means of
telephones
Ambulance west of Jordan 1/2 mile
& communication by means of messengers
Dressing station 400 yds back
by R.H.Q.

April 6th Two casualties three evacuated

March 28th continued
Messages were brought by gallopers
occasionally message were sent by flags
The mobile section of the Ambulance was
situated about 400 yards from B.H.Q.
& messengers kept up any communication
The distance from the front line to
R.H.Q. was 2000 in a direct line &
over two miles following the gullies
Stretchers were used in action
with their respective troops brought
out any wounded
All the wounded except two were
evacuated directly to the Ambulance
on horseback some men in each
Squadron were badly hit about dark
and evacuated by means of a camel
taken down after dark the rest

March 29th Then the Squadrons were
withdrawn before daylight &
attached to the 6th Coy of P.H.Q. on
the left
On 3rd Squadron took the place
of the one on the left while one was
relieved by company
During the evening R.H.Q. went
over to the left flank & the
two squadrons attached to the
6th Coy of P.H.Q. returned over

! APR 1918
E 3/57

1. Strength of Regiment

March 28th - 29th 2 sqns

240 men support

March 29th (morning) - 30th

Two sqns plus support

of M.C.O. (240 + 40) 280

April 3rd - 15th

3 sqns - two troops

of M.C.S. + 1 troop Field

Squadron 500 men

Stretchers 12

Water duty men 2

2. Equipment

Portable stretchers
required. No suitable
work for job available

3. Safe Water

Whenever water is
potable is available
the water is chlorinated
in the

4. Hygiene

What is up in the
the sick parades were
small but since we have
been near the Jordan
there has been a large
increase chiefly

April

continued

on hospital

April 11th

Two attached to main
of the V.H.R.

Two companies with hospital
at one of hospitals

APR 1918

E3/58

E3/59
2 APR 19

6
4 continued

of Drunkenness due to the
change of temperature etc etc
which are very bad:

John G. S. of 4th Squadron, 1st

17/4/18

Amos 5th/12

(Continued.) (2)

B Whole operation in General:

① Strength of Regiment

23 officers } marching in state
425 men }

15 officers } marching out state
327 men }

Stretcher bearers 16 marching in

" " 14 " out

Water duties / N.C.O. 1 O.P.

② Equipment

Field Punish Red Cross. 1

Chlorinating Box 1

Poison Testing Cases 1

Knives with dressings 19.

Red Cross bags No 4 2

Primus Stove 1

We were short of stretchers & felt
the need very much.

③ Re "Safe" water:

Owing to the manner in which
my regiment was split up, 1 squadron
being on the extreme Rt Flank &
two on the extreme left, ~~and~~ and
impossible owing to the large
amount of surface water lying in
pools it was impossible to supervise
the sources from which water

16.4.18

To A.D.M.S

ANZAC Mounted Division

Reference your memo 15.4.18.

a Engagements with Enemy (Recent)

① AMMAN. 27.3.18, 28.3.18 &

31.3.18. Casualties 27th 28th 29th

Casualties 30th 1st 1.

② Distance of Regimental aid

post from front line about

500 yds; wounded where

necessary were carried back

on blankets. (N.B. Since

Bersheba & Juffa street no stretchers
poles have been supplied to this
regiment although on indent
since December.) Walking cases
walked in.

③ One stretcher bearer attached to

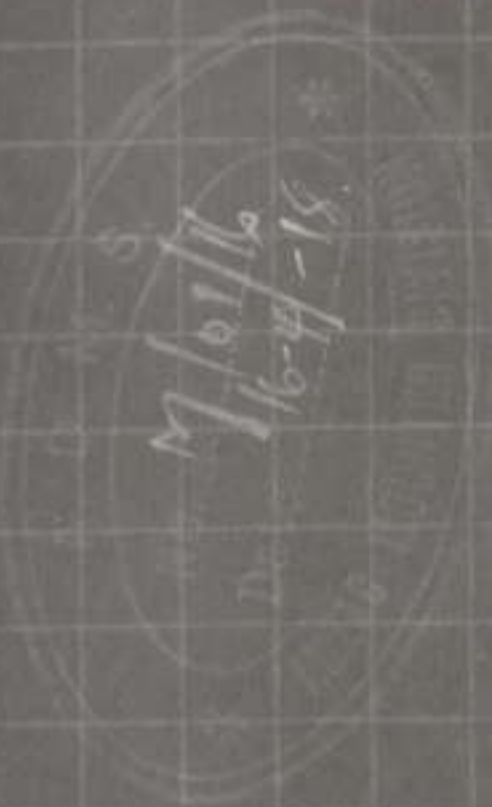
each troop. Means of communication
by orderly only, both to ~~and~~ ^{ambulance} ~~front~~ ^{front}

④ Longest time wounded remained

at Regimental aid post was

1 1/2 hours while waiting for
camel.

These men just missed one conveyance
of camels & had to wait for their return
from ambulance.



APR 1918
E 3/60

E3/62

: 2 APR 1918

attached to 6th are bathing in
the stream, but above us all
units seem to use the stream
for bathing purposes, and
horses are being washed and
watered in the stream above us.
I have reported the matter
to Brigade who are taking
action. ~~in the~~

At present we are supplied with
cool water tank which I have
chlorinated night and morning

(4) Fluctuation in Silt Parasites

Have noticed marked increase
in diarrhoeas during last few
days chiefly simple in nature -
Also increase in fever patients
probably malarial. ~~mostly~~
from Machine Gun Section who
silt parasite from at present
don't.

W. S. Abbott, Capt
R.M.S. 6th L.F. Reg.

A. D. M. S.

A. N. I. M. T. Division

10/16

17/4/18

In reply to your circular memo of 15/4/18 for the 18th inst. re the recall operations.

- (a) 1. The regiment came into action on the morning of 27.3.18 at Amman & was in action from then on until dark.
- 2. It was more or less engaged daily until the withdrawal on 31.3.18. As the regt was advancing on the first day, the position of the Regt Aid Post varied from approx. a mile to within 300 yds behind the front line. In the late afternoon when the advance was held up the R. A. P. was 300 yds from firing line.
- 3. The wounded were brought out on stretchers by the stretcher bearers & carried out by men detailed to assist the bearers when the latter could not keep pace with the casualties. As

(a) 3 (continued)

only 2 squadrons were in action - the 3rd being detailed for special duties - there were only 8 stretcher bearers available. These remained with their squadrons and men and wounded as quickly as possible. Communication with the Camel Field Amb - the main amb - was made by means of mounted orderlies. All minor cases went straight back to C. S. Amb. on horseback - serious cases had to wait for the Camel Amb. to be brought up from the amb. The serious cases remained at R. A. P. from the 1st to the 3rd day. On the 2nd day the regt was in action all day. At 1300 it advanced on Amman & pushed forward about 1 1/2 miles when it was held up owing to the strength of the enemy had to fall back. The casualties were too heavy for the stretcher bearers to deal with properly but they did the best possible and those able to get back unaided did so & (over)

water apart from the water bottles could be carried with the regiment. However instructions were given to the men that only boiled water was to be used. As the men drank practically nothing apart from tea and cocoa there was very little risk of contaminated water being drunk. After returning West of the Jordan, water troughs were fixed up, the water chlorinated and distributed to the men. Possibly men on patrol have to sometimes fall back on unchlorinated water but they seldom drink anything but tea. There was practically no sickness in this regt during the Amman operations - only one C. S. being vaccinated. as toilet house Capt R.M. & 7th A.L.H. 17. 4. 18

4 APR 1918
E 3/63

To: A D M S

From: M.O. M.O. 1001/16/1
Date 17/4/18

Wickham wounded
17/4/18

Reports on recent operations
(a) Engagements with enemy

23/3/18 A.M.R. crossed Jordan
As Regiment was moving about
practically whole time and as that
occupied a front of about six
miles it was impossible to
establish an R.A.P. which would
be stationary. Five wounded
all able to ride out.

27/3/18 Advance to Aman.
On this occasion the regiment
was moving about and occupied
a wide front. Stationary R.A.P.
impossible. Wounded were seen
by M.O. Squads carrying word
for him when required.

In evening Regiment became more
concentrated and it was possible
to establish R.A.P.

15 wounded. Nine stretcher
cases remained in R.A.P. for
about one hour until evacuated
to A.D.S. by Cacolet Camel.
R.A.P. was in sheltered spot
about 1000 yards behind line.
Communicable to Brigade by flag
hence to A.D.S.

Cacolets on this occasion came
up promptly.

30/3/18 Attack on Hill 3039
This action started at about 2.00
and lasted until we withdrew
at about 2.00

The R.A.P. was in a sheltered
place perhaps 1000 yards from
firing line wounded were brought
in all day walking and by
stretcher. This was satisfactory,
bearers going to that part of

F/3/64
M/M/1919

line which needed them.
Communication with line by
runner and returning stretcher
bearers.

Communication to Ambulance
was by ~~Brigade~~ ~~Brigade~~
galleon to Brigade then
to Ambulance also by returning
wounded.

This ~~letter~~ appears to have
been unsatisfactory as in spite
of numerous messages and
appeals for caçollets ~~not~~
~~letter~~ we were for long intervals
without them and always
in need of more.

The time the wounded
remained in R.A.P. was
necessarily regulated by the
supply of caçollets for
their evacuation. As previously
stated this supply was
unsatisfactory and therefore

⁴
The wounded remained too long
at R.A.P.

I would point out that this
must have in some cases
reduced the wounded man's
chance of recovery.

(b) Whole operation in General

When regiment crossed Jordan
strength was 23 officers and
430 O.R.

Stretcher bearers 20

Water duty men 2.

Equipment Suggestion modification
in type of stretcher used.

In my opinion the best type
of stretcher to use would be
that one which is carried in
two parts when not in use.

The two parts fit together when
it is to be used. But are
carried separately (one half by one
man) when not in use.

: A.P.P. 1916
E 3/65

2 APR 1918 E 3/66

I have seen ⁵⁻ this type of stretcher
in France. But mostly of late
years.
Water is supplied by field troops
under Brigade.
Sick men were rare while
recent operations were on.
Since returning to Jordan
valley the sick rate has
increased very much, as the
men in this regiment are
run down having had the
more than two months
continuous work in the field.

W. Whetton
Capt. R. G. M. C.

M. O. A. N. R.



2 APR 1918

3/67

No/

A.R.M.S.

Angas Mill Stns



Attached please find "Report on Recent Operations"

Rex Brewster
Capt RMC.
R.M.S.
C.M.B.

18-4-18.

(0900)

APR 1918 E 3/68

Report on Recent Operations

The Canterbury Mounted Rifles left Luqafend with the rest of the Brigade on 13-3-18, marched to Junction Station where we camped till the morning of the 16th when we proceeded to Zakhrich & stayed the night.

On the 17th we proceeded to Bethlehem & stayed here on the 17, 18, and 19th. Leaving Bethlehem at 1800 on the 19th we proceeded to Telat ed Hum staying here until 1330 on the 23rd when we marched in to the Jerico Plain, crossed the Jordan & proceeded 2 miles N of the crossing & halted till 0545 on the 24th.

At 1030 on 24-3-18 we moved against hill m 127 P24 d which was occupied by the enemy. The Chetchu bearers went forward with the troops attacking & re-established a Regimental Aid Post near our H. Q several hundred yards in rear of advancing troops. The R.A.P. moved forward following the troops but the hill was taken without any casualties on our side.

On 25-3-18 we arrived at Am es Per spots were sent out to a point directly

APR 1918 E 3/69

East of Am es Lu & also along the AMMAN road. Reestablished a R.A.P. at the cross roads at 142 T8 close to our Regimental Head Quarters & we were in touch with the troops by means of 'phone to the Squadron H.Q. from our Regimental H.Q. The ambulances were within 100 yards. I had no difficulty in bringing in a wounded German by stretcher most morning the 26th the 27th we moved out taking up positions. One squadron was in 142 Y 10c another holding a line from just E of KUSA in 142 Y 8 to Wadi bank in 142 Y 9d. I established a R.A.P. in Wadi near 142 Y 16d. about 150 yds from our Reg. H.Q. with whom I was in constant touch. Our positions were strong defensive ones and we had few casualties. These were brought into the wadi by the stretcher bearers, on stretchers & brought back to the R.A.P. by horse stretchers or camel & sent directly back to the ambulances who were about 500 yards or less in rear. On the 29th two squadrons of the Regiment moved to a point of concentration to attack hill 3039 in 142 Z 7d.

