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The World War 1914 to 1918

Edited in

Reichsarchiv

\*

The Military Operations on Land

Seventh Volume

Published by E. S. Mittler & Son

Berlin in the Year 1931

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The Operations of the Year 1915

The Events in Winter and Spring

With Forty Maps and Sketches

Published by E. S. Mittler & Son   
Berlin in the Year 1931

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Introduction to the Seventh Volume.

The present Volume VII describes the military operations of the winter and spring of 1915. To keep the scope of the entire work "The World War 1914—1918" within reasonable limits, strict limitation to the essentials was an unavoidable necessity. The presentation has endeavored, by excluding less important events, to illustrate the major lines of development of the war events, both of the operational warfare and of the events at the battlefronts. While the depiction of the events of the first five months of the war, with the extremely varied course of the war of movement in the West and East, comprised no less than six volumes, the military operations of the entire war year 1915, which show movement only in the East, but pure trench warfare in the West, are to be presented in three volumes. The events of the war years 1916 and 1917 are expected to be described much more briefly, while the significant year 1918 for the outcome of the war will again be given more space.

The decisions of the Supreme Army Command in the winter and spring of 1915 were significantly influenced by the development of political events, particularly by the negotiations of the Central Powers with Italy. To make the motives of the warfare understandable, it was therefore necessary to address these negotiations, but only insofar as the Supreme Army Command was involved in them. The presentation does not claim to provide a complete depiction of the political events of that time; it is only a partial section of the overall action, which naturally cannot always fully account for the thoughts and motives of the political leadership. This procedure will also have to be adhered to in the later publications of the Reichsarchiv.

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Introduction to the Seventh Volume.

The major offensive in the East described in the present Volume VII and the soon-to-be-published Volume VIII forms a unified whole; therefore, the review of the entire period will be placed at the end of Volume VIII. The work has once again received valuable support from the War Archives in Vienna, for which the Reich Archives sincerely thanks.

The Historical Commission has entrusted Major General a. D. Rudolf v. Borries in Potsdam and Dr. phil. Hans Rothfels, Professor of History at the University of Königsberg i. Pr., with the review of Volume VII. The Reich Archives extends its special thanks to both reporters.

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1. The terrain is only depicted in more detail where it seemed significant for understanding the tactical operations.

2. The following applies to troop designations: Corps numbers are given in Roman numerals, army, division, and brigade numbers in Arabic numerals; armies, divisions, and brigades are distinguished only by the size of the numerals.

3. List of used abbreviations:

O. d. L. ........ = Supreme Army Command,

Gr. H. Qu. ...... = Great Headquarters,

H. Q. ........... = Headquarters,

O. B. Ost ....... = Commander-in-Chief East,

Gen.-Gouv. ...... = General Government,

Br., Exped. K. ... = British Expeditionary Corps,

Heeresgr., H. Gr. = Army Group,

A. .............. = Army,

A. A. ........... = Army Detachment,

A. K. ........... = Army Corps,

K. K. ........... = Cavalry Corps,

Gr. ............. = Group,

S. K. K. ........ = Senior Cavalry Commander,

Gr. R. Dn. ...... = Group Reserve Divisions,

Div., D. ........ = Division,

Brig., Br., B. .. = Brigade,

Abschn., Al. .... = Section,

Sect. ........... = Sector,

Abt. ............ = Department,

Det. ............ = Detachment.

Regt., R. ....... = Regiment,

I. R. ........... = Infantry Regiment,

Gr. R., Gr. B. .. = Grenadier Regiment,

Large (on Map 15) = Large of the 9th Division,

Btl. ............ = Battalion,

G. Sch. ......... = Guard Rifle Battalion,

Jäg., Jg. ....... = Jäger Battalion,

Füs. ............ = Fusilier Battalion,

3 — 2 — 1 ...... = 3 Battalions, 2 Squadrons, 1 Battery.

J. .............. = Infantry,

Kav., K. ........ = Cavalry,

M. (with Austrian Artl.) = Motor,

Mar., M. ........ = Navy,

Resf., R. ....... = Reserve,

Ldwy., L. ....... = Landwehr,

Ldst., Lst. ..... = Landsturm,

Ers., E. ........ = Replacement,

G. (with Field Artl.) = Mountain,

G. .............. = Guard,

G. .............. = Grenadier,

Sch. ............ = Riflemen,

Fstg. ........... = Fortress,

Fst. K. ......... = Fortress Cannons,

R., Rsl., Kos. ... = Cossacks,

Rol. ............ = Colonial,

T. (with French) = Territorial,

Prov. ........... = provisional,

self. ........... = independent,

komb., komb. .... = combined,

zusg., zsg., zus. = composite,

Parts ........... = Parts,

reinforced ...... = reinforced.

G. d. I. ........ = General of Infantry,

G. d. A. ........ = General of Artillery,

Glt. ............ = Lieutenant General,

Gmj. ............ = Major General.

Bayer., 4. b. .... = Bavarian,

Beszk. .......... = Beszkiden Corps,

Brit. ........... = British,

Finn. Kos. ...... = Finn Cossacks,

finnl. .......... = Finnish,

Ind. ............ = Indian,

kauf., k. ....... = commercial,

Kol. ............ = Colonial,

ö. u., österr.-ung., k. u. k. = Austro-Hungarian troops,

Pol. ............ = Polish,

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sib., I. s. .......... = Siberian,

VI. t. .......... = Turkestan,

Tsch. .......... = Circassian and Chechen Riders,

Uss. .......... = Ussuri.

Alex. .......... = Emperor Alexander Guard Grenadier Regiment No. 1,

Aug. .......... = Queen Augusta Guard Grenadier Regiment No. 4,

B. (Austrian) .... = Detachment Benigni,

Br. Gr. ........ = Brigade Griepenterl.

Br. .......... = Division Bruegel,

Lft. B. .......... = Landsturm Detachment Bacmeister,

Diess. .......... = Division Diessenbach,

Elis. .......... = Queen Elisabeth Guard Grenadier Regiment No. 3,

Esf. .......... = Detachment Esebeck,

Frz. .......... = Emperor Franz Guard Grenadier Regiment No. 2,

Fö. .......... = Detachment Förster,

H. .......... = Corps Hofmann,

Kb. K. .......... = Combined Corps Kneussl,

Lah. .......... = Lahore Division,

M. (Austrian) .......... = Group Marschall,

M. .......... = Division Menges,

Pf. (Austrian) .......... = Pflanzer-Baltin,

Pf. (with A. A. Gallwitz) = Brigade Pfeil,

Pl. .......... = Detachment Plantier,

Richth. .......... = Corps Richthofen,

Sch. .......... = Corps Schmidt,

Schr. .......... = Detachment Schreiter,

Sz. .......... = Group Szurmay,

W. (with A. A. Gallwitz) = Division Wernitz,

W. Westhgn. (with 9th Army - Detachment) = Westernhagen,

W .......... = Army Detachment Woyrsch.

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The Operations of the Year 1915

The Events in Winter and Spring

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I. The Question of the Focus of Warfare in January 1915.

On none of the battlefields, neither in the West nor in the East, had a decision been made during the summer and autumn campaigns of 1914. The initial war plans of both the Central Powers and their opponents had failed. A balance of forces had been reached on all fronts, and operations had come to a standstill. Although the German armies had succeeded in liberating German soil from the enemy, except for small areas in southern Alsace and East Prussia, carrying the war far into enemy territory and taking economically valuable lands, this advantage was countered by the increasingly tight ring of blockade closing around the Central Powers, posing a very serious threat. Although Turkey had entered the war on the side of the Central Powers, the question of establishing secure connections with the new ally still awaited resolution; Serbia had not yet been defeated, Bulgaria had not been won over to the Central Powers, and Romania was not inclined to allow munitions transports destined for Turkey to pass through.

In view of this situation, the behavior of the neutrals could become decisive. The German General assigned to the Sultan of the Ottomans, Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, had already emphasized in a letter dated December 14, 1914, to the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army that the decision would now "largely rest with the small Balkan states." They could tip the balance to one side or the other through the deployment of their not insignificant forces. This was clearly recognized not only by the statesmen of the Central Powers but also by those of the Entente. Thus, the courting of the Balkan states by all warring powers was understandable. A victory for the Entente threatened the collapse of Austria-Hungary. The decisions of the Balkan states were influenced not only by the military situation but also by Italy's increasingly uncertain stance. Italy was increasingly pressing its claims for significant territorial expansion against Austria-Hungary.

1) Volume VI, C. 417/18. — 2) Volume VI, C. 412.

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The Question of the Focus of Warfare in January 1915.

At the beginning of the war, the efforts of the Central Powers to create a Balkan bloc against Russia seemed promising, but these prospects deteriorated despite Turkey's entry into the war. The Central Powers now had to consider it a success if they managed to keep Italy and the Balkan states neutral.

Around the turn of the year, political issues began to increasingly influence the conduct of military operations. Already during the Christmas days of 1914, the Austro-Hungarian envoy in Bucharest, Count Czernin, pointed out to General von Conrad in a meeting in Teschen that Italy and Romania would enter the war if the Central Powers had not achieved a major success by spring. Romania seemed to make its decisions dependent on Italy, which "increasingly unabashedly asserted its old demands for the cession of Austro-Hungarian territory." This discussion prompted General von Conrad to present to General von Falkenhayn on December 27, 1914, in which he developed anew his previously considered idea that "complete success on the Eastern Front was still decisive for the overall situation and urgently necessary." Such success could only be achieved by deploying new German forces from the West or new formations. "Quick decision and rapid execution are necessary to preempt the entry of neutrals, which is certainly expected by early March. Hopes of diplomacy for breaking the Entente through special agreements with one or another party I consider completely hopeless under current conditions and without a decisive success on our part."

This telegram proved to the German Chief of Staff that his hope that the Oppeln meeting of December 19, 1914, had temporarily bridged the existing contradictions over the further conduct of the two-front war, even if not resolved, was deceptive. The thoughts of General von Falkenhayn were moving in a completely different direction during these days.

From the beginning of the war until the conclusion of the movement war, the German Supreme Army Command had seen its primary task as acting on the Western Front against the French and English as much as possible.

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...to quickly force the campaign decision. Here, she had therefore taken the lead in operations herself, while the leadership in the East was largely left to the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief East and his direct agreements with the allied army command. General v. Falkenhayn had persistently adhered to this assessment of the importance of the theaters of war even after the transition to trench warfare in the West. He saw in any transfer of forces from the West to the East the danger of deviating from the strategic fundamental idea of warfare. In any case, the forces in the East were to be reinforced only if absolutely necessary, for a short time and to the indispensable minimum extent. By remaining at the western theater of war, the Great Headquarters was primarily occupied with the events there; the effort to launch a major strike against the French and English as soon as possible dominated all the thoughts of the responsible leader of the overall operations and made it difficult for him to have an unbiased overview of the overall situation of the Central Powers, which had fundamentally changed due to the onset of trench warfare and the political conditions. The East was and remained in his eyes a secondary theater of war. With his skeptical view of the possibility of a war decision in the East¹), General v. Falkenhayn stood in sharp contrast to the views of the Chancellor, the Commander-in-Chief East, and the Austro-Hungarian army command.

On the same day, December 27, when General v. Conrad explained his views on the further conduct of the two-front war to the German Chief of Staff, he had set down his view in a letter to Field Marshal v. Hindenburg, but not sent, from which it was unequivocally clear that he planned the next offensive not in the East, but in the West, originally by the end of January at the latest. For this, he had not only considered the deployment of the new formations being set up at home (XXXVIII to XXXXI Reserve Corps and 8th Bavarian Reserve Division, a total of 4½ corps)³), but even the return of one to two army corps from the East to the western theater of war. There was still no clarity about the goal of this new operation in the West. Already on December 25, General v. Falkenhayn had turned to his trusted associate, Quartermaster General Major Wild v. Hohenborn, as well as to the Chief of the General Staff of the ...

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5th Army, Major General Schmidt v. Knobelsdorf, requested the submission of operational drafts for a new offensive in the West, with the condition that "in addition to the troops standing at the front and necessary to hold it, six army corps with ample ammunition would be available for deployment at any location." A date for the start of the operation was not specified.

These plans were unexpectedly thwarted by General v. Conrad's demand to immediately shift the focus of warfare to the East. To reconcile the fundamental differences in views, General v. Falkenhayn proposed another oral discussion between the two chiefs of staff. It was scheduled for January 1, 1915, in Berlin.

Meanwhile, General v. Falkenhayn had received the requested operational drafts for the offensive in the West. Although no statement was required on the question of whether the focus of warfare should be placed in the West or the East, General Wild v. Hohenborn had thoroughly dealt with it and concluded that "the decision should initially not be sought in the West at all, but in the East," "where there is still operational possibility, both because there is freedom of movement on the flanks — especially on the northern flank, which is primarily considered by us" and because, during the transition of our forces there to strict defense, forces can be withdrawn for new operations, which is not the case in the West. Furthermore: In the West, every operation must begin with a not easy breakthrough, while in the East, the spaces for a new advance are free. Finally: despite good soldierly qualities and numerical superiority, the Russian is a less favorable object than the French, who are excellent in defense, and the English, who are considered very respectable opponents. Additionally, the advantage that the use of our railway network gives us in the East compared to the Russians, in contrast to the West, where the conditions are reversed. The East is therefore currently more militarily usable than the West. The favorable development of the war situation in the East is also said to be

1) For details see p. 16 f. 2) In his memorandum, General v. Wild made the following remark here: "Whether this will remain the case for long is questionable according to the latest reports. The now reported fortification of the Pultusk–Plosz line would be quite beneficial."

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Operational Plans for an Offensive in the West.

Holding Austria-Hungary and Turkey as well as the development of matters in the Balkans are dependent. One must therefore come to the conclusion: "In the East, it seems militarily easier and politically more imperative to reach a decision than in the West." However, this is opposed by the expectation of a major spring offensive by the Anglo-French army, while Russia "will not significantly strengthen militarily in the foreseeable future." This circumstance seemed to argue for striking first in the West. Nevertheless, the military and political reasons that would have to be cited for the East are so compelling that the deployment of the soon-to-be-available 4½ corps "as far as the circumstances can be overlooked today" — must take place there as soon as possible; all discussions about possible operations in the West are therefore "more of an academic nature"(1).

From the marginal notes of General v. Falkenhayn on this report, it was clear that he still held to his previous view that "we will never achieve a complete military defeat of Russia." A statement by General v. Wild to a General Staff officer of the Supreme Army Command on December 30 indicated that General v. Falkenhayn was "as good as determined to conduct the next strike in the West" before his departure for Berlin. The timing for this was now set for February, to allow the reformation time for training.

After General v. Falkenhayn's departure to Berlin, Chancellor v. Bethmann Hollweg learned of his intention for an offensive in the West using the newly formed army reserve. Since he, for the same reasons as the leaders in the East, especially considering the stance of Italy and Romania, considered an early war decision in the East the most urgent requirement of the situation, he decided, during a presentation to the Kaiser on January 2 at the Great Headquarters, to request the removal of General v. Falkenhayn from his position as Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army and his replacement by General Ludendorff, based on the judgment of the military leaders in the East. Such a resolution of this significant personnel issue also seemed necessary for state-technical reasons, as the unification of the offices of Chief of the General Staff and Minister of War in one person could lead to conflicts with the Reichstag regarding the conduct of operations(2). The Kaiser, who was informed by the Chief of the Military Cabinet, General

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The Question of the Focus of Warfare in January 1915.

of the infantry Freiherr v. Lyncker, advised in the opposite sense), however, rejected the Chancellor's request.

Meanwhile, on January 1, 1915, the meeting took place in Berlin, initially attended only by the two chiefs of staff of the allied armies with their closest associates. General v. Falkenhayn initially remarked that it was impossible to further weaken the Western Front in favor of the East, as there was a double superiority there. The new formations would not be ready for use until February, and he planned to deploy them in the West. Subsequently, there was a lively discussion between the two chiefs of staff about the future focus of warfare, without achieving a reconciliation of the existing differences. During a break around noon, General v. Falkenhayn had a brief conversation with the chief of staff of the Eastern Supreme Commander, General Ludendorff, who had also been summoned to Berlin. In this conversation, he expressed, on behalf of Field Marshal v. Hindenburg, the need for a decisive victory in the East through an offensive from the East Prussian front, and requested the deployment not only of the new formations but also of all forces in the West that could be spared. General v. Falkenhayn replied that it was out of the question to transfer any forces from the Western Front to the East. The conversation between the two chiefs of staff continued in the presence of General Ludendorff. General v. Conrad brought up the question of deploying the German new formations, whether in the West or East. General v. Falkenhayn now stated that he could not yet commit to this question; it would only be ripe for decision in about three weeks. Depending on the demands of the situation at that time, the new formations would be deployed "in one direction or the other" as needed. Regarding the course of the discussion, General Ludendorff stated in a letter to the Reichsarchiv dated June 12, 1930, that during the discussion, General v. Falkenhayn had not been able to make a decision on the deployment of reinforcements in the West or East. Particularly lacking in empathy, I received no clear answer, and even later, Falkenhayn handled everything in a dilatory manner in Conrad's presence. The whole thing was unpleasant and meaningless. It was a struggle against preconceived opinions. If Conrad misunderstood Falkenhayn, it is possible, as clarity was lacking."

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The Result of the Berlin Consultation of January 1, 1915.

General v. Falkenhayn summarized the result of the Berlin consultation on January 2 in a telegram to the Austro-Hungarian Chief of General Staff as follows: "S. M. have agreed with my orally presented position to Your Excellency. Transfer of forces from the Western to the Eastern theater of war is currently impossible. Whether the newly formed units can be deployed in the East at the beginning of February cannot be decided yet. The decision on this in about three weeks depends on the general situation at that time..." In the same sense, a telegram was sent to the Commander-in-Chief East the following day. This telegram further stated: "If the new formations are transferred to the East, this is equivalent to renouncing any offensive activity in the West for the foreseeable future with all its serious consequences, which must not be overlooked there either. It cannot be denied that an immediate support of the center or the right wing of the Austrian army by German troops may possibly be necessary. Currently, however, according to the assurances and promises of General v. Conrad, this necessity does not yet exist, and without compelling reasons, no one will decide to do so...").

General v. Conrad reported on the result of the consultations after his return to Teschen to the most trusted General Adjutant of Emperor Franz Joseph and Chief of the Military Chancellery, Baron Bolfras: "Falkenhayn stated that it did not matter to him where the success was achieved, whether in the East or West, as long as it was achieved at all. He was fully prepared to deploy the new formations in the East, even in the Carpathians"), if the situation required it..." The letter further stated: "A major difficulty lies in the rivalry between the German Emperor with Falkenhayn as commander in the West and Hindenburg with Ludendorff as commander in the East. If the German Emperor were in Berlin, the matter would be easier. But I believe that in such serious times all personal aspirations must be set aside. However, if it were possible to bring Emperor Wilhelm to Berlin as the leader of both the Western and Eastern armies, this would seem advantageous to me." However, General v. Conrad immediately had the special-

1) See more on p. 77.  
2) Here lies a misunderstanding of General v. Conrad. General v. Falkenhayn's willingness to deploy forces in the Carpathians if necessary was not related to German new formations or forces from the Western theater of war, but only to dispensable forces from the area of the Commander-in-Chief East.

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The Question of the Focus of Warfare in January 1915.

standpoint of the ally asserted: “However, the Austro-Hungarian armies must never be subordinated to him, as this would be completely inadmissible not only for national and dynastic reasons but also for political and operational reasons. We would then lose all freedom of action and be delivered to mercy and disgrace.”

The next day, on January 4, General v. Conrad received a report from the Austro-Hungarian military attaché in Rome, indicating that Italy was making all preparations to enter the war against Austria-Hungary and Germany; Italy's military readiness would reach its peak at the end of March; however, the army was already ready by the end of January. Almost simultaneously, General v. Conrad also received a telegram from the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Berchtold, confirming the attaché's information and pointing out the great significance that military successes would have in this situation. These serious reports and Italy's stance led General v. Conrad to decide to launch a major offensive from the central Carpathians. After a detailed explanation of the circumstances, he requested on January 6 from the German supreme army command and the commander-in-chief East the transport of four to five divisions to the Carpathians. General v. Falkenhayn, however, was initially unable to agree with General v. Conrad's view. When the inquiry, which he also directed to Teschen on the same day, again highlighted the great contrast between the two general staffs in their views on overall warfare. “Romania's stance,” General v. Falkenhayn telegraphed — “Defeating Bulgaria and the extremely important establishment of a connection with Turkey depends exclusively on the situation in Serbia. Would it not be advisable, therefore, if one were to decide to divert forces from the 9th Army, to deploy them against Serbia rather than in the Carpathians?” But this inquiry also contained another significant hint: According to German diplomacy, Italy could only be kept calm by quickly satisfying its demands, by pushing back the Russians from the Carpathians to Galicia...”

1) For more details on this and the decision of the commander-in-chief East, see p. 76 ff. — 2) Already on August 9, 1914, Generaloberst v. Moltke had rejected General v. Conrad's request to send German formations to secure the border against Italy over the Carpathians and referred to the path of diplomatic negotiations and the settlement of any Italian demands.

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Statement of the Quartermaster General on Conrad's Plans.

These statements provoked the lively opposition of General v. Conrad: "To satisfy Italy's wishes" — he telegraphed back to Mézières on January 7 — "and even to a considerable extent is out of the question. Preventing France from breaking up hostile alliances seems much more important to me. The entire political situation, especially in the East and the Balkans, depends only on the military situation against Russia. Without decisive success against Russia, even the greatest success in Serbia is ineffective." Meanwhile, the Commander-in-Chief East, informed by General v. Conrad about the proposals of the Austro-Hungarian army command, had also suggested sending German troops to the Carpathians in accordance with Conrad's plan.

On the same day, January 7, the Quartermaster General, General Wild v. Hohenborn, also expressed his opinion, prompted by General v. Falkenhayn, on the question of the focus of warfare for the proposals of the leaders in the East. In an assessment of the situation written for General v. Falkenhayn, he stated that the operation of the 9th Army in Poland had "stalled," and no further major successes were to be expected there. It was advisable to "resolve such unproductive situations... That we can bring life to the situation in the East is certain. We can, transitioning to a fifth defensive, withdraw significant forces from the 9th Army and use them elsewhere. The only question is how?

1. The most effective is an offensive against Serbia with all its known consequences... but we currently do not have enough forces available for Serbia, and we do not want to bind insufficient ones there. The only option is to abandon this operation...

2. Acceptance of the proposal of the Commander-in-Chief East... I believe that the operation can be carried out surprisingly, that it will have an excellent political impact in several respects, and that it — this is the main thing — can bring about a military turnaround. It is not excluded that it forces the Russian southern flank behind the Vistula...

3. Use of the free forces of the 9th Army in East Prussia. That is certain, we would free the East Prussian land, and this success would be great..., but the operation actually requires more strength.

4. First East Prussia, no pursuit of further goals there, limitation to cleansing the land, and then throwing the dispensable forces into the Carpathians for operation ad 2...

Another aspect comes into consideration when choosing the operation: I have the firm conviction that the new corps i

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Often we must recognize, even if we do not like to... Which of the operations discussed above will best prepare the effective deployment of the new corps? In my opinion, the Carpathian operation, because it will draw Russian forces south, divert the enemy's attention from Prussia, and best prepare a surprise deployment of new forces there...“

These statements from his trusted advisor and the very decisive stance of Field Marshal v. Hindenburg and his Chief of Staff for the Austrian operations plan seem to have persuaded General v. Falkenhayn to agree to the execution of the Carpathian offensive, albeit reluctantly; moreover, the Commander-in-Chief East, without waiting for the approval of General v. Falkenhayn, had already promised reinforcements for the Carpathian front to General v. Conrad. During the presentation on January 8, the Kaiser decided in favor of the operational proposals of General v. Conrad. The formation of a German "Southern Army" from forces of the Eastern Front was ordered. Its newly appointed commander, General of Infantry v. Linsingen, was assigned General Ludendorff as Chief of Staff, and the Commander-in-Chief East was informed of this in a special letter: As the first Chief of Staff, it was stated here, "Lieutenant General Ludendorff joins this Southern Army, who will be temporarily represented in his position at the Commander-in-Chief East by the next senior General Staff officer, Lieutenant General Hoffmann. His Majesty expects that Lieutenant General Ludendorff will see his appointment as a special sign of the highest trust and will do everything in his proven energy to ensure the success of this enterprise, in which he has been involved from the outset; His Majesty also expressed the conviction that it is precisely Lieutenant General Ludendorff, with his rich experience in dealing with the federal troops, who will succeed in maintaining good relations with them even under difficult circumstances."

As much as the new assignment of General Ludendorff was justified by official requirements, the Commander-in-Chief East could not overlook that the separation of the General from him was a consequence of the differences of opinion that existed between General v. Falkenhayn and the leaders in the East regarding the conduct of the two-front war. Not only the differences in the assessment of the overall situation but also the predominant reputation that

1) See p. 79 f. — 2) See p. 81 f.

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Falkenhayn's Approval of the Conrad Operational Proposal.

The Commander-in-Chief East, due to his military successes in the army and among the people, made the position of the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army extremely difficult whenever disagreements arose. To protect himself from future surprises from the leaders in the East, General v. Falkenhayn withdrew with the intention, in case the deployment of the new corps in the East should become necessary, to secure more influence than before on the conduct of operations there; this was undoubtedly facilitated by a separation of Field Marshal v. Hindenburg from his previous Chief of Staff. The new assignment of General Ludendorff to the South Army led to serious objections from the Commander-in-Chief East. On January 9, he sent a report to the Supreme War Lord, in which he first presented his assessment of the war situation in general and the reasons that had prompted him to transfer forces to the allies. As a result of the deployment of German units on the Carpathian front, success was expected here in a few weeks, which, however, would by no means suffice for the difficult situation of the allied powers. "It must be combined," it continued, "with a decisive blow in East Prussia. By early February, four newly formed army corps will be ready for use. The deployment of these fresh forces in the East is a necessity. With them, it will not be difficult to quickly inflict a decisive, probably devastating defeat on the enemy standing in East Prussia, to finally completely liberate the heavily afflicted province and to break through to Bialystok with full force. If the Russians are thus sharply attacked on both flanks, the impact on their center cannot fail to materialize. The final defeat of Russia will also affect the situation in France. I see this operation, using all newly established forces in the East, as decisive for the outcome of the entire war, while their deployment in the West would only lead to a strengthening of our defensive power, or, as in the case of offensives, to a costly, little promising frontal advance. Our army in the West should be able to hold its ground in well-developed, interconnected fortified positions even without reinforcements from the new army corps until the decisive success in the East is achieved. — Your Imperial and Royal Majesty have most graciously ordered that Lieutenant General Ludendorff be transferred by me to the South Army as Chief of the General Staff. From the fact that the oldest General Staff officer is to replace him

1) v. Falkenhayn, "The Supreme Army Command 1914 – 1916". Berlin. p. 50.

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of my staff is determined, I believe I may conclude that the detachment of the lieutenant general should only be temporary. Since the days of Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes, since the operations against Ivangorod and Warsaw, and since the advance from the Wreschen—Thorn line, I have been closely connected with my chief; he has become a loyal, irreplaceable assistant and friend to me, in whom I placed my fullest trust. Your Majesty knows from military history how important such a fortunate relationship is for the course of events and for the welfare of the troops. In addition, the new, much smaller sphere of influence does not do justice to the comprehensive skills and great abilities of the general. Furthermore, I fear certain difficulties due to his subordination under General v. Conrad-Hötzendorf, with whom he has already had several disputes on an equal footing about strategic and tactical questions, which have always represented a justified criticism of Austrian measures. In addition, the oldest general staff officer of my staff, Lieutenant Colonel Hoffmann, despite all respect, cannot possess the authority towards the chief of staff of the armies assigned to me that is indispensable in longer official dealings. For all these reasons, I dare to respectfully request that my comrade-in-arms be returned to me as soon as the operations in the south are initiated. It is not personal ambition that makes me lay this request at the feet of Your Imperial and Royal Majesty. That is far from me! Your Majesty has overwhelmed me with grace far beyond my merit, and I will gratefully, with a joyful heart, step back into the background after the end of the war. It is rather a duty that I believe I am fulfilling by expressing this most humble request."

The factual and personal differences of opinion prompted General v. Falkenhayn to once again go east for a verbal discussion. On January 11, he had a consultation in Breslau with General v. Conrad about the formation and deployment of the Southern Army; General v. Linsingen, and his chief of staff, General Ludendorff, were present. General agreement was reached on all the main front-related questions. In the further course of the consultation, the Italian question was also discussed again. General v. Falkenhayn stated that one should consider territorial separation-

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... must be ready to face Italy. However, General v. Conrad refused to comply with such wishes for external and internal political reasons in the strongest terms. He hoped to influence Italy best through successes in the Carpathians. The discussion following the consultation between General v. Falkenhayn and General Ludendorff about his new assignment led not to an understanding but to a deepening of the existing discord.

The next day, January 12, General v. Falkenhayn went to Posen, where first a private conversation and then a larger meeting with Field Marshal v. Hindenburg took place; General Ludendorff, who had temporarily returned to Posen, Lieutenant Colonel Hoffmann, and some army chiefs summoned to Posen participated. This discussion was brief and more formal; the attending chiefs gave lectures on the situation at their fronts. The question of the deployment of the new corps and the operation planned by the Commander-in-Chief East from East Prussia was not addressed at all, but General v. Falkenhayn immediately afterwards had Lieutenant Colonel Hoffmann give him a detailed briefing in his office on the offensive planned by the Commander-in-Chief East from East Prussia. The discussions in Posen, however, led to no specific result. Neither the Field Marshal nor General Ludendorff nor Lieutenant Colonel Hoffmann received any instructions from General v. Falkenhayn regarding the use of the new corps and the return of General Ludendorff. He traveled back to Berlin the same day, General Ludendorff to the Carpathian front.

Since General v. Falkenhayn's trip to the eastern theater of war had led not to an understanding but to an intensification of the differences, it was only natural that the conflict of opinions on a question whose solution could be decisive for the outcome of the war grew into a severe crisis, given the emotional excitements and the temperament of the acting personalities, during which General v. Conrad also urgently advocated for the deployment of the new formations on the Eastern Front in a telegram on January 15 to General v. Falkenhayn. Only after hard struggles, which ultimately concerned the demand previously raised by the Chancellor and now also by the Commander-in-Chief East for the removal of General v. Falkenhayn from the position of Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army, could the differences be temporarily resolved through a compromise.

1) Notes of Major General Max Hoffmann, Volume II, p. 91.

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General v. Falkenhayn resigned from his position as Minister of War but remained Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army; his trusted associate, the previous Quartermaster General, Major General Wild v. Hohenborn, became Minister of War. Lieutenant General Freiherr v. Freytag-Loringhoven, previously a German general with the Austro-Hungarian Army Command, was appointed as Quartermaster General, and his successor was Colonel v. Cramon. Based on Imperial decisions from January 20 and 21, the deployment of the new formations (four corps) was to take place in the East, and General Ludendorff was to be reinstated to his former position as soon as the deployment of the German Southern Army was completed. On January 23, General v. Falkenhayn informed the Ministry of War that the use of the newly formed 10th Army, consisting of the XXVII, XXXIX, XXX Reserve Corps, as well as the XXI Army Corps of the Western Army, to be relieved by the XXXXI Reserve Corps, was intended for the East, and requested the establishment of the corresponding 10th Army High Command and the 10th Staff Inspection by February 1. The XXXXI Reserve Corps and the 8th Bavarian Reserve Division had already been assigned to the western theater of war on January 16; their transport was to begin on January 21. Thus, the burning and serious question of where the focus of warfare should be placed was decided in favor of the leaders in the East. However, it was questionable from the outset whether the four corps provided would be sufficient to bring about the decision of the campaign in the East.

General v. Falkenhayn had only given his consent to the deployment of the army reserve in the East "with a heavy heart," because it meant "renouncing any active warfare on a larger scale in the West for a long time." He was also not unclear that the deployment of forces would hardly suffice "to take a truly significant advantage from the enemy for the general situation, especially since it was unlikely that the natural obstacles due to the weather of the season, especially in the mountains, would allow initial successes of full scope." He doubted the possibility of bringing two operations separated by a weakly occupied area of more than 600 km to joint effects, for which only limited forces were available, the advantages of the inner line being held by the Russians." Thus, he hoped for the planned simultaneous offensives on the Carpathian Front and

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in East Prussia only "greater local successes" in contrast to the leaders in the East, who hoped for a decisive change in the war situation from these operations with sufficient force deployment. When General v. Falkenhayn nevertheless did not give permission for the operation in East Prussia, he did so under the compulsion of circumstances and because he also considered it necessary to relieve the Carpathian front of the Allies "from the continuous influx of Russians there." Given the fundamental opposition to the views of the leaders in the East, General v. Falkenhayn naturally had to be concerned that "the leadership in the East would also be exercised with constant consideration of all needs for the overall situation"¹). This seemed to him only assured if he took the lead of operations on the Eastern Front himself. "In view of massive enemy attack preparations in the West," however, he was initially forced to abandon the realization of this wish. Whether the situation on the Western Front or rather the realization of the difficulty of restricting the independence of the Commander-in-Chief East was the decisive motive for this renunciation may remain undecided. In any case, the fact that General v. Falkenhayn did not prevail in the extremely important questions of the use of army reserves and personal influence on the conduct of the war in the East, but nevertheless remained in his position as Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army, was of momentous significance for his further work.

¹) Falkenhayn, a.a.D. p. 50.

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II. The Campaign in the West until Mid-April 1915. Maps 2 to 8, Sketches a to h.

I. Considerations and Measures of the German Supreme Army Command.

In the last days of 1914, when the deployment of the corps being formed at home was still uncertain, General v. Falkenhayn hoped to be able to count on the Eastern Army supplementing the four and a half corps then intended for the West with contributions to make six. The question was whether a decisive success could be achieved in the West with this. The two generals he consulted, Wild v. Hohenborn and Schmidt v. Knobelsdorf, could not affirm this in their responses. Both were of the opinion that the deployment of six new corps in Champagne or on both sides of the Argonne would push the French front back to Verdun and, as a result, enable the Western front from Verdun. Neither hoped for more. General v. Wild also considered a breakthrough at Amiens and pointed out that a separation of the French and English justified great prospects, but did not consider the success of such an operation with the six available corps to be assured. "With six army corps," he concluded, "hardly anything can be done in the West, not even in February, but rather than French-English new formations with twelve army corps in March." General v. Falkenhayn was of the same opinion and added: "Quite right - only we will never have twelve army corps in the West in March. The East gives nothing back. Unless obliged! In any case, I also consider the thrust on Amiens to be correct." A partial success, as both generals considered achievable with the available forces in Champagne and against Verdun, did not seem secure enough to General v. Falkenhayn.

Thus, the prospect of conducting larger operations on the Western theater of war faded. Possibly, this had to be left to itself again for a longer time, a prospect that General

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Security Measures for the Western Front.

v. Falkenhayn once again prompted security measures. As early as January 2, he requested reports from the Western Army Commands on what orders had been made or were intended for the construction of rear positions. The result did not seem satisfactory to him. On January 7, he issued an order to the armies of the Western Army, emphasizing that the goal of "fortifying the positions so that they can be held for a long time, even by small minorities, against attacks by vastly superior forces" had only been achieved in a few places. "Only if this is the case everywhere will it be possible to grant real rest to the withdrawn units and, on the other hand, to provide strong units for special use by the army command, which is absolutely necessary for the existing reasons." He was still primarily concerned with holding the front line and expanding the positions facing the enemy. In addition, he demanded "installations that ensure interception of the enemy if he should succeed in breaking through the first line of defense at one point or another."

General v. Falkenhayn supplemented these orders with a directive1) on January 25 to all Western Front Army Commands, in which he demanded that the troops stubbornly defend the front position in the event of an enemy attack. "Even the slightest success" should be immediately wrested back from the enemy. Nevertheless, it must be expected that he will succeed in breaking through in places. Therefore, rear positions should be expanded. "Under no circumstances is it intended to occupy the expanded rear position extensively, but only at the purely local point where a breakthrough by the enemy succeeded. The connection from this small part of the rear position to the front, not taken by the enemy, must be immediately established in the given case, so that only a bulge in the front line arises." The interpretation that this was the first step towards initiating a voluntary withdrawal of larger parts of the army front was countered: "Should it ever be operationally

1) The reason for this directive was a disagreement between the army groups Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and Generaloberst v. Heeringen. In the first army group, General v. Falkenhayn seems to have wished for the construction of a continuous rear position at the beginning of January, having spoken of smaller terrain points "between the Lys and the sea." Generaloberst v. Heeringen, who had not received such a suggestion, insisted that all efforts should be focused on expanding the front position.

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Should the withdrawal of one or more armies to a further rearward position become necessary, the necessary instructions from the Supreme Army Command will be issued in a timely manner; the construction of a rearward position by the army in the sense considered here is not applicable in this case."

General v. Wild pointed out in his memorandum the necessity of having the army command establish larger, contiguous rearward positions. He even advocated fortifying the Maas line. It was clear that one of the most important tasks to be solved was the procurement of the necessary workforce. The armies were not able to do this on their own. However, labor formations of the armies of the Western Army could initially only be made available to a very insufficient extent. The strength of the reserves they had released remained low. Although the principle of structuring the forward defensive position into several successive trenches connected by approach routes with appropriate staging of accommodations and flanking installations was implemented wherever location and terrain allowed, a reduced need for forces for defense did not result as expected. Only the 4th and 6th Armies were able to provide closed divisions as reserves, in accordance with the demands of General v. Falkenhayn in the past November. The organization of the Western Army into army groups had indeed led to temporary mutual assistance among the armies, without the need for intervention by the Supreme Army Command. However, none of the group leaders were able to spare their own army group reserves of significant strength.

How far the facilities created in recent months would prove to be expedient in the expected battles was not foreseeable. The enemy attacks repelled with relatively little effort in December 1914 could hardly be considered a reliable measure. If the Western Front remained in defense while the German Eastern Army attacked the Russians, it was highly likely that France and England would make their utmost efforts to exploit the situation for success in the West. As early as the beginning of January, counts of the number of shots fired by both enemy and own artillery ordered by the army command seemed to indicate a partially significant superiority of the former. How

1) Volume VI, p. 372.

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its increase in serious offensive operations would force the infantry to protect itself by digging deeper into new installations or by greater distribution of cover backward, had to be left to troop experience. Attempts by the army command to uniformly regulate the details of position construction had not been made by the turn of the year. General v. Falkenhayn stated in his directive on January 7: "Behind the foremost defense line, trenches must be created throughout, in which the readiness can cover itself when heavy artillery fire is on the foremost line ..." and: "Recently, the enemy often tries to prevent the occurrence of readiness in critical moments by placing a shell screen behind the front trenches. It is therefore necessary to have covered connections from the positions of the readiness forward"; however, the directive did not go beyond such general indications.

In view of the uncertainty about the prospects of important, well-prepared attacks by the enemy, General v. Falkenhayn believed that significant forces could not be withdrawn from the west for transfer to the east and that all related claims had to be rejected. The idea temporarily considered in the fall of 1914, to shorten the front extension by voluntary withdrawal, was not taken up again. It was foreseeable, however, that the continuous stay in the selected defense without the possibility of moving the troops in the positions to the rear area for longer recovery would have an unfavorable influence on the troops.

On the other hand, the situation on the western theater of war had significantly stabilized compared to the fall of the previous year, as the railway network was now fully restored and expanded in its most important lines by spring 1915, so that the demands of the command regarding rapid troop movements and army supply could be fully met. To ensure the immediate deployment of available troops for defense in the event of enemy attacks, readiness units were set up in areas of each army near the accommodations of their reserves, and along the western front, wagon command units were kept ready for the removal of units withdrawn from the front. They enabled not only rapid transport but also provided strong defensive readiness and, in conjunction with the increase in railway performance,

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nezes to an increased defensive capability of the front. The growing needs of army supply during trench warfare placed increased demands on the railways and created the previously unknown concept of mass freight traffic in logistics due to the significant demand for trench construction materials. More than ever, the army was dependent on the homeland and on efficient connections with it for its needs.

General v. Falkenhayn had long anticipated that the enemy in the West would significantly strengthen in the coming months. A memorandum from the Intelligence Department of the Supreme Army Command dated December 25, 1914, estimated that enemy forces, expected to appear "by spring 1915," would consist of 21 to 22 new divisions. It estimated the expected increase on the French side at about 7, and on the English side at 12 to 13 divisions. Two additional divisions could be raised by the Belgians. That the Western powers intended to wait until these reinforcements arrived was considered unlikely according to the received reports. Already in the last days of December, the 3rd Army, consistent with intelligence reports, had reported on indications of a new, larger attack impending in Champagne. Around the same time, news arrived that attacks would occur around mid-January 1915, allegedly a few days before the French Parliament convened on January 12, with the area near Soissons soon after being named as the location. The English army command was supposed to intend to break through the German positions near the coast in cooperation with the fleet.

The English army had strengthened. An intelligence report received at the end of January reported the disembarkation of the entire English 28th Division between January 15 and 20, which, together with the 27th Division, formed the new V Army Corps. Both were formed from still available active troop units.

In a memorandum dated January 21, the Intelligence Department assumed that the first Kitchener Army, consisting of six divisions, would appear in February, and a second of the same strength would appear in France in April. A third, from divisions 21 to 26, was not expected to be usable for operations on the mainland in the foreseeable future. A strong Canadian division was still in England but was also expected to be in France soon. The army corps currently located there,

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five English and one Indian, seemed recently to be divided into two armies. An agent report received on January 27 by General v. Falkenhayn expressed the prevailing belief in England that it was only a matter of gaining time to develop the military forces of the British Empire. Then they would win. The report also contained the suggestion that the appearance of Zeppelin airships over London would have an intimidating effect.

The Belgian army was in the process of rebuilding, but it had not yet advanced far enough to consider its participation in an offensive possible.

Overall, the views expressed by the Supreme Army Command in December about the growth of the French and English armies in the spring of 1915 seemed to be confirmed. Although there were initially no signs of the seven divisions of French reinforcements that were then taken into account, two English divisions that had not been calculated at the time had newly appeared. A major offensive seeking a decision against the enemies in the West had to become increasingly difficult.

On January 28, the departure of the Supreme War Lord with General v. Falkenhayn first to the homeland and then to the eastern theater of war took place. Even from there, General v. Falkenhayn personally retained command of the Western Army.

2. The Combat Operations on the Western Front until Mid-February 1915.

Maps 3 to 8, sketches a, d, e, f.

In the German 4th Army in Flanders (Commander-in-Chief Duke Albrecht of Württemberg, Chief of the General Staff Major General Ilse), the Ypres salient and the localities from Westende to Zeebrugge on the North Sea coast remained focal points of daily firefights and small operations. Off the coast, enemy warships of all kinds frequently appeared, down to torpedo and submarine; aircraft also bombed localities and works. The air forces and coastal batteries of the Marine Corps deployed against them were able to defend themselves without difficulty.

German long-range operations against the enemy hinterland also began. The depot at Dunkirk was repeatedly

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Bombing squadrons attacked, German planes roamed over the sea to the English coast, and the activities of German submarines from Zeebrugge began. Apart from a partially successful advance by the 53rd (Saxon) Reserve Division in the area southwest of Passchendaele and the successful defense against an attack by Moroccans in the Nieuport sector, nothing of significance occurred. Against the 6th Army (Commander-in-Chief Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, simultaneously leader of the right army group consisting of the 4th, 6th, and initially also the 2nd Army, Chief of Staff Major General Krafft v. Dellmensingen), attacks by the allied British and French between Armentières and Arras took place on December 17, 1914. By December 20, they had stalled; their aftereffects dragged on for weeks. Focal points remained the area of Neuve Chapelle, La Bassée, Carency, and Ecurie. The 6th Army Command had instructed the XIV Army Corps on January 1 to gain enough ground at the Loretto Chapel to establish a stronghold and make enemy artillery observation on the heights impossible. Additionally, the VII and XIV Army Corps were to jointly conduct an attack against Givenchy les la Bassée–Cuinchy on both sides of the La Bassée Canal. On the Loretto Heights, the efforts of the Baden regiments, due to a lack of sufficient offensive means, were initially limited to a rather changeable and costly artillery and hand grenade battle. By early February, this led to no visible successes, similar to the advances by parts of the VII and XIV Army Corps west of La Bassée on January 25. For the 2nd Army (Commander-in-Chief Colonel General – from January 27 Field Marshal – v. Bülow, Chief of Staff Major General v. Zieten), which was united with the 1st Army into a new army group on January 27, the first months of 1915 were generally a time of quiet positional warfare. Only in the section of the XIV Reserve Corps did the enemy repeatedly undertake small advances in the area of Beaumont, Thiepval, and La Boisselle. In mid-March, the Guard Corps (General Command and 2nd Guard Division), previously subordinated to the 6th Army, was transferred to the 2nd Army.

1) Volume VI, p. 386, 392.

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III. The Campaigns in the East until Spring 1915.

A. The Battles on the Austro-Hungarian Front until Mid-April 1915.

I. The Formation of the German Southern Army in January 1915.

Maps 1 and 9.

Towards the end of the year, General v. Falkenhayn maintained his position on the continuation of operations on the eastern theater of war, which he had expressed on December 19, 1914, in Oppeln during a meeting with General v. Conrad: It was the task of the German Eastern Army "to push the Russians back to the Vistula or into their bridgeheads, and otherwise to clear up the Russian forces opposite West Prussia and in East Prussia as quickly as possible, then to limit themselves to a more delaying warfare." At the same time, he expressed his opinion that a similar task should fall to the Austro-Hungarian military leadership in Galicia and Serbia, "with whose solution they would have enough to do for the winter months." In stark contrast to this was the position that the Austro-Hungarian Chief of General Staff continued to hold. He considered the current deployment of allied forces on the eastern theater of war insufficient to achieve any greater success at any point. In particular, he regarded any attempt to drive the Russians out of Galicia with the available forces as hopeless. The only effective preventive measure against the intervention of neutral powers, expected with certainty by early March at the latest, he saw in the "next best deployment of new German forces from the west or newly formed ones" in the east. With their help, he considered a "decisive success" on the eastern theater of war achievable. He suggested their deployment "in the gap between Pilica and Nida, especially the northern wing of the 2nd Army Woyrsch, to break through the gap in the Russian front towards Radom and force the Russians to retreat behind the Vistula-San line."

1) Volume VI, p. 421 ff. — 2) p. 2. — 3) pp. 2 and 8.

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Various Assessments of the Situation in the East.

The Commander-in-Chief East assessed the overall situation in the East even more unfavorably at the turn of the year. As he explained in a detailed communication on December 30¹) to the Supreme Army Command, he no longer expected anything from the continuation of the 9th Army's offensive in western Poland, as this would likely not bind the Russian forces standing west of Warsaw in the long term and could not prevent the shifting of additional forces against the front of the allies. Field Marshal v. Hindenburg therefore intended to halt the 9th Army in the coming days, switch to defense, and free up three, at most four divisions for other uses. Regarding further operational possibilities, the letter stated: "... Deployment of fresh forces towards Kielce—Opoczno with simultaneous attack on the entire front north of Krakow must occur immediately if it is to have a decisive success. This favorable situation does not exist. Austria-Hungary needs too many forces for Hungary-Galicia, does not attack north of Krakow. The 9th Army cannot give up any forces if it is to continue attacking. A later offensive towards Kielce—Opoczno with new significant reinforcements from Germany can hardly be expected to succeed. Deploying forces towards Mlawa—Warsaw is no longer successful, as the Russians are establishing position after position here. Small forces can be effectively deployed in East Prussia, provided Austria-Hungary's plight does not require immediate support, as unfortunately must be the case again. This plight of Austria-Hungary has become the crucial point in the operations of the Eastern Army and will increasingly be so; no deception should prevail about this. It can only be offset by significant and complete reinforcements from Germany under energetic German leaders, which must be immediately supplied to the Austro-Hungarian army, whether for strengthening their front or on the right wing."

The Commander-in-Chief East thus agreed with the Austro-Hungarian Chief of General Staff that the redeployment of strong German forces on the eastern theater of war was absolutely necessary. However, while General v. Conrad expected a complete turnaround of the situation in favor of the Central Powers, Field Marshal v. Hindenburg saw it only as the indispensable means to provide the allied front with sufficient support in the long term.

At the already mentioned²) meeting on January 1, 1915 in

¹) Volume VI, C. 363 ff. — ²) C. 4 f.

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Berlin, where General Ludendorff occasionally participated alongside the chiefs of staff of the allied armies, General v. Falkenhayn made the decision on whether the units being assembled at home would be deployed in the West or East dependent on the general war situation expected in about three weeks. It was thoroughly discussed how operations on the eastern theater of war should be conducted in the meantime. General v. Conrad advocated for an offensive on the Carpathian front. He wished for the Austrian-Hungarian 2nd Army, currently stationed in West Poland, to be involved and for their front on the northern flank of the Böbrik Army to be taken over by German troops. General Ludendorff instead proposed the use of three to four divisions from the 9th Army to be deployed in the Carpathians, which General v. Conrad agreed to. However, General v. Falkenhayn rejected any partial undertaking on the Carpathian front, mainly due to terrain difficulties, and advocated for the continuation of the 9th Army's offensive in Poland; he believed it would be possible to bring six to seven divisions into decisive action through regrouping. Only if the ally could not hold in the Carpathians did General v. Falkenhayn declare himself ready to deploy German forces. They finally agreed on his proposal to first continue the 9th Army's offensive.

This result was reiterated by the German chief of staff in the following days in telegrams to General v. Conrad and the Eastern Commander-in-Chief. "The less the resistance strength of our ally is to be estimated" — as stated in the telegram sent to the Eastern Commander-in-Chief on January 3 —, the more important it is to bind the Russians and shift new forces against them. This can only be achieved by not letting the enemy go in Northern Poland. Certainly, it will be difficult to achieve the hoped-for success in the initially purely frontal struggle. However, the attempt cannot be considered hopeless when one considers that on our side it involves troops accustomed to victory under Your Excellency's command, and on the opposing side, masses that have been continuously dealt heavy blows by Your Excellency since mid-November, and are now in retreat, making it possible to unexpectedly deploy the majority of the mentioned six to seven divisions with powerful artillery for a decisive strike. Where the strike is to be directed,

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General v. Conrad Decides on Offensive from the Carpathians.

It will naturally result from the tactical situation. It is only clear that it will be more effective the closer it gets to the Pilica area.” As an indispensable prerequisite for the continuation of the 9th Army's offensive, the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army had already declared in a telegram to General v. Conrad on January 2, “that the Austro-Hungarian 1st and 2nd Armies, including Bohemian, will not let the enemy go, and that the firm intention to hold the armies south of Krakow and in the Carpathians will be carried out.” However, the agreement reached by the allied General Staffs in the Berlin meeting on January 1 did not last long. General v. Conrad still considered an advance of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army from the Carpathians northwards towards Przemysl to be the most promising. Their reinforcement by two divisions of the 1st Army was already underway. On January 5, General v. Conrad also obtained from Emperor Franz Joseph the deployment of three divisions from the Balkan theater of war. He also contacted the Commander-in-Chief East through Captain v. Fleischmann, who was with him, regarding the use of German forces on the Carpathian front. General Ludendorff had already declared to this liaison officer on January 2 that he was fundamentally prepared to provide up to five divisions in case the continuation of the 9th Army's attack, as he expected, would no longer yield greater success and the situation on the Carpathian front should become threatening. He maintained this view even now, when on the morning of January 5, Captain v. Fleischmann expressed General v. Conrad's request for reinforcement of the Carpathian front by four to five German divisions, but he made the reservation that the consent of the German supreme army command must be obtained. For General v. Falkenhayn, the telegram from the Commander-in-Chief East, which arrived in Mézières on the morning of January 5, stating that General v. Conrad had requested his immediate support for the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army in the Carpathians, “as it could not hold otherwise,” was a complete surprise. He saw in this request a sharp contradiction to the agreements made in Berlin. An immediate request for clarification was sent to the allied army command. General v. Conrad answered his request on the night of January 5 to 6 in a detailed telegram, which also went to the Commander-in-Chief East: Repeated requests-

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Reports of intensive and purposeful armaments, particularly in Italy, and the apparent agreement of Italy with Romania left no doubt that a hostile action by these two neighbors must be expected in the spring. This no longer allowed for waiting for the intervention of new German formations, but urged swift action. A decisive success in an effective direction was to be hoped for by the German 9th Army, even with the greatest sacrifices, through a thrust to the north with the strongest possible forces. For this purpose, he had already reinforced the right wing of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army with two divisions of the 1st Army and had planned further reinforcement with three divisions from the Balkan forces. At the end of his presentation, General v. Conrad requested approval that four to five divisions from the German 9th Army, united as an army under German command, would be drawn into the Carpathian operation.

General v. Falkenhayn then immediately requested a wire report from the Commander-in-Chief East, "what new agreements have been made with the Austrian military leadership and on what information any deviation from the operational plans established in Berlin on January 1, to attempt a breakthrough in the Pilitza area with all forces, is based." Against the copy of General v. Conrad himself, neither the General Staff of the Field Army had not only political but also operational concerns. On the evening of January 6, he telegraphed to Teschen, asking whether more than a pushing back of the enemy from the Carpathians to Galicia was expected from the planned operation with the simultaneous release of the Russians in Poland in the foreseeable future. He also requested information on whether it could be expected for a longer period, about six to eight weeks, that the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army would not need support for the passive defense of the Carpathian passes, or whether any danger to the fortress Przemysl was to be feared by the end of February. At the same time, General v. Falkenhayn requested both the Commander-in-Chief East and Lieutenant General Freiherr v. Freytag-Loringhoven, who was present as the representative of the allied military leadership, for an opinion on how to overcome the difficulties arising from the non-usability of German artillery and train vehicles in the forested mountains of the Carpathians. General v. Freytag replied on the same day, "German vehicles would come

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Commander-in-Chief East transfers forces to the Carpathian Front.

only as rear echelons, the connection from there to the troops is only possible with light Austrian vehicles, which the Austrian military command intends to provide."

From a telegram received at 8 p.m. from the Commander-in-Chief East, the surprising fact emerged that he had already decided, in accordance with General v. Conrad's request, to transfer forces from the 9th Army to the Carpathian Front, albeit to a lesser extent than the ally desired: "Austria receives five infantry divisions, three of which are from the Serbian border, on its right flank. This now provides the possibility of a quicker success, even if the 9th Army is reinforced there, without giving up its own attack. This is possible if the 9th Army gives up two and a half infantry divisions and one cavalry division. With these forces, seven to eight divisions gather on the right Austrian flank, with which success is possible. The 9th Army remains strong enough to hold the enemy forces west of Warsaw through attack and to prevent shifts of forces from there to Galicia. I have made the appropriate arrangements ..."

The decision forced by the threatening situation in the Carpathians by the Commander-in-Chief East presented General v. Falkenhayn with a fait accompli. However, a new uncertainty arose from a message received on the morning of January 7 from the Austro-Hungarian military command, which was also addressed to the Commander-in-Chief East. According to it, it was intended to transport the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army from Poland "as soon as possible" and to use it for the attack over the Carpathians. It was requested to replace the army in Poland with German troops. The reason given was "the conditions set by the Eastern Headquarters for the use of German forces for an offensive over the Carpathians and the concerns expressed by Lieutenant General v. Freytag to Mézières regarding the use of these German forces in the direction proposed by the Army High Command¹)²)". The nature of the conditions mentioned here by the Commander-in-Chief East only became clear when

¹) Austro-Hungarian military command.  
²) General v. Freytag reported to the O.H.L. on January 6 that the deployment of German forces on the Carpathian Front, as an "independent right flank echelon over Strzy against difficult Dniester lowlands and local Russian fortifications below Lemberg would lead". Apparently, General v. Freytag had made no secret of his concerns about this to the Austro-Hungarian military command.

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In the course of the afternoon, he reported telegraphically that he had demanded the subordination of Austro-Hungarian troops under the command of the German group. General von Hindenburg declared an offensive use of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army on the Carpathian front according to the wishes of General von Conrad to be out of the question. In a later telegram, he then stated that the allies had abandoned their intention to relieve the 2nd Army with German troops and wanted to accommodate the subordination of Austro-Hungarian troops under German command on the Carpathian front to the greatest extent possible. Furthermore, the Commander-in-Chief East explicitly commented on the questions posed to him by the Supreme Army Command the day before: "With good leadership and cohesion of strength, Russians can be pushed back over the San and Przemysl relieved. This would lead to further retreat of the Russians facing us towards the Vistula. Further successes cannot be achieved. However, by retreating over the San, Russia would have lost the campaign. Whether the Austro-Hungarian army will hold out, however, cannot be affirmed with certainty. Nevertheless, the proposed operation is the only possibility to strive for quicker success on the eastern theater of war with the available forces, which will, however, also take weeks. It is certainly safer to exert strong pressure on Austria and Hungary to politically satisfy Italy and Romania. Without deploying new forces on the Austrian right flank, it cannot be held defensively in the long run. According to Captain Fleischmann's assurance, the troops to be deployed in the mountain forest do not require special equipment, which Austria also does not possess. Our artillery and train vehicles should not encounter insurmountable difficulties. Moreover, Austria has undertaken to provide twelve stage columns of one hundred light local wagons each for the German troops..."

General von Conrad also sought to refute the concerns raised by the German Chief of Staff against the Carpathian Offensive the day before in a telegram received on the afternoon of January 7. He discussed the question of the combat strength of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army and the situation of the Przemysl fortress: "It is not possible to predict the resistance duration of a troop for many weeks, nor is it possible to foresee what Russia will undertake east of the 3rd Army over the Carpathians during this time. The supply situation in Przemysl requires prompt

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The Supreme Army Command Agrees to the Formation of the Southern Army.

act.” The telegram simultaneously confirmed the communication from the Eastern Commander-in-Chief that the intention to relieve the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army in Poland would be abandoned and that the agreements made with the Eastern Commander-in-Chief regarding the deployment of forces from the German 9th Army would be implemented. Before General v. Falkenhayn obtained the decision of the Supreme War Lord, he requested Field Marshal v. Hindenburg on the evening of January 7th to inform him of the agreements he had meanwhile made regarding command relations with the ally. The response received on the night of January 8th was: “Subordination of approximately equally strong Austro-Hungarian forces under the German army leader, General v. Linsingen, this under the direct command of Archduke Friedrich.”

On January 8th, the decision of the Supreme War Lord was made following the presentation by the Chief of the General Staff in line with these proposals. The two and a half infantry divisions and one cavalry division made available by the Eastern Commander-in-Chief were to leave his command area and be united with yet to be determined, at least equally strong Austro-Hungarian troops under the command of General of Infantry v. Linsingen as the German “Southern Army.” This was placed directly under Archduke Friedrich. Lieutenant General Auerendorff was appointed as the First Chief of the General Staff.

The German Supreme Army Command had given its approval for the formation of the Southern Army without detailed knowledge of the partial task assigned to it within the framework of the overall offensive on the Carpathian Front. In several telephone conversations on January 7th, General Baron v. Freytag described the deployment of German forces at the Uszok Pass in the Hungarian mountains west of it as promising; the local terrain difficulties were to be overcome, a thrust towards Przemysl would effectively hit the left flank of the main Russian force. The early deployment of the fortress would influence Romania's stance. However, General Baron v. Freytag also now rejected an advance from the area east of the Uszok Pass, “due to the impossibility of following with our vehicles, and because movement continuously shifted.” General v. Falkenhayn agreed with this assessment. To quickly gain clarity on the intentions of the Austro-Hungarian military leadership, he requested on January 8th during the telegraphic transmi-

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General v. Conrad sought approval for the formation of the Southern Army and the prompt announcement of its intended task, composition, and deployment areas. He also expressed the view of the German Kaiser that "for all those cases where, as expected, the Austrian 3rd Army and the Southern Army would be forced to operate together and in close conjunction, the hoped-for goal could only be achieved under a unified command of both armies."

In his response received on the evening of January 9, General v. Conrad outlined the tasks of the Southern Army as follows: "In connection with the main attack of the Austrian 3rd Army against the area Sanok—Lisko—Stary-Sambor, the Southern Army will advance as an encircling group from the area northeast of Munkacz and north of Huszt, using the main lines over Bereczke—Lucholka, over Bolo-vec—Tuchla, and over Toronya—Wyszkow. After reaching the area Dolina—Stryj—Synowodzko, the further task of the Southern Army will depend on the outcome of the battles of the 3rd Army in the area south of Przemyśl on one hand and the intervention of Russian reinforcements on the other. Depending on the situation, the Southern Army will either engage comprehensively and decisively over Drohobycz—Boryslaw in the battle of the 3rd Army or, if the 3rd Army has already reached the area Sambor—Przemyśl by then, advance over Schydaczow—Zurawno—Martiniow against the flank and rear of the enemy. However, if strong Russian forces are brought into the area Stanislau—Nadworna—Kolomea, the further task of the Southern Army could also be to attack these enemy forces, for which the army group advancing with the left wing over Körösmezö under General of Cavalry v. Pflanzer would be subordinated to it. Depending on these tasks, which can only be assessed during the course of operations, the A. O. K. will also regulate the command relationships according to the situation and arrange for the consolidation of higher formations for joint tasks."

General v. Falkenhayn had serious reservations about the intentions laid down here, which he expressed in a telegram to General Conrad on January 10: According to all the information available to him, the Carpathian Mountains east of the Uzsoker Pass were impassable for German artillery and train vehicles at this time of year. He was also aware that the preparations made by the Austro-Hungarian military leadership with the Commander-in-Chief East had envisaged an operation over Stryj, but he rather assumed that the deployment of the Southern Army was intended to be west and west of the Uzsoker Pass.

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Planned Deployment of the Southern Army.

General v. Falkenhayn proposed a change in the deployment such that the German forces would unite with parts of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army in the area west of the Uzsok Pass to form the Southern Army, and the newly deployed Austro-Hungarian forces would be used in the area east of the Uzsok Pass. In an immediate response, General v. Conrad sought to dispel these concerns: "The road and terrain conditions in the operational direction envisaged for the Southern Army are exactly the same as those between Uzsok and Beskid Pass. Please trust my personal, precise knowledge of these areas in this regard. The Southern Army has two good, continuous roads and a continuous railway at its disposal. Furthermore, the advancement of German troops is ensured by the ample provision of light vehicles, the use of difficult mountain paths is planned with the provision of pack animals, trains, and by combining units with Austro-Hungarian troops, the possibility is created to let troops solve difficult tasks (mountain terrain) that have been fighting in this mountain for months and are equipped not only with mobile artillery but also with mountain guns, namely 24 mountain cannons, 20 mountain howitzers. The organization of the Southern Army, unloading and assembly areas have already been firmly agreed with headquarters Oft and General of Infantry v. Pinißingen and everything is in execution. Changes are not possible. Furthermore, it was important to the Imperial and Royal Army High Command¹) in accordance with their wishes to give the leadership of the Southern Army, although it only includes 2½ German infantry divisions²), an independent, important task in conjunction with Austro-Hungarian forces." It remains questionable whether General v. Falkenhayn abandoned his concerns about the deployment area and the planned direction of the Southern Army's offensive based on this telegram from General v. Conrad. On the same day, January 10, he proposed to the Austro-Hungarian Chief of General Staff an oral discussion for the evening of January 11 in Breslau³) for "further clarification of the conditions under which the use of the Southern Army will take place." In this discussion, General v. Conrad, supported by Generals v. Linsingen and Ludendorff, who were also present at Falkenhayn's request, succeeded in fully expressing his wishes for the use of the Southern Army.

¹) Austro-Hungarian Army Command. ²) Strictly speaking, 2½ infantry divisions, with the ⅓ 3rd Guard Infantry Division counting three regiments. — ³) See p. 12.

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to enforce. He designated January 23 or 24 as the time for the start of the Carpathian Offensive. Generals v. Linsingen and Ludendorff declared that the task assigned to them was not easy, but feasible. "No decision, but a great victory is to be hoped for." General v. Falkenhayn summarized: "I will report to His Majesty that Your Excellencies view the operation proposed by the Austro-Hungarian military command with full confidence."

2. The Carpathian Battle.

a) The events up to the deployment of the Southern Army from January 1 to 23, 1915.

For this, maps 15 Volume VI and 10 Volume VII and sketches p and r.

At the turn of the year 1914/15, the Russian attacks against the Austro-Hungarian front between the Romanian border and the Vistula had generally concluded; only on the outer flanks of the army group Pflanzer-Baltin and at the junction between the Austro-Hungarian 3rd and 4th Armies did fighting still occur.

The army group of General of Cavalry Baron v. Pflanzer-Baltin, stationed at the contact point on the eastern flank of the army front, secured with its ten strong, including two and a half divisions, the area from the national border to west of the Uszok Pass. Its right wing was advanced into the Suczawa and upper Sereth Valley, the center blocked, roughly following the border ridge, the most important crossings from southeastern Galicia to Hungary, as well as south of the Pakk heights railway and road Munkacz—Stryj. On the left wing, the Uszok Pass was conquered on New Year's Eve, the retreat on the Schalat Redebyl line had stopped; as a further consequence, the eastern adjoining front section also had to be withdrawn and the area around Beczazillas left to the Russians. While calm prevailed in the center of the army front, the right wing was pushed back in continuous fighting in the first half of January to the Pakk heights near Jacobyen, further west even behind the border ridge; only in a counterattack, to which reinforcements from the army center were brought in, could the

1) For the depiction of the Austro-Hungarian front, preliminary work by the Austro-Hungarian General Staff G. Steinich as well as the official Austrian war work "Austria-Hungary's Last War 1914—1918", Volume II, have been used.  
2) Course of positions as well as strength and division of the troops see sketch p.

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The Situation on the Carpathian Front at the Beginning of 1915.

The situation here was restored and the area around Kirlibaba was regained.

Meanwhile, on January 9, the order from the Austro-Hungarian military command for the attack on the entire Carpathian Front had arrived at the Pflanzer High Command, which simultaneously determined that the German South Army should be inserted between the Pflanzer Army Group and the 3rd Army. General v. Pflanzer was to hand over the Hofmann Group to them and, reinforced by the 6th Infantry and 5th Cavalry Divisions, initially participate in the offensive with the left army wing.

To the west, adjoining the Pflanzer Army Group, the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army under General of Infantry v. Boroevic held the general border area of the Carpathians against Galicia at the beginning of January. Due to the events on the left wing of the Pflanzer Army Group, the defense of the Uzsok Pass had been assigned to it; to support this front, the only available reserves, the 56th Landsturm and 8th Cavalry Divisions, were marched there. Fortunately, the Russians did not exploit their success here. General v. Boroevic postponed the recapture of the important pass, in agreement with the military command, until the time of the joint attack of the entire Carpathian Front. He received the instructions for this operation on January 8, simultaneously with the notification that his army was to be reinforced by five divisions: from the 1st Army north of the Vistula, the V Corps (33rd and 37th Infantry Divisions) were assigned to him, from the 5th Army from the Balkan Front the XIX Corps (7th, 29th Infantry Divisions) and the 40th Infantry Division. On the previous right wing and in the middle of this army front, some position improvements were made in preparation for their own offensive, leading to the occupation of the area around Kalnica, Komancza, and Jaśl. Also on the inner wings of the Russian 4th Army, in the line between the road saddle 604, northwest (Błazów and Konieczna) the Cavalry Corps Bortv) secured, Russian attacks, which were undertaken against the southern wing of the 4th Army, were set to bring the important connection line Gorlice—Neu-Sandez, which threatened, to a halt.

In a sharp bend on the Carpathian Front to the northwest, the 2nd Army under the leadership of General of Infantry Archduke Joseph Ferdinand extended from the foot of the Beskids to the Vistula.

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The Carpathian Offensive.

The Russians continued their attacks on the right wing and center of the front south of the Dunajec on New Year's Day — but without success —, only on the northern wing there was complete calm. From January 5, almost all combat activity ceased, and both opponents fortified their positions like fortresses. After the situation with the 4th Army had stabilized in the first days of January to the point where there could be no more doubts about its defensive strength, General v. Conrad had the V Corps, originally intended for the 4th Army, transferred to the right wing of the 3rd, and even believed he could weaken the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand by three divisions, which he set in motion to reinforce the 3rd and Southern Army as well as the Pflanzer Army Group.

The situation of the fortress Przemysl, surrounded by the Russians, remained unchanged. On January 1, 1915, the commander of the fortress, General of Infantry v. Kusmanek, reported that the food supplies would last until February 18 with ample consumption of horse meat. A few days later, he supplemented his report by stating that with further extensive slaughtering of horses, the rations could be stretched until March 7, although the mobility of the fortress garrison would suffer significant losses as a result. The fortress command therefore inquired with the Austro-Hungarian military leadership whether it should prepare for a relief action around February 1, assuming a breakout by March 7. On January 14, the Austro-Hungarian military leadership then had the order transmitted to the fortress by aircraft to form five divisions from the garrison; by February at the latest, the fortress's forces were to either support a relief attempt or, leaving a minimum garrison in the fortress, seek connection with the field army.

North of the Vistula, the Austro-Hungarian 1st Army had continued the pursuit of the Russians to the Nida, crossing this river only temporarily.

1) 86th Brigade (43rd Inf. Div.) and 43rd Brigade (22nd Inf. Div.) to the 3rd Army, 19th Infantry Division to the Southern Army, 6th Infantry Division to the Pflanzer Army Group.  
2) See Vol. VI, pp. 368 and 370. The number of people to be fed in the fortress at the beginning of 1915, including civilians and prisoners, was almost 150,000, the garrison counted 42 battalions, including 18 mobile batteries and 8 foot artillery battalions with a total strength of 50,000 men, and 80 horse-drawn guns. The enemy surrounding the fortress was estimated at about four infantry divisions and two cavalry divisions.

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The Situation of the Fortress Przemysl and North of the Vistula.

giving with weaker forces could cross, but on their part also repelled Russian attacks. Of their divisions, six were in the front line (14th, 33rd, 46th, 5th, 4th, and 25th Infantry Division), two (106th Infantry and 2nd Cavalry Division) were behind in reserve, the 37th Infantry Division was in the process of marching for transport south, the transfer of the 33rd Infantry Division and the command of the V Corps had been initiated.

On the left wing of the Austro-Hungarian army front, at the Borowik army, the Landwehr Division Bredow and the German Landwehr Corps were advanced on December 30 and 31 to prevent further withdrawal of enemy forces. They had only partially been able to hold initial successes against fierce counterattacks. A continuation of the attack was currently hopeless: a capture of 1000 prisoners faced own losses of 65 officers and 2200 men. In the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army, the two southern corps (Austro-Hungarian XII with German 35th Reserve Division and Austro-Hungarian 16th Infantry Division as well as Austro-Hungarian X with Austro-Hungarian 31st Infantry Division) had been fixed for several days, while the Gallwitz Corps (Austro-Hungarian 27th, 32nd, and 35th Infantry Division and the infantry and artillery parts of the Hauer Cavalry Corps) joined this on December 28, the parts of the 9th Army standing south of the Pilica (Corps Posen without the brigade Reitznitz deployed at the Higher Cavalry Commander 1 at Inowlodz) and the Cavalry Corps Frommel (Higher Cavalry Commander 3, German 5th Cavalry Division and Austro-Hungarian 7th Cavalry Division) entered. General v. Gallwitz had broken off the attack, which was conducted rather unsuccessfully in the last days of December, on the orders of General v. Conrad and ordered the withdrawal of the Austro-Hungarian 35th Infantry Division as well as the parts of the Austro-Hungarian 7th Cavalry Division and the Hauer Cavalry Corps still deployed at the front.

Already on January 8 and 9, General v. Conrad had issued individual orders for the upcoming Carpathian Offensive. He summarized these on the 22nd in the following general instructions: "On January 23, the offensive of the eastern wing of the 3rd and southern army begins with the attack on

1) The riders were resting backwards. – 2) p. 82.

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The Carpathian Offensive.

the Uzsok and Verecke Saddle. The Pflanzer Army Group will join this attack in the east, advancing towards Delatyn-Nadworna and with parts through the Butowina. As the offensive progresses, the western wing of the 3rd Army will have to attack over Imigrod and Dukla, and the 4th Army with the southern wing over Jaslo...“ The Austro-Hungarian armies north of the Vistula, as well as the Woyrich Army, should also join the attack if necessary.

As these instructions show, General v. Conrad envisioned a large-scale decisive operation with far-reaching goals. He intended, as he had already informed General v. Falkenhayn on January 16, to "deliver a blow whose effect he estimated to be far greater than mere territorial gain up to the San-Dniester line." That in this plan the thrust of the 3rd Army, where the main force of the attack lay, initially lacked the support of the right wing, as both the Southern Army and the later advancing Pflanzer Army Group had to overcome the mountain zone before they could turn northwest, was a difficulty General v. Conrad consciously accepted due to the situation of the Przemysl fortress. The decisive thrust against the Lisko-Sand area was to be conducted under security against the Uzsok Pass at the southern wing of the 3rd Army, which General v. Boroevic intended to deploy comprehensively over Uzsok d.I.; the western wing of the army was to join the attack. The Southern Army was to attack in coordination with the right wing of the 3rd Army, the Szurmay Group, from the line Buskofmezö-Szolbya over Koromya-Wyszkow, Solotwina, and Berecke-Tucholka. Since the Southern Army's high command considered the capture of the Uzsok Pass to be of decisive importance for this attack, it requested on January 16 the temporary reinforcement of the right wing of the 3rd Army by the 6th Infantry Division, designated for the Pflanzer Army Group, as well as the subordination of the Szurmay Group. General v. Conrad could not agree to this, but instead reinforced the Szurmay Group with the 7th Infantry Division, intended as an army reserve, and ordered, as General Ludendorff had suggested as assistance, the relocation of the 3rd Guard Infantry Division from Munkacs to the Uzsok area, so that they could either participate in the capture of the Uzsok-

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... could assist in the opening of the Berecke Pass or, proceeding via Libuchora, facilitate the South Army. The marches for the offensive, which was to begin on January 23, proceeded without disturbance from the enemy. According to the reports available in Teschen, the following balance of forces existed at the start of operations on the Austro-Hungarian front:

Strengths of the

Allies

Inf.Div. Cav.Div.

South Army 5½ 1

3rd Army 15 3½

4th Army 15½ 2½

total 41½ 8

Russians

Inf.Div. Cav.Div.

(approximate numbers)

3¾ 4½

2

13 6

13 1

30¾ 11

Thus, there was a considerable superiority in troop units on the side of the Allies, although the Russian forces had higher artillery strengths. North of the Vistula to the Pilica, approximately equal forces faced each other: 15 infantry and 4 cavalry divisions of the Austro-Hungarian 1st and 2nd Army and the Woyrsch Army Detachment against 17½ infantry and 6½ cavalry divisions of the 4th and 9th Russian Army.

h) The Carpathian Offensive until February 5, 1915.

Including maps No. 9 and 10 and sketches q and r.

The Attack of the South Army.

From January 12 to January 23, the units designated for the South Army — insofar as they were not already deployed at the front — arrived at the unloading stations of the routes to Sniatyn and Munkacs and were stationed with the 1st Infantry and 3rd Guard Infantry Division in the area of Munkacs, with the 48th Reserve and the Austro-Hungarian 19th Infantry Division at Huszt; the German 5th Cavalry Division remained in the Szag area. The High Command, after arriving in Munkacs on January 13, established contact with the neighboring armies and proceeded to the front for personal reconnaissance. The justified concerns that were held on the German side due to the diffi-

1) The information for the Pflanzer-Baltin Army Group refers to January 30, after the completion of the march.  
2) Including 1 Landwehr Division.

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...difficulties of a winter campaign in the mountains were already fully confirmed here.

The Carpathian Mountains consist of a number of parallel mountain ranges along the Hungarian-Polish border, generally running from southeast to northwest, gradually flattening out. While the mountains in the northwest rarely rise above 1000 m, they ascend to nearly 2000 m towards the east, in the direction of the sources of the Tisza. In the area east of the Uzsok Pass, within the operational area of the Southern Army, three mountain ranges can be distinguished, ranging from 1000 to 1500 m in height, with a total width of about 100 km, the middle of which forms the watershed. Deeply incised large longitudinal valleys follow the course of these mountain ranges, intersected by short winding transverse valleys. However, valleys that cut through the entire mountain massif are lacking, so convenient crossings are rare; only in the west, closer to the Southern Army, were there two fully functional roads over the mountains: from Hujtz via Wizków to Dolina and from Munkacs via Tucholka to Stryj. In the entire Carpathian region, five railway lines crossed the mountain ridge: the main line, also the only double-track one, Homonna—Lupkow—Przemysl, branched into three branch lines: Ungar—Uzsok—Sambor, Munkacs—Volovec—Stryj, and Maramaros Sziget—Körösmezö—Stanislau, further from Maramaros Sziget via Jacobeny—Kimpulung and into the Bistritz Valley via Borgo Prund—Dorna Watra—Jacobeny a connection to Czernowitz, which, however, consisted of low-capacity horse-drawn railways on the sections Borja—Jacobeny and Borgo Prund—Pojana Stampi. The terrain generally has a mid-mountain character — up to 1500 m covered with dense forest, beyond that up to about 1800 m with scrub —, but also, especially in the eastern part, pronounced high mountain character. The mostly unthinned forests severely restrict freedom of movement outside the paths.