APR 1918

E 3/70

3

During the severe fighting for hill 3039 on the 30th we sustained a number of casualties but these were all treated at the Red Post which was established for the treatment of the A.M.R. C.M.R. has 1 Squadron, W.M.R. and I.C.C. Brigades & I had nothing to do with these so cannot give any information.

Under orders from the C.O. C.M.R. I went forward to the 1st Squadron on a high hill in 142710C. I joined them at 2100 on the 29th & remained with them until I was ordered to rejoin H. G. on the morning of 31-8-18. I established a R. A. P. in a cave on the top of the hill (410C.) I was in direct phone communication with our Signalers on a hill in 142716 d & had messengers there ready to communicate with the ambulance (who were still in the wadi quite near) in order that they could send forward candles as required. Contrary to expectation the enemy did not attack here and I had no wounded to evacuate.

APR 1918 E 3/71

(4)

EQUIPMENT.

I carried 2 mules and one heavy pattern stretcher. There was difficulty in carrying on the pack horse & I could not rely on the camel keeping up with us.

One No 2 Medical Field Pantry pack with dressings (wool, gauze, bandages) a few instruments, 2 pots of ointment, S.V.M. and spare drugs

One Small wicker panner containing tins of chloride of lime, candles, matches, tablet case etc

One Bussus stove and tin of kerosene

One water sterilizing apparatus

In addition

One stretcher bearer in each Squadron, the Medical Corporal and myself, ^{each} carried a haversack packed with extra dressings.

Remarks. The bamboo poles supplied for mule stretchers are clumsy & awkward to pack on a horse's back being very awkward for carrying on horseback by a mounted stretcher bearer.

APR 1918

E3/72

(5)

I beg to suggest that they be replaced by more suitable poles eg. section poles used by signallers are just the thing. I suggest that sub-machine light hatted poles be supplied to each Regiment and it dearly desires expedient to replace broken hat-top poles & the heavy type stretchers are not suitable for carrying by mounted stretcher bearers.

I found that I had no advantage of the equipment.

Stretcher Bearers. I have four regular and four "part-time" stretcher bearers per Squadron making 24 in all. All these have been trained by me in order my first aid treatment. They have always performed their duties in the field in a most satisfactory manner.

Strength of Regiment marching out from Laupia was 21 officers 415 v.m.

One memor ca. was with me on water duty.

Rex B. Brewster
R.M.O.
C.M.R.

APR 1918 E 3/73

General Remarks.

WATER - drinking. On a few occasions during the operations it was possible to chlorinate water. At Bethleham I chlorinated one well and the field troop chlorinated another. In the Wadi Amman a pool of water was chlorinated. On other occasions it was not practicable to do so as the water was obtained from many small streams & small pools & had to be dipped out a mugful at a time. There were no receptacles in which to store the water, the Regiment was very scattered, frequently only small quantities of water could be taken from one source. All ranks were repeatedly warned to drink un-boiled water and they carried this out as far as possible. I had very few cases of diarrhoea.

This sheet was omitted from my report on Recent operations
of 18-4-18

W. R. Knight
M.O.

1. During this sector of 30th March which commenced at 0200 & continued up to 2400 the R.A.P. was situated at 142 Y 29 to sheet AMMAN. A combined Dressing Station R.A.P. was established for A.M.R. Regt, C.M.R. Regt & D.C.C. and at this R.A.P. I was associated with the R.M.O.s of A.M.R. & D.C.C. battalions.

2. Distance to front line from 1500 yds to 1700 yds.

Walking cases walked from firing line to R.A.P. Lying cases were carried on stretchers by R.S.B.s.

3. Stretchers bearers go into action with their respective units.

Communication from R.A.P. to front line was by Night S.B.s and also by gallopers from R.A.P. to Bde HQ & thence by telephone to Regt HQ's.

Communication from R.A.P. to mobile section of ambulance was by gallopers from R.A.P. to Bde HQ & thence by telephone.

4. Owing to lack of sufficient camel transport wounded remained at R.A.P. for many hours.

To A.D.M.S.

Anglo Mounted Division

No. M 10/14

Date 18/4/18

Reference your memo of 15/4/18 regarding for report on recent operations.

(a) Engagements with Enemy.

W.M.R. Regt. has one troop of 2nd Squadron attached for duty to D.H.Q., moved out from Lalat E.D. Dumm on 23/3/18.

On 24/3/18 the Regiment took part in reconnaissance to attack on SHUNET NIMRIN. While R.A.P. was at 127, G, H.C. sheet AMMAN we received one casualty - sharpshooter wound knee. This patient was carried on stretcher a distance of 200 yds to road & evacuated thence by motor ambulance.

On 24/3/18 the 6th Squadron was detached for duty with 18th Infantry Bde. and one troop of 2nd Squadron was detached for duty with 2nd Ambulance Bde demolition party.

On 27/3/18 the Regt less 2 Squadrons was in action at BURUM TAIHIN but received no casualties.

On 30th/3/18 I was attached for duty to C.M.R. Regt with 2 troops of 4th Squadron W.M.R. Regt. during the attack on Hill 3039 AMMAN.

APR 1918 E3/74

3. Water Supply.

With the Regt so widely dispersed it was not possible to supply water by canteens. All ranks were warned in orders to boil all water used for drinking.

In this connection I would suggest that the present allocation of tea for men per day is too small. This amount of tea suffices for only two meals. A more adequate supply of tea will minimize the likelihood of condensed water being used. I would suggest that the ration be increased to 5/8 of a pound per day.

4. Sick Casualties.

From 23/3/18 to 31/3/18 - the period covered by recent operations not one man reported sick.

J. P. How
Capt MCW
RMO. to W.A.P. Regt

In the Field
17/4/18.

④ Whole operations in general.

1. Strength of Regt (W.A.P.) R 23/3/18

Officers	C.Ranks
19	3445

Regt Stretcher Bearer. 18 is, 6 per Squadron. Term of duty as S.B. is 3 months and at headquarters 3 months a new squad is trained. By this means a large number of men in Regt are available as reserve stretcher bearers. One proper N.Z.M.C. is detailed to full troop for water duty.

2. Equipment.

(a) Stretches.

I consider the service pattern stretches to be too heavy for use of mounted troops. They cannot be carried by one horseback by mounted S.B. and as transport vehicles are seldom near the front when going into action, the stretches are not available if required on a hilly road.

I would suggest that all Regts be issued with sufficient canvas & signal poles (as shown for light telephones) to make at least 3 stretches for Regt.

APR 1918 E 3/75

(b) strength of brigade
 is maintained by
 units supplied by the
 transport mounted brigade
 within area. When
 the supply is not trusted
 at the source the daily
 supply is discontinued
 in each unit.
 The water duty men are
 nominally attached to the
 brigade but being
 dismounted could be of
 little if any practical
 use. The duty is
 therefore allocated to
 one man in each unit.
 The sick principle
 throughout operations has
 been light. There is
 a tendency to increase

17.4.18

11101/16
 17.4.18

R.A.M.S.
 Troop Master Division

Report on recent operations by
 R. A. M. S.

(c) Engagements with Enemy:-
 Two battalions of Umm
 Ish Shert from 29.3.18 to
 2.4.18 Casualties 2
 (killed, 1 wounded)
 Disposition of battalions
 in area of 7th Lt. 7th Bn.
 Somerset Battalion in action
 beyond to fall on 30.3.18.
 No casualties
 on 11.4.18 The three battalions
 were in action on
 Casualties 1 Officer,

APR 1918 E3/76

APR 1918

E 3/77

now after a fortnight's
spell of biliousness in
these hot waters which
open give the basin of
the Jordan.
Gastric and intestinal
disorder in my opinion
would directly from the
system first high
temperature of the past
two or three days.

C. Souther. Capt. R.M.C.

ADOLS

X

Amzac Mto Division 17/18

Report for 1st Amzac Btl. Rtds on

Recent operations covering period March 23rd - April 17th 1918

Strength of Btl. - 520 - on March 23rd 1918
Medical Orderly. No corporal with 11 yrs
4 Corp. orderlies
16 stretcher bearers (4 per Coy)

The Btl. was at Talaat Dinn on the morning of March 23rd 1918, marching out that night at 1900 with the rest of the Brigade. Reached all night reaching the valley of the Jordan at dawn & crossing the river at midday. Arrived in morning at Tel Hush at sunset.

At Tel Hush the Btl. was broken up into two companies being told off for stretcher duties & these companies took their medical orderlies & stretcher bearers with them.

The rest of the Btl. continued the trek that night & reached in about all the 20th & 21st. The weather conditions were bad. The old train being returned. Two new btl.

To A.D.M.S

Amzac Mounted Division

Report on recent operations.

I have been appointed to 2nd Btl. I.C. Bde since the recent operations. For the last 10 days this Btl. has been in reserve with two companies holding posts in the line. I have had no casualties to attend to personally.

At present the Btl. strength is approximately 550. There are four companies. Each company has 8 stretcher bearers and one medical orderly. There is also a H.Q. medical orderly. In addition there are four pairs of cauls per company. Water duty is done by medical orderlies.

The water supply is at present drawn from a brigade tank, chlorinated by the brigade med. office.

The present medical arrangements seem sufficient for the Btl. Sick parades are not big at present.

17 4/8

Es) 20/18 Capt. R.M.S.
2nd Btl. I.C.

APR 1918 E 3178

The battle only had a few casualties that day - all wounded were evacuated by 1900.

The 7A had an Advanced Dressing Station about 1200 yds away & wounded were evacuated to 7P. Transport - The Regt. Cooks came up to dressing station at dark & removed all stretcher cases.

All 2nd Bn batt wounded on ridge of hills were evacuated through this Air Post.

The 2nd Bn was quiet.

On 30th morning at 0200, the Command Bde made a night attack - The 1st Bn batt had a few casualties, all of which were evacuated before dawn.

None of the wounded in the operation around Annam remained at Air Post for more than one hour or so. The casualties luckily occurred towards evening & all were 1/2 way away from line already.

March 31st The Bde evacuated the position at 0700 & moved back to Stunnet Mountain.

Considering the strenuous time the batt had had during the above operations, very few were 'sick'. Just one had to be sent back to HQ. Six others who were physically worn out were given a night's rest & was able to rejoin their Coy at dawn.

The water supply brought up in fantasses, buckets

up physically on the morning of the 2nd day to be sent back to Stunnet Mountain with a 3rd man as guide & porter.

The Brigade first came into contact with the enemy entrenched on the hills around Annam ~~at the top of the~~ the west.

The 1st Bn batt was in reserve and did not come into action all day, only going up & lying in immediate support to the 2nd Bn batt at 1500.

On the 28th ^{after} noon the attack was pushed again. 1 Coy of the 1st Bn batt going in on right of Command Brigade line in support to a Coy of the 2nd Bn batt.

The Regimental Air Post was fixed near 2nd Bn batt HQ on an unnamed waddy in between Sgs 4, 11 & 17 (Annam Map) - on ridge of the high line -

The site was a good & safe one & conveniently situated to where the 1st Bn batt went into the line. The Bn batt from line at sunset was a line of companies about 500 yds in front of air post.

The country between line & air post was flat & anyone crossing it came under direct rifle & machine gun fire - wounded could only be brought down in the dark.

APR 1918 E3/79

There were several men badly hit -
The post was a lead one to evacuate wounded
from, being on a hill which projected right
forward, the posts on either side being back.
The LZC from lower ghill to the front sampans
came under sniping fire & wounded could
only be got away with difficulty.
The stretcher bearers did splendid work there &
most of the wounded were down at air post by
mid-day.
Two men who had been badly smashed up by
hand-grenades died at air post, one soon
after getting to the other in a couple of hours.
All wounded had to be kept at air post until
after dark as the LZC to Field Ambulance was
under direct shell fire & enemy were shelling
everything they could see in the open.
The Turk attacked again at sundown &
the battle had a few casualties. There were 100
down early in the dark. Casualties being taken
right up to foot of hill.