In addition to these difficulties, there were the particular challenges of the combat situation and weather at the time. The Austrian positions were in the inhospitable, sparsely populated, and very poor part of the mountains, so that the supply conditions for the troops were extremely unfavorable, and they were entirely dependent on resupply. The Russians, on the other hand, were in the more accessible northern part of the mountains, which was more densely populated and more favorable for troop movements; they also held the most important pass positions. Thus, the Austrian...

¹) P. 76 and 78. — ²) See Map 10 and Sketch 1.

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The Hungarian troop units had already suffered in their physical performance at the beginning of the offensive due to the long stay in the inhospitable mountainous terrain. For the newly deployed German units, there was the added issue that they lacked important prerequisites for a winter campaign in the mountains: the troops were not accustomed to staying in the mountains and the associated increased physical exertion, and despite all efforts to procure winter clothing and equipment, the deployment of German troops in the mountains was largely an undertaking without sufficient preparation.

The extraordinarily unfavorable weather this year brought further difficulties. Very soon after the start of the offensive, extensive snowfall with strong winds set in after clear, calm frost weather, often escalating into massive snowstorms. Snow flurries and then dense fog again allowed the artillery only temporary effectiveness. Mountain artillery loaded on hand sleds and pack animals was able to follow the troops off the passable road, while mobile artillery remained relentlessly stuck in the deep snow once it left the solid roads; even individual pedestrians fared the same. Thus, the main burden of the battle rested solely on the infantry. The demands placed solely by the terrain were unheard of: almost every path had to be shoveled and trodden first; often the infantrymen sank up to their chests in the snowdrifts and had to work their way out again with all their strength. Icy wind whipped the frost-numbed face, covering it with painful ice crust and causing the steaming body to freeze from exertion. Constantly, the troops had to step in for the failing draft animals to move the sleds loaded with machine guns, mountain guns, ammunition, and baggage forward. When the troops engaged in combat, the frozen hands had to be thawed before handling the weapons, and when battle and march were over, accommodation and necessary care, often even warm food, were lacking. Often, the troops had to spend nights in a row in the open at 15 to 20° cold. The number of sick rose to alarming levels, and the physical and mental resilience of the troops was put to a severe test. This harsh mountain deployment lasted well into April, and when thaw and rain set in, floods and the swampy conditions of the valleys and roads impaired the combat and marching capability of the troops.

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By January 23, the deployment of the Southern Army1) in the area of Huszt—Munkacs and northwards was generally completed. On the front, the Austrian 12th Landsturm Brigade was positioned on the right flank, blocking the road to Wyszkolow on both sides of Ökörmezö, while to the west, the Austro-Hungarian 131st Brigade and 55th Infantry Division secured the crossings to Tuchla and Tucholka south of the line Wolovec—Bezierszallas. Behind them, as the right attack group, the German XXIV Reserve Corps under the command of General of Infantry v. Gerok, with the Austro-Hungarian 19th Infantry Division around Szinever, and the 48th Reserve Division on the Huszt—Busckomeszö road, was deployed. The left attack group, led by Field Marshal Lieutenant Hofmann, included the German 1st Infantry Division, which was stationed in the Szolyva area, in addition to the Austro-Hungarian units deployed at the front. The German 5th Cavalry Division had moved as an army reserve to the area south of Munkacs, and the 3rd Guard Infantry Division departed on the morning of January 23 from Munkacs via Ungvar by train to Nagy berezna, to be positioned behind the right flank of the Szurmay group after a short march2).

In his army order of January 21, the commander of the Southern Army, General of Infantry v. Linsingen, assigned the Gerok Corps the task of attacking the enemy positions that blocked the valley roads to Wyszkolow near and northeast of Repente, and tasked the Hofmann Corps with encircling the enemy supply and railway lines over the line Wolovec—Bezierszallas. The 3rd Guard Infantry Division was to advance over Lubochora into the rear of the enemy facing the Southern Army as soon as the situation allowed at the Szurmay group, while the 5th Cavalry Division at Munkacs awaited further orders. Both attack groups initially had limited objectives. Gerok was to throw the enemy over Toronya and then, if necessary, swing west over the mountain separating the valleys to open the way for the Hofmann Corps to take Bezierszallas. Due to delays in transport, the Gerok Corps could only begin on January 24, whereas the attack at the Hofmann Corps began as planned on the 23rd. However, it immediately encountered stubborn resistance from the Russians positioned on both sides of the pass road, which, despite terrain gains, especially of the parts set for the western encirclement, could not be broken on January 23. The next day, even strong Russian counterattacks had to be repelled, and also with the encirclement column, which through an infantry-

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After the regiment of the 1st Infantry Division was reinforced, fierce battles broke out in the area of Sjenowoya. Now the right wing group — Corps Gerok — could also advance: General v. Gerok, having deployed strong reserves, had the Austro-Hungarian 19th Infantry Division advance eastward against the pass road Repneye—Toronya, the 48th Reserve Division with the main force under Lieutenant General v. Hahn against Repneye, and a small side column under Major General Stehr over Csufka. Serious fighting did not occur on January 24. The 19th Infantry Division approached, without encountering the enemy, to within 2 km of the pass road south of Felspüßebes, thus standing deep in the rear of the Russians still holding before the 48th Reserve Division; from this position, Group Hahn prepared to attack the strong Russian positions north of Divimez, while Group Stehr, delayed by extraordinary terrain difficulties, only came within 3 km of the enemy positions south of Csufka.

On January 25, the Austro-Hungarian 19th Division did not succeed in reaching the pass road, but the center and left wing were able to drive the Russians from their positions south of Repneye. On the left army wing, the enemy also gave way under the pressure of the western encirclement and retreated to the heights south and provisionally to Beziersallas.

Despite the minimal territorial gains so far, the prospects for the Southern Army did not seem unfavorable. The extreme right army wing was already southeast of Toronya in the enemy's rear, but on the left army wing, the enemy had managed to escape the encirclement from the west. Moreover, since the right wing of the 3rd Army had seized the Uszok Pass, General v. Linsingen believed, based on the enemy's behavior so far and the reports received, that the Russians would not withstand a powerful attack, but were fighting for time and seeking to delay the army's advance. The army order for January 26 therefore emphasized that each corps had to open its own advance route through energetic action, regardless of the neighbors. The intervention of the 3rd Guard Infantry Division from the west was not expected for the next day, as it was only supposed to reach the area south of Uszok at that time.

However, even on January 26, the Austro-Hungarian 19th Infantry Division did not succeed in reaching the pass road near Toronya. The two columns of the 48th Reserve Division engaged in heavy fighting to take Repneye from the area northeast of it. On the left army wing, fierce battles developed over the height positions near Beziersallas.

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On the night of January 27, the Russians gave up resistance in front of the right wing of the Southern Army and withdrew; however, it was not possible to cut off their retreat by capturing Toronya. In pursuit of the retreating enemy, the Austro-Hungarian 19th Infantry Division reached the Galician border by evening with the main forces, about halfway from Toronya to Wyszkow, and came with a right flank column up to the Beskid-Klaue; the 48th Reserve Division gathered in the area of Felsőverece-Majdanka. The enemy still offered stubborn resistance on the northern flank; only in the evening was it possible, in heavy fighting in the deeply snow-covered, pathless forest terrain, to wrest the hotly contested steep heights at Bezeraszallas from the enemy, with regiments of the 1st Infantry Division involved on the flanks. As the reports arriving in Munkacs on the evening of January 27 from the right army wing were very favorable, the 19th Infantry Division, in pursuit of a severely beaten enemy, was already assumed to be in possession of the area heights at the Beskid-Klaue and near Wyszkow, General v. Liningen ordered the dispatch of a mixed brigade in the direction of Wolstjanka for the next day, to also help the left army wing advance.

However, the course of January 28 showed that the High Command's hopes for rapid advancement were premature. Attempts to relocate the Russians' retreat route to Dolina via an encirclement over Beskid-Klaue-Leopoldsdorf failed due to insurmountable terrain and weather difficulties. The Austro-Hungarian 19th Infantry Division was stuck in front of the Beskid-Klaue and the saddle 941 south of Wyszkow, the 48th Reserve Division advanced into the area of Toronya-Repenye and thus was out of action for the battle on that day; the brigade (Stehr) detached by it to Wolstjanka only reached the area southeast of this place; it thus effectively became part of the Hofmann Corps, but remained subordinate to the 48th Reserve Division. For the Austro-Hungarian 10th Cavalry Division arriving that day, no possibility of use was yet in sight, it was initially placed as an army reserve in the area of Kiralyhaza-Beregisza. The Russians also vacated their position on the left army wing, so that the Hofmann Corps could take possession of Bolovec, Felsőverece, and Al. Berecke. The 3rd Guard Infantry Division had arrived in the area around Uszok and was to reach Libochora from there the next day.

1) Five battalions of the 96th Reserve Brigade and a mountain artillery detachment.

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The Attack of the Southern Army Reaches the Pass Line.

Fierce storm and heavy snowfall made movements on January 29 extremely difficult. At the front of the Austro-Hungarian 19th Infantry Division, the situation remained unchanged. The encirclements set both east of the Beskid Claw and west on Wiszkow could no longer be effective on this day. The Stehr Brigade encountered the enemy south of Wolosjanka; reports from them were missing. In front of the Hofmann Corps, the Russians made a stand again at noon at the Verbiás Pass and Beskid Pass as well as on the intervening heights. The 3rd Guard Infantry Division reached Libawka without encountering the enemy. The western enclosing group Szurmay was attacking the heights of Borynia.

General v. Linsingen, who appeared at the front of the Hofmann Corps around noon, decided, at the suggestion of the Austro-Hungarian military leadership, to advance the 1st Infantry Division to accelerate the forward movement and to deploy it, like the 3rd Guard Infantry Division, on Tucholka, as it had suffered less than the Austro-Hungarian troops already deployed in the front line for a longer time. The attack was to be continued on the entire front the next day. It was hoped that the right wing of the army would break the enemy resistance with its strength and that the initiated encirclement of the 3rd Guard Infantry Division on Tucholka and the advance of the Stehr Brigade on Wolosjanka would also pave the way for the left wing. Meanwhile, despite the use of heavy artillery, the Russians could not be driven from the Beskid Claw on January 30, and both encirclement groups of the Gerok Corps encountered the enemy. The Hofmann Corps succeeded in advancing the 1st Infantry Division over the Verbiás Pass to Klimiec, but the Russians were able to reestablish themselves on the 1000 m high Lysa Pass; the heights at the Beskid Pass and west of it also remained in their hands. Of the encirclement columns, the Stehr Brigade was attacking a Russian position south of Wolosjanka, and the 3rd Guard Infantry Division encountered the enemy west of Smorze, so their impact could not yet be felt. Prisoners revealed that Russian reinforcements had already intervened in the battles on the left wing of the army.

On January 31, the encirclement initiated against the Beskid Claw began to become noticeable at the Gerok Corps; since the western encirclement column had also been reinforced, there was hope for the next

1) It had thus grown to brigade strength and was subordinated to the commander of the 95th Reserve Infantry Brigade, Lieutenant General v. Puttkamer.

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Finally, a decisive success. At Hofmann's corps, neither the intervention of the 3rd Guards Infantry Division nor that of the Stehr Brigade was noticeable. In this still unclear situation, General v. Linsingen believed he could not comply with a request received at noon from the Austro-Hungarian army command to advance north with eight battalions and mountain artillery to support the attack of the Szurmay group east of the Stryj Valley until the mountain passes in front of the southern army were opened.

On the night of February 1, parts of the Austro-Hungarian 19th Infantry Division succeeded in taking possession of the Beskid Claw and capturing as booty, alongside five officers and over 800 men, two guns and two machine guns. However, the rest of the front again failed to achieve success; the 3rd Guards Infantry Division was still in an undecided battle at Smorze. In various places, especially against the Stehr Brigade, which even lost some ground, the Russians launched fierce counterattacks. There was no longer any doubt that they had significantly reinforced: in addition to the previously known parts of two Russian divisions, parts of three to four more had been identified.

In clear weather and favorable visibility conditions — a change in weather had finally occurred during the night — the artillery of the southern army could become more active on February 2. Nevertheless, the extreme right wing, due to the particularly unfavorable terrain here, failed to advance north beyond the Beskid Claw into the Swica Valley. The situation on the left wing of the Gerok corps seemed more favorable, where the encircling column of the 48th Reserve Division gained ground, so that a quick success was expected here, especially since the Austro-Hungarian 19th Infantry Division could also make progress on the front against Wyszkow. The change in weather also had a favorable effect on the combat situation at Hofmann's corps and the 1st Infantry Division; they succeeded in breaking into the middle of the enemy position on the Lysa Heights. In addition, both encircling columns were in advancing combat; the 3rd Guards Infantry Division was able to defeat the enemy at Smorze. Thus, there was justified hope that the Russians would no longer hold out. The success at Smorze gained special significance because to the left of the southern army, the Szurmay group took up positions on the night of February 2.

1) p. 100. — 2) Brigade Puttkamer. — 3) The 1st Infantry Division had become independent again because its divisional command, Lieutenant General v. Conta, was senior to Field Marshal Lieutenant Hofmann.

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Increasing Resistance of the Russians.

had retreated hard north of the Uzjokler Pass\*); Russian forces had already appeared in the area of Rykow. General v. Linsingen was nevertheless determined to continue the attack, in order to achieve at least a decisive success on his left wing. This hope was not to deceive him. Although all efforts at the Gerok Corps remained fruitless the next day, the Hofmann Corps achieved a significant success: its right wing was able to take possession of the Beskid Pass and also gain ground forward on the left. The 1st Infantry Division reached Tucholka fighting with the foremost parts. The 3rd Guard Infantry Division also succeeded in storming the heights west of Tucholka, where the enemy had settled again, and in making contact with the 1st Infantry Division in the town itself. In contrast, it was less significant that the Stehr Brigade had not advanced and had to withdraw for a new encirclement.

By noon, the South Army's high command had received reports from the neighboring Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army on the left, necessitating new orders. Enemy forces were reported to be advancing against the bent-back right wing of this army. This was confirmed by our own aerial reconnaissance and reports from the front. Although the flank threat to the 3rd Guard Infantry Division seemed resolved, especially since their rear connections could now be based on W. Bereze, there remained a concern about the impact of the events at the 3rd Army on the South Army. General v. Linsingen raised this both with the allied army commands and with the high command of the 3rd Army and received assurance that their right wing would be reinforced and then the offensive resumed. However, since the enemy now seemed defeated in front of our own left army wing, General v. Linsingen ordered the 3rd Guard Infantry Division to advance northwest against the enemy reported south of Zawadka, to secure our own flank and simultaneously relieve the 3rd Army. The 1st Infantry Division was set on Stole, the Hofmann Group on Tucholka for pursuit. The previous task remained for the right wing. On February 4, the center and left wing of the army succeeded in gaining extensive terrain. The Stehr Brigade fought its way to the area southwest of Slawko, the Hofmann Corps occupied the area around Lawoczne, the 1st Infantry Division approached Zwinin, on

\* p. 100. † World War. Vol. VII.

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where the enemy had re-established themselves in a strong elevated position. The 3rd Guard Infantry Division pushed detachments into the area south of Zawadka and rested with the remainder west of Tucholka. Through these successes, achieved under extraordinary efforts, the possibility seemed finally within reach to force an exit from the mountains at least with the left wing of the army. General v. Linsingen was determined to exploit the situation by all means. However, the fighting strength of his army had sunk so much under the impact of the heavy fighting and the weather that final success seemed doubtful without new reinforcements. Significant reserves were no longer available: the artillery and the machine gun unit, as well as the assigned infantry battalion of the German 5th Cavalry Division, had already been set in motion to the 3rd Guard Infantry Division, cavalry not usable in the mountainous terrain. Since the offensive of the Pflanzer army group, which began only on January 31, had not yet had an effect, General v. Linsingen requested the Austro-Hungarian military leadership to assign him additional forces on both army wings, the Austro-Hungarian 6th Infantry Division of the Pflanzer army group, as well as parts of the 3rd Army. However, to give the enemy no time for new resistance and to bring up further reinforcements, the continuation of the attack was ordered for the next day, with Brigade Stehr subordinated to Group Hofmann for this purpose. February 5, however, did not bring the hoped-for success. Across the entire army front, the enemy responded to new encirclement attempts by extending their lines, repeatedly the flanking columns encountered the enemy. Thus, only Group Hofmann could come closer to Slawków. The right wing remained south of Wyszkow, the 1st Infantry Division lying before the elevated positions of Ostrog and Zwinin. The 3rd Guard Infantry Division reached Zawadka without a fight, beyond that, in securing, advanced parts already encountered the enemy 3 km northwest of Zawadka. The request of General v. Linsingen for reinforcements was rejected on February 5 by the Austro-Hungarian military leadership. The enemy intended General v. Conrad to give new impetus to the attacks of the Pflanzer army group through newly to be brought up reinforcements and thereby relieve the Southern Army.

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The Attack of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army and the Russian Counterattack.

Meanwhile, simultaneously with the German Southern Army, the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army had also launched an attack. On its right wing, the Szurmay Group, with three infantry and one and a half cavalry divisions, had taken the Uszok Pass on January 26 after three days of fierce fighting, supported by parts of the Puhallo Group to the west. However, the attack on the more northerly dominant high ground of Borynia had failed.

West of it, the Puhallo Group had quickly gained ground to the north and, after crossing the San on January 26, stood with its right wing and center on both sides of Autowiska, while the left wing had already reached Chrewt on the San on January 23. Together with the right wing division (43rd) of the Krautwald Group to the west, which had been subordinated to the Puhallo Group, Baligrod could be taken on January 26. Despite fierce resistance, decisive successes were not achieved on the rest of the Krautwald Group's front, and its left wing even had to be withdrawn to its original positions. However, the commander of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army, General of Infantry Boroevic, had ordered on January 25 that the Krautwald Group should hold the positions it had reached and intended to expand the successes of the right army wing.

However, on January 26, the Russian counteroffensive against the center and west wing of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army broke out. The blow struck the army at a moment when the prospects of its own attack had already been significantly diminished: the right wing, Szurmay Group, was stuck in front of the heights of Borynia; this also hampered the advance of the main assault group Puhallo. West of this, the Krautwald Group, with its already withdrawn west wing, barely held its positions. On the left army wing, the Russian attack pushed back the inner wings of the VII and III Corps.

At the beginning of the Austro-Hungarian offensive, negotiations had taken place between the 3rd and 4th Armies about joint action of the inner army parts against the area of Banjica. No result was achieved, as General v. Boroevic considered the offensive of his right wing and the center more important. General v. Conrad had agreed with this view, but ordered that in the case of the also

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for the 4th Army's impending attack, the left wing corps of the 3rd Army was to advance in support against Banica.

On January 27, the right wing of the 3rd Army, Group Szurmay, launched a new attack against the heights of Borynia, whose possession truly secured the Uzsok Pass. Until January 31, the troops of Field Marshal Lieutenant Szurmay struggled in vain to take these heights. After regrouping the forces, a double envelopment attempted on January 31, in which the 3rd Guard Infantry Division was originally to participate, again failed. Field Marshal Lieutenant Szurmay decided to withdraw his troops to the positions reached on January 27, just north of the Uzsok Pass. The movement took place on February 1 and during the night of February 2. As the Russians now advanced comprehensively from the north against the right wing of Group Szurmay and simultaneously threatened the 3rd Guard Infantry Division in flank and rear, parts of the right wing of Group Szurmay were pushed forward again to the southern bank of the Stryj, on orders from the army command in Teschen and at the request of the Southern Army, to jointly flank the new enemy with the 3rd Guard Infantry Division, which had also turned there. Fighting occurred southwest of Zawadka on February 4 and 5.

Meanwhile, the Russians, feeling threatened in their positions at Borynia by the Austrians fighting north of Autowitza, advanced northwest but were thrown back by a counterattack from the right wing of Group Puhallo, which had turned east. However, a new crisis arose due to Russian attacks against the center and left wing of the 3rd Army. West of Group Puhallo, there was a severe setback; the area around Cisna, covered by the XVIII Corps and important as a road junction and for resupply to the right army wing, was threatened. To support the front here, General v. Boroevic deployed his only available reserve, the 29th Division of the XIX Corps. Worse still was the situation on the left army wing, which, despite brave resistance, had to keep retreating south due to relentless heavy blows.

When the Russian counterattack broke out at the Ujla Pass, the commander of the 3rd Army believed it to be more of a relief attack than

1) p. 96.  
2) See the battles on the left wing of the Southern Army pp. 97/98.

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Russian Counterattacks Bring the Offensive to a Standstill.

to see a large-scale offensive with far-reaching goals. He had therefore suggested an offensive by the 4th Army to divert Russian forces from the decisive eastern flank of the 3rd Army. A thrust with a strong southern hill was also planned, but it was to begin only after the impact of the 3rd Army's attack. As the situation on the left flank of his army became increasingly threatening, General v. Boroevic was forced on January 30 to request immediate reinforcement from the army command. General v. Conrad then offered the 4th Army an immediate attack or the transfer of troops. They deemed their frontal attack against the strong enemy positions hopeless and therefore decided to transfer troops; initially, however, only a composite brigade was freed and set in March to Mezölaborcz. Meanwhile, the VII and X Austro-Hungarian Corps had retreated further in the Lupków area and to the west; intercepted radio messages indicated the continuation of Russian attacks. The danger reached its peak. The Lupków-Mezölaborcz area was of crucial importance for the Austrian operations: it was the only double-track route leading north over the Carpathians, the main roads through the mountains into the San and Wisłok valleys branched off here, and in Lupków, the narrow-gauge railway leading to Cisna and Kalnica, which was indispensable for the supply of troops fighting in the upper San Valley, connected to the main line. General v. Boroevic decided to throw back the enemy that had broken through at the VII Corps from the west with the 2nd Army under General v. Pient and his left flank corps, as well as the forces made available by the 4th Army on their southern hill¹).

General v. Conrad, however, pursued higher goals. He intended to restore the situation through a large-scale counterattack: under the leadership of General of Infantry Kritek (XVII Corps), an attack group of five infantry divisions and one cavalry division (10th, 13th, 26th, 45th, and 11th Infantry Division, 11th Cavalry Division) was to attack south of the Magora to relieve the western flank of the 3rd Army; the parts of the 4th Army standing on both sides of Gorlice were to join. The start of the offensive was scheduled for February 7. In this critical situation, the offer of the commander of the 5th Army, Archduke Eugen, to make the VIII Army Corps (9th and 21st Infantry Division) available was gratefully accepted.

¹) These were weak parts of the Ura group, which were intended for the counterattack on the southern hill of the 4th Army.

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taken and the corps was set in motion on February 3 from the Serbian theater of war to the 3rd Army. This received orders to hold its positions under all circumstances. In view of the major offensive planned by General v. Conrad, General v. Boroevic postponed his counterattack, which could only have local significance given the limited available forces. The brigade promised by the 4th Army was now to be used to support his VII Corps, and he requested the deployment of the VIII Corps over the Uszok Pass to give new impetus to the stalled offensive of his eastern wing. However, as a gap was once again torn open on the western flank between the III and VII Corps, General v. Conrad feared a complete breakthrough in the Laborcza Valley. He therefore wanted at least one division of the VIII Corps to be advanced to Mezölaborcz. Finally, on February 3, he agreed to General v. Boroevic's request on the condition that the area of Mezölaborcz could be held under all circumstances with the two brigades set in motion there. However, these plans were thwarted by events on the left wing of the 3rd Army. Already on February 3, aircraft had reported strong columns advancing on Samot. The resistance of the left wing was shattered, and the III Corps fighting here planned its evacuation to the area of Boro. On February 4, the 2nd Infantry Division covering Mezölaborcz, despite brave resistance, was breached in several places; in bitter street fighting, Mezölaborcz fell into Russian hands on the night of February 5. The complete material and the entire train had been saved. The crisis reached its peak. On the evening of February 5, the left wing of the 3rd Army, northwest of Komiencza, was connected to the 4th Army, behind the Ropa and Ondava to the west of Felsődoro. To its right, a wide gap, covered only by weak militia and cavalry, gaped to the northwest of Stropko. From here, the heavily battered corps, III and X, held the line south of Saryah — 4 km south of Laborcza—junction of the Homonna—Samot railway with the Galician border to the area south of Baligrod. The XVIII Corps, which was adjacent on the right, had also been unable to maintain its successes from January 23 to 26 and had retreated south of Baligrod—south of Chewro. Only the right

1) In addition to the combined brigade of the 4th Army, the 1st Militia Brigade of the 106th Militia Division (Brigade Brauner) from the 1st Army had also been set in motion there.

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Successful attack of the Austro-Hungarian right wing. 103

Army wing, V Corps and Szurmay Group, held the captured area north and south of Lutowiska as well as north of the Uzsok Pass. Southwest of Zamadka, the 3rd Army was connected to the Southern Army.

The operations of the Pflanzer Army Group.

While a change had already occurred on the left wing of the attack front on January 26, which had quickly led to a significant war, the Pflanzer Army Group, due to difficulties in transporting the troops assigned to it, only launched an attack at the end of January. The Western Group (6th Infantry Division) advanced on January 30 with the main forces over the Pantyr Pass towards Zielona; a left side column had already reached Osmaloda on January 28. The spatially distant Eastern Group (36th Infantry Division and Border Guard Units) advanced on January 31 with the main forces over Izwor-Brezaz to the north, with a right side column towards Rimpolung. On February 1, the Central Group (42nd Infantry Division) finally caught up; it advanced with the main forces over the Tartar Pass towards Worochtan and reached Zabie with a right side column on the same day. Only in the Pruth Valley did enemy rearguards offer stronger resistance. By February 5, the western column of the 6th Infantry Division was at Porohy and west of it in the Lomnica Valley, with the main forces still held up before Zielona. The 42nd Division was close to Tatarow, its right column in the Bornarsch from Zabie eastwards to Ufcie Putilla. The Eastern Group had reached Schypoth with the parts that had advanced north and had come halfway to Rimpolung-Fundul Moldova with the eastern column. The development of these operations promised a quick success.

c) The continuation of operations until the end of February 1915.

For this, see maps No. 9, 10, and 15 and sketches a, r, and s.

New resolutions of General v. Conrad.

The course of the battles at the 3rd Army meant a severe disappointment for General v. Conrad: the hoped-for relief of the fortress Przemysl, which had been a motive for initiating the offensive,

1) Course of the front of the 3rd Army on February 5, 1915, see map No. 10.  
2) Departure already set in motion by the 4th Army on January 10.  
3) 6th Infantry Division was reinforced by the 5th Army with the XIII Corps and the 36th and 42nd Infantry Divisions. — 3) Maps No. 9, 10, and sketch r.

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had to be postponed indefinitely. The recapture of the area around Mezőlaborcz, indispensable for the resumption of the attack, now came to the forefront of considerations. Fortunately, the Russians, following the railway line south, proceeded very slowly and cautiously here. Since the 4th Army pointed out in a report on February 5th the extraordinary difficulties of the planned attack and declared itself unable to begin it before February 9th, General v. Conrad decided to abandon this operation and to march the XVII Corps (11th and 45th Divisions) to the 3rd Army. He intended to deploy it in the gap secured only by the 4th Cavalry Division and a Landsturm Brigade between the III and VII Corps over Felsővízköz to attack the Dufla Pass. The VII Corps was to join the advance, with the III covering the left flank. General v. Conrad hoped to begin the new attack on February 9th or 10th. The VIII Corps, rolling in from the Serbian theater of war, was designated after some negotiations for deployment west of the Szurmay group to also clear the Uzsok Pass. Given the decisive importance General v. Conrad attached to the operation of the eastern wing of the 3rd Army, he decided to detach it from the rest of the army and form a new 2nd Army under General of Cavalry v. Boehm-Ermolli.

Meanwhile, the situation at the front of the 3rd Army, especially at the Dufla Pass, had become increasingly threatening, and General v. Boroevic was just prompted, contrary to the intentions of the army command, to move a division of the VIII Corps (21st) there, when on February 7th a new heavy blow struck his army: Aufvo was lost, and the Russians thus gained possession of the double-track railway south to Mezőlaborcz. Also southwest of this, new terrain had to be abandoned. The impact of this mishap on the commander-in-chief of the 3rd Army was so strong that he wanted to completely abandon the offensive and only clear the area around Mezőlaborcz of the enemy. General v. Conrad, however, remained firm. The 3rd Army was informed on February 8th that further dismantling was out of the question; the VIII Corps would only be made available to it with the restriction that its 9th Infantry Division was to be assembled in the Tácskány–Szontós area. At the same time, the deployment of the 2nd Army Command was ordered.

The next task for the 3rd Army until the new-

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Decision of Conrad for the Deployment of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army.

On February 8, the task was set to "repel the enemy that had broken through over Dukla Pass, Czeremcha Saddle, and Lupkow and to regain the area around Mezölaborcz." The resumption of the offensive towards Lisko-Sambor was assigned to the 2nd Army. The Southern Army was to continue its attack "with the utmost conservation of troops and extensive artillery preparation, systematically and methodically," as the new offensive of the 2nd Army could only begin after February 15, with special emphasis on capturing the Wyszkow Pass. The Pflanzer-Baltin Army Group was to open the exit from the mountains for the Southern Army as soon as possible by advancing on Dolina with the Western Group, and to take possession of the area around Kolomea and Bukovina with the Eastern Group.

The Operations of the Pflanzer Army Group from February 6 to 19, 1915.

The situation for the Pflanzer Army Group had meanwhile developed more favorably. After Zielona was taken on the western flank on February 6, Nadworna fell on the 13th, and further east, Kutty-Wisznitz was occupied. This secured the exit from the mountains and opened the field for further operations. Already on February 8, General v. Pflanzer had ordered the main pressure to be placed on the western flank. On February 16, the XIII Corps moved towards Dolina, with the Eastern Group advancing with the main forces over Kolomea-Ottynia to Stanislau, with a left side column behind the XIII Corps over Bohorodczany. The outermost eastern flank of the army group, which had reached the area around Storozynce and north of the Sereth on February 15, was to swing north with the parts advancing on both sides of the Czeremosz towards its mouth and cover the eastern flank of the army. The 5th and 10th Cavalry Divisions, which were in transport, were directed to Dolina and Stanislau.

On the night of February 16, the Russians abandoned Kolomea, but offered stubborn resistance north of Nadworna. It was only when General v. Pflanzer had the 6th Infantry Division, which had already been set in motion west of there against Dolina, and the parts advancing eastward intervene, that the Russians also retreated northwards here on February 19. The 10th Cavalry Division was immediately set in pursuit, and all other parts turned back to the northeast. By the evening of February 19, the main forces of General v. Pflanzer

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Already advancing again against the Stanislau—Perehinsko line, which was almost reached on the left flank. General v. Pflanzer attempted to achieve a faster closing of his forces through rail and wagon transport.

In Bukovina, Czernowitz had meanwhile been liberated from Russian occupation; eastward to the border, the Pruth line was secured, and to the west, parts around Sniatyn were positioned to throw the enemy over the Dniester and then follow the main forces to Stanislau.

The battles of the Southern Army from February 6 to 15, 1915.

In the Southern Army, the attack against the stubbornly defended ridge positions had barely progressed by February 8; new reinforcements had flowed to the Russians, and with tenacious determination, they defended each individual height position. On the left flank, the 1st Infantry Division prepared the assault on the commanding heights blocking the road to Stryj at Szyman and Olyro, while the 3rd Guard Infantry Division, which was to advance east of the Stryj in cooperation with the right wing of the Szurmay group, prepared to attack the strong positions northwest of Jaworka; parts of it were deployed to support the 1st Division against the northwest end of the Szymian.

General v. Linsingen, who considered the rapid advance of the Southern Army crucial for the success of the overall operation as well as for the relief of the Przemysl fortress, was not satisfied with the negative decision of the Austro-Hungarian military command on his request for reinforcement. He therefore turned with a detailed presentation of the situation to the representative of the German Supreme Army Command in Teschen, Colonel i. G. Cramon, as well as directly to the Supreme Army Command and also asked General v. Pflanzer to swing north with all available forces and send only weak parts to Bukovina.

On February 8, the Hofmann group succeeded in penetrating Slawków; however, they found the enemy already back in strong positions on the heights southeast and northwest of it. Due to the crisis with the 2nd Army, the prospect of continuing the attack together with its right wing seemed to have vanished for the time being; thus, the focus of the battles shifted back to the right army wing, to which the Pflanzer army group, after overcoming the mountains by swinging

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Continuation of the Attacks of the German Southern Army.

was intended to facilitate the advance northwards. The opening of the Wyszkow Pass became all the more important. Here, General v. Gerok had to abandon the continuation of the frontal attack and decided to proceed with a double, widely spaced envelopment on Wyszkow. He requested the reattachment of Brigade Stehr of the 48th Reserve Division, fighting in the Hofmann Group, which was assigned the envelopment from the west via Senczow into the Mizumta Valley for the attack scheduled for February 10, while a column of the Austro-Hungarian 19th Infantry Division was to swing out to the east. Meanwhile, on the early morning of February 9, the 1st Infantry Division launched an assault on Zwinin, but had to vacate the height after fierce Russian counterattacks. The parts of the 3rd Guard Infantry Division deployed against the northwest end of Zwinin fared no better, with their main body already stationed south of Rybno since February 6, in close cooperation with Austro-Hungarian troops of the Szurmay Group, in close contact with the Russians near and west of Zamadka. The new attack initiated by the Gerok Group on February 10 did not lead to any serious engagement with the enemy that day. The Hofmann Corps managed to advance to the southern slopes of the heights about 7 km south of Luchla; however, the Russians had already entrenched themselves in new positions, extending from here hard south of Luchla past to the northwest. The extraordinarily heavy and tough battles of the last few days had reinforced General v. Linsingen's conviction that he could not accomplish the task assigned to him with his own forces. The situation of his army seemed to justify this view. After 19 days of fighting, only 20 to 30 km of the 60 to 80 km deep mountain range had been overcome, with the key positions of the Wyszkow Pass and Zwinin still in enemy hands. By continuously deploying reinforcements, the enemy had apparently regained superiority. The own combat strength had significantly declined due to relentless efforts and losses. On the front, the attack always stalled in a short time, and envelopments soon led to new fronts. Since General v. Conrad had rejected the allies' request, General v. Linsingen noted on February 10 with the German Supreme Army Command reinforcement by German troops. In the next two days, it almost seemed as if the attack of the Southern Army might still break through; on February 11, the Gerok Group worked its way up to the Russian positions on Kalinowka, and the Hofmann Corps reached the Holowczynska Valley, while

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The 1st Infantry Division gained ground east of the pass road to the north. On February 12, the Gerok Corps succeeded in breaking into the enemy position on the Kalinowce, and the western encirclement column was already preparing to descend into the Mizunfa Valley. The Hofmann Corps was also able to take possession of the southern part of the Russian position southeast of Tuchla.

However, the situation changed the very next day. Although the center of the Gerok Corps was able to complete the capture of the Kalinowce height, extremely fierce counterattacks by the Russians began in the Swica Valley and also at the Hofmann Corps, which extended to the entire front of the southern army on February 14 and 15. While they remained intent on continuing the attack, it had actually already come to a standstill.

New German Reinforcements for the Carpathian Front.

General v. Falkenhayn had initially viewed the far-reaching plans that General v. Conrad had laid out for his Carpathian enterprise, and the hopes attached to them, with internal reservations. These were mostly based on the difficulties of conducting warfare in mountainous terrain. The slight progress, occasionally interrupted by worrying failures, seemed to justify the doubts of the German Chief of General Staff. On February 8, he had written to General v. Conrad that the goal of bringing about a decisive turnaround there "seemed temporarily unattainable, although he still hoped for it later, relying on the capabilities of the Austro-Hungarian army." General v. Conrad, on the other hand, viewed the situation more favorably at this time. However, he only expected a "full and rapid success of the operations" from the new deployment of reinforcements with the German southern army, as requested by General v. Linsingen on February 10. In a telegram to General v. Falkenhayn on February 11, it stated: "We are continuously transporting all dispensable forces elsewhere to the Carpathians." At the same time, he urgently requested consideration of whether a German division could be freed up somewhere and quickly brought to the southern army. General v. Falkenhayn was willing to comply with this request and initially asked the Commander-in-Chief East on February 13 to distribute an infantry division of the 9th Army along a self-chosen railway line so that its transport could be carried out at any time.

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Negotiations on New German Reinforcements.

... could occur as quickly as possible. The next day, General v. Conrad renewed his urgent request, "in the interest of rapid, successful advancement of the Southern Army, to consider the first reinforcement by a German infantry division." In response to General v. Linsingen's last request for reinforcements, the Austro-Hungarian military leadership informed him on February 15 that they now intended to reinforce the Southern Army with the Austro-Hungarian 5th Division, which had been freed up in Poland, and that the German Supreme Army Command had promised to send a division as soon as circumstances allowed. On February 18, the German Supreme Army Command ordered the transport of the 4th Infantry Division from the area of the 9th Army to the Southern Army. The events in the center and on the left wing of the Carpathian Front from February 6 to 15, 1915. The battles in the center and on the left wing of the Carpathian Front had been even less successful than those of the Southern Army. For a moment, it seemed as if support for the attack of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army by the southern wing of the previously uninvolved 4th Army could be made possible. The command of this army had proposed to the military leadership on February 10 to attack with its own right wing over Banica towards Smigrod. However, this plan was not implemented because the participation of the left wing corps of the 3rd Army in the attack was also required, but this was not possible due to their own battles. On February 10, the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army, along with the XVII and parts of the III Corps, launched a counterattack west of the Laborcza Valley to push back the enemy who had broken through over the Dujla Pass and Lupkow, thereby securing the extremely important area around Mezölaborcz for the continuation of the offensive. However, the attack met with stubborn resistance and was only able to push the Russians back to the Ondava in fierce, fluctuating battles. Since the Chief of Staff of the 3rd Army, Major General Boog, considered the continuation of the attack hopeless, but on the other hand saw the possession of the right bank of the Ondava as a prerequisite for the planned attack of the VII. ...