The F.A. after dark sent down Casualties to air
Post which relieved Regt. Casualties & also a
party of stretcher men -

Following the intense shell fire 11 men had
to be evacuated suffering from Nervous Exhaustion

out through trench - Further supply being got
from spongs in side of waste, rope for some time there
was no chance of it being contaminated

The Brigade camped at ~~base of Angin~~ Angin for a
day & then moved up to base of Angin where the
Coys who were on isolated duties during Anzac
operation returned to Battle.

While camped in the woods the men were able to
wash both their bodies & clothes - There being
a plentiful supply of water in stream -
The water supply was under Brigade arrangement &
was issued under the supervision of the F.A.

The Battle took over the front line on April 8th -
The line consisted of 3 posts - 1 Coy taking over each
of them. The Regt. Air Post was fixed at the bottom of
a hill - a way about 200 yds behind center post.
The upper left post were about 100 yds away.
The Med overhauler & stretcher bearers of Coys on
flanks accompanied on only with their Coys - while
the rest of Med. overhauler & stretcher bearers were
kept at Air Post for the time being for duty, see reg^t

On Morning of April 11th the Turks attacked
our Regt Post at Mushalabi - The attack was
preceded by intense shelling -
The Turks got up within hand-grenade range

APR 1918

E3/80

Since April 11th everything quiet

both parties are small or nil - on a camp
about 1 man evacuated to hospital.
There have been a few cases of influenza +
typhoid - The latter occurring in men who
have had the disease before.

The water supply is still brought under
British supervision + brought up in
with the ration.

Henry D. ...
Capt ...
D. ...

APR 1918
E 3/81

immediately behind the front line
prior to the advance was made
light cases walked, but serious
cases carried. Wounded could be brought in
in support positions could be brought in
at once.

(3) stretchers were allotted to per company
two bearers to each stretcher.

Communication with Batta HQ by means
of runner & from there through N.Z.
Mtd Bde HQ. Telephonic communication
with mobile section N.Z. Mtd F. Amb.
Communication with A.C.F. Amb. by telephonic
through I.C. Bde.

(4) The first cases to come in & the
more seriously wounded cases were
evacuated from the field post within 1/2 hrs
of arrival except in late afternoon &
evening of 30.3.18 when there was
a shortage of caicolets. Cases able to ^{ride} walk
were despatched as soon as dressed.
As caicolets were apparently being used
to evacuate from field ambulances
many cases had to remain till

27
A.M.C.
Bryce Mounted Rifles
Field Post on Recent Operations



(a) Engagements with enemy
(1) 28.3.18 Battalion ^{less 13th Coy} took up position in
front line on Mt. Flank near Blue Blanda
at daybreak. Enemy attacked position
of 13th Coy 11.30. Battalion withdrew
leaving small outpost line 22.00

29.3.18 Battalion resumed position in
the line 04.30 & remained there.

31.3.18 Attack 02.00 & advance of 1700 yds
made. Battalion withdrew 12.00.

(2) On 28.3.18 & 29.3.18 field post was at
a distance of half a mile from the firing
line & wounded could be brought in as
soon as but wounded were brought in by
stretchers & slight cases walked.

On 30.3.18 after the advance the
dressing station was a mile behind the
firing line having been brought up to

E-APR 1918

E 3/82

This was only half our establishment, the other 8 pairs cacolets & 16 stretchers remaining with A.C.F.A. On the engagement afternoon of 29.3.18 six of the remaining cacolets were called for by A.C.F. Amb. this leaving only two (2) pairs with the battalion. Not only was there a shortage of cacolets on 30.3.18 but men had to remain longer than was desirable in the firing line after being wounded simply because there were not sufficient stretchers to remove them. So I would suggest that even if cacolets are to report to the ambulance the full complement of stretchers, sixteen (16) should be left with the battalion.

(3) Safe water. At different points on the route drinking water was drawn by units of the brigade. The chlorination of this water was carried out by the A.C.F. Amb.

(4) Some fluctuation in the size of

just before the withdrawal & then tied on horses for removal, that being the only method possible. Seventeen or more cases were thus disposed of from this battalion. Two deaths occurred in the desert and post - one of S.W. head, the other of S.W. abdomen.

(b) Operations in General

(1) Strength of Battalion 546. This was a special establishment (reduced) adopted prior to the recent operations.

Stretcher-bearers: 8 per company Total 32

Water-duty men - nil

(2) Equipment with R.M.D. F.M.P. 1 & 2.

With each Company medical orderly - Medical Companion

Surgical Haversack

Stretchers - 16

Cacolets (pairs) - 8

At the bivouac at Talat el Dum the A.C.F. Amb. returned to the Battalion the cacolets & stretchers shown above

7 APR 1918

E 2/83

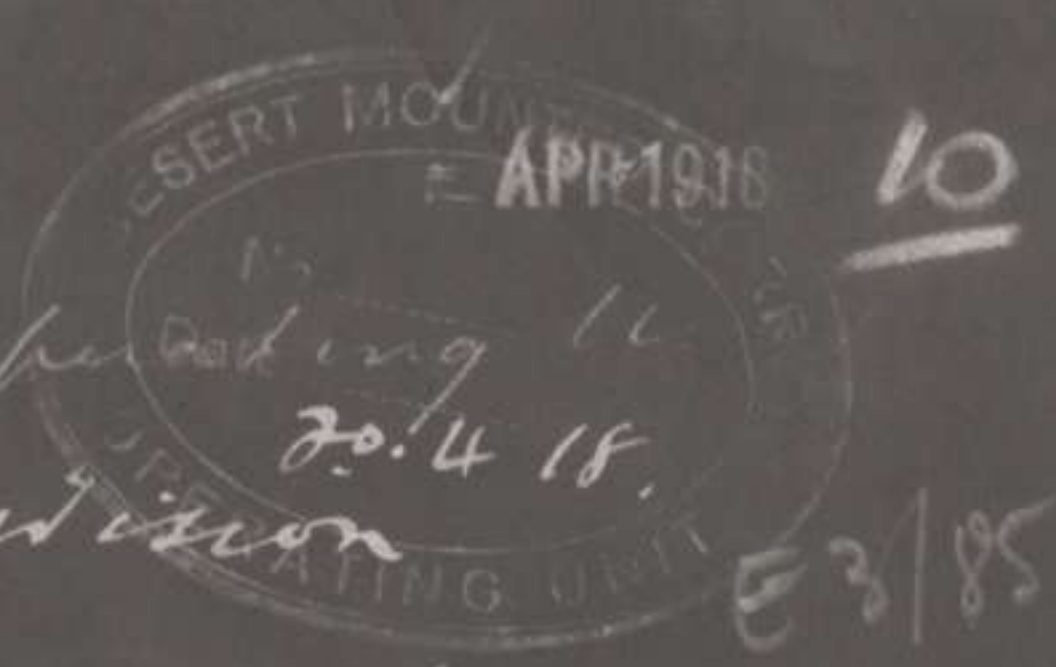
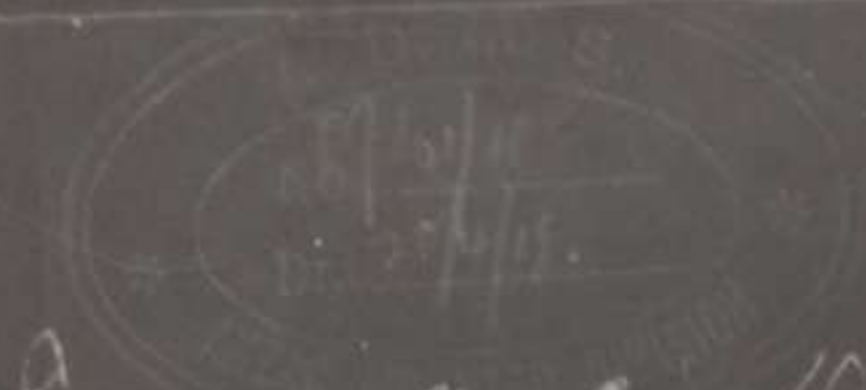
APR 1918

E-3/84

In parades was noticed, the reason
 being that at times it was impossible
 for a man to report sick to the M.O.
 if he desired to do so with the casualties
 owing to the nature of the movement
 was in the nature of a forced march.
 At times men might be in a party
 of the column a mile or more from
 the M.O. & be unable to get there in
 the whole the amount of sickness was
 very small, though at any time
 when the battalion approached together
 there was always a fair number of
 sick parade, chiefly to have their
 wounds dressed.

18.4.18

H. Christie Lt
 IV 2 M C
 M.O. 1st Batta ILL



from C. C. Deunt. Mto Corp Operating 11
 Co. ADMS. Anzac M & Division

I have the honor to present the following report of the work of the unit during the common operations.

On the 11th 18. whilst at School of Instruction at Belah I received orders to regain operating unit at Belah. On the 12th the personal & Equipment entrained at Belah for kilo 90. On the 13th I left Belah for Katron in the A. W. M. S. Anzac Division. I proceeded along the Coast road to beyond Meagle. There was nothing to mark the turn off to the main road was situated, and I realised that I had passed it, but on the advice of a Staff Officer of the Yomanay Division I kept on the Coast road with the object of turning inland, but found no suitable road & so returned to the Australian Aerodrome at Julius, and went via Aerodrome road to the main road four miles below Katron the back axle broke. On the 14th the Car Equipment was transferred to a G. S. Wagon and we joined the 2nd L. H. S. A. The personnel were already with them and had our Equipment in two G. S. Wagons. On the 17th we moved to Jerusalem. The Anzac W. Train carrying all of our Equipment.

APR 1918 E3/86

On the 18th the car repaired by the 374 M. V. Coy joined the unit at Jerusalem, and its equipment was reinstalled. On the 20th we proceeded to Jericho and joined the 24th London Trench Ambulance. The first patient was treated on the 22nd & the last on the 30th of April (see cases see appendix)

The Ambulance was well equipped and had 20 beds taking in only serious cases. Lieut Col Wade, Consulting Surgeon to the

force was attached to the same ambulance. He was most courteous and helpful. Most of

abdominal cases died before reaching us & many of the other wounds were already septic. For the first time I accepted the use of

Ripp, and in the abdominal cases closed the wound through and through sutures with ~~the~~ Ripp, towards the end

of operations the ambulance was ordered to remain Red + flags, & camouflage, all tents & procedure, dangerous to the wounded.

On the morning of the 4th April many Bombs were dropped very close to the hospital which I think the enemy suspected. The ambulance received orders to pack up and move, and patients had to be evacuated a little sooner

than was good for them, especially as some were sent in Ford Cars. On 11th 2nd Ambulance Coy recently attached on for wounds to the

Comack was returned and handed over to the 2nd Ambulance. Receiving Station under Capt D. A. [unclear] took over on the 5th.

APR 1918

E 3/87

The 2/4 London Ambulance both officers and men
 are very congenial to work with. The work of
 operating Unit Staff was again admirable
 especially that of Sgt. Carlton. Roversley Lowper
 No 1217 A.A.M.C.

One was again struck with the inadvisability
 of the diversity of methods used in treating
 wounds and fractures especially in the field.
 One patient had had the skin of his arm
 severely burned with some application probably
 Iodine. It would be much wiser if the treatment
 in the field were definitely standardized. The benefit
 of this Spanish field Hospital were a little
 appreciated by the rather hurried evacuation
 at the end. The abolition of the Rest + as a
 station uses as a hospital before, during, &
 after the operations seems to me quite unjustified.
 On the 6th 4 18. On orders received from A.C. no. 4
 we left to regain the Australian Division at
 Ramleh. Sending equipment and personnel in a
 motor lorry by stages as far as Ramleh, and
 thus resting the horses. About five miles from
 Jencho the front axle of the car which has
 always been a little twisted and had been
 twice on the fire, bent so much that steering
 was impossible. The axle was removed from the
 car & I took it in a motor lorry to 900 m. S.
 Coy. Lieut. Crans was very good and had the
 axle fixed up during the night and sent out
 to the car. I stayed for two nights at the C.C.C.V.
 where the C.O. & officers were extremely kind.
 On the 8th 4 18 we regained the Australian
 Division at Yagur under Major Parry.