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When considering the X Corps, he suggested to the Austro-Hungarian military command, referring to the proposal of the 4th Army from February 10, to now move the forces designated for this1) into the combat area of the XVII Corps. When General v. Conrad did not want to engage in this, the 3rd Army finally reverted to the proposal of an offensive of the southern wing of the 4th Army, which could not begin before February 17. Thus, on February 15, only the VII Corps launched an attack. However, it did not lead to a decision on that day.

The operations on the rest of the army front had also not taken the hoped-for course. In the center, with the V, XVIII, and XIX Corps, there were even new setbacks and considerable territorial losses. Against the V Corps, still standing north of the San, the Russians had advanced comprehensively on both sides and forced it to abandon the northern bank. The situation here became so threatening that General v. Boroevic saw himself compelled on February 13 to deploy the 9th Infantry Division of the VIII Corps, originally intended to support the front of the XIX Corps, at the V Corps. Earlier attempts on the right wing of the army, with the Szurmay Group, to wrest the area around Borynia from the Russians had also failed. The cessation of the Szurmay Group's attack had already been ordered on February 10.

When General of Cavalry v. Boehm-Ermolli took command of the new 2nd Army on February 12, consisting of the Szurmay Group, as well as the V, XVIII, and XIX Corps, to which the 34th Infantry Division was added, he found an extremely difficult situation: the six reinforcement divisions2) set in motion by the military command were only just arriving, the front was wavering in the center and on the left wing. Nevertheless, he ordered for February 16 that the outer wings should hold their positions, and the center should retake the lost area north of Olsva.

The events on the right wing of the army, Southern Army and Army Group Pflanzer, from mid to late February 1915.  
Maps No. 10, 14, and 15, Sketch 5.  
After the Russians had abandoned Kolomea before the western group of the Pflanzer-Baltin Army on the night of February 16,3) and this in  
1) 13th and 26th Infantry Division under Field Marshal Lieutenant Kralicek.  
2) 13th Infantry Division, 38th and 41st Infantry Division from the 4th Army, 27th, 31st, and 32nd Infantry Division from the Boroevic Army. — 3) See p. 105.

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Fierce Russian Counterattacks Against the German Southern Army.

The advance against Dolina seemed to fulfill all the prerequisites, finally enabling the Southern Army to overcome the mountains. However, the Russian counterattacks, which had already begun on February 13, intensified in the following days to such an extent that by February 19, the parts of the Austro-Hungarian 19th Division stationed on the extreme eastern flank of the Southern Army on both sides of the Swica Valley had to retreat to the border ridge under the pressure of the enemy. The recently captured height of Kalinowce was also lost, and the left flanking column of Corps Gerok had to evacuate the Mizunfa Valley and move towards the 48th Reserve Division, which was stretched across a broader front at Szczenzow. Thus, the XXIV Reserve Corps was thrown back along its entire front in defense, again on the border ridges south of the Beskid Claw and the Wyszkower Saddle. These developments also necessitated the withdrawal of the right flanking column of Corps Hofmann, positioned at Tuchla, to the heights just east of the Rozanta Valley. On the left wing of the army, the 1st Infantry Division had to continue its futile efforts to capture the Zwinin position, while the 3rd Guard Infantry Division held against strong attacks south of Zawadka.

The forces of the Southern Army were exhausted, as reports from General v. Gerok and Field Marshal Lieutenant Hofmann left no doubt. The Russians continuously reinforced in front of the army front, and another attack, with the deployment of the anticipated reinforcements, offered no hope of success. The difficulties of troop deployment in the still deeply snow-covered mountains were too great. Consequently, General v. Linsingen, following a suggestion from General v. Conrad, declared on February 16 that the newly anticipated forces — the German 4th and Austro-Hungarian 5th Infantry Divisions — should be deployed on the left wing of the Pflanzer Army Group, which was expected to soon bring Dolina into their hands. However, due to the limited capacity of the railway to Delatyn, initially only the Austro-Hungarian 5th Infantry Division could be supplied to the Pflanzer Army Group. The unloading of the German 4th Infantry Division had to be relocated to the Muntačs-Bolovec area south of the mountains. To strengthen the western wing of the Pflanzer Army Group for its task as much as possible, General v. Linsingen decided to also send the German 5th Cavalry Division there; however, due to the difficult transport conditions, it had to rely on marching on foot.

1) G. 108. — 2) The parts of the German 5th Cavalry Division deployed at the front (cf. G. 98) returned to the division.

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In tense anticipation, the High Command of the Southern Army followed the events north of the Carpathians: everything depended on quickly reaching the area around Dolina. On February 20, the right wing of General v. Pflanzer's attack group occupied Stanislau, with the main forces advancing against the Kalusz—Dolina line. At the same time, General v. Pflanzer subordinated the Austro-Hungarian 5th Cavalry Division to the 6th Infantry Division under the German Lieutenant General Freiherr Marschall, who had been sent by the High Command of the Southern Army to ensure close coordination in the operations of the two armies. On February 21, the XIII Corps, whose leader was ill, joined these formations. Everything seemed to be developing most favorably: with the almost certain capture of Dolina, the retreat lines of the Russian forces positioned before the center and right wing of the Southern Army were breached. On February 21, strong enemy forces advanced from three sides to counterattack Stanislau. Forces had to be withdrawn from the group bypassing Czeczawa and from the eastern group at Horodentka, and the first parts of the 5th Infantry Division arriving in Delatyn had to be brought in; only with the help of these reinforcements could Stanislau initially be held.

On February 23, however, the Russian resistance began to stiffen in front of the Marschall group, causing their advance at Czeczawa to come to a halt. On the right wing, it was possible, with the help of the reinforcements that had arrived, to push the enemy back to Jezupol and Halicz from February 24 to 26, but then the Russians launched an attack against the western wing and pushed it back behind the Lomnica. On the evening of February 26, the XIII Corps, whose command General of Infantry Baron Rhemen had resumed, stood behind the Lomnica, with the left wing opposite Perehinsko, and subsequently northward the Marschall group in front of Kalusz. The front continued, roughly following the Kalusz—Stanislau railway, to the area around Jezupol. The Dniester was secured by weak detachments up to near the Russian border, then the front jumped back to the Pruth.

Against the Southern Army, the Russians had essentially ceased their attacks after their success on February 19. The 1st Infantry and 3rd Guards Infantry Divisions fought with varying success.

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Serious Setback for the Pflanzer-Baltin Army Group.

The extraordinary importance attached to the rapid advance of the Pflanzer Army Group in a northwestern direction prompted General v. Linsingen on February 22 to again request the subordination of the left wing of this army under his command to ensure the unity of operations of the Southern Army with its parts already standing north of the Carpathians. However, General v. Conrad believed that dividing the Pflanzer Army Group would endanger the unity of command between the Dniester and Lomnica, and therefore rejected General v. Linsingen's request; in agreement with him, he subordinated the parts of the Southern Army standing north of the Carpathians (Austro-Hungarian 5th Infantry, 10th, and German 5th Cavalry Division) to General v. Pflanzer. At the same time, General v. Linsingen applied for the reinforcement of the Southern Army by the German 3rd Infantry Division at the German Supreme Army Command. However, General v. Falkenhayn rejected this request after the Eastern Commander-in-Chief consulted by him declared himself unable to provide further forces.

The preparations for the offensive of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd and 3rd Army and the events at the front from the Uzsok Pass to the Vistula until the end of February 1915.

Maps No. 9, 14, and 15.

Meanwhile, the attempt by the VII Corps on both sides of the Homonna-Pzemyśl railway to regain the area around Mező-Laborcz had failed despite the deployment of the 21st Infantry Division (VIII Corps) on the right wing after initial partial successes. At the request of the commanding general of the VII Corps, Archduke Joseph, General v. Boroevic ordered the front to be withdrawn from the enemy to give the completely exhausted troops at least some respite. Similarly, the advance undertaken on February 17 by the inner wings of the 3rd and 4th Army against the area around Banica stalled after initial successes, as the Russians quickly threw reinforcements into the battle. After some negotiations between the two army commands and the Austro-Hungarian Army Command, it was decided that the attack would be aborted and the troops would be withdrawn to their original positions; these movements were carried out smoothly on the night of February 23. The only success of the

1) p. 104 and 110. World War. Vol. VII.

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The operation¹) consisted in the fact that now the inner wings of both armies had gained immediate connection. The situation with the 4th Army had remained unchanged. Since the conditions with the Army Group Pflanzer required the detachment of the XI Corps as well as another division from their front, the possibility for their own offensive operations almost completely disappeared.

Meanwhile, help for the besieged fortress of Przemysl became increasingly urgent. The commander, General of Infantry v. Kusmanek, had already reported on February 10 that supplies would only last until mid-March; Emperor Franz Joseph also urged the relief of the fortress. Based on such considerations, the leader of the 2nd Army, General of Cavalry v. Boehm-Ermolli, presented his operational plan in Teschen on February 19. He intended to advance on both sides of the road to Baligrod with an assault corps consisting of five divisions under General of Cavalry v. Terztyanszky²) towards Lisko. However, a prerequisite for this was the usability of the narrow-gauge railway Lupkow—Cisna, as otherwise the entire left wing of the army was dependent on the only truly efficient road Taczany—Cisna. Consequently, before the start of the operation, the area around Mezölaborcz and thus the railway to Lupkow should be regained through a joint advance of the inner wings of the 2nd and 3rd Army.

General v. Boehm-Ermolli did not fail to recognize that it was again a renewed frontal attack, and indeed with consideration for cooperation with the Southern Army and the Army Group Pflanzer. Consequently, he believed he should simultaneously point out that, in view of the considerable difficulties of the proposed frontal attack, he considered the vigorous continuation of the offensive south of the Dniester to be far more promising and was therefore prepared to make two divisions³) of his army, which would then naturally have to limit themselves to the defensive, available to reinforce the Army Group Pflanzer. General v. Conrad rejected this proposal because the effect of the operation for the fortress of Przemysl would come too late, and because he assumed that the Russians would be able to quickly bring strong forces into the Dniester area using the better Galician railway network.

¹) Involved in the attack were parts of the 28th Infantry Division from the 3rd Army, parts of the 10th, 26th, and 13th Infantry Division from the 4th Army.  
²) The Army Group Terztyanszky included: 43rd, 27th, 29th, 34th, and 41st Infantry Division. Behind them, the 32nd Infantry Division.  
³) IV Corps (31st, 32nd).

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The Second Offensive of the Austro-Hungarian Army Center.

To throw the area as its own army on the less efficient Carpathian railways. Thus, General v. Conrad decided on the frontal attack proposed by the 2nd Army. The High Command of the 2nd Army had the gravest concerns about its execution. As heavy rains caused flooding in the mountains, endangering bridges and roads — especially the one leading to Cisna — General v. Boehm-Ermolli seriously considered postponing the offensive until more favorable weather conditions. However, General v. Conrad urged; the threatened situation of the fortress Przemysl exerted a compelling influence. He had the Chief of Staff of the 2nd Army convey his view that the difficult frontal attack against Lupkow might be unnecessary if the 2nd Army advanced with a strong group in a northwesterly direction into the area north of Lupkow. Under these conditions, the 3rd Army also assured vigorous support. General v. Boehm-Ermolli believed that, considering the fortress Przemysl, he could no longer resist. Both armies now agreed on February 26 as the start date for the preparatory attack over their inner flank, and a day later, the main attack group of the 2nd Army, the Terstzvanszky group, was to advance.

On February 23, General v. Boroevic issued the attack order: the extreme right wing (24th Infantry Division) was to advance against the line Bidrany—Mezölaborcz, Group Krautwald (2nd, 21st, 45th Infantry Division, assembled brigade) on both sides of the Laborczales to Laborczö, the VII Corps (17th and 20th Infantry, 1st Cavalry Division) over Havaj against Mibó, while the left wing — Group Kritek (11th Infantry, 4th Cavalry Division, 1st Landsturm Brigade) and III Corps (22nd and 28th Infantry Division) — was to hold its positions.

On the evening of February 24, as General v. Boehm-Ermolli was issuing the final orders for his army's attack, rain and thaw had rendered the main supply route of his army between Tatschany and Tarnowka completely unusable. Despite feverish efforts to overcome these new difficulties, the start of the offensive had to be postponed by another 24 hours.

At the front of the 2nd and 3rd Army, the fighting had meanwhile continued uninterrupted and led to a strong mixing of the units: of the 6½ divisions brought in for reinforcement, only one (32nd) closed reserve remained. In the Szurmay group and the V Corps, the 38th and parts of the 27th, in the XVIII Corps the 9th and in the XIX the 41st Division had intervened.

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must be carried out. Despite all these difficulties, the preparation of the Terstánszky group could be carried out as planned by the evening of February 26.

d) The last attempts to relieve Przemysl.

For this, see maps No. 14, 15 and sketches q, r, s.

The attack of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd and 3rd Armies from the end of February to mid-March.

On February 27, the 2nd Army and the right wing of the 3rd were finally able to advance towards Baligrod and the Lupkow pass crossing; however, they immediately encountered fierce resistance everywhere. The course of the first days already indicated that the attack would fail. Neither the left wing of the 2nd Army against Lupkow nor the right wing of the 3rd Army set against Bidrawo could make significant progress. The attack starting on February 28 by the center of the 3rd Army and the group Schmidt (27th, 32nd, 43rd Division) advancing against Baligrod of the 2nd Army had only minor success. On the other hand, the XVIII Corps attacking on the right wing towards Tworylne on the San was able to wrest some positions from the enemy, eventually allowing the V Corps in the Smiel area to begin bridging the San. To continue the attack with the main focus on Baligrod, General v. Boehm-Ermolli provided the Terstánszky group with the 13th and 31st Divisions.

On March 2 and 3, the Russians launched their own attack, both on either side of the road to Baligrod and against the 3rd Army in the Laborcza Valley; however, they were repelled.

The limited successes achieved so far prompted General v. Conrad on March 3 to urgently call on all armies to drive the enemy out of West and Central Galicia and thereby bring about the relief of Przemysl. "This relief," as stated in the telegram to the armies, "must be carried out with regard to the fortress's supplies by mid-March at the latest and is of utmost importance for the overall situation. The main thrust towards the besieged fortress is to be led by the 2nd Army. Of the remaining armies, the 3rd should join the right wing of this attack, the 4th should gather as many forces as possible on its right wing and advance towards Zmigrod. The Southern Army must reach the Dolina area as quickly as possible."

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The Failure of the Offensive of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd and 3rd Armies.

The army group Pflanzer was to resume the attack after the arrival of the XI Corps.

However, reality fell significantly short of these wishes of the Austro-Hungarian military leadership. Despite all efforts, the 2nd Army did not make significant progress in the following days. When a new attack attempt on the right wing of the 3rd Army failed with heavy losses on March 5, General v. Boroevic felt compelled to order the cessation of his army's offensive. However, the Austro-Hungarian military leadership ordered on the evening of March 6, based on proposals from the 2nd Army, that the offensive should continue by all means, and the 3rd Army should not only continue to attack with its right wing but also bind the enemy along the entire remaining front. On March 10, the offensive reached its peak. On the right wing of the 2nd Army, the Russians had been pushed back over the San, but the attack spearhead Terisztvanitz had managed to gain ground on Baligrod and Lupkow, yet they were still about 50 km away from the outer forts of the Przemysl fortress. However, the enemy seemed to be preparing a large-scale counterattack. Already on March 11, this began east of Lupkow and pushed the left wing of the 2nd Army back to its starting position. Nevertheless, the attack on the rest of the army front continued — the fate of Przemysl depended on it! But it still could not break through. All further plans were ended by a new Russian counterattack on March 13. The left wing of the army was breached; the own attack thus failed, and now everything depended on holding the front. The 3rd Army held by extending its section to the area of Lupkow. On March 14, General v. Boehm-Ermolli was forced to order the cessation of the attack.

The 4th Army was also supposed to participate in the general attack. On March 7, Field Marshal Lieutenant v. Arz advanced with three and a half divisions (12th, 1/226th, 8th, 10th) against Gorlice, with two divisions (39th, 15th) against Staszkowka. However, the attack initially did not achieve any successes; its continuation had to be postponed until March 17, pending reinforcements.

The Battles of the Southern Army.

Attempts by the Southern Army to drive the enemy from the commanding ridge heights had also not been abandoned. On February 26, General v. Gerov initiated a new encirclement still east of the south-

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Set in the valley. Despite the unfavorable weather and terrain, the encircling column managed to advance by March 1 to the heights southwest of elevation 1589 and prepare for an attack there. Meanwhile, General v. Pflanzer had requested the German 4th Infantry Division, arriving on March 1, to support his left flank on February 27. However, General v. Linsingen, due to the changed situation with the Pflanzer army and the resumption of the offensive by the 2nd and 3rd Armies, believed that the decision now lay with the Southern Army; he therefore rejected General v. Pflanzer's request. The Austro-Hungarian military leadership had also urged a vigorous attack on the same day. On March 3, their previously mentioned detailed instructions for the further conduct of operations on the entire Carpathian front arrived, according to which the Southern Army was tasked with reaching the area around Dolina with all its might.

General v. Linsingen decided to assign the 4th Infantry Division to the Hofmann group and to launch a new attack on the entire army front on March 7. The main thrust was to be led by the 4th Infantry Division west of the Mizunka Valley in a northeasterly direction to gain the road to Dolina. The Gerok Corps was to envelop the enemy from the right in a double envelopment to drive them from their elevated position south of Wyszkow. To the left, following the 4th Infantry Division, the right wing of the Hofmann Corps was to attack the Russian position at Tuchla from the right over the Magura (elevation 1365), while the left wing was to take southwest of Tuchla and advance in conjunction with the 1st Infantry Division. This was set in conjunction with the 3rd Guard Infantry Division against the elevation line Ostry—Ostrog—Zwirin. To ensure cooperation with the left wing of the Pflanzer army, General v. Linsingen had once again requested on March 5 the subordination of the Austro-Hungarian 5th Infantry Division or the XIII Corps under his command, but General v. Conrad had rejected the request.

On March 6, the attack attempt by the eastern encircling column of the Gerok group against the heights at point 1589 failed. The next day, the Southern Army launched a new attack. It was carried out from the beginning under unfavorable conditions: the thermometer had fallen below 23°, a severe snowstorm had covered the mountains with a 2 m high snow cover. Dense fog hindered any artillery effect. Thus, the attack could not achieve decisive success. Neither the group

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New Attack Attempts by the German Southern Army.

Gerot and the Hofmann Corps had significant territorial gains to report. On March 10, the 1st Infantry Division managed to gain a foothold on the saddle between the two heights of Swinin. To expand this success, General v. Linsingen intended to deploy the 4th Infantry Division here. However, Field Marshal Lieutenant Hofmann reported that due to the general exhaustion of his troops, he could not spare the entire division, so only one brigade was sent. This was not sufficient to bring about a decisive turn. On March 13, the Russians launched strong counterattacks, which were generally repelled.

On the same day, General v. Linsingen received an inquiry from the German Chief of General Staff about whether there was still a prospect of breaking through the mountains in March, which he affirmed under the condition that the attack on the entire Carpathian front would continue and that milder weather would set in. However, on March 17, the directive from the Austro-Hungarian military command arrived, stating that the attack should essentially only be continued by the Southern Army and the Pflanzer Army until reinforcements arrived. Therefore, on March 18, General v. Linsingen presented his assessment of the overall situation on the Carpathian front in an immediate report to the German Kaiser: Based on previous experiences, a frontal breakthrough through the mountains offered no prospect of success, but an attack conducted with strong forces north of the Carpathians did. He believed that the success of this operation could be secured if a strong army under German leadership was assembled here. For this, the three German divisions of the Southern Army, which were to remain defensive, would have to be detached and, due to unfavorable railway conditions, marched on foot to the left flank of the Pflanzer Army. Their reinforcement by another German division and an Austro-Hungarian corps would be desirable. The deployment would take two to three weeks.

On March 20, the Southern Army, following the instructions of General v. Conrad, launched a new attack, but it only resulted in purely local successes.

The Events North of the Carpathians with the Pflanzer Army Group until March 22.

In the meantime, a shift had also begun on the extreme right flank of the Carpathian front. By the end of February, it was the

1) p. 124.

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The Russians succeeded in pushing the XIII Corps on the left wing of the Pflanzer army group eastward to the Lomnica1). Fortunately, the first arriving parts of the XI Corps were able to close the gap temporarily; reinforcements were also brought from the Dniester defense, although the Russians had also attempted attacks here. Meanwhile, as the right flank of his western group was strongly threatened, General v. Pflanzer withdrew the front to the line Ottynia—south of Bohorodczany—Solotwina and southwest of it by March 4. The western wing of the Pflanzer army group had already been pushed into the defensive at the beginning of March. To support his left wing, General v. Pflanzer deployed the newly arrived 30th Division of the XI Corps here and assembled at Obertyn under General Freiherr Marschall the German 5th and Austro-Hungarian 10th and 5th Cavalry Divisions as well as the Kletterich group for an attack on Tlumacz; he also brought the rest of the XI Corps (15th Division) to Obertyn, and the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Cavalry Division only as far as Ruth-Wiznitz.

Until March 13, fierce but indecisive battles continued with the western group. On that day, the Russians broke through with five cavalry divisions and a rifle brigade against the Marschall group and pushed them back. However, through counterattacks and quickly brought reinforcements, it was possible to halt the Russian attack. After new enemy advances failed on March 17 and 18, calm ensued. On the right wing of the army, the very weak eastern group was reinforced by the 6th Cavalry Division and the 88th Rifle Brigade2) and placed under the command of the leader of the XI Corps, Field Marshal Lieutenant Ljubicic. By March 22, the Dniester at Zaleczcyki was reached here. Southeast of it, the Russians retreated across the border.

The Fall of the Fortress Przemysl.

The hopes that General v. Conrad had tied to the offensive initiated at the end of February along almost his entire front south of the Vistula had not been fulfilled. The situation of the fortress Przemysl became increasingly precarious. On March 11, the fortress command reported that with the utmost stretching of all available food supplies, the fortress could be held at most until March 24. In a telegram on March 14 to General v. Falkenhayn, General v. Conrad was forced to admit the failure of the previous operations

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General v. Conrad again requests German reinforcements

Nevertheless, he held on to the idea of continuing the attack: "Regarding the situation in Przemysl, I ask you to note that the breakthrough attempted by our own 2nd Army with all available forces has not been able to penetrate far enough because the abnormal, extraordinarily unfavorable weather conditions with temperatures down to 23° and meter-high snow, and the resulting difficulties in progress and supply, as well as enormous losses due to illnesses, especially frostbite, hinder rapid advancement and make the already difficult mountainous terrain impossible, as is the case with the Southern Army; since yesterday, a significant decrease in cold; also, the troops exhausted by the battles of the last 14 days under difficult conditions are being provided with replacements and reinforcements in every possible way to continue the attack. I cannot make reliable predictions regarding further developments of the events, naturally, both in view of the difficulties still to be overcome in the attack and the condition of the fortress garrison holding out under the greatest deprivations. However, nothing has been left untried to break through with the attack and, in cooperation with mobile forces, to relieve the fortress."

To this presentation of his own intentions, General v. Conrad attached the request for the supply of further German forces: "Any increase in strength for the attack in the shortest direction towards Przemysl would naturally be of the greatest value, provided it can be quickly brought in and deployed. Should — which I cannot judge — the German Supreme Army Command have ready-to-use forces, possibly two to three divisions, which could be quickly brought by rail into the area of the 2nd Army, I would ask Your Excellency to consider whether it might not be possible and appropriate to immediately set these forces in motion to support the relief of Przemysl, which is of great importance as the foundation of our joint position, and temporarily make them available to the Imperial and Royal Army Command, but also for the case that relief of Przemysl is no longer possible in time, to definitely consider continuing the offensive from the Carpathians and Eastern Galicia, and for this, any increase in strength would be very desirable, which would either directly or via the Army Group Pflanzer come to the Southern Army, whose reinforcement in this case is also intended from here."

"Since a transfer of forces from the western theater of war

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In view of the heavy fighting in Champagne and the expectation of English attacks, General v. Falkenhayn again approached the Commander-in-Chief East on March 14 with the inquiry whether two to three divisions from the 9th Army could be made available, if necessary, by foregoing the offensive on the Pilica. The Commander-in-Chief East immediately declared himself able to relieve the Austro-Hungarian XII Corps still with the Böbrich Army. However, he did not consider it possible to send two divisions of the 9th Army to Hungary if the previously captured Polish territory was to be held in the event of a possible Russian offensive. In his view, the fall of Przemysl was inevitable. Before General v. Falkenhayn made a decision, he further inquired of the Austro-Hungarian Chief of Staff, "until what day Przemysl could still hold out considering the supplies available there according to the commanders' reports." General v. Conrad replied on March 15 that the fortress had supplies only until March 24. Since the attack of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army had come to a halt before fortified enemy positions and could only be resumed in a few days, a relief of the fortress Przemysl was "hardly to be expected." The deployment of German forces would therefore likely only be considered as a reinforcement of the German Southern Army. Nevertheless, General v. Falkenhayn replied: "Since further German troops could not possibly be operationally ready in the Carpathians by March 24, their deployment for the purpose of relieving Przemysl is unfortunately no longer possible... I have serious reservations about reinforcing the German Southern Army with German troops due to our inadequate equipment for mountain warfare and our lack of greater familiarity with it."

General v. Conrad countered this objection on March 16 by reiterating his proposal made two days earlier to provide the desired reinforcements to the German Southern Army "less directly through the mountains, but mainly via the Pflanzer Army Group, which had already crossed the mountains and currently required more mountain equipment." He pointed out the great importance of the actions of the Pflanzer Army Group in Bukovina both from an operational standpoint and with regard to Romania's stance in the upcoming critical period, and again asked to "seriously consider whether or not to-

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ready-to-deploy German forces were to be shifted to the Pflanzer army group as soon as possible and brought to the eastern wing of the southern army via this route.” At the end of his telegram, General v. Conrad referred to a communication received from Lieutenant Field Marshal Count Stürgkh, “that the German Supreme Army Command actually had newly formed divisions.” In his response on March 17, General v. Falkenhayn explained that the units being formed were far from operational readiness. In discussing General v. Conrad's proposal, he had not considered a shift of forces from the west to the east, which was currently completely ruled out, but only one from the German to the Austro-Hungarian officers. According to the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief East, this was unfortunately not feasible given the situation north of the Vistula at the time. As important as influencing Romania through military successes seemed to him, he was currently unable to provide additional forces for this purpose.

As the hope for timely relief of the fortress Przemysl was dashed, General v. Conrad temporarily withdrew his request. He decided to at least save the mobile forces trapped there. In telegraphic discussions with the fortress commander, General of Infantry Kusmanek, it was agreed that the entire fortress garrison should attempt to break through towards Sambor on March 19. General v. Boehm-Ermolli was to carry out an advance to the northeast with the reinforced V Corps on March 21 to assist the fortress garrison.

On March 18, the fortress garrison's attempt to break through from Przemysl failed, while simultaneously the offensive of the 4th Army at Gorlice also failed. The fortress had to capitulate on March 22 after nearly exhausting all food supplies, firing all ammunition, and destroying the works. For almost five months, the fortress had held out in brave combat and tied down strong enemy forces.

The fall of the fortress Przemysl presented the Austro-Hungarian army command with a changed situation: the main reason for the constant urging to proceed against the Lisko-Sanok line now fell away.

1) The Austro-Hungarian plenipotentiary general at the German Supreme Army Command. — 2) p. 304. — 3) p. 117.

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The release of the Russian siege army, however, brought the threat of increased force deployment at the battlefront dangerously close. General v. Conrad had been determined to continue the offensive, even if the fortress could no longer be relieved. In this sense, he had already issued instructions for future operations on March 17: After the completion of the reinforcement units, the attack on the entire Carpathian front was to be resumed. "...This attack, however," it continued, "is no longer under the pressure of time, which was previously conditioned by the unsuccessful relief of Przemysl, and must therefore be conducted with tenacity and in a systematic manner." However, it was initially limited to the eastern flank of the army front: the task of the Pflanzer army group, which was to be reinforced as much as possible, was to open the way through the mountains for the neighboring armies from the east. For the time being, however, they had to attack further with utmost difficulty, securing against the east and holding Czernowitz, and behave defensively on the western flank. The southern army was to continue the attack, the 2nd to involve its right flank, strengthening its positions on the left; the 3rd army was to prepare its eastern flank for the resumption of the offensive, otherwise it, like the 4th army, had to connect enemy troop movements. From the 2nd and 3rd armies, two infantry divisions, two infantry brigades, and a cavalry division were also to be held in reserve behind the front. General v. Conrad sought to adhere to these intentions even now after the fall of Przemysl.

Meanwhile, on the night of March 20, a massive Russian attack broke out against the 3rd army from the direction of the Dukla Pass. In four days of fierce fighting, the front on the right flank was pushed in up to 6 km deep. The reserves designated for the Pflanzer army group had to be held back, and the 2nd army was instructed to support General v. Bojevic. But this army had also already become the target of Russian attacks; in fierce battles, the Russians succeeded in significantly pushing back the front. There was no longer any doubt that the enemy had launched a decisive offensive. It was no longer about continuing one's own attack, but only about holding the already wavering front. Once again, the 4th army had to hold out and give another division (26th) to the 3rd army. The Russian attacks continued unabated; on March 23, the attack group of the 2nd army had to return to its initial positions before the start

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The Russian Offensive at Dnla Pass

to retreat from the offensive. Thus, simultaneously with the fall of the fortress of Przemysl, the attack of the 2nd and 3rd Army, which had been mainly undertaken for their relief and repeatedly attempted anew, had finally collapsed.

e) The events on the Carpathian Front after the fall of Przemysl until mid-April 1915.

Including maps No. 14 and 15 and sketches q and s.

The events with the Pflanzer Army Group.

The Russian offensive, directed mainly against the front of the 2nd and 3rd Army since March 20, had also destroyed the hopes of General v. Pflanzer for reinforcements and thus for a promising resumption of his attack. He was now dependent for the foreseeable future on a difficult defensive battle to be conducted on three sides, which was hardly still connected with the operations of the rest of the front. As reinforcement, only the 8th Cavalry Division arrived at the end of March.

When the Russians began to advance again from the east against Bukovina in mid-March, probably also for political reasons, to persuade Romania to join the Entente, General v. Pflanzer was forced to strengthen the forces stationed here. On March 23, the Marschall Group (German 5th and Austro-Hungarian 10th Cavalry Division) was moved northeast, followed by additional forces, the 8th Cavalry and 42nd Infantry Division. On March 26, General v. Pflanzer transferred command of the front from Czernowitz to the Dniester to General Freiherr Marschall; under his command now were: Group Ljubiczic (combined 30th Division) in front of Zaleszczyki; 42nd Division (84th and 83rd Brigade), 19th Cavalry Brigade (former 5th Cavalry Division), 6th, 8th, and 10th as well as German 5th Cavalry Division. On the western front of the army group, the situation remained fairly unchanged. There were no major battles until mid-April. Russian advances from the east over the national border and from the north over the Dniester could be repelled, although attempts to capture the bridgehead of Zaleszczyki also failed. By mid-April, the army group generally held the national border between Pruth and Dniester, then the southern bank of this river to Niezviska. From here, the front ran southwest over Ottynia to Porohy. Parts blocked the upper Lomnica Valley.

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The Battles of the Southern Army.

The cessation of the offensive on the Austro-Hungarian front west of the Uzsok Pass, as well as the precarious health condition of his own army, prompted General v. Linsingen on March 23 to again contact the German Supreme Army Command with the report that overcoming the Carpathians would also be impossible for the Southern Army in March, after the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army had completely abandoned the offensive and the attack by the Pflanzer Army had also become impracticable. He saw the only possibility of success in an operation north of the Carpathians, as he had already proposed on March 18. At the same time, he submitted a request to General v. Conrad to relieve the Southern Army with weaker Austro-Hungarian forces and to assemble it, reinforced by an Austro-Hungarian and a yet-to-be-requested German corps, behind the right wing of the Pflanzer Army Group for a new attack north of the mountains; this would have to be subordinated to the Southern Army. At the same time, the other armies should also attack, which would have given them enough time to recover due to the three to four weeks of the new advance of the Southern Army.

This proposal became obsolete due to the large Russian counteroffensive that had meanwhile begun against the 2nd and 3rd Armies. On March 24, General v. Conrad inquired with the Southern Army whether and how many forces it could withdraw for its front for the 3rd Army. The next day, the same inquiry also came from the German Army Command. General v. Linsingen resisted any withdrawal of troops to remain combat-ready for his own operation, but ultimately had to give up the 48th Infantry Division on March 26 by higher order.

On March 31, the order from the Austro-Hungarian Army Command arrived that the Southern Army should also limit itself to defense and, in agreement with the 2nd Army, release the western flank to free up as many strong parts as possible. This required the following reorganization of the Southern Army: Corps Gerok from the eastern Swica-Ilser to Szyrak, followed by Corps Hofsmann to the main road Munkacs-Stryj and on the left flank to Stryj the just-arrived General Command of the II Bavarian Reserve Corps under

1) Alone from March 11 to 23, the loss of sick amounted to 6758 men. From January 16 to April 30, 923 officers, 47,999 men, 4190 horses, and 461 vehicles had arrived from the Reich as replacements for the 2nd Army and had been sent to the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army (Possession Corps, p. 129).

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Positional Battles of the Southern Army. The Capture of Jninin.

General of Infantry, Count v. Bothmer, with the 1st Infantry and 3rd Guard Infantry Division. A few days later, it became known that the 2nd Army wanted to abandon the Uszok Pass. General v. Linsingen immediately lodged strong objections to this in Teschen, as he feared that the entire position of the Southern Army would become untenable. Consequently, on April 2, General v. Conrad placed the right wing of the 2nd Army, the Szurmay Group, under the command of General v. Linsingen, with explicit orders that the Uszok Pass must be held at all costs. This extended the left wing of the Southern Army to the area southeast of Uzszyki grn. To ensure possession of the Uszok Pass, General v. Linsingen ordered the Szurmay Group once again to hold their current positions at all costs and further reduced their sector by placing the right wing division, the Austro-Hungarian 38th Infantry Division, under the Bothmer Corps, which then extended to the Hnyla-Bach. On April 4, a brigade of the 38th Division was withdrawn and positioned as an army reserve behind the left army wing. General v. Linsingen immediately went to the front of the Szurmay sector and arrived just in time to prevent the retreat. However, when the now right wing of the 2nd Army retreated behind the stream section at Patafokalu and on April 6, heavy attacks against the Szurmay Group began, their left wing was also pushed back around the commanding height of Ceremcha, northeast of Patafokalu. Fierce battles took place here well into April, as the Russians relentlessly struggled to get the important pass into their hands. On April 8, they succeeded in pushing the center of the Szurmay Group back south to the pass entrance. On April 9, heavy Russian attacks were launched against the center and left wing of the Bothmer Corps. On the right wing of the corps, however, the 1st Infantry Division was finally able to take possession of Jninin after eight days of fierce fighting. General v. Linsingen hoped to exploit the success and ordered General Count Bothmer to "immediately prepare strong reserves for an offensive in a northwesterly direction" that same evening. However, the attempt to expand the success towards Stole failed the next day, as the Russians had entrenched themselves immediately behind the lost positions in new strong positions. On April 11, they even launched an attack against the left corps wing and pushed the Austro-Hungarian 38th Division stationed here back south on both sides of the Stryj.

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Against the Szurmay group, the Russians continued their attacks in the following days. The situation became so critical here that General v. Linsingen again approached the Austro-Hungarian military leadership to obtain reinforcement by German troops from General v. Falkenhayn; General v. Conrad could only respond that he was already in negotiations, and a decision had not yet been made. However, the 2nd Army, at the request of the South Army, provided forces to support the left wing of the Szurmay group. With their help, it was finally possible, after fluctuating battles, to at least hold the heights directly covering the Uzsok Pass. After the Russian breakthrough on the left wing of the Bothmer Corps was also balanced by parts of the 3rd Guard and 1st Infantry Division, the entire front of the South Army was able to confidently hold its positions.

The defense by the Austro-Hungarian 2nd and 3rd Armies until the beginning of the Easter Battle.

The main goal of the Russian attacks remained, even after the fall of the Przemysl fortress, the breakthrough through the front of the 2nd and 3rd Armies. Their efforts repeatedly targeted their inner flanks, where the commanding height of the Beskid Ridge south of Lupkow formed the cornerstone of both armies. The complete exhaustion of the 3rd Army's troops made it impossible to counter the Russians' intentions with their own attack, as repeatedly demanded by the 2nd Army's high command. The following days shook the entire structure of the 2nd Army's defensive front. Already on the night of March 23, the important height of Stoly north of Kalnica was taken from their left wing. The right wing of the 3rd Army also had to be supported; both the Szurmay group and the 4th Army sent additional forces there. However, they were unable to prevent new setbacks. In fierce battles on the night of March 24, the eastern wing of the 3rd Army was thrown down from the Beskid Ridge, and in the following night, their left wing was also breached and withdrawn to a new position on both sides of Iwonic. Reinforcements sent by the 4th Army (parts of the 8th Infantry Division) had to be deployed here to prevent a complete breakthrough.

The situation had become so critical that General v. Conrad again turned to General v. Falkenhayn to request German divisions from him to support the front of the 2nd and 3rd Armies. After lengthy negotiations, an agreement was reached on March 26 and 27.

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Critical Situation of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd and 3rd Army.

Under the command of the General of Cavalry v. der Marwitz, a German corps, the Beskiden Corps, was to be formed from the 35th Reserve Division of the Woyrsch Army, the 25th Reserve Division of the 9th Army, and the 4th Infantry Division of the Southern Army, and in addition, forces from the 2nd Army were to be supplied to the officer of the 3rd Army.

Meanwhile, the Russians continued to advance relentlessly against the fronts of the 2nd and 3rd Army. Important sections were again lost on the left flank of the 2nd and in the center of the 3rd Army. On March 28, General v. Boehm-Ermolli was forced to withdraw the front of his left flank into a chord position. The situation remained critical for the 3rd Army as well. On March 30 and 31, the right flank of the 2nd Army was breached again and had to be withdrawn to the line Jablonki—Tousth Dil. A serious crisis also arose on the right flank: the entire front wavered here and, with the approval of the army commander, withdrew to the heights just north of the Wolosate—Wetlina Valley. On March 31, General v. Boehm-Ermolli was forced to issue orders for a possibly necessary retreat behind the Carpathian ridge: the new front was to connect south of Jaworka to the Southern Army and then merge into the old position via Liskowra—north of Tisza—southwest of Fernyesvölgy—Harczos—Nagypolany—Teles—south of Birawa.