I have the honour to be,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. Edwin Story M.C.

DESCORPS OPERATING UNIT.

E 3/88

Appended is a list of operations performed by the Descorps Operating Unit following on the attack on AMMAN on the 22nd. March 1918. : APR 1918

JERICHO. 22.3.1918.

413 Bat. R.F.A. No. 218848 Dvr. Ridsdell, F. G.S.W. Buttock, L.

Wounded 1100 Operation 1530.

Excision of entrance and exit. Bullet left side of buttock and over left external ring. Urine clear. No evidence of wound to viscera. Both wounds excised. Posterior left open. Bipped. Death at 1100 on the 23rd. P.M. -2 holes in sigmoid.

23.3.1918.

2/19 London Regt. No 613735 Pte. Franklin, R. G.S.W. Abdomen Wall.

Wounded 1000 on 22nd. Operation 0830 on 23rd.

Long shell wound abdomen wall down to peritoneum excised and bipped. Wound thumb, finger, and slight penis.

2/19 London Regt. No. 613596 Pte. Snellin, G. G.S.W. Ankle, L. & Foot, R.

Wounded 0500 on 22nd. Operation 0930 on 23rd.

Wound excised and bipped. Fibula, Tibia posterior aspect calcals all smashed. Exit wound packed with gauze. Toe amputated right foot. Jones splint left leg.

2/19 London Regt. No. 612182 Pte. Williams, W. G.S.W. Arm L

Wounded 1130 on 22nd. Operation 1130 on 23rd.

Lacerated G.S. wound below left elbow. Flexor muscles all divided below internal epicondyle. Dead muscle excised. Bipped. Fully flexed. Sutured.

1/4 Sussex Regt. No. 201105 L/Cpl. Pierce, A. G.S.W. Knee, R.

Wounded 1630 on 22nd. Operation 2030 on 23rd.

Bullet wound entry right biceps tendon. Fluid in knee joint. Washed and shaved. Put up in Jones Knee Splint.

1/4 Sussex Regt. No. 200869 Pte. Holiands, A. G.S.W. Shoulder, L.

Wounded 1600 on 22nd. Operation 2100 on 23rd.

Entrance excised. Bipped Upper third of humerus is shattered. Bipped. F.B. not evident. Is still in wound. Left open to be dressed.

1/4 Sussex Regt. No. 15626 Sgt. Game, G. G.S.W. Chest

Wounded 1600 on 22nd. Operation on 2130 on 23rd.

G.S.W. chest wall over right pectoral. Triax slit up and pieces of clot removed. Bipped and sewn up.

24.3.1918. 24.3.1918.

2/22 London Regt. No. 682686 Pte. Seabroog, C.A. G.S.W. Abdomen

Wounded 1100 on 24.3.18. Operation 1800 on 24th.

G.S.W. abdomen. Entrance left flank. 6 1/2 hours wounded. Clinically severe. Intraperitoneal haemorrhage. Laparectomy. Much free blood. Retroperitoneal haemorrhage. Spleen wounded and bleeding. Splenectomy

28.3.1918.

1st. L.H. Regt. No. 2513A. Tpr. Quade, P. G.S.W. Hand & wrist, R.: Hand, L.

Wounded 1100 on 27th. Operation 1800 on 28th.

Right hand entry front of wrist. Exit ulna aspect of hand. Had been bipp Dressed and put up in Jones wrist splint. Graze left hand.

2nd. M.G. Sqd. No. 2462 Sgt. Grant, H.M.C. G.S.W. Arm, R. Brachial artery & median nerve bruised. Wounded 1300 on 27th. Operation 2100 on 28th.

Torn brachial aretry. Arm blistered. Artery tied above and below tear. Branch tied, running into tear, and vein tied. Bipped.

I.C.C. 7th. Coy. No 50321 L/Cpl. Morelands, G.S.W. Abdomen

Wounded 1300 on 27th. Operation 2230 on 28th.

Laparotomy. Belly full of blood. Tear in liver. Lower surface packed with gauze and drained in loin. Bullet removed from loin. Died 2100 on 29th. E3/89
BR 1018

C.T.C. H. Coy. No. 11459 Hussan Aly Ardhilli. Bomb wound abdomen and leg, L.

Wounded 1600 on 28th. Operation 2400 on 28th.

Bomb wound abdomen. Laparotomy. Fragment removed from great Omentum in great curvature of stomach. Vessel ligated. Wounds bipped. Abdomen closed.

2913 29.3.1918. *Wounded*

7th. L.H. Regt. No. 11 Cpl. Coupland, G.H. G.S.W. Shoulder.

Wounded 1400 on 27th. Operation 0130 on 29th.

G.S.W. right shoulder entrance axilla. Exit acromion which was broken. Large blood clot under deltoid. Wound excised. Bipped. *Wounded*

301 Bgde. R.F.A. No. 1410 Dvr. Dickenson, H. Bomb wounds Head side L., arms and legs. Wounded 1700 on 28th. Operation 0230 on 29th.

Numerous bomb wounds. Ulna shattered. Ulna artery tied above and below perforation. Put up semi-prone owing to lack of splints. Wounds shoulder and two thigh. Fragments retained. Right leg wound completely excised and sewn up. Right arm ditto. Scalp graze cleaned and dressed.

2/10 Middlesex No. 393438 Pte. Bunday, T.S. G.S.W. Head. *Wounded*

Wounded 1530 on 28th. Operation 0500 on 29th.

Through and through temporo-parietal. Flap up. Skull shattered. Brain pouring out. Moribund. Death 3 hours.

6th. L.H. Regt. No. 2224 Tpr. Scurrah, G.L. G.S.W. Spine.

Wounded 1430 on 27th. Operation 1400 on 29th.

Wound dressed. Catheterized.

5th. L.H. Regt. No. 1687. Tpr. Weir, G.A. G.S.W. Arm, L. Fractured Humerus.

Wounded 1600 on 27th. Operation 1430 on 29th.

High explosive left arm. Gangrene. Bone shattered. Whole of inner aspect dead and stinking. Amputation. Loosely and incompletely sutured. Bipped. *Wounded*

6th. L.H. Regt. No. 2400 Tpr. Weate, K.O. G.S.W. R. Calf.

Wounded 1600 on 27th. Operation 1500 on 29th.

Shell wounds right calf. Large piece of H.E. removed. Gastrocnemius is very torn. Bipped. Wound left open. *Wounded*

30.3.1918.

6th. L.H. Regt. Major. Kyrie, H.S. G.S.W. Head.

Wounded 1300 on 28th. Operation 0100 on 30th.

Entry frontal. Exit parietal. Two flaps. Bone fractured between wounds. Loose bone removed. Much blood clot removed from cranium. Bleeding Meningeal artery. Tied. Bipped. Wounds excised. *Wounded*

1/7 R.W.F. No. 290784 Pte. Evans, David. G.S.W. Head and hand, L.

Wounded 1530 on 28th. Operation 0400 on 30th.

Head wound excised. Brain oozing out. Two pieces of shell and some loose bone removed. Bipped. Hand palm destroyed, except thumb and little finger tendons. Bipped. *Wounded*

6th. L.H. Regt. No. 1464 Tpr. Dunbar, A. G.S.W. Thigh

Wounded 1100 on 27th. Operation 1600 on 30th.

Shell wound entry above right knee. Septic wound excised. Fragment found in pocket under Vastus Externus in front of biceps. Counter opening. Femur grazed. Bipped. Knee joint not involved. *Wounded*

7th. L.H. Regt. No. 3015. Tpr. Reid, F.N. G.S.W. Head. *Wounded*

Operation 1830 on 30th.

Entry and exit left occipital region. Flap. Gutter fracture. A little loose bone removed. Exit wound excised. Bipped. Duro is wounded. *Bipped*

2/21 London Rifles. No. 650828 Rfl. Griggs, C. G.S.W. Leg, L.

Wounded 29th. Operation 2100 on 30th.

Shrapnel wound left tibia. Bullet removed. Puss present. Wound of entrance excised. Bipped. Back splints with Clines wire side splints.

2/23 London Rifles. No. 704048 Rfl. Turrell, A. G.S.W. Knee, R.
Wounded 28th. Operation 2130 on 30th.

Glancing bullet wound right knee down to, but bot puncturing capsule.
 Wound incised. Bipped. *Examined*

2/23 London Rifles. No. 402066 Cpl. Flood, A.G. G.S.W. Arm, L. Leg, R. and Chest
Bullet wound left side chest. Through and through pneumothorax. Left elbow
joint not involved. External condyle chipped off. Right leg through and
through. All cleansed with spirit. Bipped.

2/21 London Rifles. No. 650264 Rfl. Wells, R.A. G.S.W. Thigh, R.
Wound right thigh through and through. Cleansed with spirit. Gauze dressing
Recommended redressing. 2nd. April 1918.

7th. L.H. Regt. No. 2948 Tpr. Perry, S.P. G.S.W. Knee, L.
Wounded 1300 on 27th. Operation 2300 on 30th.

Shell wound outer aspect left knee. Fragment removed. Fuss evacuated.
 Capsule not involved. Bipped. 30.3.1918. Recommended redressing 31.3.1918.

31.3.1918. *Examined*

6th. L.H. Regt. No. 1807. Tpr. Wheeler, J.J. G.S.W. Thigh, L. Fractured Femur,
Scrotum. Wounded 28th. Operation 31st.

Fracture thigh left upper third. Multiple Shell wounds. Small fragment
 removed from biceps in lower third. All wounds excised. Wound in scrotum
 excised. Left testicle involved. Bipped. Left open. Put up in straight frame
 for transport.

1.4.1918.

2/23 London Regt. No. 700912. Pte. Stone, E.H. G.S.W. Head
Wounded 27th. Operation 0100 on 1st.

Shell wound entry right frontal region. Destruction of bone including right
 orbit margin. Pieces of bone and fragment of bullet case removed. Much dest-
 -ruction of frontal lobe. Rest of bullet retained. *Examined*

7th. L.H. Regt. No. 1157 L/Cpl. Burton, M.G. G.S.W. Thigh, R.
Wounded 28th.

Through and through wound upper end right thigh. Probable injury prone
 muscle redressed. *Examined*

2/23 London Regt. No. 650247 Pte. Dudmesh, L.H. G.S.W. Back
Wounded 29th. Operation 1st.

G.S.W. back of right chest. Small piece of lower ~~beber~~ border rib removed.
 Wound excised. Bipped. Wound closed. ~~Plaze~~ Pleura not punctured. *Examined*

Auk. Mtd. Rifles. No. 13/2102 Tpr. Fovte, W.H. G.S.W. Head.
Wounded 27th. Operation 0400 on 1st.

Entry and exit wound frontal bone. Flap turned down. Wounds excised. A littl
 bone removed. Bipped. *Examined*

6th. L.H. Regt. No. 961 Tpr. Schmierere, A.S. G.S.W. Back.
Wounded 26th. Operation

Redressed 1/4/18. *Examined*

I.C.C. No. 1619 Tpr. Flegler, E.P. G.S.W. Back.
Wounded 2. rd.

Catheter passed. Dressed. *Examined*

2/21 London Regt. No. 651811. Rfl. Goodwin, V. G.S.W. Back and Thigh, L., testis
Bomb wound left thigh and scrotum. Suppurating wounds excised. Bipped and
partially closed.

2/23 London Regt. No. 651136 Pte. Walsh, J. G.S.W. Back.
Wounded 27th.

Catheter passed. Dressed. *Examined*

I.C.C. No. 12 Coy. No. 919 Sgir. Booth, P. G.S.W.
Multiple wounds cleaned with spirit and redressed.