On the evening of the same day, General v. Conrad ordered that the 3rd Army, upon the arrival of the German Beskiden Corps, should use it as a "unified whole" on the official front of the battle and withdraw at least three Austro-Hungarian divisions from the front. At the same time, the extension of the left flank of the Southern Army to the west was ordered to free up reserves here as well.

On the evening of March 31, the front of the 2nd and 3rd Army left from west of Jaworka, where there was a connection to the Southern Army on the Kletwa, via Wisłok wz.—Riczera spółka—Kalicz—Ustrzyki grn.—Berechy grn.—Stoly south of Jablonki—Wola Michowa—south of Birawa—just north of Stropko—east of Kurima—Zboro—Regetow. South of this place, there was a gap between the 3rd and 4th Army.

The Relocation of the Front of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army.

The danger to the front of the 2nd Army was by no means eliminated. As early as April 1, the Russians were able to achieve further successes here.

1) p. 126.  
2) World War. Volume VII.

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Once again, the center of the 2nd Army was thrown back; swift assistance was necessary. General v. Conrad sought to obtain it from the 3rd Army: the divisions to be relieved from the Beskiden Corps were to be quickly freed and ready for transport by April 4. However, General v. Boehm-Ermolli could no longer wait, and by the afternoon of April 1, he had to order the withdrawal of his army behind the Carpathian ridge. Due to urgent representations from the Southern Army and the 3rd Army, which demanded the holding of the Uszok Pass and the Beskid Ridge, General v. Conrad ordered that the Uszok Pass be held under all circumstances and that the western flank should only be withdrawn to the line Nagypolany—Telepocz—Bilag. The 3rd Army was instructed to free another division after deploying the Beskiden Corps to support the western flank of the 2nd Army. The withdrawal of the 2nd Army's front was to take place on April 2 from the right flank, but the advance of the enemy against the Gorlice—Uszok railway in the Wolosate area had to be prevented and therefore initially placed under the command of the Szurmay Group. To resolve the frequently arising disagreements about holding the Uszok Pass and ensuring its secure possession, General v. Conrad subordinated the Szurmay Group to the Southern Army. The left flank of the group was also to bend back according to the retreat of the 2nd Army to ensure connection.

The withdrawal of the 2nd Army's front proceeded as planned from April 2 to 4: the western flank (29th and 34th Divisions) remained, as desired by the 3rd Army, on the Beskid Ridge; rearguards held the border ridge on the rest of the front until April 5.

The Easter Battle and the Consolidation of the Front at the Austro-Hungarian 2nd and 3rd Armies.

Due to the renewed Russian attacks on April 2 in the Laborcza Valley against the 3rd Army, the hope of the Austro-Hungarian military leadership that the Russian offensive in front of the 3rd Army had finally come to a halt was shattered. The Russians succeeded in pushing the X Corps back about 4 km south in and east of the Laborcza Valley. On the afternoon of that day, the leader of the aforementioned Beskiden Corps, General of Cavalry v. der Marwitz, was at

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The Ofter Offensive of the German Besident Corps.

arrived at this corps and immediately advanced the forward regiments of his German 25th Reserve Division, which had already reached south of Bilag. General v. Boroevic ordered the counterattack and subordinated the Austro-Hungarian X Corps to General v. der Marwitz for this purpose. He ordered that the divisions of the corps should initially hold their current positions, with the German 25th Reserve Division to support the inner flanks of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd and 24th Divisions. The additional German forces — 35th Reserve and 4th Infantry Division — which were still arriving, were to close up in the Laborcza Valley. On the night of April 3, the western flank of the X Corps, standing west of the Laborcza, also gave way to connect with the center, as did the right flank of the VII Corps standing to its left. On April 3, the Russians unsuccessfully attempted to press in the left flank of the 2nd Army and thus decisively expand the success of the previous day. Simultaneously, the German 25th Reserve Division launched a counterattack and by evening regained the old positions of the Austro-Hungarian 24th Division west of Birava. Already on the previous day, the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Division, reinforced by parts of the 128th Brigade, stormed the height lost on the previous day east of Ulschsebny and advanced west of it to this place. On the west bank of the Laborcza, the Austro-Hungarian troops were also able to gain further ground to the north. For Easter Monday, April 4, General v. der Marwitz ordered the recapture of the old positions of the X Corps northwest of Birava. The German 35th Reserve Division, which had meanwhile arrived, was deployed for this purpose just east of the Laborcza between the Austro-Hungarian 2nd and 21st Divisions. On this day, the allied troops worked their way up to the heavily fortified heights north and northeast of Ulschsebny; on the afternoon of the next day, April 5, they were stormed after the Russians had unsuccessfully attempted counterattacks in the morning. Meanwhile, on April 3, the extreme left flank of the 3rd Army had been attacked and thrown back; only the intervention of the right flank of the 4th Army could prevent serious consequences. Two days later, the center of the army also suffered a severe setback, and the front had to be withdrawn almost 10 km to halfway between Stropko and Turany. As the attacks against the inner flank of the 4th Army continued simultaneously, General v. Boroevic, who arrived on the battlefield in the Laborcza Valley on April 5, was forced to

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To establish Group Marwitz. On April 6, however, the newly deployed German 4th Infantry Division, positioned just west of the Laborcza, together with the 35th Reserve Division, which also included Austro-Hungarian regiments, managed to wrest considerable territory from the Russians. Thus, the Easter battle concluded. The withdrawal of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd, 21st, 24th, and 45th Divisions was now ordered and smoothly carried out by April 10. The Beskiden Corps took over the positions of the X Corps and repelled Russian attacks there on April 11 and 13 with ease.

Against the new front of the 2nd Army, the enemy had meanwhile pressed sharply. On April 6, the Russians appeared with strong forces also in front of the left wing of the Southern Army, in front of the Szurmay Group. Their left wing had to be withdrawn to the Ceremcha, and there were also minor breaches in the center of the 2nd Army. The 3rd Army could not assist, but the 4th Army again provided a division. However, this left it stripped of forces to the limit of possibility. Significant battles had not taken place on their front. The Russians did not exploit their favorable position in West Galicia in the future either and focused all efforts on gaining the Ung Valley at the junction between the 2nd and Southern Army. On the advice of the Southern Army's high command, strong forces of the 2nd Army had therefore been assembled behind the inner wing. On April 7 and 8, heavy attacks began here, through which the Kiczera joflka was wrested from the center of the Szurmay Group. Three days later, the Russians also managed to gain a foothold on the important Ceremcha, the apex of the front. Only after the intervention of reserves from the 2nd Army (65th Brigade, 33rd Division) could the enemy be driven back here in two days of fighting. To ensure unified leadership in this important front section, the Ceremcha was incorporated into the command area of the 2nd Army.

From April 10, the fighting also began to gradually subside on the rest of the front. Some crises arising on the left wing of the 2nd Army could be resolved by the timely arrival of the 51st Division of the 4th Army.

Despite all setbacks, the Carpathian front had stabilized again by mid-April to the extent that upcoming tasks were faced with confidence.

1) G. 127. — 2) 51st Division.

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3. The Events on the Left Wing North of the Vistula.

At the front north of the Vistula, there had been calm since the turn of the year. The Austro-Hungarian 1st Army had settled at the Nida. After the 37th Infantry Division, the 33rd Infantry Division was also transferred to the Carpathian Front in the early days of January. The German Landwehr Divisions of the army adjoining to the north (Division Bredow, 3rd and 4th Landwehr Division) had, at the beginning of January, generally returned to the positions they had held before their advance on December 30 and 31. Calm had also set in with the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army. According to agreements between the army commands, the Posen Corps and the Higher Cavalry Commander 3 with the 5th Cavalry Division — but without the Austro-Hungarian 7th Cavalry Division, which joined the Cavalry Corps Hauer — were reassigned to the 9th Army. The following weeks were mainly devoted to the expansion of positions. The Russians repeatedly advanced hard north of the Vistula and also south of the Pilica, but were repelled.

During the offensive that began at the end of January on the Carpathian front, the armies north of the Vistula were tasked with "always being ready to respond to any withdrawal of enemy forces with an immediate attack and to follow immediately in the event of an enemy retreat." Probing detachments found the enemy everywhere in undiminished strength in their positions. As new offensive operations were imminent at the end of January in the area of the German Supreme Commander East, the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Cavalry Division was transferred there to participate in a possible advance into Poland. Simultaneously with the attack of the northern wing of the German 9th Army on January 31, significant artillery activity also began on the front between Pilica and Vistula for deception purposes. According to reports received during February, the enemy seemed to have withdrawn stronger forces from their front. Thus, it was not concerning to weaken the front now as well. On February 7, General v. Gallwitz assumed command of the Guard Reserve Corps as Supreme Commander East. Then the Austro-Hungarian army command, under the pressure of the situation in the Carpathians, moved into the

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In the coming days and weeks, the 5th, 106th, and 14th Infantry Divisions were withdrawn from the area of the 1st Army, and from the Army Boroëv, the High Command of the 2nd Army, the command of the IV Corps, and the 27th, 31st, and 32nd Infantry Divisions. The command of the Austro-Hungarian forces remaining on the northern flank of the Boroëv Army was taken over by the leader of the XII Corps, General of Infantry v. Kövess. He was reinforced by the Cavalry Corps Hauer with the 9th Cavalry Division for the 106th Infantry Division and the 7th Cavalry Division for the 35th Infantry Division. The German troops of Generaloberst v. Boroëv extended their sections to the left.

Bringing relief to the Carpathian front, embroiled in fierce battles, through their own large-scale offensive was ruled out in view of these continued troop withdrawals. However, when Generaloberst v. Boroëv learned on February 28 that the 9th Army was planning an offensive in the near future, he considered whether it might still be possible to drive the Russians from their positions on his front. At the Landwehr Corps, which stood in a broad front in the area west of Kielce, a local success seemed possible if a few days were allowed for the preparation of the attack. This was scheduled for March 6, one day after the 9th Army's advance.

On the morning of March 6, the Landwehr Corps advanced on both sides of Lopuzjno. In the first rush, the Russian positions were taken. Then the troops pushed forward in heavy snowfall against a strong wind, getting closer to the main position by evening. The frozen ground made it difficult to dig in the reached lines, and in many places, the troops encountered groundwater and swamp after breaking through the frost layer. On the morning of March 7, the attack was to be continued with special emphasis on the left wing of the 3rd Landwehr Division near and south of Lopuzjno, which had advanced the furthest. However, since the enemy obstacles had not yet been sufficiently destroyed by artillery fire, the infantry remained in the rather unfavorable position, the ammunition for the heavy artillery became scarce, and the prospect of resupply was low. An attempt to advance late in the evening failed. There was still hope that the pioneers would succeed in destroying the enemy obstacles at individual points during the night; however, the enemy's attention made it impossible to approach them. The intended assault had to be abandoned on March 8 as well. The leader of the Landwehr Corps, General of Cavalry Freiherr v. Boroëv, decided, with the approval of Generaloberst v. Boroëv, to attack

1) p. 292.

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to continue in fortress-like operations using pioneer-technical means. This necessitated a delay. In the meantime, the troops were to dig in at the positions they had reached and only abandon them where the swamp made digging in impossible.

The operation seemed to have shown some success insofar as the opposing enemy was forced to deploy reserves. However, the attack was no longer continued in the planned form. Due to the unfavorable terrain, even at certain points, the lines reached in the attack had to be abandoned again. Russian advances in the near future were repelled everywhere, particularly on the night of March 15, a stronger crossing attempt over the Pilica northeast of Inowlodz against the Austro-Hungarian 7th Cavalry Division, which had been temporarily moved there.

On March 10, Generaloberst v. Böhm-Ermolli received new orders from General v. Conrad to bind as many enemy forces as possible. He then called upon the Landwehr Corps to continue the attack. However, this did not happen. On March 16, an intelligence report indicated a strong Russian attack against the Kövess group was imminent for the last days of March. Generaloberst v. Böhm-Ermolli, who moved his headquarters from Czenstochau to Nezstamowice on March 20, prepared stronger forces from his Landwehr divisions to intervene in the north, as the report was later confirmed and the attack was now announced for March 26. The Austro-Hungarian military command also brought in five marching battalions. However, the expected attack did not occur. Instead, General v. Conrad urgently requested stronger forces on the evening of March 26 to immediately support the heavily fighting 2nd and 3rd Army in the Carpathians. He was provided with the German 35th Reserve Division, but without its battalions and heavy artillery. The section was divided between the Landwehr Corps and the Kövess group. The previously held idea of an offensive by the Landwehr Corps had to be finally abandoned.

In the following period, the Russians, especially at night, conducted a series of more or less strong advances against individual parts of the entire front, without achieving significant successes. In the first half of April, there seemed to be indications of a Russian offensive in the Vistula bend. The construction of positions was then vigorously promoted. However, an enemy attack did not occur this time either.

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4. The Russian Supreme Command and the Operations of the Southwestern Front until Mid-April.

Situation and Intentions in January 1915.

Maps No. 9, 14, and 18.

At the beginning of 1915, Russia was under severe concerns. The battle was ongoing on the European front. In the Caucasus region, the Turks were advancing; the Grand Duke had therefore suggested in England an operation against a "sensitive spot of the Ottoman Empire." The Serbs had been suffering since the heavy fighting in the late autumn from such a lack of weapons, ammunition, and supplies that they were incapable of larger combat operations.

The losses of the Russian army in the first half-year of the war had been severe. To compensate for them, there were plenty of replacement troops ready, but only a very small part could be equipped with rifles. The shortage of artillery ammunition seemed to be growing into an immediate danger. About 45,000 shots were calculated as the daily requirement for the field guns, but the factories delivered only 13,000; from spring on, they hoped for 20,000 daily. Therefore, the Chief of General Staff, General Januschkewitsch, informed the French military attaché General Laguiche on December 26, 1914, that a real offensive could not be carried out before July 1915 unless Russia could count on foreign ammunition. Negotiations soon began with the Western powers about the delivery of rifles and ammunition, but even if they were available abroad in sufficient quantity, they could only be brought in through the frozen port of Archangelsk in winter and then on less efficient, partly narrow-gauge railways or through Siberia. It became increasingly apparent that they were almost cut off from the allied Western powers, while Russia itself could only meet the enormous demand for war material on its own.

In the country and in the army, the mood was no longer the same as at the beginning of the war. Sacrifices and disappointments had been too great. The first signs of peace propaganda began to become noticeable.

How the situation on the European front was viewed at the beginning of the year is evident from a memorandum from mid-January 1915, which

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The Quartermaster General of the Supreme Army Command, General Danilow, had drafted. It stated: "In East Prussia, our 10th Army, whose fifteen infantry divisions faced eight German ones, halted their advance in front of the enemy's fortified front behind the Masurian Lakes. Since the army, according to the Commander-in-Chief (General Siewers), does not have sufficient flexibility and means for maneuvering, he sees the only way of active engagement in a slow advance supported by the work of sappers. In the direction of Mlawa, the troops of the fortified area of the fortress Nowogeorgiewsk (four infantry divisions) are in fairly successful combat with relatively weak German forces (two divisions). It appears that the enemy can be pushed back here by vigorous pressure on his territory. Left of the Vistula, in the section up to the Pilica, the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Armies (33½ infantry divisions) have taken positions behind the Bzura and Rawka rivers after stubborn fighting, which they have fortified and expanded over the course of a month. Against these armies, about 25 German divisions are operating, which have worn down their forces so much in continuous attacks that, if the German High Command does not succeed in bringing reinforcements from the west, we can expect that the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Armies will be able to maintain their current position for the foreseeable future. In the south from the Pilica to the upper course of the Vistula, the enemy facing our 4th and 9th Armies (17½ infantry divisions) apparently does not have the opportunity for a broad offensive, but relies on strong rear positions established in time (Czestochowa—Krakow) and has also strongly fortified his current position. The 4th Army secures the left flank of the northwest front by its deployment and simultaneously covers the shortest roads to Ivangorod; the position of the 4th Army advanced against the general front of the northwest armies also offers it a favorable starting position for the transition to the offensive, but its forces are not sufficient for this (8½ infantry divisions), moreover, the opposing enemy has made use of the Pilica defense line and fortified it strongly.

1) Danilow, p. 407 f.; the blockings (underlinings) have been made by the Reichsarchiv. — Njesnamow, I. p. 35 ff.

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In Galicia, the 3rd, 8th, and 11th Armies (29 infantry divisions) finally secured the conquered territory of Galicia and Bukovina after successfully repelling the third Austrian offensive (31 divisions). However, it is not assumed that these armies are strong enough to deliver a decisive defeat to the Austrian troops, who are always able to retreat behind the Carpathians.

In total, the armies listed above have 99 infantry divisions, facing about 83 divisions (41 German and 42 Austrian). Additionally, behind the front, there are two army corps at the disposal of the supreme commander, the Guard Corps and the IV Siberian (4½) Infantry Divisions, which can be moved as reinforcements to any section of the northern half of our front at any time.

Regarding these statements, General Danilow wrote after the war: "In summary, one can say that I considered our strategic position on the Western Front to be quite stable and the risk of a setback concerning the results achieved so far to be completely excluded." However, considering the internal state of the army, one should not have expected "to achieve a decisive success over the enemy in the foreseeable future. The army's manpower shortage was about half a million, and the artillery lacked more than 200,000 rounds. "A partial satisfaction of the most essential needs could only be expected in the second half of February; a truly noticeable improvement in this regard, however, only in April." Thus, one was initially forced to adopt a waiting stance.

Nevertheless, General Danilow had already set the goals for future operations in his memorandum, "in case, of course, the enemy gave us time to organize our armies." There was every reason to indulge in "a certain optimism in this regard: the Austrian armies were defeated; but as for the Germans, we had to determine the character of their future operations depending on the events in the West (where our allies had gone on the offensive (Somme and the first offensive in Champagne), which led us to assume that this offensive would be carried out with increasing energy and determination."

1) The Guard Corps included the Guard Rifle Brigade. 2) Danilow, p. 408 ff.

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In the memorandum itself, it continued: "We are naturally not in a position to deliver a decisive blow simultaneously along the entire front against both our opponents." One must decide on the direction towards Vienna (Budapest) or Berlin. The way to Vienna is shorter, and one would only have to deal with the Austrians weakened by previous defeats. The offensive on Vienna would also incline Romania and Italy to side with Russia, which could then "even cause the complete internal collapse of the entire Austro-Hungarian monarchy." On the other hand, the advance on Vienna (Budapest) would only hit the "second-rate opponent" and appears "from the standpoint of common alliance interests, which require a concentric blow against our main opponent, the Germans, disadvantageous."

In this regard – as General Danilow explained after the war – the conditions had fundamentally changed since the beginning of the war. At that time, the army of the Danube monarchy had been the strongest opponent for Russia. By January 1915, however, it could no longer be assumed that it was still capable of independent offensives. The Germans, however, had increased their forces on the Eastern Front from five to fifteen army corps (not counting the individual brigades and divisions) and had since then, "in terms of their strength, stood first among all our opponents." If one struck with full force against Austria-Hungary, one would no longer encounter great resistance, while simultaneously repelling a major German attack, which was still considered quite possible despite the battles in the West. Therefore, the advance on Vienna was only considered if the Danube monarchy could be dealt a "deadly blow in a short time." However, this was very uncertain. Finally, even the successful execution of this operation would not have meant the end of the war for a long time.

In his memorandum, General Danilow concluded that only one possibility remained: a decisive blow against the Germans. However, this appeared difficult, as the German border areas had an extremely well-developed railway network. The opponent thus had the possibility of rapid troop movements, through which he could stop the Russian attack at any time or hit from the flank.

1) In General Danilow's book, it is not always clear what was in the memorandum itself and what the author added later as an explanation.  
2) That is, compared to the railway network of Russia and Austria-Hungary.

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Danilow saw the situation in East Prussia as particularly favorable for the Germans. "We could hardly make the decision to penetrate deep into the interior of Germany without securing ourselves against a flank or even rear threat that East Prussia, with its railway bridges over the Vistula, would have posed if it remained in German hands. Such a decision could have put us in an extremely dangerous position." But otherwise, the conquest of East Prussia was of great importance: "The war will be carried into Germany, the inevitable flight of the population must cause unrest throughout the German Reich, while the conquest of one of the most important territories of the Prussian crown would have meant compensation for the loss of part of our Vistula territory to the Germans." Finally, the area of East Prussia was the only section of the entire northwest front where actual successes could still be hoped for.

For all these reasons, General Danilow was in favor of attacking Germany, specifically East Prussia, as soon as circumstances permitted. All available reserves — the Guard Corps, the IV Siberian Corps just arrived from the Far East, and the reestablished XV Corps — were to be used. The Grand Duke and the commander-in-chief of the northwest front agreed. According to the calculations made, the attack could begin in the second half of February; by then, the arrival of the newly recruited conscripts of the 1914 class and an improvement in the ammunition situation were also expected.

The Battles on the Southwest Front.

In January 1915, the army group of the southwest front under General Iwanow stood with the 4th and 9th Armies (17½ infantry divisions) on the left bank of the Vistula. The 3rd, 8th, and 11th Armies (29 infantry divisions) were in Galicia, mostly under extremely difficult conditions in the snow-covered Carpathians. The left wing of their main forces stood south of the Austro-Hungarian fortress Przemyśl, which was surrounded by three Landwehr divisions; east of the Uszok Pass to the Romanian border, about four divisions stood on a 250 km wide front, three of which were composed of Landwehr.

General Iwanow initially had no knowledge of the intentions of the Supreme Army Command. He was still convinced: "The way

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to Berlin leads via Vienna" and initially wanted to break into Hungary. The first target was to be the line Neu-Sandez—Kassa—Marmaros-Sziget—Romanian border. This would allow one to emerge from the mountains and perhaps even redirect towards Romania's stance. The Carpathian front was to be reinforced for this attack at the expense of the right wing of the army group directed westward by 4½ divisions. For the main attack, which General Brussilov, the commander-in-chief of the 8th Army, was to lead against the enemy front southwest of Przemysl, three corps (XXIV, XII, and VIII) were designated, which were already in this area.

The attack by the allied opponents questioned the implementation of these intentions. On January 24, General Ivanov wired the Chief of Staff, General Janushkevich, that the enemy in the area north of Munkacs was strengthening and attacking; German troops were identified there, German officers reconnoitered. General Ivanov expected a major attack in the direction of Sambor and Stryj, where his own forces were weak. As the most effective defense, he proposed a large-scale counterattack and demanded four to five infantry divisions for this. He especially needed this reinforcement if he remained on the defensive, as the fronts were very extended, and the losses due to the difficult conditions of the Carpathian winter were significant. "In Galicia, things are taking a serious turn; the enemy is apparently preparing a strong, energetic — but, as I hope, last — attempt to liberate Przemysl and reach Lemberg." Galicia needed rapid reinforcement, as a quick development of events was to be expected.

The Supreme Army Command could not completely ignore these statements. The offensive against East Prussia could not begin until later anyway; there was still time. Thus, on January 26, the Grand Duke ordered the XXII Corps, which was stationed with the 10th Army near Lötzen, to be transferred to the southwest front.

Meanwhile, the battle on the Carpathian front had fully flared up. From January 26, the troops of General Brussilov advanced on both sides of the Ujla Pass in a broad front, crossed the mountain ridge, captured a "large number" of prisoners, and advanced beyond Mezölaborcz. Further to the left, however, the simultaneous attack of the right wing of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army

1) Njesnamow, I. S. 51.

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and the German Southern Army seriously felt. The Russian 2nd Cavalry Corps could only hold southwest of Stary-Sambor with difficulty, further east at the Beskid Pass were the VII Corps (with only one active division, otherwise Landwehr), the XXX (Landwehr) Corps north of the Jablonica Pass, and other Landwehr troops in Bukovina had even retreated northwards under pressure. The first parts of the XXII Corps, advancing from the Northwest Front, were thrown into battle north of the Beskid Pass.

At the beginning of February, General Ivanov expected 13 to 15 enemy divisions along the entire front from Baligrod south of Przemysl to the Romanian border. On February 5, he went to the Supreme Army Command to personally request reinforcements from the Grand Duke. The latter gave him hope for the deployment of the XV Corps, which had been intended for the Northwest Front. However, General Ivanov pressed further. On February 10, he reported that the troops could no longer be left without shelter in the winter in the Carpathians and that the enemy must be driven down from the mountains, otherwise "military, political, and sanitary misery." Meanwhile, the German offensive in East Prussia was in full swing, and the situation on the Northwest Front had become so serious that the Grand Duke personally issued a clear refusal. The Southwest Front had to help itself and, if necessary, shift more forces from its right to its left wing. General Ivanov ordered the transfer of the XVII Corps from the left bank of the Vistula to the area north of the Dukla Pass. He wanted to continue the attack in the general direction of Kaschau-Ungvar. The right wing of the 8th Army was to advance on Bartfeld, the left of the 3rd on Alt-Lublau and Neu-Sandec. The 11th Army was to act with more emphasis against Przemysl and to enclose the fortress more tightly, especially on the west side.

The enemy seemed to be constantly strengthening and also bringing in troops from the Balkan Front. General Ivanov reported to the Grand Duke on February 13 that he had a total of 45 Austro-Hungarian infantry divisions in front of him, plus about 100,000 German troops on the Carpathian Front alone, of which four divisions had already been identified. He therefore requested four divisions of reinforcements again, but was refused and had to give up the III Caucasian Corps to the Northwest Front from southern Poland the next day.

Nevertheless, General Ivanov had suggested to the XXX Corps to retreat in Bukovina behind the Pruth. The situation there became serious, as the left wing of this corps did not hold at the Pruth,

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but retreated behind the Dniester under the attacks of the Austro-Hungarian Army Division Pflanzer. The entire Russian front in Galicia was threatened with encirclement from the east. The position at the Beskid Pass, which had so far been held against the German Southern Army only with difficulty, seemed immediately threatened on the flank and rear. General Ivanov found himself compelled to further troop movements from the right to the left wing of the army group and finally, on February 23, on the orders of the Supreme Army Command, to reorganize all his forces. All troops left of the Vistula were to join the 4th Army, the 9th Army with its corps and the five cavalry divisions were to be reorganized on the left wing of the army. The commander of the 9th Army, General Letschizki, was tasked with attacking after gathering his forces, but parts of the 3rd and 8th Army¹) were also to attack again after replenishing the troops. This regrouping meant a decisive weakening of the breakthrough previously planned over the Dukla Pass to Kaschau–Ungvar through the middle of the enemy front.

Meanwhile, the local battles continued. No decision had been made anywhere, but by the end of the month, despite all setbacks, 59,000 prisoners, 24 guns, and 129 machine guns had been captured²).

How the Russian Supreme Army Command assessed the overall situation in February is evident from their exchange of ideas with the Allies. Above all considerations stood the firm will of the government to fight the war to a victorious end despite the previous disappointments. "I could not imagine a more determined language," wrote the French ambassador Paleologue⁴) with full satisfaction about the declaration that the government had made in the Duma on February 9 and which had been enthusiastically received by the deputies.

Due to the situation at the front against the Central Powers, however, there was increasing concern at the Supreme Army Command. The plan for the spring offensive against East Prussia, like the German attacks at Lowicz and the subsequent winter battle in Masuria, had been thwarted, and at the same time, the plan from the southwest front was

¹) XI Corps of the 3rd Army, XVII and XVIII of the previous 9th Army, XXX Corps of the 8th Army. ²) XXIV, XII, VII, VII Corps. ³) Walentinow, p. 35. ⁴) Paleologue, German edition, p. 272.

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Advance over the Carpathians questioned by the counterattack of the Central Powers. The Grand Duke had explained to the English General Paget, who had just arrived, at the beginning of February that the situation of the Russian army was "very critical" until the end of April. The rifle and ammunition situation was becoming more serious daily. To be able to attack, one million rifles were needed, as the replacement troops could not otherwise be deployed to the front. It was therefore primarily a matter of gaining time. The help of the allies was desired for this.

In a telegram sent on February 21 to General Joffre and Field Marshal Lord Kitchener to the Western Powers, the overall assessment of the development of the situation on the Russian front was summarized in the following statement, which showed how correctly the events were judged: "Towards the end of January," Germany had significantly strengthened its forces on our front, partly through new formations, partly through troops from the Western Front. This remark of that force on our front gave it the opportunity to concentrate considerable forces in East Prussia as well as in Galicia, using its railways. At the same time, a large part of Austrian troops was brought from the Serbian theater of war. The assembly apparently aimed to exert serious pressure on our two army wings, with the main force deployed on the East Prussian front. Unfortunately, we suffered a serious setback there, and the new situation forces us to regroup our forces to strengthen both wings, which inevitably must lead to a weakening of our forces on the left Vistula bank." — At the same time, the Grand Duke also let the French ambassador in Petersburg "know in a delicate manner that he would be happy if the French army took the offensive to bring the transport of German forces to the Eastern Front to a standstill."

The Grand Duke had gradually abandoned the idea of conquering East Prussia in view of the changed situation and turned "partly due to political considerations, partly under the influence of reports from the commander of the Southwestern Front more towards the plan of a large-scale offensive on the Austro-Hungarian theater of war," which, however, could not begin before May at the earliest. The differing opinion of General Danilow was rejected.

1) Walentinow, p. 36 and 59. — 2) Printed in Walentinow, p. 36. — 3) Russian date. — 4) Danilow, p. 439 f.

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Resumption of the Russian Offensive.

On March 2, General Ivanov stated in a memorandum that he no longer saw any serious threat on the East Prussian front. In Galicia, however, it was different. Although the attack of the Central Powers over the Western Carpathians, which was aimed at relieving Przemysl, had only local significance, the advance of the enemy in the Eastern Carpathians could destroy the fruits of the entire campaign so far with one blow and force the evacuation of Galicia under the most difficult conditions. To prevent this, one must continue to attack there, and for this, he requested reinforcements. The Grand Duke agreed, willing to send reinforcements as soon as the situation on the Northwestern front allowed. When he inquired on March 3 which division they could spare, General Danilov assessed the situation in the Eastern Carpathians as favorable; the Austro-Hungarian armies, he said, were only making their last desperate efforts there; Przemysl would soon fall as well. "The help of the allies and the possibility of winning over neutral states to participate, if realized, give hope that it will succeed in overthrowing Austria." Then, however, there would be no need to conquer East Prussia to advance into the interior of Germany.

Meanwhile, on the Southwestern front, the eastern flank had been reinforced to such an extent that it pushed back the Austro-Hungarian forces advancing northward beyond Stanislau. On the other hand, at the beginning of March, a significant reinforcement of the enemy was detected between the Dufla and Uszok Passes, especially in the area of the main railway line from Budapest via Miskolcz to Przemysl; it seemed to be an initial attempt to relieve the fortress. General Ivanov assembled reserves behind the threatened section and ordered a counterattack on March 10 by the left wing of the 3rd Army, which was to gather as strong forces as possible in the area of Mészö-Laborecz-Lupkow-Sanok; the 8th Army was to remain on the defensive and only proceed offensively at the Uszok Pass, the 9th Army to hold the Beskid Pass, but further east to advance over the Jablonica Pass to the decisive attack. However, General Ivanov could only set the start of this attack for March 20.

During these days, the Tsar and the French ambassador were at the Russian headquarters. The latter declared to the Grand Duke on March 16 that "the immediate involvement of Italy and Romania is of undeniable necessity"; otherwise, the war would drag on for a long time. On March 19, the Grand Duke issued a general directive on the next tasks. He ordered for the north-

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The western front was to be "purely defensive"; the decisive task fell to the southwestern front, which was to "advance from the left wing, moving forward in the direction, for example, of Budapest and further to encircle the entire front Krakow—Poznan—Thorn." Accordingly, the southwestern front needed to be reinforced. The decision was made for this operation to establish contact with the Romanian army, should that country join. The operation was not only approved by the Tsar, but he emphasized that it was exactly what he himself would order as commander-in-chief.

On March 22, Przemysl fell, more than 120,000 prisoners and 900 guns were captured, and about three Russian divisions were freed for deployment in the Carpathians. The Grand Duke informed the General Staff that the intended major operation could begin. General Ivanov, however, no longer wanted to envelop the enemy's entire front from the east, but — according to his earlier plan — to break through the Carpathians south of Przemysl, taking advantage of the current increase in strength. This was a completely different operation than what the Supreme Army Command intended; however, it accepted General Ivanov's decision, as it increasingly became dependent on the army group commanders equipped with great powers. Apart from the combat situation at the front, the difficulties in timely reinforcing the extreme left army wings in Eastern Galicia may have played a role, as required by the task originally assigned to them. At this time, the army group counted (apart from militia troops) 46½ divisions, plus 116 border guard battalions; furthermore, 18 battalions from the Amur region were on their way. On March 25, General Ivanov set the left wing of the 3rd Army and the 8th Army for a breakthrough. The 8th Army was to pivot left to reach the line Czap—Ungvar—Turta and then turn against the enemy in front of the 9th Army; this army itself was initially to remain in place and strengthen its left wing, to later envelop the enemy standing before it along the Romanian border also from the left. Shortly before the start of the major offensive, the Chief of Staff of the Southwestern Front, General Alexeyev, was dismissed and appointed as commander-in-chief of the Northwestern Front for the ailing General Ruzski. General Dragomirov became Chief of Staff of the Southwestern Front. The great Carpathian offensive of the Russians advanced only slowly in winter weather in the mountains and against enemy resistance.

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The Russian Carpathian Offensive Comes to a Standstill.

The 3rd Army attacked with three corps already positioned south of the Dufla Pass (XXIV, XII, and XXIX), but achieved only local successes; four corps of the 8th Army (VIII, XXVIII, XVII, VII) crossed the main ridge, but in fourteen days of fighting, they advanced only about 20 kilometers in total. Both armies reported a total of about 14,000 prisoners as spoils, with Germans (35th Reserve Division) identified as opponents at Mezőlaborcz on April 2. South of the Uzsok Pass, success was even less; on the Bukovina front, they initially retreated further back to the Romanian border, until reaching Russian territory. Here, strong Russian cavalry made a counterattack at the end of March, capturing a total of 2,100 prisoners, but failed to drive the enemy from Russian territory at Dnvo. The Supreme Command therefore demanded on March 30 "for political reasons" strong measures for this flank; however, the forces were temporarily lacking. On April 6, they ordered the Northwest Front to provide a corps as an army reserve.

The major offensive of the Southwest Front, begun with far-reaching goals, had essentially come to a halt when the German Beskiden Corps was deployed at Mezőlaborcz1). In General Ivanov's order of April 10, it stated: "Our troops, who advanced through the Carpathians with so much heroism and have already pushed the enemy back over the main ridge in many places, ... have encountered an enemy." Enemy counterattacks had also pushed back the XXII Corps, which at that time faced the German Southern Army. "Under these circumstances, we are forced to temporarily halt the attack to reorganize the troops, supply them, and await reinforcements." The 3rd and 8th Armies were to switch to defense, and the 9th – if possible – to restore the initial position.

The Supreme Command was displeased and asked General Ivanov the next day when he thought he could continue the "still unfinished operation"; because "the interruption is politically and militarily extremely disadvantageous." General Ivanov, however, could not offer any hope for the time being, pointing to terrain difficulties, heavy losses, and a lack of rifles and ammunition, and requested a division as a reserve for what he considered the most threatened position, the Dufla Pass. The Supreme Command, however, had no more reserves available and believed that even the Northwest-

1) G. 129 f.

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5. Reflections.

General v. Conrad had a great objective in mind when planning the Carpathian Offensive. He wanted, as he informed General v. Falkenhayn, "to achieve a positive, decisive success through the thrust directed north with the strongest possible forces," "a blow whose impact he estimated far higher than mere territorial gain up to the San-Dniester line." The deployment of the Przemysl fortress was initially only a secondary purpose.

The offensive was intended as an encirclement operation against the left wing of the Russian main forces, which stood in a closed front with a strength of 24 divisions from the Vistula to the Solinka in the area of Baligrod. General v. Conrad refrained from a far-reaching strategic encirclement against the left flank of the entire Russian forces in Galicia, which could have been initiated by advancing from Bukovina and from the southeastern tip of Galicia via Stanislau towards Lemberg. Certainly, quick and easy initial successes against the comparatively weak Russian forces, distributed in a broad formation, could be hoped for on this path with significant strengthening of the Pflanzer-Baltin army group. However, given the very limited capacity of the only full railway line over Maramaros-Sziget—Körösmezö—Delatyn, which General v. Conrad had already identified before the war as the main obstacle to assembling strong forces in Eastern Galicia, it seems very questionable whether it would have been possible to maintain this offensive by supplying further fresh forces in an uninterrupted flow until the German southern army deployed further west had overcome the Carpathians. But even if that succeeded, it was certainly to be assumed that the enemy, by virtue of its two favorable railway and road lines, would establish an equally strong defensive front in Eastern Galicia, perhaps even offensively against the open right flank of the Austrians. The decision of General v. Conrad to direct the planned encirclement operation immediately against the left flank of the Russian main force, foregoing uncertain strategic long-range effects, and thus also aiming for the deployment of the Przemysl fortress by the shortest route, therefore seems entirely justified. While the eastern wing of the 3rd Army

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General v. Conrad's Plan and Force Distribution.

The thrust intended for Lisko—Sanok was to ensure that the deployment of the German Southern Army east of the Uzsok Pass met the dual possibility of either intervening comprehensively and decisively in the battle of the 3rd Army via Drohobycz—Boryslaw or, if no longer necessary, acting against the flank and rear of the Russian overall front in Galicia via Stryj. However, in the considerations regarding the deployment of the German Southern Army east of the Uzsok Pass, another thought played a co-determining role, which was not in harmony with the planned envelopment operation. In the event that the enemy concentrated strong forces on its eastern wing at Stanislau—Nadworna—Kolomea, the German Southern Army was to cooperate with the Pflanzer-Baltin army group, thus extending the 3rd Army. This already revealed a certain ambivalence in the objective direction, which then repeatedly manifested itself in the later course.

A prerequisite for the operational thought processes of General v. Conrad and the far-reaching hopes arising from them was a rapid and successful course of tactical combat operations by the 3rd and Southern Army. If the breakthrough through the at that time only weakly occupied Carpathian front of the Russians succeeded before they had significant reinforcements on site, the envelopment operation certainly opened up great prospects for success in gaining the San line. However, it can hardly be denied that General v. Conrad underestimated the difficulties of the impending combat tasks of his assault group, particularly the German Southern Army. The adversities of the winter weather created extremely unfavorable combat, traffic, and living conditions for the attacker in the already difficult-to-navigate mountainous terrain, which east of the Uzsok Pass partly has high mountain character. The enemy, who had significantly better road and accommodation options in the hinterland of his combat area, was able to defend the few pass roads, which were the only ones in question for larger troop movements, long and stubbornly with far inferior forces. It soon became apparent that the most essential prerequisite for the success of the envelopment operation, which General v. Conrad had so highly anticipated, the rapid breakthrough through the Carpathians, was not given.