(4)

I.C.C. 9th. Coy. No. 50807 Pte. Fudge, P.R. G.S.W. Arm. Amputation.
Redressed, Bipped.

N.Z. M.G. Sqd. No. 35356 Tpr. Lewis, L.F. G.S.W. Leg, L; Fracture.
Wounded 1700 ob 29th. Operation 1500 on 1st.

G.S.W. left leg through and through. Tibia and Fibula both fractured.
Wounds very septic. Excised. Fragments of bone taken out. Bipped.

I.C.C. 16th. Coy. No. 36126 Tpr. Perry, W.N. G.S.W. Shoulder, R.
Wounded 30th. Dressed 1/4/18.

Cleaned with spirit and redressed.

2/21 London Regt. No. 653555 Pte. Ritchie, E. G.S.W. Arm, R. Side, R.
Wounded 31st. Redressed 1.4.1918.

Cleaned with spirit and redressed. Arm put up in splint (supine).

L.C.C. 9th. Coy. No. Sgt. Brown, G.S.W. Thigh. Femur fractured.
Gangrene of leg below knee. Fractured femur. Amputation through seat of
fracture, removing part of bone. Loose flaps. Bipped.

Canterbury Mtd Rifles. No 7/1783 Tpr Sharland, T.J. G.S.W. Head.
Examined but inoperable. Catheterised and dressed.

I.C.C. 10th. Coy. No. 50703 Cpl. Wallhead, G. G.S.W. Thigh, L.
Wounded 27th. Dressed 1.4.1918.

Wounds cleaned with spirit and redressed.

2/21 London Regt. No. 702599 Rfl. Manning, R.T. G.S.W. Thigh. Fractured Femur.
Wounded 30th. Operation 1st.

Fractured femur. Wound incised and bipped. Put up in Thomas Knee Splint.

I.C.C. No. 1390 Tpr. Gould, R.B. G.S.W. Shoulder and neck.
Wounded 30th. Redressed and catheterised.

Moribund.

2/21 London Regt. No. 653546 Pte. Matcham, A.E. G.S.W. Thigh, R.
Cleaned with spirit and redressed.

Wellington Mtd Rifles. No. 11/1868 Tpr. Ward, W.J. G.S.W. Buttock, L. and back
and R. knee.

G.S.W. right Popliteal space and left Gluteal region. Septic. Operation
counter opening in Popliteal space and excision of wound of entrance. Also
excision of Gluteal wound. Bipped. Partially closed. Bullet not found in
Popliteal space.

2.4.1918.

N.Z.M.C. Edwards, E. G.S.W. Abdomen.
Wounded 0730 on 1st Operation 0800 on 2nd.

Bullet wound abdomen. Entrance side. Operation 2.4.18. Perforation of stom-
-ach. Anterior and posterior walls s. Sewn and bipped.

2/22 London Regt. No. 662686 Pte. Smith, E.T. G.S.W. Thigh, L.

G.S.W. upper part left thigh. Wounds of entrance and exit septic. Excised and
bipped. Left open. Operation 2.4.18.

A.V.C. atch. 10th. Fld Coy, R.E. No. 13097. Sgt. Clements, A.A. Bomb wound calf
R. and E.S. wounds.

Multiple bomb wounds. Right calf torn away. Cleaned with spirit. Bipped &
partially approximated. Very collapsed. Intravenous saline. Much better.
Death in 24 hours.

Wellington Mtd Rifles. 11/160 Sgt. Weaver, L.W. G.S.W. Shoulder, back and
neck. Eye, R. and thumb, R.

Wounded 31st. Operation 1400 on 2nd.

Entry right scapula. Exit sterno mastoid above clavicle. Wound full of
blood clot. Severe haemorrhage. Operation 2.4.18. Excision., Bipped and
sutured. Intravenous Saline.

Transverse Coll. Sutures

Wounded

(6) (5)

3.4.1918.

E 3/92
APR 1918

A.S.C. Anzac Div Train No. 9400 Esbrom Abram Bomb wound Abdomen.
Wounded 0600 on 3rd. Operation 0915 on 3rd.

Superficial wound abdominal wall. Wounds right thigh both excised and sutured. Bipped.

Evacuated

12th. Mtn. Bat. R.C.A. Major Talbot-Crosbie, M. Bomb wounds head.
Wounded 0600 on 3rd. Operation 1015 on 3rd.

Entry of bomb fragment to left of external occipital membrane protuberance. Flap. Fragments of bone removed. Foreign body not found. Bipped, sutured. Entrance wound in scalp excised.

Evacuated

12th. Mtn. Bat. R.C.A. No. 108705 Bomb. Gibson, Bomb wounds back and ankle, R.
Wounded 0600 on 3rd. Operation 1200 on 3rd.

Redressed. Morphia 1/6th. Suffering from severe shock. Operation at 2100. Excision of wounds. Bipped. Partially closed. Large wound in back. Damaged sacrum. Gauze plug left in large wound of back and in foot. Death in 36 hrs.

For the preparation of the report

10th. Fld Troop, R.E. No. 164375. Sappax Callant, F.G. Bomb wound thigh, L. & Shoulder, R. Wounded 0700 on 3rd. Dressed 1400 on 3rd.

Wounds cleaned with spirit and dressed. Leg put up in Thomas Splint.

Evacuated

J. Colin Storey

Lieut. Colonel.

O.C. Descorps Operating Unit.

Copies to D.D.M.S., Descorps.
A.D.M.S., Ansdiv.
File.

In addition to above I saw about 20 cases in consultation & ligated a femoral artery in the ambulance theatre.

J.C.S.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

11
E 3/93
APR 1916

Return of sick (by Regiments) admitted to and evacuated from Field Ambulances of Division for week ending Saturday 20:4:16.

UNIT	Repd.	Admitted To Sick	To Duty	Evacuated	Reorg.	Strength	Daily % of Admis.	% of Evact.
1st L.H. Regt.	1	7	1	7	-	430	.23	.23
2nd L.H. Regt.	2	26	-	27	1	451	.22	.25
3rd L.H. Regt.	-	39	-	39	-	439	.71	.71
1st M.G.S.	-	6	-	6	-	202	.42	.42
B.H.Q. &c.	2	4	1	5	-	263	.21	.27
	5	66	2	67	1	1725	.52	.53
5th L.H. Regt.	-	-	-	-	-	506	--	--
6th L.H. Regt.	1	6	-	6	-	452	.24	.23
7th L.H. Regt.	-	10	-	10	-	422	.33	.33
2nd M.G.S.	-	7	-	7	-	203	.40	.40
B.H.Q. &c.	-	-	-	-	-	251	--	--
	1	26	-	26	-	1284	.19	.19
A.M. Regt.	-	13	-	13	-	420	.44	.44
C.M. Regt.	-	7	-	7	-	476	.21	.21
W.M. Regt.	-	16	-	15	-	323	.54	.54
N.Z. M.G.S.	-	2	-	2	-	126	.15	.15
B.H.Q. &c.	-	8	3	5	-	212	.54	.33
	-	42	3	42	-	1699	.36	.35
Ayrshire Batt.	-	-	-	-	-	124	--	--
Inverness "	-	1	-	1	-	146	.09	.09
Bonerset "	-	1	-	1	-	143	.09	.09
D. A. C.	-	2	-	2	-	212	.13	.13
B.H.Q. &c.	-	-	-	-	-	40	--	--
	-	4	-	4	-	665	.09	.09
Div. Train	-	9	-	8	1	304	.33	.33
Sig. Sqn.	-	9	2	7	-	122	.67	.58
Field Sqn.	-	5	-	5	-	173	.41	.41
D.H.Q. &c.	-	2	2	-	-	202	.13	--
	-	26	4	20	1	967	.37	.29
GRAND TOTAL.	6	164	9	169	2	6950	.33	.32

W O U N D E D.

1st L.H. Bde.	5	5
2nd L.H. Bde.	9	9

No/

For your information.

COLONEL.
A. D. M. S.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

Headquarters,
21:4:16.

APR 1918

E 3/94

A. D. M. S.,
Anzac Mounted Division.

D. D. M. S.
No. 16/1/31
Date 20/4/18
H.Q. 20th ANZAC CORPS

12

For information and necessary action.

H. Q., XXth Corps.

20th April, 1918.

A. D. M. S.
No. M 206/2
Date 20/4/18
ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION

Colonel,
D. D. M. S.
XXth Corps.

D. D. M. S.

XXth Corps.

APR 1918^{5 P.M.}
E 3/95

Major Austen and I proceeded to-day to examine the WADI EL AUJAH six and a half miles north of JERICHO. We found thousands of Anopheline larvae breeding at the edges of the stream where the water flows slowly. Men of the 301st ^{Brigade} ~~Battalion~~ are bivouacing within a few feet of the water's ^{edge}. These men state that they can hear many mosquitoes buzzing around them nightly. They are bitten frequently after sunset. A Corporal examined had been bitten in half a dozen different places on his arms during the previous night. We found the Officers and men of this Unit ignorant of their danger. No Mosquito Squad has been formed. Nothing has been ^{done} so far to remedy this dangerous state of affairs. Apparently no Sanitary or other responsible Officer has visited the Wadi to examine the conditions there and instruct the Unit. Several of the men of the Unit are stated to have suffered from high temperatures for a few days; some are said to have been evacuated for "malaria". In this Wadi we also saw millions of Simulium larvae and many adult flies of this species. The natives of JERICHO attribute a sore which they call "Jericho boil" to the bite of these flies. We observed many of these flies sucking blood from the ears of horses on the Plain irritating and worrying them considerably. Two species of horsefly (Tabanus) were also seen. There is a possibility of these flies carrying Surra. The Turks are said to have lost thousands of camels from this disease. A German bacteriologist is said to have found a Trypanosome in the blood of ^{some} animals ~~in~~ ^{of} ~~at~~ this disease.

Wadi Wm
R.M.S.

H. Steadman

HEADQUARTERS.
20/4/18.

Capt.
D. A. D. M. S. XXth Corps.

Instruction was sent to them of XX Corp on Jan 27

To/
D.D.M.S.
80th. CORPS.

No. 2/206/2
Date 24/4/45 APR 1945

E 3/96

Reference your 16/1/51 of 20/3/45.

A full investigation of the anomalies mentioned was carried out today with the following results.

- a. The General Staff of the Division in consultation with the C.O. of the 301st. Bde. R.F.A. state that the tactical situation will not permit of the guns being moved from their present position on the WADI AUJA and until the situation changes the bivouacs of the gunners cannot be moved from their present positions in and adjacent to the gun pits.
- b. The officers and men of this unit far from being ignorant of their danger were acutely aware of it having served for nine months in the Struma valley and suffered much from malaria. Indents have been submitted at least twice for mosquito netting but so far without result. Breeding was also going on in a large swamp immediately in front of this position and stretching in to no mans land but the nature of its position rendered it inaccessible for drainage and oiling.
- c. Orders for formation of mosquito squads had been received from 80th. Division during first week in February but have not been carried out. This squad is now appointed and under instruction of the R.M.O.
- d. The statement of the D.A.D.M.S. that apparently no sanitary or other responsible officer had visited the wadi is not understood. The S.M.O of the area and his Brigade Sanitary officer have in turn daily inspected a portion of their five mile water area, watching for anopheles breeding. The B.S.O. was working on the wadi on the day of the inspection. D.A.D.M.S. Anzacs examined six hundred yards of the wadi west of the drinking water area on April 14th. It was also visited by D.D.M.S. 80th. Corps and A.D.M.S. Anzacs on the 16th. Inst. Enquiry at this office or from the S.M.O of the area under inspection would have furnished the D.A.D.M.S with this information.
- e. Several men of the unit evacuated are said to have had malaria. The R.M.O of the unit was not seen by the inspecting party nor was Col. McLaren S.M.O of the area through whose ambulance these men had passed. This ambulance which had been instructed to keep the closest watch for any cases clinically suggestive of malaria report that only two cases which at all resembled malaria clinically have passed through their ambulance, and these were both relapse cases from the I.C.C. Brigade. Three mosquito squads each twelve men strong of the I.C.C. Brigade have been at work daily for some days and indents for kerosene and oil were submitted on April 17th. These indents have been hastened. The question of the administration of prophylactic quinine to units adjacent to the Auja and the marsh beyond pending the arrival of a Malarial Diagnosis Unit and mosquito netting had been discussed and considered advisable, and was only being withheld pending the finding of anopheles larvae. It is respectfully suggested that for future inspections in the Divisional area notice might be sent to this office in order that some Divisional Medical representative might have the benefit of Major Austons instruction and experience in the identification of anopheles larvae.