The question arises whether the Austro-Hungarian Chief of General Staff, in his endeavor to muster as strong forces as possible for the offensive he planned, did not do little. After the approach of reinforcements freed from other fronts and the German forces made available by the commander-in-chief, the 30/34 divisions standing between the Vistula and the national border east of Czernowitz could

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The Russian infantry divisions had a superiority of more than ten divisions, although it should be noted that the combat strengths of the Austro-Hungarian army at that time were lower than those of the Russian. Whether the other army fronts not involved in the offensive were weakened to the limit of possibility is questionable. In any case, by mid-March, nine divisions had been transferred from other fronts to the Galician theater of war, whose immediate deployment would have enabled a stronger concentration of forces at decisive points and thus probably greater and lasting successes.

The 3rd and Southern Army, designated as the assault group for the envelopment operation, together numbered 20½ infantry divisions, thus only about half of the total force available on the Galician theater of war. Undoubtedly, a stronger concentration of their forces would have been possible and necessary. If, for understandable reasons, the Army Group Pflanzer-Baltin (with a strength of about 5½ infantry divisions), which was to follow as flank protection for the right wing of the assault group, was not to be weakened, then the 4th Army (15½ infantry divisions), which was ordered to proceed frontally against the main Russian forces between the Vistula and the Beskids, could have been relieved of a number of divisions from the start, as later happened in the course of events due to the advances.

But even within the assault group itself, a more appropriate distribution of forces could probably have been achieved if the eastern wing of the 3rd Army (six infantry divisions), which was deployed against the front between the Uzsok Pass and the Solinka, identified as very weakly occupied, had been strengthened. This could have been achieved either by forces from the 3rd Army itself at the expense of its western wing, tasked with a frontal attack against the Baligrod—Banica line, or by a concentrated deployment of the German Southern Army at the Uzsok Pass, as envisioned by General von Falkenhayn and General von Freytag. The immediate pressure on the flank of the main Russian forces could have been significantly increased in this way, apart from the fact that this would also have secured the shortest route for the relief of Przemysl. That General von Conrad did not follow General von Falkenhayn's suggestion is explained partly by his far-reaching operational plans, but also, as already mentioned, by his underestimation of the difficulties of offensive combat-

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Reasons for the Failure of the Offensive.

conduct in the Carpathian winter. Incidentally, it is noticeable that General v. Conrad completely abandoned the idea expressed in mid-January to involve the garrison of the fortress Przemysl in the operations of the field army by early February at the latest, either through sorties or an attempt to break through. If the failure of the first offensive, initiated at the end of January, must already be attributed mainly to insufficient concentration of forces at a decisive point, this applies even more to the later course of operations. These disintegrated with repeated new beginnings into a series of more or less unrelated sub-operations. However, it should not be overlooked that General v. Conrad was already severely restricted in his decision-making and freedom of action by the very rapid Russian counteraction against the 3rd Army from early February. Thus, the loss of the area around Mezölaborcz, which was indispensable for the resumption of the offensive, initially thwarted Conrad's intention to support the envelopment operation of the 3rd Army with concentrated action by the 4th Army along the Galician river line south of Gorlice. The advance of the inner flanks of both armies against Banica, finally initiated in mid-February, only aimed to restore the situation at the 3rd Army. The strong forces used for this purely local, albeit unsuccessful, advance could have been more appropriately used, at least in part, to reinforce the newly formed 2nd Army, which had taken over the previous operational task of the 3rd Army, the advance over Baligrod to Lisko-Sanok. This advance could no longer act as an envelopment operation against the left flank of the Russian main forces; it was rather initially a purely frontal attack against a strong and closed front, thus a tactical breakthrough. Since General v. Conrad, in his considerations of the new beginning of the offensive, now subordinated his originally much broader operational goals to the intention of relieving the fortress Przemysl, it would have been possible for him to make the 2nd Army, entrusted with the breakthrough in this direction, as strong as possible from the outset. Due to their inadequate strength, the new offensive begun at the end of February failed very quickly. By mid-March, the 2nd and 3rd Armies were finally pushed back to defense under the simultaneous counterattack of the Russians. Shortly thereafter, a final attempt by the 4th Army to advance near Gorlice also ended without success. Operational significance

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was not to be measured by the limited forces with which it was undertaken.

Meanwhile, without any internal connection to these battles, the German Southern Army continued to struggle in vain with the increasingly difficult task, due to the new deployment of Russian forces, of securing the exit of the Carpathian passes in their sector. The flank pressure of the western wing of the Pflanzer-Baltin army group towards Dolina, repeatedly requested by their high command, which could have significantly eased the task of the Southern Army, only had a very temporary and incomplete effect due to the fan-shaped deployment of the army group. By early March, the western wing of General v. Pflanzer-Baltin was also completely pushed into the defensive.

The question arises whether, after the failure of the first Carpathian Offensive, which became apparent at the beginning of February, instead of resuming the attack at the same place and in the same directions as in the first attempt, a new offensive operation on a changed basis would have been preferable. Given the already expressed concerns about a wide-ranging encirclement movement from Eastern Galicia, only an offensive of all available forces from the area of the 4th Army in the Galician plain between the Vistula positions was considered, thus a purely frontal approach against a position that perhaps was no longer occupied by such strong troops as at the end of January, but which certainly still possessed considerable resistance strength. It might have been possible to gradually push the enemy back a bit to the east, but more extensive operational successes, such as the relief of Przemysl, which was now entirely the focus, were hardly to be hoped for under the present circumstances at this location. A simultaneous breakthrough of the Russians through the now weakened Carpathian front into Hungary would have created an extremely difficult situation for the Austro-Hungarian army in Western Galicia and would have brought its offensive to a standstill.

Retrospective consideration leads to the conclusion that it would have been best, after the failure of the first Carpathian Offensive, to refrain from resuming the attack altogether and to leave Przemysl to its fate. The relief of the fortress should never have become the guiding principle of the operations. If General v. Conrad then insisted on continuing the offensive despite the hopeless situation of the fortress Przemysl, even after its fall, albeit in a more methodical combat procedure, this corresponded to

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The decision was no longer based on the hope of achieving operationally significant successes, but on the belief that the efforts the enemy made to break through into the Hungarian plain could be most effectively countered with counterattacks. However, the actual situation not only completely ruled out the execution of larger-scale counterattacks, but even forced the withdrawal of the 2nd and 3rd Armies behind the Carpathian ridge. Thus, the offensive, which had begun with great hopes, ended with severe tactical setbacks, which could only be partially compensated for by the Easter battle. The Austro-Hungarian military leadership could breathe a sigh of relief when, after a weeks-long severe crisis, the enemy's onslaught could at least temporarily be considered repelled by mid-April.

And yet, from the previous efforts of the allies, a great gain for the overall situation on the Galician battlefield could be recorded: The Russians had gradually become so entangled with the main forces of their southwestern front in the mountain battles that their right flank between the Beskids and the Vistula had been significantly weakened. This now held the seed of a great success for the allies. If it was possible to overrun this right flank of the enemy with a surprising thrust of strong forces, the entire Carpathian front faced the danger of collapse.

B. The Battles on the German Eastern Front until the End of April 1915.

I. The Deployment of the New Corps in East Prussia.

Map 19 Volume VI and Map 9 Volume VII.

On the German Eastern Front, in West Poland and east of the Vistula, all attacks had gradually come to a halt by December 1914 due to the enemy, weather, exhaustion, and ammunition shortages. The German Chief of General Staff had repeatedly demanded the continuation of the offensive to "wear down" the Russians and push them out of the Vistula bend, but on December 24th explicitly declared that additional forces from the west would be brought in; instead, the consideration was given to moving strong forces of the 9th Army to the right bank of the Vistula. The preference for this idea

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However, Field Marshal v. Hindenburg considered it only possible with the deployment of new forces and suggested using the newly formed corps for this purpose. For the first time, the idea of deploying new troops in East Prussia was mentioned here.

The question was whether the development of the situation on the Austro-Hungarian front would allow the implementation of such intentions. Field Marshal v. Hindenburg had doubts about the resilience of the allied army. As he no longer expected major offensive successes from the 9th Army at the end of the year, he wanted to transition them to defense in the coming days and free up forces for other uses. As he wrote to the Supreme Army Command on December 30, he only expected success from the deployment of these "minor forces" in East Prussia if Austria-Hungary allowed such use at all. In contrast, General v. Falkenhayn still maintained that it was necessary and achievable by the end of January to push the Russians back over the Vistula or at least into the bridgeheads. He expressed this view to General Ludendorff during the meeting on January 1 in Berlin, where he again emphasized the impossibility of sending reinforcements from the West to the East. In the summary of the meeting's results sent to the Commander-in-Chief East on January 3, it stated: "Reinforcements can no longer be sent to the Eastern theater of war from the West, as Your Excellency knows, nor from new formations before early February. A final decision on the use of the new formations can only be made about three weeks after the current general war situation. The conditions for transitioning to defense with Mackensen's army are therefore not yet given. If it came to that, based on the rich war experiences here in the West, not three to four, but at least six to seven divisions would have to be freed up. They would certainly be advantageously used on the far left wing of the Eastern front in East Prussia or on the right wing of the Carpathians. In this case, however, the consequence would be that the enemy would have to be completely freed from his predicament in Poland. It is certain to assume that he would use the time given to him to take effective countermeasures that are obvious. In

1) Volume VI, pp. 357 to 364. — 2) Volume VI, pp. 363 to 364. — 3) For more details, see the letter from the Commander-in-Chief East dated December 30, p. 75. — 4) p. 6.

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Use of the New Formations.

In the most favorable case, the operation towards East Prussia would lead to the highly desired liberation of German soil from the enemy, while the Austrians would inevitably be defeated in Hungary. However, the Carpathian expedition, faced with enormous difficulties due to our unsuitable vehicles, would have to come to a standstill in Galicia at the latest, while in the situation in East Prussia and Poland, no changes in our favor would be likely. Therefore, I must strongly advise against the two discussed operations." Hence, the Chief of the General Staff wished to continue the attack of the 9th Army in West Poland. "However, on my part," he continued, "to ensure success, I have ordered the rapid transfer of 8000 shells for heavy field howitzers and 4000 shells for light field howitzers with the brand new T-filling to the 9th Army. These shells, when used properly, will also drive the enemy from their fortified trenches in an area of 4 km width and 2 km depth. His Majesty has agreed to the views presented here."

At the headquarters in Posen, the initial intention was to take a position again on this wire from Mézières, in which the proposed operations for the eastern theater of war were rejected. There is a draft of a letter to the Chief of the General Staff dated January 4, which, "superseded by new communication with General v. Conrad," was not sent, but is significant insofar as it already shows more concrete considerations about future operations. The draft states: "My cipher telegram of December 30, 1914, was based on the view that the Austro-Hungarian army would not succeed in holding the Dniester and the Carpathians, and that immediate support for the Austro-Hungarian army would soon be necessary. According to the reports of General v. Conrad, this necessity is not currently present. However, the basis for the use of the 9th Army has shifted for the time being. The 9th Army will continue to attack. However, there can be no talk of a surprise blow at any point. The attack will bring a decision. It can only be maintained, Austria-Hungary is not in a position to bring about a turnaround in Galicia in favor of the allied arms, it asserts itself at best. The operation of the allied armies against Russia thus comes to a halt. Both opponents hold firm. — An end-

1) Tear gas.

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Decision on the eastern theater of war, which is necessary with regard to the neutrals, can only be achieved by deploying reinforcements. An operation against Serbia is out of the question. The deployment of reinforcements in Galicia on the right wing of the Austrians could bring the decision. If the Russian army has to retreat behind the San and Przemysl is relieved, the Russian army is defeated and the decision against Russia is achieved. Romania will also not stir then. — The deployment of reinforcements in East Prussia would likely have a quick and full tactical success, which would favorably influence the overall situation. A decision will be reached with the continuation of the operation over the Narew. — Since reinforcements cannot be freed from the West, the deployment of neutral formations will be necessary in the East at the beginning of February. I do not conceal from myself that a decision cannot be made at present, as it is not foreseeable where in the West the deployment would have to take place. Nevertheless, I considered it necessary to set down my views on the war situation on the eastern theater of war as above. I do not overlook whether a quick and decisive success can be achieved in the West with the reinforcements."

It quickly became apparent that General Field Marshal v. Hindenburg's view of the reduced capability of the allies was correct. On the night of January 5, General v. Conrad asked the Supreme Commander East for four to five divisions for deployment with the 3rd Army in the Carpathians). This initially rendered the prerequisites for the other plans obsolete. General Field Marshal v. Hindenburg decided to transfer 2½ infantry and one cavalry division to the Carpathian front. In the report submitted to the Supreme Army Command on January 6, it was stated regarding the continuation of operations2), the 9th Army remained strong enough to hold the enemy forces west of Warsaw through attack and prevent troop movements from there to Galicia, but it was said: "The frontal attack of the 9th Army with and without transfer to Austria can only ever result in a more or less slow pushing back of the opposing Russians. A surprising breakthrough is ruled out due to the many successive Russian positions and the short days. The Russian always has time for troop movements in front of the 9th Army's front." A "wearing down" of the Russians or a pushing back to the Vistula line by the end of January,

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as intended by General v. Falkenhayn, the Commander-in-Chief East was therefore not reachable. On January 8, the subsequent approval of the Supreme War Lord for the transfer of troops to the Allies and the formation of the South Army under the command of General v. Linsingen was received; Lieutenant General Ludendorff was appointed as the first Chief of the General Staff, whose representation in the staff of the Commander-in-Chief East was to be taken over by Lieutenant Colonel Hoffmann).

In the already mentioned letter of January 9, Field Marshal v. Hindenburg expressed the view that the deployment of German units on the right wing of the Allies in Galicia would lead to success in a few weeks, which must be combined with a decisive blow in East Prussia. The deployment of the four new corps in the East was a necessity. With them, it would not be difficult to quickly inflict a decisive, probably devastating defeat on the enemy in East Prussia and to advance with full force on Bialystok. He considered this operation in the East "as decisive for the outcome of the entire war."

On January 11, the Commander-in-Chief East learned confidentially that, contrary to General v. Falkenhayn's view, several army leaders of the Western Army and their chiefs had considered the transfer of significant forces to the East very possible in the current situation, if the Commander-in-Chief East deemed it necessary for the success of the operation he planned. On January 12, General v. Falkenhayn, as mentioned, paid a short visit to Posen. During the presentation given by the acting Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant Colonel Hoffmann, this plan and layout of the intended operation in East Prussia was developed for the case that the necessary forces would be transferred to the Commander-in-Chief East. The intention was to deploy three of the corps on the left wing of the 8th Army south of the Memel to roll up the free Russian northern flank. At the same time, the fourth available army corps, reinforced by an infantry division of the 8th Army, was to advance south of the Russian lakes and throw the apparently weak flank of the Russian 10th Army over the Sauter. Thus, a double envelopment of this army was planned. A great success against the forces opposing the 8th Army and the liberation of East Prussia was-

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According to previous experiences, Lieutenant Colonel Hoffmann seemed confident. How the operation would develop further, he could not predict to the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army. However, he believed that even with a devastating defeat of the Russians, the German Eastern Army would probably not be strong enough to carry the operation against the fortress line Grodno—Kowno further; however, it was hoped that it would be possible to cross the Bobr south of Augustów and take the important barrier Osowiec from behind. A prerequisite for the success of the operation would be the successful defense of the southern border of East Prussia.

A General Staff officer, whom Lieutenant Colonel Hoffmann informed immediately after his discussion with General v. Falkenhayn about its course, mentioned in his notes made shortly thereafter that Lieutenant Colonel Hoffmann also described it as "very desirable" "if there were the possibility to bring in about two more corps from the west, to let them advance right backwards (along the attack front) on Ostrolenka." Then "a decisive success of the planned operation would be guaranteed." General v. Falkenhayn did not comment on Lieutenant Colonel Hoffmann's statements, nor did he express himself on the intended use of the newly formed corps on this occasion, as he had not during the previous discussion with Field Marshal v. Hindenburg. His related wishes were conveyed to him by this one on January 12, immediately after General v. Falkenhayn's departure, again to the Chief of the War Department with the request for the transfer of all available reinforcements, both the new formations at home and all forces dispensable on the Western Front for the planned operation in East Prussia¹.

¹) The letter from the Field Marshal to the Chief of the War Department dated January 12 has not been found either in draft or in the final version — both from the Field Marshal's hand. The exact wording is therefore not ascertainable. According to an oral communication from the Field Marshal to the Director of the Historical Department of the War Ministry on February 27, 1930, he believes that the content of the report was as reproduced above. This is also supported by a letter from Generaloberst v. Moltke to the Kaiser dated January 17. Generaloberst v. Moltke, who signed with the consent of Field Marshal v. Hindenburg, stated in this letter of January 12 decisively, "to decisively defeat the Russians and come to peace with them will only succeed if all available forces are indeed thrown eastward. If we lack insurmountable forces, there is the risk of getting into a difficult situation there, even being forced to withdraw our line."

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Exchange of Views between Falkenhayn and Conrad.

A few days later, on January 16, the Chief of the General Staff of the allied armed forces also took the opportunity to once again advocate in a detailed report to General v. Falkenhayn the deployment of the new German formations on the Eastern Front. General v. Conrad assumed that the next common goal must be "to defeat the Russian army with all our might so that their renewal of the offensive is made impossible for a long time and we are given the freedom to use our forces against other enemies." The upcoming Carpathian Offensive was to serve this purpose. However, General v. Conrad did not yet promise sufficient effect from it alone. "Even after reaching the San line, strong Russian forces would remain in the Vistula bend, roughly in the line Sandomierz—Kielce—Konskie—Opoczno and west of Warsaw, always posing the latent threat of another enemy offensive. To connect this and gain the aforementioned freedom of action, it is "absolutely necessary to also overthrow the Russian northern wing and force them back behind the Vistula for good." This requires the unified deployment of the new German corps. In this respect, General v. Conrad's view was completely in line with that of the Commander-in-Chief East. Only on the question of where the deployment of the new formations should take place did opinions differ. Although General v. Conrad now rejected his proposal made around the turn of the year to deploy reinforcements in West Poland south of the 9th Army on the northern wing of the Bohemian Army, he recommended, deviating from the view of the Commander-in-Chief East, an offensive in the direction of Mlava—Pultusk over the Narew, from which he hoped, in connection with his own offensive, to force the retreat of all Russian forces behind the Vistula. It was the same "Polish pincer" from which he had already expected victory at the beginning of the war.

General v. Falkenhayn replied on January 17: "I fully agree with the common next goal stated there in the first sentence. However, I consider it unlikely that the Russians, if they should be pushed back over the Dniester and San section in Galicia, would remain with significant forces on the left bank of the Vistula in Poland. This does not prevent me from firmly adhering to the intention to deploy the new German corps in the East. Only a very unlikely shift in the situation here in the West could change that. The deployment of the new corps in

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Poland to the left of the Vistula has never been planned, rather always one against the Russian northern flank to the right of the Vistula, either from Mlawa or from East Prussia. This will only be decided when the deployment transports of the corps can begin, which will be the case in the first third of February."

The intention of deploying the new corps in the East, expressed for the first time in this presentation, pleasantly surprised General v. Conrad. It is not known why General v. Falkenhayn did not simultaneously inform General Field Marshal v. Hindenburg of this decision. He was only relieved of his uncertainty by the Emperor's decision on January 20. The question of the upcoming operation was thus initially decided in the sense of the leaders in the East.

In the directive of the Supreme Army Command of January 20, which made the newly formed 10th Army from four corps available to the Commander-in-Chief East, it was stated: "Information requested by the 26th, where the deployment is mentioned. He could easily deploy with three corps in the first line, with one corps in the second line in the Insterburg area within six days from February 3. The second line corps or a corps of the 9th Army can also be transported simultaneously to the Genssurg—Ortelsburg area." Thus, the question of the direction of attack was also decided; an offensive over Mlawa was no longer under consideration.

In his response, the Commander-in-Chief East requested on January 25 the deployment of the 10th Army with three army corps, including the XXI, in the Insterburg—Tilsit—Stallupönen area, with one corps, the XXXIX or XXXX, in the Ortelsburg area. Additionally, the Commander-in-Chief East considered the transport of an army corps from the 9th Army to the southern border of East Prussia; because securing the right flank of the advancing 8th Army along the southern border of East Prussia had to gain more importance as the offensive progressed.

General v. Falkenhayn agreed with the proposed deployment on the same day and gave the detailed orders for the railway transports. All other measures were left to the Commander-in-Chief East.

1) p. 14.

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2. Battles on the Secondary Fronts until Early February 1915. a) In West Poland.

Maps 19 and 20 Volume VI as well as Map 9 Volume VII and Sketch n. The Battles of the 9th Army from January 1 to 18. At the turn of the year, the 9th Army stood with 23½ infantry and six cavalry divisions¹), facing east, between Pilica and Vistula in battle. The position generally ran along the Rawka and lower Bzura. The right wing was bent back at the Pilica up to and including Inowlodz, the left stretched along the Vistula to Wloclawek. On the north bank of the river, only weaker troops of the Thorn fortress secured the line Wloclawek—Lipno. The long flank of the 9th Army from Wyszogrod to Wloclawek was therefore all the more endangered, as the freezing of the Vistula was to be expected. In front of the 9th Army, the Russians held a position with numerous strongpoints and several rear lines. They were estimated at 38 infantry and seven cavalry divisions, thus superior to the 9th Army by 14½ infantry and one cavalry division. The Army High Command 9 had formed the two attack groups Scholz and Linsingen²) at the end of December 1914, to advance the stalled attack by consolidating forces. At this time, there was hope of breaking the enemy's resistance at the Rawka and lower Bzura despite its tenacity and pushing it back to Warsaw. Given the extraordinary strength of the enemy positions, the persistent adverse weather, and the shortness of the days, this frontal attack operation was bound to cost a lot of time and ammunition. The commander-in-chief, Colonel General v. Mackensen, hoped, after a pause deemed urgently necessary, to soon proceed with the continuation of the attack on Warsaw, provided that the southern flank of the army was protected at the Pilica and the army remained at its previous strength. General v. Falkenhayn, to whom this view was presented in a report by the chief of staff of the 9th Army, Major General Grünert, on December 31, agreed not to impose any restrictions on the army regarding time and strength, and to ensure better supply of ammunition in quantity and quality.

¹) Including the Posen Corps and the higher cavalry commander 3, which were temporarily subordinated to the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army. Posen Corps is counted as two divisions. — ²) Volume VI, C. 359.

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On January 2, General Ludendorff informed the Army High Command, as a result of the Berlin meeting held the day before, that the Austrians wanted to hold in the Carpathians on their own strength. For this, the continuation of the 9th Army's offensive was necessary. If possible, a cavalry corps should already be taken as a reserve behind the center, and the Austro-Hungarian 7th Cavalry Division should be returned to the Austrians.

The Pilica henceforth formed the dividing line between the Woyrsch Army and the 9th Army. The Posen Corps again came under the direct command of the 9th Army High Command and took over the security and defense of the Pilica on both sides of Inowlodz. On January 2, the 9th Army High Command moved its headquarters from Lenczyca to Lodz due to the danger of cholera and typhus.

Meanwhile, the 9th Army continued the attack as planned. It led to partially bitter and bloody battles, but brought only minor local successes, such as with the Linsingen Group at Borzymow, where the 36th Infantry Division pushed the enemy back to the eastern edge of the village. In other places, terrain gains were lost again due to strong Russian counterattacks. A total of about 3000 prisoners were brought in. General v. Morgen's troops were able to take and hold Mogilny. The Scholz Group, given the low combat strength of the infantry, focused on artillery combat to bind the enemy's forces; the result was that the enemy apparently reinforced north of Rawka by the 37th Infantry Division. The situation on the rest of the front had not changed anywhere from January 1 to 6. The gathering of stronger enemy forces near Nowe-Miasto seemed to be confirmed. After a Russian radio message intercepted on January 5, it was assumed that it was the newly formed XIII Corps or a division of this corps. The newly arrived Russian XVI Corps entrenched itself west of Orzyszol; it did not seem to want to attack.

On January 6, General v. Linsingen reported on the situation with his group that the attack over the Mogilny-Dachnow line, under the circumstances that had arisen, "could not be attributed to the prospect of decisive success" because the enemy would repeatedly find new sections east of Wisfitki, behind the Pilica, and further east, which would favor the defender during the short foggy winter days.

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Contributions to the Southern Army.

considerably greater prospects than the attacker. General v. Linsingen therefore suggested holding the gained front with as few forces as possible and relocating the freed parts "to a more operationally effective area." The Scholz group essentially faced the same conditions.

General v. Linsingen's view of the situation at the 9th Army corresponded with that of the Supreme Commander East¹). As it was now a matter of transferring forces to the allies in the Carpathians²), they were taken from the 9th Army. This also deliberately delayed the continuation of a decisive offensive by the 9th Army, but it was supposed to prevent the enemy facing it from shifting troops to Galicia through attacks.

On January 6, 2½ infantry and one cavalry division had to be transferred to the Austro-Hungarian front: General commands of the II Army Corps and the XXIV Reserve Corps, 1st Infantry Division, ½ 3rd Guard Infantry Division³), 48th Reserve and 5th Cavalry Division.

A report requested by the Army High Command on the losses of the infantry of all subordinate corps in the days from January 1 to 10 showed a total of over 7000 men. The I Reserve Corps suffered the most in the attack battles at Mogily — a total of 2238 —, followed by the Fabeck Corps with 1869 men. This corps had the most losses at the bridgehead near Kozlow Szlupk, which was therefore abandoned on the orders of the Beseler group on the night of January 15 to 16.

From January 10, combat activity was generally limited to the sections near Rawa and Bolimow—Borzymow. The assault of the 4th Infantry Division on the Russian position south of Borzymow on January 16 failed with considerable losses. The main reason for this failure was seen in the too narrow attack front, allowing the enemy to flank the attack from both sides. In view of these and other unsuccessful individual undertakings, the Supreme Commander East requested on January 19 that the Army High Command "not leave the course of operations so much to the agreements between the army corps, but rather regulate it more through orders and, if necessary, through personal intervention"⁴).

¹) P. 76 f. and 154 f. — ²) G. 76/77 and 83 f.  
³) The ½ 3rd Guard Infantry Division was reinforced by the allocation of the Grenadier Regiment 9 from the 8th Army to three regiments.  
⁴) Wording according to the war diary of the Supreme Commander East.

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Distracting attacks of the 9th Army at Bolimow—Borzymow January 19 to February 5.

The Army High Command then decided to repeat the attack on a broader front. Therefore, on January 19, it ordered a "decisive attack" to be undertaken by the reinforced I Reserve Corps and the XVII Army Corps against the Russian positions at Mogily—Wola Szydlow—Humlin for the end of January. The exact timing and leadership of the operation were reserved by the army command. Until then, the two corps were to continue their attack preparations in their current sectors with all means.

The front of the 9th Army now comprised the following sectors: Group Frommel held with Corps Posen, Division Menges, 1st Guard Reserve Division, ½ 3rd Infantry Division, and Cavalry Corps Richthofen the Pilica and the northern adjoining sector; Group Scholtz was to continue its offensive east of Rawa with the XI and XX Army Corps; XXV Reserve Corps (without the 49th Reserve Division, but with the attached 8th Cavalry Division) was to establish a stubborn defense in its sector east of Skiernievice.

The following joined: I Reserve Corps with the attached 49th Reserve and ½ 3rd Guard Infantry Division; XVII Army Corps with the attached 4th Infantry Division; Group Beseler (Corps Fabek, 4th Cavalry Division, III Reserve Corps, Westernhagen Detachment, and the reinforced 21st Landwehr Brigade) was to relieve the XVII Army Corps as much as possible during its attack, to hold the enemy forces at the Bzura, and to protect the left army flank at the Vistula.

No significant changes were observed in front of the army front of the enemy. However, north of the Vistula, he developed active operations. Reports also increasingly came in these days that large masses of Russian troops were being concentrated between the lower Narew and the southern border of East Prussia. This increased concern for the Vistula flank of the 9th Army and the only weakly guarded southern border of East Prussia. The reserves available to the

1) The 5th Infantry Brigade (six battalions) with II./F.A.R. 2 had already been transferred to East Prussia on December 15, 1914.

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Preparations for the Attack.

Army High Command 9 did not. Therefore, it initially withdrew the 1st Guard Reserve Division of the Frommel Group. On January 20, the Commander-in-Chief East informed Army High Command 9 of the planned offensive in East Prussia and the intention to deploy parts of the 9th Army there. The planned attack against the Russian position west of Sucha was entirely in line with the intentions of the Commander-in-Chief East, who wanted to distract the enemy from the front in East Prussia and connect them, to withdraw troops before the 9th Army. In consideration of the offensive in East Prussia, the timing of the 9th Army's attack was postponed. On January 24, the order from the Commander-in-Chief East arrived to assign another corps to protect the southern border of East Prussia. For this, Army High Command 9 designated the XX Army Corps; its transport was expected in the first days of February. Under these circumstances, Army High Command had to refrain from any serious attacks in the Rawka area. On January 27, the Commander-in-Chief East requested another corps. From the Guard Reserve Corps, which was designated for this purpose, the ½ 3rd Guard Infantry Division (5th Guard Infantry Brigade) had to be transferred to the 8th Army by January 30. The attack preparations at the I Reserve Corps and XVII Army Corps had progressed so far that Army High Command 9 set January 29 as the attack date, which was postponed to January 31 at the request of the XVII Army Corps, "in consideration of success and to avoid unnecessary losses." General v. Pannewitz, the commanding general of the XVII Army Corps, considered the capture of Borzymow necessary even before the main attack. However, an operation initiated for this purpose by the 36th Infantry Division on January 28 did not achieve its goal. The enemy had, as balloon observation showed, brought in considerable reinforcements. In general, the frequent operations at Borzymow had attracted his attention. Weakened by heavy losses, the 36th Infantry Division withdrew before the main attack. Whether this would occur unexpectedly at Russin seemed at least questionable based on all previous observations. According to the attack instructions of the Army High Command from January 27, the three corps, I Reserve, XVII Army Corps, and Corps Fabek, were to break through the enemy position and then push beyond the Sucha. The army reserve, 1st Guard Reserve Division, and 74th Infantry Brigade of the XX Army Corps, were released for the attack by the Commander-in-Chief East but were soon to be transferred to East Prussia.

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The artillery preparation included 18,000 gas shells available.

In clear frost weather, the attack took place on January 31. After almost three hours of artillery preparation by about 100 batteries, including about 40 heavy ones, the infantry advanced over snow-covered ground to storm. The main focus of the attack was at Wola Szydlown-Borzynow. Consequently, the divisions deployed there, the 49th and 1st Reserve and again the 4th and 36th Infantry Division, bore the brunt of the battle. In the first attempt, the foremost enemy trenches were taken, but they were partially lost again due to counterattacks after subsequent combat. After the limited successes of the first day, the attack stalled completely in the following days against Russian reserves brought up, especially as the higher command had to emphasize the most economical use of ammunition. The capture of the estate of Wola Szydlowiec was the only gain. On the third day of battle, Sumin was taken and held by the 4th Infantry Division. On February 3 and 4, the Russians responded to the attacks, especially those of the Morgen Corps, with strong counterattacks; although they were bloodily repelled, the own infantry could not make any significant progress. It was found that the enemy had newly brought up the 3rd and 6th Siberian Division, the 25th Infantry, 59th Reserve, and 13th Siberian Rifle Division. The Russian artillery had also been reinforced. In view of this situation, the attack was halted by the German side on February 5.

The terrain gain allowed under heavy losses was small and tactically insignificant. The fact that the attack did not surprise the Russians had a detrimental effect. Informed in time by prisoner statements, agents, and aerial reconnaissance, the Russian command had enough time due to the twice-postponed attack to prepare for the defense. Moreover, the enemy had apparently only weakly manned or even completely vacated the foremost trenches and awaited the attacker in densely manned rear trenches. That cold and snow did not negate the gas effect was, of course, not known at the time; thus it is understandable that the attack did not succeed from the start despite the use of what was then considered an "unusually strong artillery mass." Another reason was the considerable numerical superiority on the enemy side. The attacks at Bolimow had indeed caused a significant disruption with the Russian transport from West Poland to the Narew.

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The Battles at Bolimow-Borzymow.

In total, eleven Russian divisions were thrown into battle in the narrow 10 km section. The loss of 7,000 prisoners may not have weighed as heavily on the enemy as the bloody casualties from the repeated, densely massed counterattacks, which were extraordinarily high even by Russian standards; eight divisions lost a total of 40,000 men in the first three days of fighting alone; ten regiments, as reported by the Russian section reporter, ceased to exist; his proposal to withdraw the front here was rejected. Operationally, the vigorous German advance at the Rawka and the fixation of strong Russian reserves at the attack front achieved a gain that had to benefit the upcoming battles in East Prussia. Apart from the combat situation at the Rawka itself, it was also the transfer of troops that forced Army Command 9 to halt the attacks. In total, there were six infantry and two cavalry divisions that the 9th Army had transferred for use on other fronts from January 1 to early February. In return, it was only reinforced with the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Cavalry Division from the Bugnyö Army, which was used to strengthen the Vistula defense.

After this weakening and the prolonged, costly battles that led to the complete exhaustion of the deployed troops, the 9th Army could initially not be expected to conduct further offensive operations. Therefore, on February 5, the Commander-in-Chief East ordered it to hold the Russian forces standing before the army front and to reinforce the captured positions as sustainably as possible, as "the possibility of withdrawing even more forces from the 9th Army had to be reckoned with" and "the positions once gained should not be given up under any circumstances." Furthermore, the army was to prevent any enemy crossing of the Vistula on the Wyszogrod-Mloclawek route and to bind the attention of the enemy troops north of the river through active operations on the southern bank.

Limited combat activity by the 9th Army from February 6 to 27.  
No major combat operations took place during the rest of February. East of Bolimow, the battles soon subsided.  
1) p. 262. — 2) p. 170.

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The army leadership aimed to withdraw additional forces, preferably three divisions, as reserves from the front. The high command intended to prepare for the transport of another corps to East Prussia, which it anticipated based on the overall situation, although corresponding orders from the supreme commander East had not yet been received.

On February 10, the high command ordered the withdrawal of the troops of the II Army Corps (½ 3rd and 4th Infantry Division) and the entire I Reserve Corps. The parts of the army remaining at the front were instructed to defend the currently held positions with utmost determination. Their expansion was promoted with special emphasis, and the obstacles in front of the front were reinforced. To hold the enemy, the high command recommended smaller infantry attacks, which could not be sufficiently supported by artillery, as extreme frugality in the use of heavy artillery ammunition was required. The high command did not expect a Russian offensive "on a large scale" at the time, as stated in an assessment of the situation on February 12. The idea of becoming offensive again was not abandoned despite the heavy deductions, only postponed to "slowly conserve ammunition," and also to "give the extraordinarily weakened 4th Infantry Division an opportunity for some recovery." On February 15, the high command estimated the enemy in front of the army border at a strength of 30 infantry and five cavalry divisions. On the German side, after the transport of the I Reserve Corps and a cavalry division, there were still 15½ infantry and three cavalry divisions. It was certain that the transport of the Russian II and XIX, as well as the XXIII Corps, had already taken place.

In view of the progress of operations in East Prussia and on the northern Vistula bank, where the Dickhuth Corps reached the Ploß–Bielsk line on February 15, the army high command deemed it necessary in mid-February to resume attacks to tie down the opposing enemy forces and requested the supreme commander East for the allocation of heavy artillery ammunition. However, the next day, it received the response that the 9th Army was to cease its offensive and withdraw as many forces as possible from the front, as the transport of the 4th Infantry Division to the Carpathians was expected soon. No more ammunition could be supplied.

But the enemy also withdrew additional forces. The army high command temporarily had the impression that it intended to,

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Continued Tasks of the 9th Army.

to retreat to its rear positions. In any case, he moved his 1st Army entirely to the right bank of the Vistula. This was associated with a significant weakening of the left wing of the 9th Army. Around February 19, the withdrawal of the Russian V and I Corps from the Rawka front became known.

In view of the continued weakening of the enemy on this front, the Commander-in-Chief East was able to withdraw another 2½ infantry divisions and one cavalry division from the 9th Army from mid to late February without hesitation. The calm at the front was only interrupted on February 22 by stronger Russian attacks in the sector of the XXV Reserve Corps on the right bank of the Rawka. While weaker attacks south of Wola-Szydlowa were unsuccessful, the Russians managed to break through at Mogilny on the 24th over a wider area. However, a breakthrough was thwarted in heavy night fighting with the use of reserves; the contribution of their own artillery was limited due to a lack of ammunition.

According to reports, the 9th Army comprised 10½ infantry and two cavalry divisions at the end of February, but only 13 infantry and two cavalry divisions remained. Opposing them, according to estimates by the army high command, were 18 infantry and 1 to 2 cavalry divisions. This significant reduction in enemy forces led the high command to decide at the end of February to "undertake another breakthrough attempt."

b) In West and East Prussia.

Maps 19 and 21 Volume VI as well as Maps 9 and 13 Volume VII.

At the front from the Vistula to Memel, after the temporary resurgence of fighting around Christmas, calm generally returned with the beginning of 1915, apart from some local violent reconnaissance operations. Only in three places, at Sierpc, Löbau, and Lasdehnen, did Russian attacks seem to pursue more far-reaching goals.

On January 1, 1915, the fortress of Thorn, with its combat resources, again came under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief East. The troops located outside the fortress on the southern bank of the Vistula were to remain subordinate to the 9th Army High Command. The command of the security detachments of the fortress on the northern bank of the Vistula was taken over by the first governor, Lieutenant General v. Dickhuth-Harrach, himself in the first half of February. Under his command were

1) ⅔ 3rd, 4th Infantry Division, 11th Reserve, 21st Landwehr Brigade, 6th Cavalry Division. — 2) War Diary A. O. R. 9.

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now the troops of the fortress, eleven battalions, three squadrons, two field and seven heavy batteries, as well as the 75th Infantry Brigade of the XX Army Corps deployed there at the beginning of February at Stempę, and parts of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Cavalry Division at Włocławek on the Vistula.

The troops of the fortress Graudenz (Corps Zastrow) with assigned formations stood around the turn of the year under the command of Lieutenant General Surén in the line Sierpc—Bieżuń—Radzanowo about 15 km south of Mława—Janowo, in front of the right wing in the area of Racionz the 2nd Cavalry Division under Major General Freiherr Thunb v. Neuburg. Within this section, the western wing from Sierpc to Radzanowo was held by the Landsturm. In the middle, the Corps Zastrow formed the core on both sides of the road Mława—Giechanów, while the left wing behind the Drzyc was formed by the Leib Hussar Brigade of the 2nd Cavalry Division. The Russians stood with combat contact directly opposite. Their operations were mainly directed against the weak western wing at Sierpc, Bieżuń, and Radzanowo. On January 3, the 2nd Cavalry Division was forced by a superior enemy advancing from four directions against Drobin—Racionz to retreat to the line of the Landsturm. On January 12, it had to withdraw from Sierpc and on February 5, despite reinforcements in Landsturm and Landwehr from the Corps Zastrow, closer to Rypin. In January and early February, the Corps Zastrow's combat activity was limited to mutual smaller raids, violent reconnaissance, and insignificant artillery battles. The Corps was therefore able to transfer infantry to the threatened positions of the 2nd Cavalry Division. From February 4 onwards, with insignificant shifts in the following days:

Guard-3) and 8th Cavalry Brigade about 10 km south of Rypin, ½ 5th Cavalry Brigade at Bieżuń, ½ 5th Cavalry Brigade with Jäger Battalion 4 at Radzanowo, the mass of the Corps Zastrow between Radzanowo and the Drzyc, the Leib Hussar Brigade at Drzyc.

Eight battalions of the Corps Zastrow were deployed as a reserve with the 2nd Cavalry Division, in addition to about 13 Landsturm battalions distributed across the entire front of the Graudenz section.

1) G. 167. — 2) Despite a change of leadership, this designation was retained. 3) Two squadrons each of the 2nd Guard Uhlans and the Leib Guard Hussars Regiment and three squadrons of the 3rd Hussars Regiment.

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About four infantry and 4½ cavalry divisions of the enemy were identified in front of the line, as well as border guards and militia. On February 5, the 2nd Cavalry Division and Corps Zastrow came under the command of General of Artillery v. Scholtz. On the same day, the Leib­husaren Brigade was relieved by parts of the 41st Infantry Division of the XX Army Corps and reached its division southeast of Rypin on February 8.

At Janowo, the command area of the 8th Army's High Command was established. Between Janowo and the Nieder Lake, the Landsturm Border Guard of the Deputy General Command of the XX Army Corps secured with the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. It was generally successful in keeping German soil free from the enemy. The combat activity was more intense at the front from Lötzen; presumably, the Russians wanted to gain ground against the fortified field position, especially at the Paprovtker Mountains. Another focal point of the fighting was further on the extreme northern flank of the 8th Army. Here, the calm at the 1st Cavalry Division in its position from Maulwischken to Trappönen (ten battalions, 35 squadrons, 50 guns) was only occasionally interrupted by insignificant, smaller operations in January. The larger attacks by the Russians, expected since the beginning of the month, only began on January 25, focusing south of Lötzen, where the enemy identified the 56th and 73rd Reserve Divisions with parts of the 27th Infantry Division. The attacks continued on January 26 and 27 but subsided on the 28th, after the enemy failed to achieve any success other than driving out weak German posts.

At Tilsit, the Tilsit Troop Command under Colonel Hoffmann¹) had been in place since the end of 1914, consisting only of nine Landsturm companies with auxiliary weapons. It secured from the Seztruppen mouth to Tilsit up to the Memel delta west of Tilsit. Rail and road crossings over the Memel lowlands near Tilsit were in German hands; similarly, weak security was maintained on the railway from Tilsit to the northwest. South of the city, the security was continuous on the southern bank. Additionally, three Landsturm companies remained in the northern mouth area of the Memel. The Memel was firmly frozen and could also support artillery. North of the river, directly opposite the German security, stood Russians of the 68th Reserve Division, militia, and border guards. A stronger enemy detachment was positioned opposite the Tilsit bridgehead at Pitupönen.

¹) See pages 173 and 184.

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief East, a brigade was relocated to Tilsit on February 8, which was formed in Königsberg from replacement troop parts of the I Army Corps and placed under the command of Major General Baron von Esebeck.

3. The Winter Battle in Masuria.

a) Preparations, Deployment, and Arrangement of the Battle.

Maps 9, 11, and 12.

General von Falkenhayn had refrained from issuing directives for the new operation in East Prussia and did not even consider General von Conrad's idea of advancing over Mlava against the lower Narew. From the outset, the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief East had clearly focused on the destruction of the Russian 10th Army as the operational goal. As this plan took on a more definite shape, preparations were made more purposefully, in which Lieutenant General Ludendorff was again involved from January 24 after his return from the Southern Army.

In the staff of the Commander-in-Chief East, the idea was temporarily considered not to form two armies for the planned offensive, but to place the newly transferred corps alongside the 8th Army directly under the Commander-in-Chief East. It was believed that this would allow for a more sustainable influence on the course of the battle and avoid frictions that might arise from the insertion of a new army command. However, this structure would have significantly burdened the Commander-in-Chief East and likely constrained his strength in a way that would not have been advantageous for overall leadership. On the other hand, the experiences from Lodz were also daunting; the division into two armies made leadership more flexible. After a new army command was transferred by the supreme army command, Field Marshal von Hindenburg granted his army leaders the greatest freedom of movement within the framework of the given orders. On January 28, the Commander-in-Chief East laid down the foundations for the arrangement of the battle in his "Instructions for the 10th Army." "I intend," it said, "to deploy the 10th Army with its left wing towards Tilsit—Wylkowyszki to encircle the northern enemy wing, to engage the enemy with the Königsberg Landwehr Division of the 10th Army and the left wing of the

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Operational Plan of the Eastern Commander.

The 8th Army is to be engaged in frontal combat and the right wing of the 8th Army is to attack Arys-Johannisburg and southwards. Protection against the enemy north of the Njemen falls to the 10th Army. The crossing point at Surborg is to be occupied. The 10th Army is also to secure itself strongly during the operation against Kowno. For this, the reinforced brigade of the Guard Reserve Corps is to be used and the Königsberg Landwehr Division is to be freed later. The deployment of further parts of the Guard Reserve Corps towards Insterburg for protection against Kowno is intended. To secure the 8th Army against the south, the XX Army Corps will be used at Willenberg-Neidenburg. The Eastern Commander does not hold back reserves. He intended to later rely on the forces that would be freed in the front by pressing the wings towards the center. On January 29, the Eastern Commander issued the "Instructions to the 8th and 10th Armies for the War Organization." It determined that the Königsberg Landwehr Division, the reinforced 1st Cavalry Division, and the Troop Command Litft were to transfer from the 8th to the 10th Army. All previously assigned units were withdrawn from the two divisions. In particular, the 1st Cavalry Division had to give up temporarily assigned troops of 8½ infantry battalions, three light, three heavy batteries, and the 10th Mounted Jäger Regiment. In return, on February 1, the 5th Guard Infantry Brigade (six battalions, three light and two heavy batteries) from the 9th Army joined the 1st Cavalry Division. The entire Landsturm was to remain behind during the advance, with part following later as a staff unit, and the rest occupying the field position Lözen. Furthermore, the newly transferred heavy artillery, four 10 cm batteries, four 21 cm mortar battalions, two Austrian mortar (30.5 cm) batteries, were distributed on the army front. At the request of Army Command 8, the Landwehr and Reserve Brigades were consolidated into divisions. On January 31, General v. Falkenhayn requested from the Eastern Commander "a statement of his operational intentions in general for the near future as well as an opinion on whether he also considered the unclear hints of a major Russian offensive in East Prussia, which had been appearing in the enemy press for some time, and the recent Russian attack attempts there as diversionary maneuvers." On the evening of the same day, the Eastern Commander informed the Chief of the General Staff of his operational intentions in broad outlines and added: "To a

1) p. 165.

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I do not believe in a Russian attack in East Prussia. However, stronger Russian operations across the Vistula in the Plock area are possible if the river freezes. Defensive measures have been taken." This view of the Eastern Commander-in-Chief about the enemy could not be maintained a few days later when an intercepted Russian radio message on February 4 confirmed that a new, the 12th Army, was formed in the Vistula-Narew area north of Nowogeorgiewsk, which was to include at least six corps and 6½ cavalry divisions. The Eastern Commander-in-Chief considered an attack by this army in a northerly direction more likely than its advance westward across the Vistula. The grouping of Russian forces accounted for both attack possibilities. This highlighted the significance of the events on the East Prussian southern front. A prerequisite for the success of the planned major offensive action in East Prussia was the feint attack carried out here, whose duration was, however, the weak border protection, whose backbone was formed by the 2nd Cavalry Division and the Zastrow Corps, in its wide deployment to withstand the Russian pressure. Units from the 9th Army were brought in around the turn of the month. The front of this army became a secondary theater of war. But before the reinforcements from West Poland could be deployed east of the Vistula, considerable time had to pass. Meanwhile, new Russian divisions were constantly being identified at the front north of the Narew, and all reports, especially the intercepted radio messages, pointed to the concentration of significant forces at this front, so that the Eastern Commander-in-Chief had already had to order the detachment of the XX Army Corps from the 9th Army on January 28, which was to be assembled for the protection of the 8th Army against the south at Willenberg-Neidenburg. But already on February 2, the foremost transports, the 75th Infantry Brigade, had to be unloaded at Gollup and deployed at Stempke¹). After the attacks of the 9th Army at Bolimow-Borzynow subsided, the Eastern Commander-in-Chief was determined to withdraw further units from the 9th Army. Nevertheless, the front should remain hostile.

In view of this alarming development of the situation on the southern Prussian southern front, all troops east of the Vistula up to Pisa were placed under the unified command of General of Artillery v. Gallwitz on February 9, whose general command had been detached from the Woyrsch Army since February 7²). His mission was: Covering the offensive of the German 8th and 10th Army against the Russian 12th Army

¹) See p. 165 and 170. ²) C. 133 and 248. The troops of the corps were distributed across the various theaters of war.

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Structure of the Assault Armies.

north of Warsaw and unconditional protection of West Prussia. The order was to be publicly resolved after the completed deployment of the army group — 1st Guard Reserve Division and XX Army Corps were still in transit. This seemed to temporarily ensure the security of the connections from East Prussia across the Vistula and the flank protection of the 8th Army.

Another concern of the Commander-in-Chief East was the reorganization of the 8th Army. The previous organization might have sufficed for the positional battles, in which active and reserve troops, Landwehr, Landsturm, and replacements, composed of the smallest units only on a case-by-case basis and equipped with auxiliary formations only provisionally, fought side by side. However, for the impending attack and subsequent mobile warfare, a strict organization had to be created. Troop units hastily withdrawn from positions, barely mobile, had to be equipped for use in the open field, numerous detached small units had to be reintegrated into their higher formations according to military organization, and provisional new formations had to be dissolved again.

It was a serious decision to place the fate of the impending operation mainly on the shoulders of the new corps, which had been welded together under the most difficult conditions in a few weeks. At the beginning of December, the young recruits had been enlisted, and by the end of the month, the general commands had convened. At the beginning of January, the divisions were in full training at the troop training grounds; this was carried out under considerable friction, which was mainly due to the very limited available time and the scarcity of war materials. Not all gaps could be closed in the short training period. A compensation for deficiencies, which always adhere to young new formations, was created by utilizing the experiences made with the new formations of the past autumn, by assigning a strong core of seasoned men, 300 men per battalion, to the troops. Thus, the young corps consisted of at least one-third war-experienced replacements. The intended number of eleven active officers for each battalion was not reached everywhere, but in the lower and higher leadership positions, there were only men who already knew the war.

1) Further details will be provided in the forthcoming Volume II "War Armament and War Economy".

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The Winter Battle of Majur.

The new divisions had only three infantry regiments, which could be subordinated to a general as "infantry leader" in battle. There were twelve batteries of field artillery, but only four guns each, assigned to the division. Additionally, the corps had a battalion of heavy field howitzers and ample other heavy artillery assigned; an air squadron was promised to them. The staff of Army High Command 10 assembled under Colonel General v. Eichhorn on January 28 in Cologne. Colonel Hell was appointed as Chief of the General Staff.

The orders of the Commander-in-Chief East anticipated the start of operations on February 6 or 7 and determined that the newly arriving units should be used at the front in the utmost emergency.

The deployment of the 10th Army proceeded as planned. By February 6, the three corps of the 10th Army had arrived and were stationed on both sides of the Inster between Insterburg and the Memel, namely: the XXXVIII Reserve Corps north of the Eichwald Forest, to the left the XXXIX Reserve Corps, and furthest north the XXI Army Corps south of Tilsit—Ragnit—Trappönen. By February 8, the troops had advanced so far forward that all six divisions could begin the advance from the line Gr. Pillkallen (6 km southeast of Stallupönen)—Rautenberg—Gallowitzen (on the Szieszuppe). On February 5, Colonel General v. Eichhorn had arrived in Insterburg with his staff and took command the next day. Just in these days, the situation on the northern flank took a serious turn: on February 3, Russian attacks began in heavy snowstorms against the front of the 1st Cavalry Division.

Although the Commander-in-Chief East wanted to limit the use of the newly arrived troops to the utmost emergency, Army High Command 10 deployed an infantry regiment of the XXI Army Corps with the 1st Cavalry Division to prevent a threat to the deployment by yielding the front. Since the Russian attacks ceased on February 6, the danger of disrupting the deployment was overcome, but it remained uncertain whether these enemy advances were due to reports on the deployment of the 10th Army.

During the deployment of the 10th Army, General of Infantry Otto v. Below led the ordered reorganization of his 8th Army.

1) See "The German Field Railway System", Volume I, p. 181 f. — 2) p. 171.

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Deployment of the 10th Army.

Units through, so that these were ready for attack in their previous positions on the evening of the 6th, with the 10th Landwehr Division under Lieutenant General Clausius on the left flank, followed by the 3rd Reserve Division on both sides of Darkehmen, the 1st Landwehr Division under General of Infantry v. Jacobi up to the Gensfelder in the field position Lößen, the 11th Landwehr Division, the Fusilier Regiment 33 of the 2nd Infantry Division, and Landsturm. The command over the occupation of the field position Lößen was led by Lieutenant General Kosch over the general commands of the I Army Corps. The 2nd Infantry Division (without Fusilier Regiment 33) marched on February 6 into the area northwest of Rudczanny, where it joined the XXXX Reserve Corps. By the morning of February 6, this had taken quarters east of Ortelsburg. Its commanding general, General of Infantry Rißmann, was given command of the right wing of the 8th Army advancing south of the Spirding Lake (2nd Infantry Division, XXXX Reserve Corps, and 3rd Cavalry Brigade). These troops positioned themselves on February 6 behind the Nieder Lake and the Belahyn Lake ready to advance. Further southwest, the border guard of the Corps v. Scholz joined.

The reports about the enemy from the 8th Army, which the planned strike was to hit, were consequently favorable, as the Russian 10th Army standing here was weakened by the detachment of the 25th Infantry Division, the XXII (Sümland) Corps, and the 1st Independent Cavalry Brigade. Thus, in total, about 52 infantry and 14 cavalry divisions stood in front of the front of the Commander-in-Chief East from the Pilica to the Baltic Sea, of which about 35 infantry and 3½ cavalry divisions were west of the Vistula opposite the 9th Army. General Field Marshal v. Hindenburg could only oppose them with a total of 37½ infantry divisions, including many Landwehr, and replacement formations, and 7½ cavalry divisions. Of these, he had assembled 15½ infantry divisions and two cavalry divisions for the strike against the Russian 10th Army, which stood with eleven infantry and 2½ cavalry divisions between the Pißtel and the Baltic Sea.

The Commander-in-Chief East had arrived with his staff on February 4 in the evening in Insterburg. Here he gave the next day, as the deployment approached completion and serious frictions were no longer

1) Strength of the German 8th and 10th Army: 180½ battalions, 98½ squadrons, 154 light and 48½ heavy batteries. In contrast, on the Russian side: 192 battalions (the division with 16 battalions!), 95 squadrons, 77 light and 22 heavy batteries (Ramenstift, p. 170—172). Additionally, in front of Lößen, 78 siege guns (p. 262).

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were expected, following his previous instructions, the following order: "8th and 10th Army attack, and initially proceed as follows: 8th Army on February 7 with its right wing over the line Kurwien—Rudczanny to Kolno—Johannisburg; 10th Army on February 8 with XXXIX, XXXVIII, and XXI Army Corps over the line of the reinforced 1st Cavalry Division, with the right wing approximately on Kussen, with the left wing widely encircling or north of the Memel." Thus, the armies were given their next goals and tasks, and all forces were fully deployed, except for a reserve of some heavy batteries, whose use could only be considered later in the attack on fortified positions. The idea of a double envelopment was clearly expressed. For the southern attack wing, the broad, marshy Bobr lowland with the fortress Osowiec formed a barrier that set a limit to the outflanking movement. In the north, the Njemen (Memel) was initially thought to have a similar significance. The 10th Army was left to decide whether to cross the river. In view of the poor road conditions, it decided to keep its outermost wing south of the river. The envelopment groups could not be staggered sideways from the outset but had to first break the resistance of the opposing enemy front from their assembly behind the wings of the previous 8th Army, and only then break into the flanks. Therefore, the envelopment columns faced long marches, which had to be carried out in sequence and staggered in time, as the weather threatened to cause the greatest difficulties. A winter campaign was imminent, in which weather influences could place unforeseen obstacles in the way of the operation.

For several days, there had been a vigorous snowstorm. Roads and railways were drifted over, making progress outside the paths almost impossible for the individual man. On the roads, dense, hard-to-cross snow masses alternated with mirror-smooth, ice-covered surfaces that denied any hold to man and beast. Although snowplows and work groups were carefully prepared to overcome the marching difficulties, light sleds were brought in to transport supplies and ammunition from the staging area, and sled runners were available to attach under the wheels of vehicles and guns. Whether all this would suffice in the current weather conditions was still quite questionable. Serious concern was caused by the telephone and telegraph lines, which had been laid freely during the night preparations. With some certainty, one could only rely on radio communication.

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Difficulties of the Upcoming Battle. 179

Even now, axle breaks of the radio vehicles were to be lamented. In addition, preparations were made to counter potential difficulties through dispatch riders and relay posts. The Commander-in-Chief East was fully aware of these difficulties. The plan could only succeed if every man gave his utmost strength. With strong hearts and trusting in the often-proven self-sacrifice of the troops, Field Marshal v. Hindenburg undertook the risk of leading the divisions against the enemy in icy frost and snowstorms. The outcome of the first two days had to be awaited with great tension. Their course was decisive for the outcome of the operation.

h) The Battles of the 8th Army around the Pißtef Section on February 7 and 8, 1915.

Maps 9 and 12.

The headquarters of the 8th Army Command had been located in Sensburg since February 3. Here, the army leader, General of Infantry Otto v. Below, issued the army order for the attack and a special "directive" for General Rißmann, the leader of the southern wing set at the Spirding Lake. His advance against the Pißtef section held by the enemy was to be regulated so that the tips of the columns reached it as simultaneously as possible. After forcing the crossing, the northernmost, the 2nd Infantry Division, was to immediately turn right, advance on Arys, and with the main forces engage east of the Roß Lake, the XXXX Reserve Corps was to proceed more northward over Bialla to Drygallen and thus drive the enemy in. The army command already pointed out the early blocking of the important road junction Lyck, possibly by sending ahead the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, as well as the interruption of the railways leading from Ostrowie and Grodno. It placed no value on an attack against the reinforced enemy position south of the border at Kolno. Rather, the army leadership wanted to defend here with as few forces as possible. The troops initially designated for the attack (1st, 10th, 11th Landwehr, and 3rd Reserve Division) were not to change their behavior towards the enemy. The army command intended, from February 7 onwards, to gradually move parts of the 1st Landwehr and the 3rd Reserve Division, which would become dispensable in the army center as the attack progressed, by rail behind the right army wing. The secrecy of the deployment of the Rißmann attack group in and behind Johannisburg was pursued with all means.

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The heath was significantly eased by the vast forest, traversed by a chain of lakes, whose access was blocked by border defenses reinforced with wire obstacles and blockhouses. Russian aerial reconnaissance was nowhere to be seen; it was hoped that the advance of the right wing of the 8th Army on February 7 would surprise the enemy. General Litzmann's attack order positioned the 79th Reserve Division in two columns along the border towards Gehsien (at the Piss River), the 80th Reserve Division north of it in a column over Prztyroschin towards Brobeln and Kallenzinnen, and the 2nd Infantry Division over Rudzanny for a flanking attack on Johannisburg. The 79th Reserve Division was tasked with securing the right flank against Kolno, and the 2nd Infantry Division was assigned to block the Johannisburg—Arys road to protect the northern flank. The 3rd Cavalry Brigade was initially held back until a crossing over the Piss River was opened for them. The Landsturm border guard was instructed to advance southeast to Demby (at the Szkwa)—Leman in line with the progress of the attack. General Litzmann's intention to reach the Piss River section, where he expected the first sustained resistance, simultaneously with his three divisions was challenged by snow drifts. The marching columns advanced very slowly on poor forest roads. Vehicles got stuck in the snow or slid into ditches. The roads became clogged, and disorder spread among the units. Rapid transmission of orders and timely supply of ammunition and provisions were impossible. The continuous snowfall made prospects appear increasingly unfavorable. The efforts and deprivations of the troops had to increase day by day. Particularly the columns of the 79th and 80th Reserve Divisions marching farthest south along the border suffered from this adversity from the start. Only in the afternoon of February 7 did they reach the Piss River section and engage with the enemy, who had destroyed all crossings and held the eastern bank. The fear that he might have withdrawn to avoid the recognized danger was unfounded. Only in the center with the 80th Reserve Division was it still possible on February 7 to gain a foothold on the opposite bank and occupy the village of Brobeln. After a night bridge strike, Major General Bockmann was able to have his division cross the next day at 8 a.m. South of there, Major General Boeß encountered serious resistance with the 79th Reserve Division at Gehsien. However, some troops managed to crawl over the unoccupied ice sheet,

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To establish a foothold on the east bank. By noon on February 8, the division was able to gain ground south of Gehlen on the east bank. With the village itself, 500 prisoners and five guns fell into their hands. Meanwhile, the left column of the division had already begun building a bridge north of Gehlen in the morning; by noon, the advancing infantry turned southeast and occupied the heights east of the village. A weak advance by the enemy from Kolno was repelled.

Meanwhile, Johannisburg had also fallen. Here, on February 7, Lieutenant General v. Falk, advancing with the 2nd Infantry Division in numerous columns, managed to break enemy resistance only on the Rudczanny-Johannisburg road about 3 km west of the town in the terrain extremely favorable for defense; the remaining columns were stuck in front of Russian positions in difficult-to-oversee sections. Only the deployment of heavy artillery early on February 8 paved the way for the infantry into the Russian main position. At noon, the infantry attack began. After three hours, the position defended by two Russian regiments was taken; 2600 prisoners and eight guns were the division's spoils. Johannisburg was occupied without a fight, and a security was pushed to the road to Arys. The Pissek section was now firmly in the hands of the XXXX Reserve Corps. The total booty amounted to 3800 prisoners, mostly from the Russian 57th Reserve Division, and 13 guns.

General Litzmann pushed forward relentlessly. By 10:30 a.m., he had set Bialla as the target for the XXXX Reserve Corps. However, the 79th Reserve Division could only resume at 6:00 p.m.; a weak security remained south of Gehlen against Kolno. The division laboriously advanced through snow and storm. At night, it set up a bivouac at Kumilsko. The 80th Reserve Division had continued marching at 2:00 p.m. on February 8, had to break enemy resistance along the way, and reached the already plundered and partially destroyed town of Bialla shortly after the enemy's withdrawal at midnight. A side column heading north managed to reach the Johannisburg-Bialla road during the night with great difficulty, but it was not possible to intercept the enemy thrown out of Johannisburg.

The 3rd Cavalry Brigade had followed the infantry on February 7. It was tasked with advancing via Brobeln to occupy the road junction at Lyck. Since the bridge at Brobeln was only

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after the 80th Reserve Division could cross, it advanced only a few kilometers beyond the section the following day. During these difficult but successful battles of the assault wing on the first two days of the attack, the rest of the army front was ready to tackle the enemy as soon as he moved, or to stop him prematurely. The longer he remained calm, the more effective the planned encirclement operation had to be. On February 7, no changes in the enemy could be detected in front of the center and the northern wing of the 8th Army. Observation was severely hampered by snowstorms. Defectors and intercepted Russian radio messages confirmed, however, that no significant shifts had been made so far. If the enemy withdrew, an attempt should be made to pin him down with artillery fire and attack. On February 8, the army command ordered the opening of artillery fire along the entire front. The Russian batteries responded quite vigorously in part. Nothing indicated a weakening of the enemy forces. A radio message from the Russian 57th Reserve Division stated that in view of the advance of the German 8th Army, the situation was threatening; no conclusions about the intentions of the Russian leadership could yet be drawn from this. The next day, too, the enemy was to be tied down as much as possible by artillery fire. Of the reinforcements that the 8th Army Command brought to the right wing, parts of the 5th Infantry Brigade1) arrived in Rudczanny on February 8 with considerable delay due to snow drifts2). From the 3rd Reserve Division, the 6th Reserve Infantry Brigade3) was in transit. Furthermore, from February 9, the 4th Cavalry Division, made available by the Commander-in-Chief East, was to be unloaded at Ortelsburg.

c) Advance and pivot of the 10th Army from February 8 to 10, 1915. Map 11. On February 5, the 10th Army Command in Insterburg received the attack order from the Commander-in-Chief East. The Russian advance against the 1st Cavalry Division4) had not changed the overall situation. In the open terrain between Pissa and Schorellen Forest, i.e., in front of the front of the 16th Landwehr Division and the XXXVIII Reserve Corps, sustained resistance was expected

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Considerations of the High Command of the 10th Army.

as the enemy there had at least one infantry division and numerous prepared positions. Here, cautious handling was required to tie down the Russians while sparing one's own troops unnecessary casualties. The situation was different in the northern part of the attack's objective, where the enemy positions were significantly weaker and mainly cavalry was opposed. Here, one could expect faster progress of the attack movement, especially since the crossings over the lower Szepuppe were already in German hands. It was important to quickly bring one's own superiority to bear. Surprise seemed assured, as the enemy's radio messages revealed complete security. In the interest of speed, however, it was necessary to forgo the otherwise desirable extension north of the Memel. The Russian 68th Reserve Division stationed there was less to be feared, as it was spread out over 60 kilometers; but a movement across the Memel would have placed enormous marching demands on the flank columns in the swamp and forest terrain there and brought them too close to the fortress of Kowno, located 60 kilometers behind the border. Thus, it seemed advisable to stay on this side of the Memel to prevent the enemy from having the time and opportunity to "pull their head out of the noose in time." On the day of the attack, the Commander-in-Chief East warned "against too strong a strategic encirclement, the main thing is tactical victory." As the operation progressed, the relentless advance of the corps forming the main strike force in a southeasterly direction had to remain the guiding principle. For observation and defense against Kowno, the 16th Landwehr Division and the 5th Guard Infantry Brigade could be withdrawn once the Russians had begun to retreat.

The most dangerous enemy here also seemed to be the weather. Already, the snowdrifts were so strong that the last unloaded transports could no longer connect with their corps, which were moved forward on February 7 to continue the attack up to the line Gr. Pillkallen—western edge Tormont north of Königshuld—Gallwoszen.

Since the assigned air units of the 10th Army had not yet arrived by air due to bad weather, it was necessary to rely on the results of the reconnaissance flights of the 8th Army, which brought no change in the overall picture. The enemy maintained their old positions with snow cleared from the trenches.

On February 7, the army was ready and waiting behind the position of the 1st Cavalry Division for the order to attack.

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The Army High Command 10 issued orders only at the last hour on the evening of February 7. While the 16th Landwehr Division (Königsberg), forming the southern wing of the army, initially had the task of binding the opposing forces, the three adjacent corps, the XXXVIII, to the left the XXXIX Reserve Corps, and in the north the XXI Army Corps, were to make a large right swing to the southeast against the 30-kilometer-wide line Stallupönen—Wyłkowyski and thus against the main retreat route of the railway of the Russian northern wing. The right wing was to advance southwest past Pillkallen, the left along the border over Wladyslawow. Too sharp an advance, especially by the XXXVIII Reserve Corps, was to be avoided on February 8 if the enemy did not retreat, to allow the encirclement to take full effect. On the other hand, the XXI Army Corps was ordered to proceed "unrelentingly." The 1st Cavalry Division, which was to assemble on the outer army wing on February 8, was subordinated to the XXI Army Corps. Extensive reconnaissance on the rear of the enemy army and on Kowno, as well as the early sustainable destruction of the railway Stallupönen—Kowno in the area of Pilwiszki, was demanded. The 5th Guard Infantry Brigade was to assemble at the disposal of the Army High Command in Lasdehnen; parts of the 1st Cavalry Division and the Tilsit Troop Command were to cover the necessary connections of the army in their previous positions. The Army High Command 10 initially wanted to remain in Insterburg.

The advance of the first day took place under considerable friction and did not nearly lead to the result that the leadership had hoped for.

Against the 16th Landwehr Division, the Russians opened artillery fire at dawn. As the infantry of the northern wing developed against the enemy trenches, they found them heavily occupied; there were no signs of retreating movements by the Russians. The divisions of the XXXVIII Reserve Corps, under the command of General of Cavalry v. der Marwitz, advanced only slowly in a severe snowstorm. Three kilometers per hour were peak performances for infantry and artillery; field kitchens and baggage trains lagged behind. Only around 2 p.m. could the divisions

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The First Day of Attack.

to launch an attack against the enemy positioned between the Russians and the Tilsit—Pillkallen railway and to move into the previous positions of the 1st Cavalry Division between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, while the other divisions had to maintain security over long stretches between the attack sections of the infantry divisions. The short winter day was drawing to a close. Carrying out the attack was no longer feasible. The divisions rested in full combat readiness close to the enemy.

The situation was even more difficult for the XXXIX Reserve Corps. Here lay a large swampy forest area in front of the front that had to be bypassed. The commanding general, General v. Lauenstein, ordered the 77th Reserve Division to initiate the attack from Löbegallen against the forest section of the Schoreller Forest protruding to the west, but to first obtain instructions from the general command in case of strong resistance. The 78th Reserve Division was to bypass the forest area northwards via Lasdehnen and quickly gain ground in the direction of Schillehnen. By 10 in the morning, it was already apparent that the set goals would not be reached anywhere near. The vanguard of the 77th Reserve Division had to take a two-hour break after barely a two-hour march, having covered only five kilometers, to allow the completely dispersed marching column to close up. Only from 11 in the morning did Major General Broitzus deploy his division against the forest south of Löbegallen, but initially only sent patrols against the forest edges to make the encirclement of the 78th Reserve Division effective. This division faced even greater difficulties. As it had to swing far to the north, it was unavoidable that its advance through Lasdehnen led through the accommodation area of the left neighboring corps. However, the columns had not yet cleared, and the roads were therefore blocked. When the head of the column approached Lasdehnen at 2 in the afternoon, the afternoon march had to be abandoned due to complete exhaustion and disintegration of the marching column, and an effective encirclement of the enemy at Löbegallen by the 77th Reserve Division was no longer to be expected. General v. Lauenstein therefore sent Major General Broitzus the order to attack at Löbegallen. However, this order came on February 8 due to the advanced time of day, which made an attack feasible. The 78th Reserve Division only received its instructions around 5 in the afternoon and, after a short march along the march road, went to rest with the foremost parts four kilometers south of Lasdehnen.

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While the delay of the 78th Reserve Division was already concerning, the course of February 8th threatened to jeopardize the success of the entire offensive operation at the XXI Army Corps. General Fritz v. Below had ordered that at 6 a.m., the 42nd Infantry Division, stationed behind the 31st Infantry Division, should pass through Malszüten and continue marching uninterrupted to Schillehnen. The 31st Infantry Division was directed over Slowik to Ruksinie, thus positioned on the northern bank of the Sziesztuppe, and was to dispatch a battalion to block the Memel crossing from Turborg. Furthermore, the corps order stated: "Any resistance by the enemy is to be broken by attacking the flanks and rear, the march is to be continued relentlessly and by all means — adding snowplows to the vanguards, frequent relief of the front companies, inserting infantry into the artillery marching column — until the designated marching objectives are reached." Although this order was issued before the written army order arrived at 7 p.m., it only reached the divisions around midnight. Many troop units had not yet reached their assigned quarters for February 7th at that time. Particularly from the 42nd Infantry Division, which was now to position itself next to the 31st Infantry Division, very strong marching performances were demanded. For many units, the last night's rest before the start of the operation was completely lost.

The general command of the XXI Army Corps had left Szillen by sled at 4 a.m. to reach its command post three kilometers north of Lasdehnen on snow-covered roads, passing laboriously advancing columns. En route, Lieutenant General v. Bredow, the leader of the 42nd Infantry Division, reported that the advance had started with a six-hour delay; it was therefore impossible to reach Schillehnen, at most one could still reach the Sziesztuppe. Around noon, General v. Berrer reported that the bulk of his 31st Infantry Division had been halted and organized west of Lubinehlen at 9 a.m., while the vanguard had reached the crossing of the Lubiner Forest at 11:15 a.m. Since neither the 42nd Infantry Division nor the 78th Reserve Division was yet present, General v. Berrer advised a waiting stance. However, this did not serve the overall operation. Pressed by the army high command, General v. Below ordered the 31st Infantry Division to continue marching to Slowik as much as possible at 2 p.m., while the 42nd Infantry Division was to at least reach Szaganten. Shortly thereafter, a new radio message from the army high command again instructed the XXI Army Corps...

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Advance of the XXI Army Corps.

that the success of the entire operation depended on reaching its marching objectives. The 42nd Infantry Division was then ordered to reach Weszkallen with the strongest possible forces and at least one battery, and to advance cavalry towards Schillehnen. However, this division had been on the march since midnight and was in such a state of exhaustion when its vanguard arrived over the Sejzuppe northwest of Lasdehnen at 2:30 p.m. (instead of 6:00 a.m.) that a several-hour rest had to be taken. At 5:00 p.m., a detachment formed from some companies, guns, and the squadrons of the division under Major Breydin was set in motion over the Sejzuppe northeast of Lasdehnen towards Weszkallen, in the middle of the large forest. The detachment crossed the Sejzuppe at 9:00 p.m. and reached Weszkallen at 8:00 a.m. on February 9. Occupying Schillehnen was not possible. Towards evening, Lieutenant General v. Bredow moved his division with the beginnings to the north bank of the Sejzuppe north of Lasdehnen. By midnight, not all parts of the division were under cover. Enormous efforts were demanded here from a troop that had been continuously on the move since the early hours of February 8.

The situation was almost even less favorable for the 31st Infantry Division. It had attacked the enemy at Neu-Stardupönen and thrown them back at 4 p.m. After crossing the border, it found the terrain such that finding a path was impossible. There were no trees that could mark a road or carry a telephone wire. Orientation at night was completely out of the question. While the vanguard sent out security over the Sothja, the bulk of the division was still deep in the Dubiner Forest. Trying to overcome the Sothja section, whose impassability the vanguard had just learned, was completely impossible. Late in the evening, the division went to rest in the widely scattered homesteads between Sejzuppe and Njemen on both sides of the national border. Side detachments that had arisen in the area of Njemen reported at 10 p.m. that they were in combat with Russian cavalry south of Sudargen.

The evening report of the XXI Army Corps to the Army High Command mentioned, in addition to these events, that enemy forces were advancing north of the Memel towards Schmalleninkten and that the corps intended to advance from Marsch on Wladislawow at 6:00 a.m. on February 9 – secured on the left by the 1st Cavalry Division. However, shortly thereafter, the 1st Cavalry Division reported that

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only four squadrons from the previous battlefront could have been withdrawn, two reconnaissance squadrons were to depart tonight, but the division as a whole would not be ready for deployment before February 10.

The Army High Command 10 had been able to keep up to date with all events until the afternoon, as the troops had almost nowhere crossed the previous security line of the 1st Cavalry Division and the telephone connections to the staffs were working flawlessly. One thing seemed certain: the enemy was not yet aware of the danger he was in. Reconnaissance had detected no retreat movements by the enemy until 4 p.m.; only a Russian radio message from 3 p.m., which became known in Insterburg at 5 p.m., indicated that the enemy was beginning to suspect the start of the afternoon battle. Under the given circumstances, withdrawing the 1st Cavalry Division was out of the question, as was concentrating the 5th Guards Infantry Brigade. It was foreseeable that only weak parts of both formations would be available on February 9.

The Army High Command did not need to issue new orders for February 9. The marching routes were distributed over days, and nowhere had the initial situation changed so decisively that intervention would have been necessary. The guiding thought remained: hold the enemy on the southern flank, begin the advance as soon as possible.

The XXXVIII Reserve Corps used the night hours to work its way up to the enemy positions. At dawn, Russian positions were stormed; by 11 a.m., the enemy had been thrown back with a total loss of 1900 prisoners and four machine guns. Even laterally from the breakthrough points, he only cleared his front line and tried to reposition himself further back, with Russians and about 5 km northwest of Pillkallen. On the instructions of the Army High Command, the commanding general, General of Cavalry v. der Marwitz, who was originally inclined to withdraw the right division, ordered the general pursuit of Pillkallen in the afternoon. Russians, which the enemy had occupied until then by the 75th Reserve Division. The 76th Reserve Division, advancing on both sides of the railway to Pillkallen under Lieutenant General Elstertum v. Esftert, encountered little resistance. All prisoner statements confirmed that the enemy in front of the XXXVIII and XXXIX Reserve Corps was not stronger than a division.

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The 77th Reserve Division of the XXXIX Reserve Corps, under Major General Brüsis, advanced into the Schoreller Forest at 8:30 in the morning after two hours of artillery preparation, without encountering significant resistance. They followed the enemy, estimated at a regiment and two batteries, to the southern edge of the large forest area. Meanwhile, the 78th Reserve Division under Major General v. Müller had advanced south along the railway towards Willuhnen after a light skirmish. The general command urged faster progress; if the XXI Army Corps did not join, the march would have to be directed eastward. The division stayed on the heels of the enemy, repeatedly fired upon by its rear artillery.