COLONEL.
A.D.M.S.
AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

13

To/
A.A. & Q.M.G.
ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION.



Please see attached comparative returns by regiments and brigades of the sick rates for the last four weeks. The progressive increase is due almost entirely to gastric and intestinal disease. Thus for last week the 1st. L.H. Brigade evacuated 44 men under these headings the 2nd. L.H. Brigade eight, the N.Z.M.R. Brigade 20. The cause of this increase is to be found in the drinking of unprotected water and in infection from flies. It is particularly noticeable that these figures are directly proportional to the proximity of Brigades to running water and to the strictness of their water control. In order to reduce avoidable sickness to a minimum the following recommendations are made.

1. That all running streams in Brigade areas be closely picqueted in order to reduce drinking from unauthorised sources to a minimum.
 2. That all units bring up their portable sanitary equipment without delay and that total incineration of all camp refuse and excrement be insisted upon.
 3. That muslin for protection of food from flies and dust be issued, also fly killers.
 4. In view of the number of malarial mosquitoes which have already been found breeding in the Divisional area mosquito netting for all ranks be issued without delay.
Attached letter from D.A.D.O.S. shows that the Ordnance authorities are not alive to the urgency of the situation.
 5. The authorisation of 40 sprayers and 50 quart cans for issue to the Division for anti-malarial work. Indents submitted by the Sanitary Section four weeks ago have just been returned asking for authority for issue. The A.S.C. have also no authority for the issue of kerosene for other than lighting purposes.
 6. That the issue of vegetables be increased and made more regular. It is suggested that potatoes and onions be entirely substituted for more perishable vegetables which are arriving at the Supply Depot in bad condition.
- Finally it is suggested as soon as the military position permits and as soon as sanitary equipment arrives existing camp sites be moved and that future sites be selected under medical supervision with special reference to their suitability from a malarial stand point.

MAJOR,
D.A.D.M.S.
AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

Headquarters,
22:4:18.

E3/98
APR 1918

Analysis of A36 for periods 3.1 To 20.4.18

Date	Ligand	Medical							Surgical				
		Cholera	Enteric	Typhoid	MVD Typhoid	Pulmonary	Malaria	Miscell	Parasitic	Septic	Ph.	Miscell	
30. 3. 18	1st Wkde.	1	4	-	4	-	-	5	1	-	5	2	
	2nd	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	3	4	
	3rd Wkde.	-	2	-	5	2	-	4	-	2	-	-	
6. 4. 18	1st Wkde.	-	8	-	7	-	-	7	-	1	6	-	
	2nd	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	
	3rd Wkde.	1	7	-	10	-	-	10	-	4	8	-	
17. 4. 18	1st Wkde.	2	17	2	7	-	-	2	1	-	3	3	
	2nd	-	17	-	7	-	3	2	-	1	3	3	
	3rd Wkde.	-	17	-	5	-	1	13	-	4	1	1	
20. 4. 18	1st Wkde.	1	17	26	3	4	2	-	5	3	1	4	3
	2nd	1	5	5	1	4	1	-	2	1	1	2	-
	3rd Wkde.	1	1	18	-	7	3	-	5	2	3	2	1

PERCENTAGE OF ADMISSIONS AND EVACUATIONS OF SICK FROM REGIMENTS
OF DIVISION FOR PERIOD 30/3/18 TO 30/4/18.

E3/99

APR 1918

UNIT	Date	Daily % of Admis. Evact.	
1st. L.H. Regt.	30/3/18.	.17	.16
	6/4/18.	.33	.33
	13/4/18.	.44	.44
	30/4/18.	.33	.33
2nd. L.H. Regt.	30/3/18.	.31	.31
	6/4/18.	.13	.13
	13/4/18.	.18	.18
	30/4/18.	.33	.33
3rd. L.H. Regt.	30/3/18.	.08	.08
	6/4/18.	.37	.37
	13/4/18.	.30	.30
	30/4/18.	.71	.71
1st. M.G.S.	30/3/18.	.19	.19
	6/4/18.	.08	.08
	13/4/18.	.08	.08
	30/4/18.	.43	.43
1st. B.A.C. Co.	30/3/18.	.08	.08
	6/4/18.	--	--
	13/4/18.	.15	.05
	30/4/18.	.31	.27
1st. L.H. BRIGADE	30/3/18.	.13	.15
	6/4/18.	.17	.17
	13/4/18.	.35	.23
	30/4/18.	.52	.53
4th. L.H. Regt.	30/3/18.	.08	.08
	6/4/18.	.08	.08
	13/4/18.	.08	.03
	30/4/18.	--	--
6th. L.H. Regt.	30/3/18.	.15	.15
	6/4/18.	.31	.31
	13/4/18.	.15	.14
	30/4/18.	.24	.23
7th. L.H. Regt.	30/3/18.	.08	.08
	6/4/18.	.31	.19
	13/4/18.	.18	.23
	30/4/18.	.33	.33
2nd. M.G. Sqn.	30/3/18.	.25	.25
	6/4/18.	.16	.16
	13/4/18.	.08	.03
	30/4/18.	.40	.40
2nd. L.H. BRIGADE H'QRS. Co.	30/3/18.	--	--
	6/4/18.	--	--
	13/4/18.	.07	.07
	30/4/18.	--	--
3rd. L.H. BRIGADE	30/3/18.	.13	.11
	6/4/18.	.16	.13
	13/4/18.	.11	.11
	30/4/18.	.19	.26

UNIT	Date	Daily % of Admiss. Evacuat.	
------	------	--------------------------------	--

APR 1918

A.M. Rifles.	30/3/18.	.11	.08
	6/4/18.	.30	.27
	13/4/18.	.46	.38
	20/4/18.	.44	.44
S.M. Rifles.	30/3/18.	.23	.20
	6/4/18.	.11	.11
	13/4/18.	.19	.19
	20/4/18.	.21	.21
W.M. Rifles.	30/3/18.	.02	.02
	6/4/18.	.15	.08
	13/4/18.	.58	.50
	20/4/18.	.54	.54
N.Z. M.G.S.	30/3/18.	.07	--
	6/4/18.	.27	.27
	13/4/18.	.18	.18
	20/4/18.	.15	.15
N.Z. B.H.Q. Co.	30/3/18.	.04	.04
	6/4/18.	.12	.08
	13/4/18.	--	--
	20/4/18.	.54	.33
N.Z. M.R. BRIGADE.	30/3/18.	.10	.08
	6/4/18.	.19	.15
	13/4/18.	.33	.28
	20/4/18.	.30	.38

APR 1918

E3/101

COPY.

To/
D.A.D.M.S.
A. & N.Z. MOUNTED DIVISION.

With reference to the question of mosquito netting mentioned by you today. I sent the following wire to Ordnance on the 10th. - "May 500 yards muslin be issued to Anzac Division for covering food. Please say if mosquito netting is an issue this year as fly veils, as issued last year". The C.O. replied that it was not yet decided whether G.P.O. of last year is to stand good this year.

In conversation with Col. Corder a few days ago, he told me that the question was still under discussion at G.H.Q., as to whether mosquito curtains should be issued as last year.

In regard to sprays anti-fly measures, Sanitary Sections are authorised to hold 10 sprays, but I am under the impression that special authority was granted last year for additional sprayers in view of the Anti-malarial work on the Wadi Ghuzze.

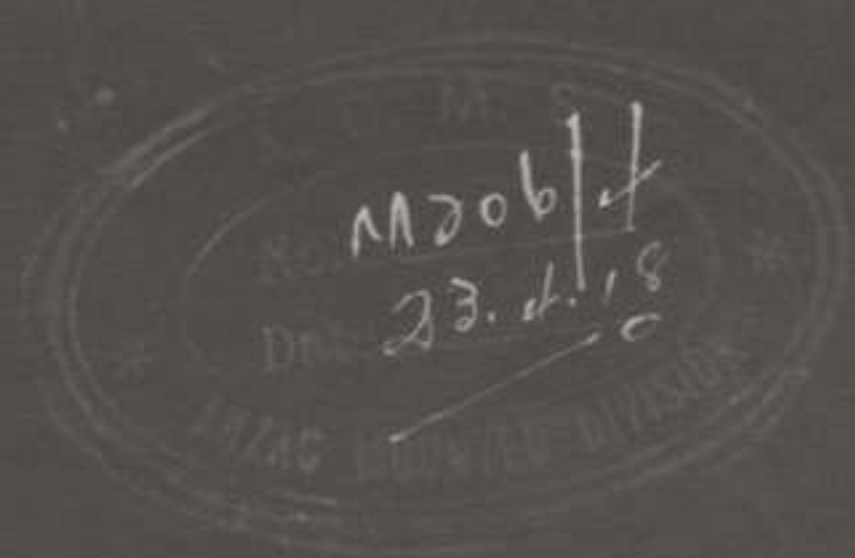
Sgd. E.B.T. Nichols Captain.
A.O.D.
D.A.D.O.S.

A. & N. Z. Mounted Division.

21/4/18.



To/
D.D.M.S.
20th. CORPS.



14
APR 1918
E3/102

In amplification of Major Hercus' letter M206/2 of this office and as our tenure here may not be so temporary as heretofore regarded I wish to lay before you the situation from a sanitary point of view.

We have an area roughly 13 X 9 miles. In addition to the Jordan it is intersected by four large wadis and numerous smaller ones. Scattered through it are numerous wells, cisterns and irrigation canals. On the outskirts and inaccessible on account of enemy fire is a large swamp. The country is thickly covered with scrub. The climate is one of the worst in the world. In the centre is the filthy village of ERIHA over which as yet we have no sanitary control, and which will probably act as a serious focus of infection.

The diseases which have already appeared among the troops are malaria, dengue, phlebotomus fever and gastro-enteric complaints. Those which may be expected are typhus, cholera, relapsing fever, blackwater fever and Jericho boil.

This appears to me to be an undertaking which it is beyond the power of a Divisional Medical staff and Sanitary Section to thoroughly deal with unless they are given generous additional assistance. Since entering the area we have been engaged upon almost continuous operations and in addition to the Division have had under our administration the following:-

1. Imperial Camel Corps.
2. 180th. Brigade.
3. 20th. Indian Brigade.
4. Artillery Details.
5. Dead Sea Details.

none of which have brought any Medical staff or Sanitary Section of their own, and they are practically the equivalent of another Division.

Indents and requests for additional sanitary stores have met with no more response than if we were camped in an ordinary healthy area. For example when indenting for mosquito nets Ordnance reply that the matter is still under ~~current~~ discussion at G.H.Q. When indenting for additional sprays and quart cans for anti-mosquito work they reply that there is no authority for issue of more than ten per division. When indenting on A.S.C. for kerosene they reply that they have no authority for issue of kerosene except for lighting, and ~~have~~ no authority at all for ~~the~~ issue of anti-mosquito cream. No laboratory has yet arrived. Major Auster's rather irregular visit is the only expert assistance which we have received.

All time that could be spared from operations has been employed on sanitary work. The water supply has been put on a sound basis, numerous dead animals have been buried and inspection of the wadis is being daily carried on although it has not been possible to deal adequately with them. A sanitary map is being prepared. The village of ERIHA has not yet been dealt with.

I should like to ask if the division is expected to place the whole area in a thoroughly sanitary condition and if so

1. To what extent we may expect additional assistance, expert or otherwise.
2. Will authority be given for immediate issue of necessary sanitary stores and material above the normal equipment.
3. What power we have to deal with the village of ERIHA.

I ask these questions because it seems to me the position requires defining.

I was regarding our tenure here as a purely temporary one and while giving all possible attention to sanitary matters was not undertaking the systematic sanitation of the area on a per-

(2)

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-manent basis.

Although everything possible be done it is hardly necessary to point out that the tenure of this area will inevitably result in a progressively increasing sick rate and I am recommending to Divisional Headquarters that the minimum number of troops be kept upon the plain.

COLONEL.
A. D. M. S.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

ADMS

No. 8/67/62
Date 23. 4. 18
ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION

15
APR 1918
E3/104

SECRET

Copy No. 10

The following extracts from DESERT MOUNTED CORPS
Operation Order No. 14 dated 21st April 1918 for your
information.

1. On 25th April at 1800 the DESERT MOUNTED CORPS will take over command of the front WEST of the JORDAN from right of XXth Corps and the whole of the front EAST of JORDAN and the DEAD SEA.

2. Dividing line between XXth Corps and Desert Mounted Corps will be KURN SURTUBEH (112.M.17) - Point 830 (113.R.11.d.) - EL KUSR (113.B.1.a.) - RAS ET TAWIL (113.C.14.) to Point (100.J.20.a.9.9.) - (EL AZIRIYEH, to Desert Mounted Corps), thence to mouth of WADI EN NAR (114.Y.16.c.).

3. The following units will be allotted to Desert Mounted Corps:

- Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade.
- 20th Indian Infantry Brigade.
- Imperial Camel Brigade.
- Dead Sea Flotilla.
- 10th Heavy Battery, R.G.A.
- 383rd Siege Battery, R.G.A.

4. G.O.C., A. & N.Z. Mounted Division will remain responsible for the defence of the whole front until further orders.

P. J. Hughes / Major
Lieut. Colonel,
General Staff,

23/4/18.

AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

Normal Distribution less 1 and 13.

- plus 20th Indian Infantry Bde.
- Dead Sea Flotilla.
- 10th Heavy Battery R.E.A.
- 383rd Siege Battery R.G.A.
- C.R.A. RUJAH.

A. D. M. S.,
Anzac Mounted Division.



16
APR 1918

E3/105

Reference your reports No. M 206/2 dated 21-4-18,
and No. M 206/4 dated 23-4-18.

I have quite realised the extreme gravity of the sanitary position in the Jordan Valley and of the inadequate means at your disposal as regards personnel and material for dealing with it. The strictures in the report, such as they were, were aimed chiefly at the 60th Division, to whom I sent a copy, for not having organised the malaria squads in their Brigade. I have already re-urged the importance of mosquito nets for troops in the Jordan Valley to XXth Corps H. Q., who have already made it a matter of urgency with G. H. Q. I will also push in the other matters. As regards paraffin our Divisions have hitherto been able to get this for mosquito work without great difficulty and have been regularly at work with it. I will however get the authority for issue regularised.

As regards the village of BRIHA I should do whatever you consider necessary as regards dealing with the mosquito question as I have the authority of the D. M. S. for this. As regards general sanitation I should bring what pressure you can on the local authorities, and, if that is not satisfactory, report the matter through your H. Q. to the Military Governor.

Application for the help of Major Austen can always be made. Just at present he is away with the XXIst Corps by direction of D. M. S. but he will probably only be away about a week.

On the 25th you will be passing back out of our control and the advent of the Australian Division with their Sanitary Section should help in the matter of personnel.

The D. A. D. M. S. XXth Corps and Major Austen should certainly have communicated with you before making their inspection. I have instructed them to do this in future.

H. Q., XXth Corps.

23rd April, 1918.

B. H. M.
Colonel,
D. D. M. S.
XXth Corps.

M 206/5.
24. 4. 18

To/
A.A. & Q.M.G.

M167/58
25.4.18

5 APR 1918
E3/106

The following examples of defective supplies should be brought to your notice.

a. Divisional monthly issue of fly papers. This issue of The Peoples Fly Catcher registered No. 522429 (new) officially made by Hughes Hill & Co. Tooting, London is absolutely useless as a result of the heat of at least three summers. Investigation of the label "British Manufacture" reveals its true place of manufacture, and consequently its age. With the present activity of the flies the loss of this issue is a serious one.

b. An issue of petrolized jam. Please report of O.C. Sanitary Section on same attached.

187

MAJOR.
D.A.D.M.S.

A. & N.Z. MOUNTED DIVISION.

29/3/18

ADMS

ADMS
I have to bring before your notice
two examples of defective supplies
A. Sanitary Supplies - Flypapers
Two boxes about size flypapers -
(The Peoples
Flycatcher registered No. 522429
(New)
made by Hughes Hill & Co Tooting,
London
are quite useless evidently as the result
of the previous summer heat (specimen attached)
It is curious to note the unusual touch hidden
in the title and the fact that certain of the
boxes labelled British made have under that
label "German made" showing both on the
page. Should this be a bad supply
be followed up
B. Petrolized jam (see note attached)
Harvey Sutton cap



cc - Sanitor
sent on to AA&QMGS

SECRET.

Copy No. 10
APR 1918

AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION
ORDER No. 124.

E3/107

Reference Map 1/63,360

JERICHO,
26th April 1918.

1. INFORMATION.

The following troops come under orders of Desert Mounted Corps at hour and date stated.

1/1 Worcester Yeomanry.	2400	April 24th.
9th Mtn. Artillery Brigade.	2400	April 25th.
60th Divn (less 1 Bde group)	2400	April 26th.
No. 11 L.A.M. Battery.	1800	April 25th.
No. 12 L.A.M. Battery.	1800	April 25th.
Imperial Camel Bde.	0600	April 27th.
1/1 Staffs Yeomanry (less 1 Sqdn)	1200	April 28th.

2. AREAS.

Dividing line between bivouac areas have been allotted as follows and distribution of troops will be completed within these areas by 1200 April 28th.

(a) Between A. & N.Z. and Australian Mounted Divisions

The WADY KILT as far as ERIHA, thence ERIHA - EL GHORANIYEH road.
The EL GHORANIYEH bridgehead is in the area of A. & N.Z. Mtd. Divn.

(b) Between Australian Mounted Division and I.C. Brigade.

An East and West line through KH. ES SUMRAH. 113.J.14.

(c) Instructions will be issued later regarding the parts of the above areas to be allotted to Corps Troops and to 60th Division.

3. MOVES.

(a) The Corps Bridging Train and Imperial Service Cavalry Bde (less JODHPUR Lancers) have been ordered to join ANZAC Mounted Division by 1200 on April 28th. Bivouac sites will be allotted by D.A.Q.M.G. ANZAC Mounted Division on arrival in Divisional area.

(b)

Unit.	From.	To.	Date & hour to be completed by.	Remarks.
2nd L.H. Bde. (less 1 Rgt)	Austdiv area.	Former bivouac site South of JERICHO - EL GHORANIYEH Rd.	1600 on April 26th.	Under Bde arrangements.
1 Regt 2nd L. H. Bde.	I.C. Bde area.	Join Brigade.	As soon as relieved by 1/1 Staffs Yeo, on afternoon of April 27th.	

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2.

Unit.	From.	To.	Date & hour to be completed by.	Remarks.
Sqdn Hyderabad Lancers.	Ausdiv area.	Rejoin Regt in the bridge-head.	As soon as relieved by 1/1 Staffs Yeo. on afternoon of April 27th.	
1st L.H.Bde.	Bridgehead area.	Camp now occupied by 2nd L.H.Bde 113.K.5	1800 on April 27th.	Comes under orders of Ausdiv on arrival.
No. 12. L.A.M. Battery.		5. Remain in present camp.		Comes under orders of Ausdiv from April 28th inclusive.

(c) 20th Indian Infantry Bde and No.11 L.A.M. Battery will remain in present bivouacs.

(d) Instructions regarding moves and allotment of Artillery will be issued by C.O.C., R.A., Desert Mounted Corps.

4. From 0600 on April 27th Ausdiv are taking over protection between WADI ARSENHIYAT Road (exclusive) and JORDAN as far as EL AUJAH (inclusive). Detachment at MANDESI FORD and troop of Hyderabad Lancers at AUJAH FORD will rejoin Brigades on relief.

5. Detachment Imperial Camel Bde attached DEAD SEA FLOTILLA will rejoin Brigade on April 27th.

6. ACKNOWLEDGE.

P. J. [Signature]
Lieut. Colonel,
General Staff.

Issued at 1500
Normal Order distribution plus -

- Copy No. 20 - Ausdiv.
- 21 - I.C.Bde.
- 22 - 20th Indian Inf. Bde.
- 23 - No.11 L.A.M. Battery.
- 24 - No.12 L.A.M. Battery.
- 25 - Corps Bridging Train.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

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Daily percentage of sick, by regiments, admitted to and evacuated from APR 1918
Field Ambulances of Division for week ending Saturday 27/4/18.

E3/109

UNIT	Remd.	Admitted	To Duty	Evacuated	Strength Remg.	Strength	Daily % of Ad. Evct.
1st. L.H.Reg.	-	17	-	17	-	459	.52 .52
2nd. L.H.Regt.	1	13	-	14	-	462	.40 .43
3rd. L.H.Regt.	-	14	1	13	-	451	.44 .41
1st. M.G.S.	-	4	-	3	1	195	.29 .21
B.H.Q. &c.	-	6	-	6	-	266	.32 .32
	1	54	1	53	1	1833	.42 .42
5th. L.H.Regt.	-	2	-	1	1	428	.06 .03
6th. L.H.Regt.	-	13	-	12	1	442	.42 .38
7th. L.H.Regt.	-	9	-	9	-	431	.29 .29
M.G.S.	-	4	-	4	-	182	.31 .31
B.H.Q. &c.	-	2	-	2	-	243	.11 .11
	-	30	-	28	2	1726	.24 .24
A.M.Rifled.	-	18	-	16	2	427	.60 .53
C.M.Rifles	-	7	-	7	-	460	.21 .21
W.M.Rifles.	-	16	2	12	2	420	.54 .40
N.Z. M.G.S.	-	5	1	3	1	179	.39 .23
N.Z.B.H.Q.	-	2	-	2	-	208	.13 .13
	-	48	3	40	5	1694	.40 .33
Ayrshire Batt.	-	-	-	-	-	136	.-- .--
Inverness "	-	1	-	1	-	146	.09 .09
Somerset "	-	3	-	3	-	144	.29 .29
D.A.C.	-	3	-	3	-	191	.22 .22
B.H.Q.	-	-	-	-	-	44	.-- .--
	-	7	-	7	-	661	.15 .15
Divl.Train.	1	4	-	5	-	383	.14 .18
Sigl.Squad.	-	6	-	6	-	191	.24 .44
Fld. "	-	3	-	3	-	175	.24 .24
D.H.Q.etc.	-	4	1	3	-	211	.27 .20
	1	17	1	17	-	960	.25 .25
RAND TOTAL	2	156	5	145	8	6874	.32 .30
WOUNDED.		3		3			

To/..... *W. L. ...*

For your information.

COLONEL
A. D. M. S.

Headquarters
29/4/18.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

MEDICAL CORPS OPERATION ORDER No. 4.

APR 1918

E3/110

Reference Map 1" - 1 mile.

April 27th, 1918.

1. Desert Mounted Corps and attached troops will attack the SHUNET NIMRIN line and ES SALT on "Z" DAY.
2. Medical Units will be situated as follows:-
 At 113 K 27 (Old JERICHO Road) two Tent Sub-divisions of 60th. Division with extra equipment. This Main Dressing Station will be ready to receive patients by 0800 on "Z" - 1 day.
 Desert Mounted Corps Operating Unit.
 121st. Indian Field Ambulance (One Section).
 At GHORANIYEH BRIDGEHEAD. The Anzac and Australian Mounted Division Receiving Stations (Of two Tent Sub-divisions each) at 127 O 33 O on the S.E. side of the road inside the BRIDGEHEAD. The Immobile Section of the 6th. Mounted Field Ambulance will be attached to the Anzac Receiving Station. These Receiving Stations will cross the River JORDAN at 0500 on "Z" day.
 The Australian Receiving Station will remain in reserve ready to move forward.
 H.Q. Desert Mounted Corps Motor Ambulances.
 With troops in reserve.
 6th. Mounted Field Ambulance Mobile Section.
 124th. I.F.A. Mobile portion of two Sections.
 A.D.M.S. 60th. Division will detail sufficient ambulance transport and personnel to accompany the Battalion and Regiment attacking KABR MUGHID and KABR SAID line.
3. Evacuations from all Units East of the JORDAN will be to the Receiving Station at GHORANIYEH. Thence by motor ambulances of 1st. Mounted Division to 60th. Division Dressing Station West of JERICHO. All Ambulances West of the JORDAN will evacuate to the 60th. Division Dressing Station West of JERICHO. Cars of 35th. M.A.C. and those on loan from 20th. Corps will evacuate from this Dressing Station to O.C.S. at JERUSALEM.
4. The 60th. Division Dressing Station, 121st. I.F.A. and the Anzac and Australian Receiving Stations will come under the control of the D.D.M.S., Desert Mounted Corps at 2400 on "Z" - 1 day.
D.A.D.M.S., Desert Mounted Corps will be responsible for the reception of incoming motor ambulances and evacuation from the Receiving Station at GHORANIYEH.
 The O.C., 60th. Division Dressing Station will detail an Officer to control the motor ambulances arriving from GHORANIYEH and evacuating to JERUSALEM.
5. Petrol will be drawn at Main Supply Depot JERUSALEM by the heavy cars, at Desert Mounted Corps Supply Dump 113 K 28 and at Anzac Receiving Station GHORANIYEH by Ford cars. The O.C., Desert Mounted Corps Motor Ambulances will be responsible for the maintenance of the supply at the last place.
 Surgical dressings will be supplied to the returning empty motor ambulances of each stage in response to demands on the unit to which they evacuate. O.C., 60th. Division Dressing Station will arrange to hold a reserve; he will wire his requirements to No. 8 A.D.M. Stores at JERUSALEM and arrange for their collection.
6. The following returns will be wired on and after "Z" Day:-
 1. By A.D.'s M.S., O.C.'s A.C.F.A., 6th M.F.A. and 124th. I.C.F.A. at 0800 and 1800. Total Admissions and Evacuations since last return. Nil returns are not required.
 2. By O's O. Receiving Stations, 60th. Division Main Dressing Station and 121st. I.F.A. at 1800. Total Admissions for previous 24 hours and number remaining.

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- 7. D.D.M.S. will be at Advanced Desert Mounted Corps Headquarters. about one mile West of GHORANIYEH BRIDGE.
- 8. Acknowledge.

R.M. Downes
 COLONEL.
 D.D.M.S., DESERT MOUNTED CORPS.

Copy No. 1	to A.D.M.S. Anzac Mtd. Div.	10	G.S.
2	" " Aus. Mtd. Div.	11	Q.
3	" " 60th. Division.	12	A.D.S.T.
4	C.O., A.C.F.A.	13	D.M.S.
5	" 6th. M.F.A.	14	D.D.M.S. 20th. Corps.
6	" 121st. I.F.A.	15	File.
7	" 124th. I.F.A.	16	File.
8	" D.M.C. Operating Unit.	17	War Diary.
9	" Motor Ambulances, D.M.C.	18	War Diary.

APR 1918

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

E 3/112

MEDICAP CORPS OPERATION ORDER NO. 40.Headquarters
29/4/18.Reference map PALESTINE 1 inch to a mile.
Divisional Operation Order No. 125.

1. INFORMATION. Main Dressing Station at 113.K.27. (old Jericho Road) formed by 60th. Division. Attached Main Dressing Station - Desert Mounted Corps Operating Unit.
ANZAC RECEIVING STATION. At GHORANIYE BRIDGE HEAD at 127.O.33.C. on the south east side of the road, formed by two Immobile Sections of Anzac Mounted Division Ambulances and Immobile Section of 6th. Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance.
A.D.M.S. 60th. Division will ~~still~~ detail sufficient ambulance transport and personnel to accompany the Battalion and Regiment attacking Kabr Mujahid and KAER SAID line.
2. PETROL. Will be drawn at Anzac Receiving Station by Ford Cars.
3. INSTRUCTIONS. Immobile Section of N.Z.M.F.A. will form Anzac Receiving Station until relieved by Immobile sections of 1st. and 2nd. L.H.F. L.H.F. Amb. when they will prepare to move forward and form Divisional Collecting Station. They will cross the JORDAN at 0500 on Z day.
Mobile Sections will remain with their respective Brigades. The mobile portion of No. 7 Sanitary Section will be attached to N.Z.M.F.A. Immobile Section.
Anzac Motor Ambulances will be used for evacuation from Divisional Collecting Station to Receiving Station. Motor ambulances of 1st Mounted Division will evacuate from Receiving Station to Main Dressing Station.
4. EVACUATION. For all units EAST of JORDAN will be to Receiving Station at GHORANIYE BRIDGE.
5. RETURNS. The following returns will be wired on and after Z day.
O.C. Receiving Station to D.D.M.S. Desert Mounted Corps daily at 1800 total admissions for previous 24 hours and number remaining. Nil returns not required.
O.Cs. Field Ambulances and Divisional Collecting Station to A.D.M.S. Anzac Mounted Division - total admissions and number remaining since last return at 0700, 1200, 1700 and 2200. Nil returns required.

Wood
COLONEL.
A.D.M.S.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

Copies to:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. W.A. Branch | 6. 1st. L.H.F.A. |
| 2. File | 7. 2nd. L.H.F. Amb. |
| 3. D.D.M.S. | 8. N.Z.M.F. Amb. |
| 4. D.M.S. | 9. Receiving Station |
| 5. A.D.M.S. 60th. Division. | 10. War Diary. |

APR 1918
E3/113



To
A.D.M.S., Anzac Mounted Division
A.D.M.S., Aust. Mid. Division



D.D.M.S.
No. P9:7-127
Date 26/4/18 2

Sixteen donkeys per Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance will be provided.

Authority letter No. G.S.1055 of 24.4.1918 from Chief of General Staff, E.E.F. and G.S(O) G.521/9 Des Mt'd Corps of 27/4/18

Steps should be taken to procure these animals as soon as possible.

Headquarters,
28.4.1918.

[Signature]
Colonel.
D.D.M.S., Desert Mounted Corps.

For to Amb 29/4

APR 1918
E3/114

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

ANALYSIS OF WEEKLY A36 RETURN FOR MONTH ENDING 30th. APRIL 1918.

Date	Brigade	Gast- ritis	Gastro- Enteritis	M E D I C A L.					S U R G I C A L.				
				Enteritis	Tonsill- -itis	N.Y.D. Pyrexia	Debil- -ity	Malaria	Miscell- -aneous	Trauma.	Septic Sores.	Venereal Disease	Miscellaneous.
6/4/18.	1st. L.H. Bde.	-	-	8	-	7	-	-	7	-	1	8	-
	2nd. L.H. Bde.	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	6	-	3	3	-
	N.Z.M.R. Bde.	1	1	7	-	10	-	-	10	-	4	5	-
13/4/18.	1st. L.H. Bde.	-	3	17	2	7	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
	2nd. L.H. Bde.	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	1	2	3
	N.Z.M.R. Bde.	-	-	17	-	5	-	1	13	-	4	1	4
20/4/18.	1st. L.H. Bde.	1	17	26	3	4	2	-	5	3	1	4	3
	2nd. L.H. Bde.	1	2	5	1	4	1	-	2	1	1	2	5
	N.Z.M.R. Bde.	1	1	18	-	7	3	-	5	2	3	2	6
4/18.	1st. L.H. Bde.	2	7	17	-	5	2	-	3	4	-	1	1
	2nd. L.H. Bde.	-	-	5	-	6	-	-	5	3	2	4	4
	N.Z.M.R. Bde.	-	1	15	-	11	3	-	7	5	2	3	7

Headquarters,
1/5/18.

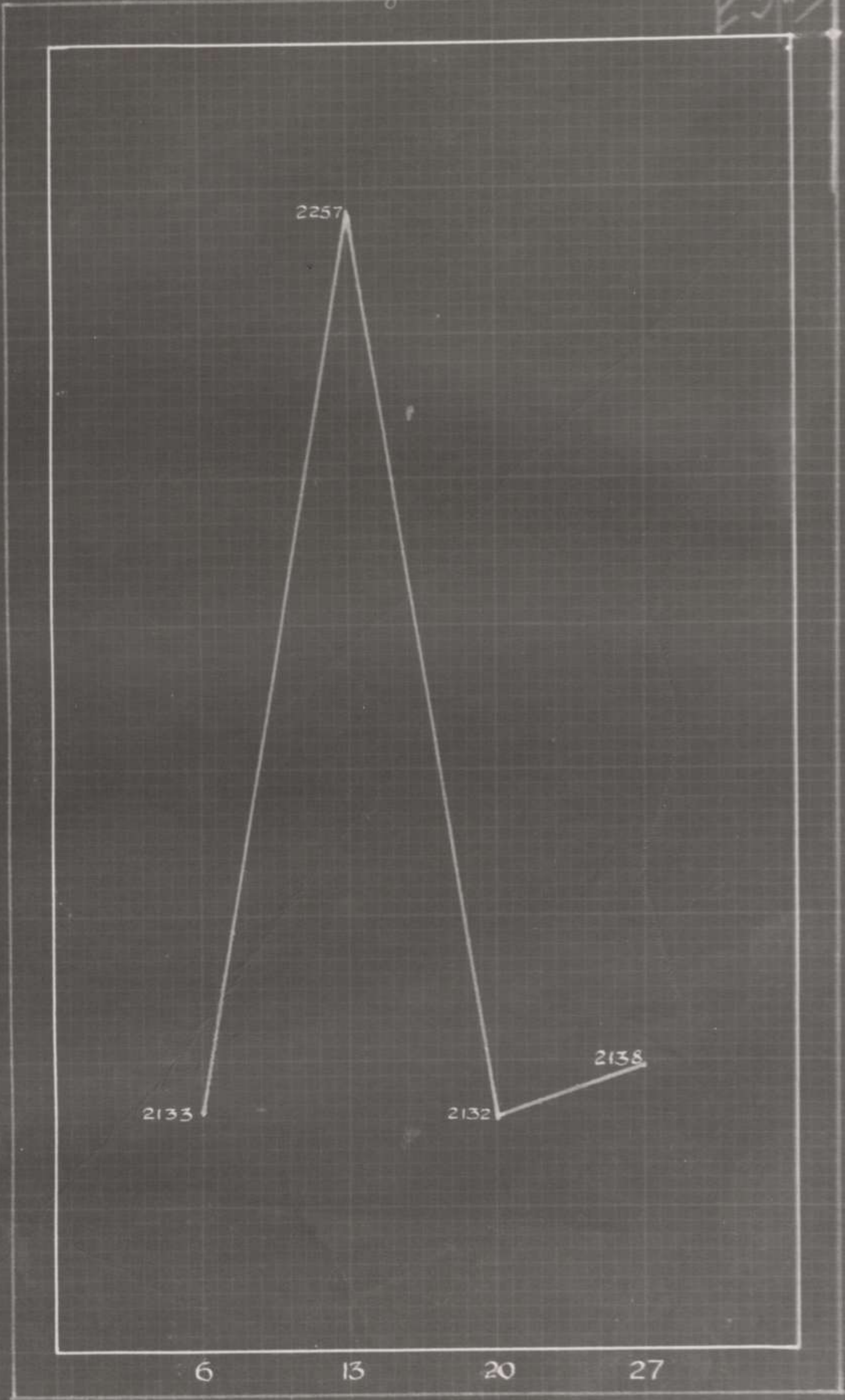
MAJOR.
D.A.D.M.S.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED DIVISION.

10w m

A.I.F.-IN-HOSPITAL.

Including Boarded Invalids
23/115



April-1918.

10w m