The two divisions of the XXI Army Corps were to advance on both sides of the Szepuppe to reach Wladyslawow. The 42nd Infantry Division approached Schillehnen at 3:30 in the afternoon. Weak enemy cavalry had retreated eastward. The advance of the 31st Infantry Division experienced significant delays at the Jothja section. The 30-meter-deep cut banks were so icy that guns and vehicles had to be lowered individually on ropes. They could not keep pace with the infantry. Only around 11:00 in the morning did the vanguard overcome the Jothja section. Resistance from strong enemy cavalry with artillery was quickly broken at several points by an infantry regiment marching as a left flank cover. The division's lead reached Slowitzi around 3:00 in the afternoon. Russian cavalry with weaker infantry and artillery withdrew southwest on both sides of the Szepuppe. The blocking detachment at the Niemen was brought up by the division after driving off the enemy at Swargi and initially took over the rear cover of the division at the Jothja to follow later.

The general command learned of the successes of the two adjacent corps on the right during the morning battles shortly before noon and passed the reports on to the divisions to encourage them in their particularly difficult fight against roads and weather; since the enemy had still installed heavy artillery in front of the 16th Landwehr Division, the advance of the army corps could show even more brilliant results. Both divisions absolutely had to reach Wladyslawow, and all enemy detachments appearing west of their march route had to be dealt with without hindering the advance. This order took four hours to reach the 31st Infantry Division, and the reports from the divisions to the general command at Lasdehnen even took nine hours.

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The Army High Command had still had the impression in the morning hours that the enemy was holding its ground everywhere and only giving up terrain when forced. By 3 p.m., the line reached by the divisions could be roughly described by the locations Rußsen—Schillehnen—Slowikf. However, in the afternoon hours, reports accumulated suggesting general retreat movements of the enemy. Thus, a radio message from the Russian 28th Infantry Division, stationed south of Darkehmen, revealed that the division would withdraw sharply southeast during the night. Particularly the aircraft reports available at 4 p.m. reinforced this impression to the certainty that the enemy was in retreat in the Kattenau—Rußsen—Pillkallen area. Now it was important to also strike vigorously on the southern flank.

In the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief East, concern for the success of the operation came to the forefront again. An early retreat of the enemy, combined with the unusual marching difficulties of the encircling columns, could jeopardize the desired success. On the telephone, further expansion of the attack wing was discussed by the Army High Command, but it was repeatedly emphasized that, despite all considerations of encirclement, the tactical success must always be secured. At 4 p.m., Colonel General v. Eichhorn ordered by telephone that, in view of the enemy's retreat movements from the Pillkallen—Schillehnen line in a southerly and southeasterly direction, relentless advance was necessary. The XXXVIII Reserve Corps was to advance beyond Pillkallen, and the XXXIX Reserve Corps with the main body was to reach the Pillkallen—Willuhnen road. General v. der Marwitz passed on these orders at 5 p.m. The 75th Reserve Division had already gone to rest at Rußsen by 4 p.m., while the 76th Reserve Division, with the vanguard, advanced beyond Pillkallen, which the last parts of the enemy had left by 7 p.m. The young troops had proven themselves splendidly on their first day of battle.

General v. Lauterstein received the army order around 4 p.m. He ordered the divisions to march on to the utmost limit of their capacity. The 77th Reserve Division occupied Willuhnen during the night without a fight; the main body remained northwest of the town. The 78th Reserve Division had already issued the rest order at 3:30 p.m. and occupied the area south and southwest of Schillehnen. The missed actions were to be made up for the next day by an early start.

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Relentless Advance of the 10th Army to the Southeast.

The General Command of the XXI Army Corps had maintained contact with its divisions advancing to Schillehnen and Slownik until about 3 p.m., then it ceased. At the corps headquarters in Lasdehnen, the unfavorable situation of the troops, whose supply and logistics began to fail, was learned. General v. Below therefore requested the army high command to have control over the road Ragait—Lasdehnen—Schillehnen to keep the 31st Infantry Division operational and reminded of the timely utilization of the narrow-gauge railway Pillkallen—Willuhnen—Schirwindt.

The 42nd Infantry Division continued its march from Schillehnen just west of the border towards Schirwindt at dusk. Several weaker enemy columns with artillery were sighted retreating east. At 5:30 p.m., Lieutenant General v. Bredow ordered the main force north of Schillehnen to rest, and the vanguard to reach Schirwindt and Wladyslawow. However, the troops' strength was no longer sufficient to meet this demand. The vanguard reached Loszupönen, eleven kilometers north of Schirwindt, at 11 p.m. There it became known that enemy troops of all arms had been passing through towards Schirwindt all day until 7 p.m. After a 1½-hour rest, a detachment was set in motion towards Schirwindt, which it reached on February 10 at 3 a.m. The Russians had completely destroyed the place, but Wladyslawow was almost intact. There was lively activity under bright lighting, and the Sejstuppe Bridge was occupied. Despite the enormous efforts behind them, the troops engaged in battle. Gunfire was also heard from the other riverbank; the 31st Infantry Division was also present.

It had received the last corps order just as the order to transition to rest was being prepared. Now, despite the troops' fatigue, they continued marching; a large part of the guns and vehicles was still far behind. An enemy attempt to destroy the Sejstuppe Bridge was thwarted. Each of the new stream sections crossing the march road was approached with concern. The bridge over the Alupka was, however, undamaged. At 7 p.m., the vanguard entered the northern section, which the enemy vacated after a brief skirmish. From here, the available cavalry was advanced to Wladyslawow, followed by the division fighting in deep snow and against the icy wind. The cavalry reached shortly after midnight just before Wladyslawow.

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flawow on the enemy. At 4 a.m., Lieutenant General v. Berrer set up his command post at the fork in the road 1.5 km north of Wladyslawow and sent infantry towards the town. Still in darkness, they entered Wladyslawow; 1100 prisoners, mostly from the Russian 73rd Reserve Division, fell into their hands. However, the bulk of the enemy withdrew southeast under the cover of their artillery firing on the town.

On the evening of February 9, the army command received an intercepted Russian radio message, which prompted it to radio the XXI Army Corps at 10 p.m.: "Eliminate the enemy senior cavalry leader in Wladyslawow!" The radio message no longer reached the troops, but they had already done everything humanly possible.

General v. Below had ordered the subordinate 1st Cavalry Division to cross the Russian border in the direction of Wladyslawow on February 10. Lieutenant General Brecht, their commander, had already sent some squadrons on destruction and reconnaissance missions, but reported that the relief of the bulk of the division could only take place during the day. On February 10, he wanted to gather the division at Schillebenn and try to get through in the direction of Wladyslawow.

The aforementioned Russian radio message had confirmed the air reports about the beginning withdrawal of the enemy. The 16th Landwehr Division was also informed that Borunyten was withdrawing in front of their front. This fit perfectly with the fact that the leader of the Russian 68th Reserve Division announced a relief attack north of the Memel for February 10: "Tomorrow I will attack on the entire front. My detachment is so scattered that great hopes for a large-scale result cannot be entertained. In any case, the attack will be conducted vigorously."

The army order, issued shortly after 10 p.m. for February 10, set great tasks for the army. The XXI Army Corps was to "reach Divita-Wylkowyski tomorrow." The reserve corps was ordered: "Tomorrow, definitely cross the railway line Stallupönen-Kowno at Borunyten in the ordered direction; set off early." The air units were tasked with observing the Gumbinnen-Wylkowyski railway; recognizing the nature and development of the Russian retreat movement was of particular value to the army.

The first two days of operations had brought the attacking front more efforts than tangible combat successes. The XXI Army Corps was the first to encounter the enemy in Wladyslawow, who was surprised in flight

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Securing the Main Road Gumbinnen—Kowno.

was captured; otherwise, it had managed to escape the impending encirclement, partly with and partly without a fight. On February 10, the German columns, in 10 degrees of cold and icy east wind, approached the main connection Gumbinnen—Wylkowyski—Kowno. If anywhere, one could expect to encounter retreating enemies here.

During the day, flyers reported that long marching columns were moving on the roads Stallupönen—Wylkowyski and Wladislawow—Pilwiszki, that rail and troop transports were rolling east from Kibarty, and that the enemy was also preparing to march off in the area of Darlehmen Tollmingkehmen. Between Schottwinen and Würballen, the road seemed completely blocked by 4 in the afternoon. All these reports were passed on by Army Command 10 to the corps and spurred them to give their last efforts.

The withdrawal of the Russians had also been confirmed before the 16th Landwehr Division on the night of February 10. Straw dummies could not conceal the fact for long. Lieutenant General Sommer immediately set his division in pursuit and sought to gain the front to the southeast. The positions vacated by the enemy in front of the right wing of the division were occupied by evening. A Landwehr regiment stormed Jonastal, capturing 650 Russians. The left wing of the division reached the Trakehnen station. Fire columns marked the enemy's retreat.

From the XXXVIII Reserve Corps, the 75th Reserve Division advanced without a fight to north of Stallupönen. There, the vanguard soon encountered strong Russian forces marching east after 5 in the afternoon. In the darkness, Lieutenant General v. Seydewitz entered the burning town with his division, capturing another 1000 prisoners. In front of the 76th Reserve Division, stronger enemy forces retreated southeast without being engaged in battle. By 7 in the evening, Lieutenant General v. Elstermann reached the main road east of Stallupönen with his division.

Also in front of the XXXIX Reserve Corps, the Russians initially retreated without a fight. The 77th Reserve Division, after a brief skirmish, went to rest with its exhausted troops in Schottwinen and Kibarty. Although the enemy had managed to escape, it now fell into the hands of the neighboring column. General v. Müller had his 78th Reserve Division, considering the poor roads, march almost the entire artillery under the cover of two battalions over Schwirwindt. The remaining parts of the division

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They went east past Willuhnen towards Wirballen. After crossing the Reich border, the marching difficulties grew immense in the darkness. The paths, barely recognizable even by day, were impossible to find in the dark. A biting east wind made the cold doubly palpable. Additionally, the young troops had to fight an almost unknown enemy: hunger. For two days, they had only consumed their iron rations, mostly cold, while the third iron ration was with the field kitchens, which had long been unable to follow. For 24 hours, their stomachs were empty. The general command wanted to take a rest day and wait for supplies. However, Generaloberst v. Eichhorn ordered a continued march to Wirballen. At 8:30 in the evening, the vanguard reached Wirballen. Shortly after, the rest order was issued. Immediately, a lively firefight broke out in the elongated town with the enemy, who was about to settle there for rest. The bitter house-to-house fighting lasted until the morning hours of February 11; 9000 prisoners, twelve guns, eight machine guns from the 27th, 56th, and 73rd Divisions, three hospital trains, but they also captured a well-stocked magazine and 80 field kitchens fell into the hands of the 78th Reserve Division, which had thus secured not only its own but also the neighboring troops' continued viability. This first major success was achieved with the minor bloody losses of five officers and 600 men. Finally, it seemed they had reached the main body of the enemy.

The XXI Army Corps, previously only with the foremost parts of its divisions in Wladyslawow, had to take a short break after a 36-hour march and battle. Due to the road conditions, the marching columns of the divisions were spread out over a day's march distance; they first had to regroup before it could be determined if and when the troops could at least advance with parts. By noon, they approached the city, and General v. Below hurried ahead. Individual brigades reported: "March capability exhausted for today, all iron rations used up. Nothing to be found in the country. Morale good." But already the army command signaled again: "Enemy not retreating, proceed quickly in the ordered direction!" Furthermore, flyers reported that an enemy column of all arms was marching from the beginning halfway between Wyszkowynski and Marjampol, their trains even passing through the latter place by 11:30 in the morning. Every minute was therefore precious. At 2:00 in the afternoon, the general command ordered the continued march to Olwita and Wyszkowynski as soon as closed troop units

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Capture of Wladyslawow.

were gathered and cared for. The cavalry was sent ahead to block the retreating enemy's path over Wylkowyszki. At 4 p.m., the 42nd Infantry Division arrived again. They encountered no significant resistance. In larger and smaller groups, enemy units surrendered. The number of prisoners, mostly from the 73rd Reserve Division, rose to 1300 men; a battery that could no longer be moved was captured. In the morning hours of February 11, the advance of the division reached Olwita, where significant war supplies fell into their hands.

The 31st Infantry Division, on the other hand, encountered the enemy about 3 km southeast of Wladyslawow, but they soon retreated. In the evening, the leading brigade charged a position stretching from the Szejmena to the Gszczupa. Troops and leaders were determined to quickly break this resistance, especially since the findings of Army Command 10 repeatedly pointed to the importance of Wylkowyszki. The extraordinary cold, the icy southeast wind, snow, and darkness presented almost greater obstacles to the brave troops than the ever-extending enemy on both flanks. The entire infantry of the division, as well as two battalions of the 42nd Infantry Division, were deployed. At 4 a.m. on the 11th, the enemy position was stormed, over 1000 men from four infantry regiments and a cavalry division were captured. However, their own losses were also significant.

Northeast of the 31st Infantry Division's march route, the weak security and reconnaissance units of the 1st Cavalry Division were temporarily in an unfavorable position against stronger Russian cavalry, which only improved when the bulk of the division, after marching through the corps, set out from Lasdehnen to Schillehnen on the morning of February 10. After a laborious ride through occasionally meter-high snow, Schillehnen was reached at 3 p.m. When Lieutenant General Brecht received the news that the XXI Army Corps had taken Wladyslawow, they continued riding in the dark. The division, after a march of about 50 km between Schirwindt and Schillehnen, went into rest.

During this impetuous advance of the northern assault wing, lighter battles took place in the rear and on the flank of the army at the Memel. "The Germans are pressing hard on Wladyslawow, provide this assistance!" With these midday hours of February 10, the call directed to the leader of the Russian 68th Reserve Division by the commanding general of the Russian III Corps pointed to the German offensive.

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Command once again focused on the threat from the north, which was of little significance, as another radio message indicated that parts of a brigade of the division had already departed from Schaulen to Wylkowyszki on the afternoon of February 9. However, weak enemy infantry crossed the Memel above Trappönen.

In view of this situation, the army command instructed the 5th Guards Infantry Brigade, which was gathering around Lasdehnen to continue marching on Schillehnen, to secure the army flank by attacking and cutting off the enemy who had crossed over. The brigade commander, Major General v. Below, then ordered a reinforced battalion to attack the enemy by the next morning at the latest and to follow immediately to Wylkowyszki.

The extraordinary successes of the two corps of the left army wing were not yet known to Command 10 when it issued orders for February 11. Nevertheless, news of the booty that the XXI Army Corps had captured in Wladyslawow in the morning hours had arrived. If the enemy had already been encircled there, even more rewarding targets beckoned further south.

The northern pivot wing had, after unheard-of efforts, reached the connection Gumbinnen—Kowno, the main traffic artery of the Russian northern wing. The result of this powerful blow, hindered more by elements of nature than by the enemy, did not fully meet expectations. The enemy's cavalry, about 2½ divisions, apparently escaped without heavy losses. If it had previously threatened the attacker's flank, it could now become a danger to the rear connections. The infantry of the Russian northern wing, parts of the 27th Infantry, the 56th and 73rd Reserve Divisions, had been engaged. After heavy losses, they hurried as remnants to the Niemen. Pursuing them was not the task of the assault wing. Rather, it was about attempting to capture what was withdrawing from the center of its front to the east.

Russian radio messages revealed that the "Office of Service" of the Russian Army Command 10 had moved to Smaltsch, that the command of the III Corps had been withdrawn to Wylkowyszki, and that of the XX Corps to Goldap. Energetic advances of the northern wing, outflanking, encircling, were all the more necessary as the southern assault wing of the 8th Army seemed to encounter stubborn resistance in a very unfavorable, easily blockable lake terrain near Lyck for its attack.

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Destruction of the Russian Northern Flank. 197

d) The Battle of the 8th Army for the Lake Pass Rajgrod—Lyck from February 9 to 14, 1915. Map 12. After the Litzmann Group had pushed in the southern flank of the enemy at the Piss River in the first two days of the battle, the "Directive" of the Army High Command aimed to quickly gain ground with the encircling wing against the Lyck—Arys line. General Litzmann set the advance for February 9 at 6 a.m. The 79th Reserve Division was to advance east past Bialla to Mysken, the 80th Reserve Division over Drygallen to Reuschendorf, 7 km west of Lyck, and the 2nd Infantry Division was to reach the Drygallen—Arys road by circling east of Lake Roß. However, serious difficulties arose in executing this order. The troops of the 79th and 80th Reserve Divisions were so exhausted by the great efforts, almost without night rest and with the failure of supply reinforcements, that further advance before noon was not possible. Only the 2nd Infantry Division, as ordered, set out at 6 a.m. from the area south of Johannesburg and reached the pivot section at Rubken by noon, from where it was to continue marching north. Instead, it was redirected east by General Litzmann to cover the advance of the XXXX Reserve Corps, which was swinging in against the Lyck—Reuschendorf line, at Drygallen. Here stood the enemy. The division attacked this enemy in the course of the afternoon but was unable to break its resistance. A mixed detachment left north of Johannesburg to block the road to Arys was also engaged in combat there. By midday, the two divisions of the XXXX Reserve Corps had also set out. The 79th Reserve Division again faced great difficulties on the field paths south of Bialla. The horses soon reached the limits of their endurance in the deep snow. Most of the men had not received a warm meal the previous day, and on this day, the field kitchens could not follow on the snow-covered paths. Major General Boësz therefore intended to advance with his division up to the height of Bialla. The 80th Reserve Division encountered the enemy in the afternoon and was engaged in an attack against a strong position about 3 km south of Drygallen.

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The Army High Command 8 in Sensburg had by noon gained the conviction that the enemy still held north of Lake Spirding. General Otto v. Below therefore wanted to achieve a tactical success against the III Siberian Corps standing before the field position Bösen. A general staff officer delivered the instruction to the XXXX Reserve Corps at 5 p.m. in Bialla to advance with stronger forces on Artyz against the line Wyszczellen (northwest of Lyck)–Artyz. General Litzmann therefore had to turn his columns from the previous northeastern direction to the north. The already heavily engaged 79th Reserve Division was now to be taken on the left wing and was ordered to advance into the area of Bialla. A large part of the troops again came to rest only deep in the night. The 80th Reserve Division and to its left the 2nd Infantry Division spent the icy night at 11 degrees cold in their combat positions facing the enemy. The attack was to be continued jointly the next morning.

Meanwhile, at the Army High Command, air reports, agent messages, and intercepted radio messages had arrived, leaving no doubt that the III Siberian Corps and also the entire remaining enemy front were now indeed in retreat. Nevertheless, General v. Below hoped to still fell the Siberians at Lyck, as per the previous instructions for the Litzmann group. General Kosch was ordered to advance with the main forces of the Bösen field position south of the Angerburg–Marggrabowa railway to cooperate with the swinging right army wing. For the army center and the northern wing, General v. Below demanded the closest contact with the enemy even in darkness and attack, where his withdrawal would be detected.

During the night of February 10, the Russians had vacated the position at Drygallen. As the next target, General Litzmann assigned the 80th Reserve Division to Lyck, the 2nd Infantry Division to Stedden (12 km southwest of Lyck), and ordered the 79th Reserve Division to assemble at Bialla for a rapid advance on Drygallen. These objectives corresponded to the wishes of the Army High Command, which sought to continue the pursuit of the right army wing on Lyck until the encirclement of the Russians. Air reports received during the midday hours indicated that the enemy must have been in full retreat from Lyck and Bösen to the southern Lyck. In a semicircle west and south of Lyck, newly established positions blocked the approaches to the city. General Litzmann realized that the ope-

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Corps Litzmann Wants to Outflank the Enemy at Lyk.

Operations of the right wing of the army now had to be conducted without delay in a more easterly direction if the escape of the Russians was to be prevented. On his own responsibility, he therefore ordered at 2:30 p.m. in Bialla: "Reinforced XXXX Reserve Corps continues the advance in an easterly direction, exerting all forces." The following were to march: the 79th Reserve Division from Bialla along the border towards Prostkern, the 80th Reserve Division with the vanguard towards the crossing over the Lyk River at Lipinsken (north of Prostkern), their vanguard and the 2nd Infantry Division against the lake positions south and southwest of Lyk. Any resistance was to be broken, the destruction of the Russian 10th Army being the guiding thought of all actions. The 3rd Cavalry Brigade, which had been held up south of Drygallen by strong enemy resistance, was ordered to penetrate between the large lakes south of Lyk and block the roads leading from Lyk to Augustowo. The 79th Reserve Division only advanced on Prostkern at 4:00 p.m. After a strenuous night march with frequent and long pauses on open roads, during which stuck vehicles and guns were dug out of the snow, the division rested in the early morning hours of the new day about 8 km before Prostkern on the march road. The 80th Reserve Division was halted between Drygallen and Lyk by enemies who offered stubborn resistance a few kilometers northeast of Monethen and wanted to continue the attack the next morning. It was only through the intervention of the general command at night that it was prompted to set the bulk of its troops in motion in the new direction in an overtaking pursuit; the previous vanguard, a reinforced infantry regiment, remained in front of the previous enemy. The 2nd Infantry Division had only received the corps order to continue the march when it wanted to rest in the afternoon after a laborious march on bad roads with the beginning at Steden. It was only a few kilometers forward in the direction of Lyk. The enemy in their foremost lines of the Tasken enemy remained opposite. North of Johannisburg, the enemy had withdrawn. The 3rd Cavalry Brigade reached the same level as the infantry tips between the 79th and 80th Reserve Divisions on this day with heavily fatigued horses. The demolition of the Lyk—Opowice railway was successful at three points north of Prostkern. The troops of General Roßk had launched an attack in the morning when the enemy now also seemed to be retreating in front of their front.

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By midday, General Kosch received the order to advance with his main forces over Grabnick–Neu Jucha to encircle Lyck from the north. By evening, after overcoming some resistance, they reached the line Artys–Neuhof–Widminnen–Siewen in numerous columns.

Opposite the northern wing of the army, the enemy seemed by no means willing to give up his positions. Only after partially quite heavy fighting could the German divisions penetrate almost the entire front into the Russian trenches. The reports received during the day at the army headquarters stated that the III Siberian Corps and the XXVI Corps were in full retreat to Lyck and Marggrabowa; the remaining parts of the enemy still seemed to hold strong rearguards in front of the line Goldap–Tolminkehmen. The headquarters of the Russian 10th Army had been moved from Marggrabowa to Suwalki, the general command of the III Siberian Corps from Grabnick to Lyck.

Whether General v. Below had been informed of the independent change in the marching direction of the divisions of the southern assault wing of the 8th Army is not known. He ordered for February 11: "The right wing of the army continues its movement to overtake the pursuit of the enemy's southern wing. The other army parts continue their attacks on Schimstse." For renewed battles at Lyck, which the commander-in-chief apparently expected, the command authorities were instructed that all troops south of the lake line Artys–Lyck should come under the command of General Litzmann. He left it at the ordered march direction to the east.

On February 11, the 79th Reserve Division, with its foremost parts supported by the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, took Prosstken after a brief skirmish and then moved to rest with its troops, exhausted from the night march, on the Bornarsch road. The 3rd Cavalry Brigade, marching towards the lake areas of Spirditten, reached the road Lyck–Rajgrod after a brief skirmish with a stronger opponent. The 80th Reserve Division began its rightward march early in the morning. In a snowstorm, the marching columns advanced only gradually with unspeakable effort. General Bächmann decided not to use the poor field paths leading directly to Lipniken, but to march on the highway to R.-Rogallen to join the 79th Reserve Division there. This change corresponded to the wishes of the commanding general, who considered a rapid deployment of the strongest possible forces necessary to encircle the enemy in full retreat.

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Despite Exhausting Marches, Little Progress.

He considered it necessary for the enemy present. When at noon the beginning of the 80th Reserve Division in Kl.-Rogallen encountered the still passing 79th Reserve Division, Major General Bredtmann gave the order to lodge along the march road. Thus, the actual terrain gain on the decisive wing of the 8th Army was extremely small despite the troops' tremendous efforts. Successes were also denied before Lyck. Here, the 2nd Infantry Division, with the remaining parts of the 80th Reserve Division, spent the day in heavy fighting with an enemy holding the line Baitkowen—Thalussen. The deployment of the not yet fully assembled 5th Infantry Brigade, which had been made available to General Litzmann by the Army High Command and had meanwhile been advanced to Drygallen, led to the storming of the village of Baitkowen after overcoming great difficulties.

Meanwhile, the 4th Cavalry Division (without the 39th Cavalry Brigade) had reached the area of Bialla and Johannisburg after completing their unloading. General v. Below ordered them to position themselves east of Bialla along the border on February 12.

As on the southern wing, the advance on the rest of the army front was hampered by weather, terrain, and enemy. On the right wing of the Kosch Corps, the columns of the 11th Landwehr Division gradually converged towards the line Grabnick—Neu Jucha. To cut off the enemy advancing southwest of Lyck against the left flank of the 2nd Infantry Division, the Army High Command deployed the 11th Landwehr Division on Lyck. However, they failed to take the strong positions of the Russians in the lake narrows near Woszczellen and Neu Jucha. The left wing of the Kosch Corps won after fighting Gr. Gablitz; the ⅔ 1st Landwehr Division, ⅓ 3rd Reserve Division, and 10th Landwehr Division approached the Goldap River, the town of Goldap, and the Rominten Heath without encountering stronger resistance. The town itself seemed unwilling to be abandoned by the Russians; for a few kilometers west of it, they held the further advance of the ⅔ 3rd Reserve Division in a strongly fortified position. This division took the steep height position by storm during the night.

The situation could not be considered favorable. Although General Litzmann stood with 3½ divisions against apparently only two of the enemy in battle; the enemy, however, had all the advantages of the terrain in their favor. There was a danger that the mass

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The III Siberian Corps withdrew under the protection of the stubbornly holding security around Lyck to Augustow before the Litzmann group was able to block the way. Everything depended on gaining the strait near Rajgrod as soon as possible. For February 12, General v. Below ordered the XXXX Reserve Corps to continue the advance under security against the fortress Osowiec in the direction of Rajgrod and, if possible, to take control of the strait there by February 12. The other army units were to continue pursuing, with the northern wing advancing in a southeasterly direction; it could count on the support of the right wing of the 10th Army west of Lake Wysztyter.

On the extreme southern wing of the army, Major General Boehn alerted his 79th Reserve Division on the night of February 12 to intercept the enemy by advancing immediately over Prostken to Rajgrod, who apparently sought to escape encirclement by marching from Lyck to the southeast. The 3rd Cavalry Brigade was called upon to assist, and the 80th Reserve Division was asked to attack Grajewo, occupied by the enemy, and thus secure the advance of the 79th Reserve Division on the right flank. General Litzmann was informed of the intention by radio. At 3 a.m., the 79th Reserve Division set out. Thawing weather threatened to increase the marching difficulties. By evening, it was only possible to drive off weak enemy advance troops southwest of Lake Rajgrod; however, the important strait remained in enemy hands. Further to the left, the 3rd Cavalry Brigade had so far unsuccessfully attempted to break through the strait at Spittken. In the evening, it was assigned Marggrabowa as the next target by General Litzmann. Meanwhile, the 80th Reserve Division had been recalled north by General Litzmann early on February 12. The 5th Infantry Brigade had vacated its position at Baitlowen with heavy losses, and a Russian breakthrough in a southwesterly direction did not seem out of the question. The attack by the 80th Reserve Division, aimed at encircling the southern flank of the enemy, was halted by the enemy on the right flank, east of Baitlowen. During the night, all available forces of the division were prepared for an attack in the direction of Neuentdorf. The 2nd Infantry Division had also not advanced further; in the evening, Thalussen was taken after heavy fighting.

Behind the right wing of the army, the 4th Cavalry Division reached the area east of Bialla. Numerous accommodations had to be cleared of enemy cavalry before the places beyond

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Threat to the Southern Flank at Grajewo.

held the border. The division joined Group Litzmann and received orders to advance via Rajgrod to Augustow against the enemy's retreat route.

At the Kosch Corps, the southern wing of the 11th Landwehr Division was positioned north of the lakes at Talaußen and the narrow pass at Woszczellen; its left wing could occupy the pass at Neu Jucha without resistance. The northern wing of the corps advanced to within 13 kilometers of Margrabowa. Far to the north, the pursuing columns encountered little resistance and reached the general line Attentubbe—Dzingeilen—Hunting Lodge Rominten with a strength of about two divisions.

The total capture of the 8th Army since the beginning of the movement amounted to 8000 prisoners, 21 guns, and 34 machine guns. The intended encirclement of the III Siberian Corps, which still held at Lyck—Rajgrod, had not yet succeeded. However, there was still the possibility of relocating it from the retreat at Augustow. The Russian 57th Reserve Division was detached to Grajewo. From the XXVI Corps, which had held the front Lötzen—Angerburg, nothing more had been heard. The retreat direction of the neighboring 28th Infantry Division led south past Goldap, that of the 53rd Reserve Division over Goldap. Through the Rominten Heath, the 29th and 27th Infantry Divisions withdrew to the southeast. Thus, there were eight Russian divisions that were crowding closer together to contest the area Augustow—Suwalki. There was hope that even larger enemy masses would be intercepted. General v. Below left all army units with their previous tasks and, given the increasingly narrowing front space, issued new attack lines.

On the morning of February 13, the enemy finally vacated his stubbornly defended positions in the area of Baitkowen. General Litzmann, who was still intent on cutting off the retreat of the enemy withdrawing over Lyck, instructed the 80th Reserve Division to hold east around Lyck if necessary. To the 79th Reserve Division, which had had no communication since midday the previous day, he had already altered the radio message during the night: "Target for 79th Reserve Division 13. 2. Pijörten. Also block the road Lyck—Goldenaun. 4th Cavalry Division over Grajewo to Rajgrod." Since it was questionable whether this radio message would reach its target, the order was issued again by dispatch officers by midday on February 13 and repeated with a new radio message.

Meanwhile, the 80th Reserve Division, the 5th Infantry Brigade, and the 2nd Infantry Division were

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Followed the enemy. But already beyond the Lyck River at Neuendorf and at the narrow lakes southwest of Lyck, they encountered new resistance, which they could not break on that day. The 79th Reserve Division (without 1/4 Battalion, two batteries) was engaged in heavy attack battles against equally strong enemy forces from the III Siberian Corps, which defended Rajgrod on both sides. An encirclement of that southern flank around Lake Drewnowo was initiated. Major General Boës wanted to continue marching on Augustowo after capturing Rajgrod. In this direction, the main task of the division seemed to lie. To his surprise, however, at 6:30 in the evening, the order from the general command came to march on Pissanitzen and to block the road Lyck-Goldenauein. Although Rajgrod seemed on the verge of falling, Major General Boës, in accordance with the corps order, made arrangements for regrouping his division by midnight; at Rajgrod, he only wanted to advance weak forces to continue the attack. The 3rd Cavalry Brigade, which had previously secured the left flank of the 79th Reserve Division, received a radio message from General Litzmann in the afternoon: "Accelerated advance on Augustowo. Blocking of the local junction. Enemy is retreating northward." Since the narrow lakes at Spittitten and Rajgrod were still held by the enemy, the brigade had no choice but to move south around Lake Drewnowo. Here, the next day, a detachment of the 79th Reserve Division was to facilitate the crossing over the Jeganzia section. At 4 in the afternoon, a report from the 4th Cavalry Division from the area southwest of Grajewo arrived at the XXXX Reserve Corps: "Enemy forces with artillery from Grajewo on Prossitten. Prossitten occupied by the enemy. Enemy troop landings at Grajewo. Enemy marching columns from Grajewo on Popowko (southwest of Grajewo). 4th Cavalry Division advances over Gut Preußisch-Höhe on Grajewo. Connection with the 79th Reserve Division, which is marching on Rajgrod, not yet established. According to a report from a liaison patrol received the previous night, the 79th Reserve Division was engaged in combat above Rajgrod in the evening." The new enemy at Grajewo severely endangered the offensive activities of the XXXX Reserve Corps, especially those of the 79th Reserve Division. A security left by the division south of Prossitten was apparently repelled by the Russians. Whether this involved only parts of the defeated Russian 57th Reserve Division or a new enemy was initially unknown. The commanding general decided in agreement with the army command.

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Battles at Lyck and Rajgrod.

the movements against Lyck, whose evacuation the enemy apparently already initiated, to let run its course initially and only turn against the new enemy the next day. The 4th Cavalry Division had developed from the west towards Grajewo and had entrenched itself with parts under fighting at the edge of the town.

At the Roß Corps, in the lake area northwest of Lyck, the 11th Landwehr Division could only push back the tenacious enemy step by step; the northern wing of the corps approached to within a few kilometers of Marggrabowa. The rest of the army front, pressing on the retreating enemy, came after partially very difficult marches to Kowahlen, Filipowo, and east of there.

According to the army order for February 14, the XXXX Reserve Corps, with forces that became dispensable at Lyck, was to advance from the north against the new enemy at Grajewo, which the 4th Cavalry Division had to hold until then. General Litzmann gave the 2nd Infantry Division and the 5th Infantry Brigade the order to continue the attack in the direction of Lyck together with a weak detachment of the 80th Reserve Division. The bulk of the 80th Reserve Division was set on Grajewo. Against this, the 6th Reserve Infantry Brigade was also to advance from Bialla by army order.

On the night of February 14, the Russians evacuated Rajgrod. This finally opened the way for the 79th Reserve Division to march through the lake areas south of Lyck. Major General Boës decided to advance with the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, over Rajgrod on the next route in the direction of Augustowo, and found agreement with this decision at the general command and army high command. However, the advance came to a halt a few kilometers north of Rajgrod at the northern edge of Lake Drentswo. The 3rd Cavalry Brigade, which was circling south of this, also encountered resistance. An attempt to break through at Spittken also failed. At Grajewo, General v. Schomm held with his 4th Cavalry Division and the left-behind detachment of the 79th Reserve Division against strongly superior enemies in a not insignificant situation. Since then, the encircling movements did not allow the 80th Reserve Division and the 6th Reserve Infantry Brigade to come into combat at all.

The command relationships of the general command were extremely difficult in these days. With about 4½ infantry divisions, the corps fought in three groups: at Grajewo, Rajgrod, and Lyck. Were at

1) From the 3rd Reserve Division, previously in border protection south of Bialla.

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Even though the distances were not great, under the difficult conditions of the winter campaign, communication of news and orders was extremely inadequate. Wire and motor vehicles mostly failed, and radio operators and pilots could not always provide full replacements. The day was lost. When General Litzmann arrived in Ostrowollen north of Prostken in the dark, he could only give orders for the following day. At Lyck, on February 14, the Russian southern flank, to cover the retreat, resisted at Neuendorf and lost 1500 prisoners. The 2nd Infantry Division and parts of the 11th Landwehr Division occupied the heavily devastated, partially still burning Lyck at noon without a fight. The pursuit continued, temporarily halted by bridge destruction, until it encountered new enemy resistance east of Lake Gr. Selment. The northern flank of the army followed up to the line north end of Lake Gr. Selment—Raczki. Marggrabowa had already been occupied on the night of February 14. At Raczki, parts of the Russian XXVI Corps offered stubborn resistance to the attacking 1/3 Reserve Division. Behind it followed the 10th Landwehr Division, which had been displaced by the right flank division of the 10th Army from the Przerosl—Suwalki road. Finally, the great lake barrier Rajgrod—Lyck—Marggrabowa had fallen. The battle had already lasted a full eight days. The III Siberian Corps had escaped the intended encirclement, albeit with heavy losses. With remarkable tenacity, the Siberians had held up the pursuer at tactically important points. Whether they had been thrown at Lyck and Rajgrod or had retreated on orders in the face of the impending encirclement, the army command did not yet know. It had to try to intercept the enemy at Augustow; this was the last opportunity to do so. Russian radio intercepts revealed that the staffs of the III Siberian and XXVI Reserve Corps were in Augustow, and that of the XX Army Corps in Suwalki. From a position 150 kilometers wide, the 8th Army had launched an attack. The front had changed daily, and units that became available were withdrawn in time by the command. Now, on the evening of February 14, the army stood from Rajgrod via Sentken to Raczki in a width of about 50 km around Augustow.

e) The thrust of the 10th Army southward from February 11 to 14, 1915. Maps 11 and 12. In the first three days of the battle, the German 10th Army had shattered the Russian northern flank, swung southward and

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The Capture of Lyck and Rajgrod.

had won the railway and road Gumbinnen—Kowno under the greatest efforts and deprivations. It was now necessary to march relentlessly southward to block the retreating center of the enemy's army. A great task and further immeasurable efforts, marches, and battles awaited the 10th Army despite all that had already been achieved. It had received the front almost directly to the south. Parts now had to be redirected to the southeast to prevent a mass congestion at Suwalki or Augustow.

The situation behind the front had significantly improved as the supply could now take the shorter, straight route Gumbinnen—Stallupönen—Wirballen instead of a wide detour to the north. However, a difficulty was that the corps were now dependent on the worst roads and poorest accommodations on Russian soil. The weather change was extremely concerning. The temperature rose, snow alternated with rain. The troops moved forward in wet thawing snow. Drainage off the roads was almost impossible. Under such conditions, large marching achievements in the coming days were hardly to be expected.

On the evening of February 10, Generaloberst v. Eichhorn, still unaware of the day's great successes, ordered by radio: "Enemy retreating eastward, utmost marching efforts to cut him off. General marching direction XXXVIII. Reserve Corps east of Wyshtyter Lake: Suwalki. XXXIX. Reserve Corps: Krasnopol, XXI.: Sejny, 16th Landwehr Division and 5th Guard Infantry Brigade will take over security against Kowno. The 5th Guard Infantry Brigade will gather from February 11 around Wladyslawow. The reinforced 3rd Cavalry Division covers the rear connections north of Wladyslawow, marching with the main force via Wladislawow—Bialystok to Kalwarya. The railway Gumbinnen—Stirum is to be destroyed as far east as possible." In individual orders, the 16th Landwehr Division is instructed to pursue initially towards Grajewo, the 5th Guard Infantry Brigade to move from Wladyslawow against Pilwiszki—Wylkowyski and against the railway Kowno—Ribarty, as the arrival of the Russian ½ 68th Reserve Division at Pilwiszki is expected.

As the right wing of the army, the XXXVIII. Reserve Corps reached Wiznitzke on February 11, where the 75th Reserve Division captured 1500 prisoners of the Russian 27th Infantry Division. The 76th Re-

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The reserve division remained north of Wisztniece on the road to Kibarthy. They encountered no enemy. The divisions of the XXXIX Reserve Corps, which had fought after strenuous marches late into the night, set out to resume in the morning, allowing an enemy column, reported retreating southeast of Schythuhnen, to escape unmolested. The advance guards reached Pojevon and eastward; behind them, the divisions closed in at Schythuhnen and Wirballen. At the XXI Army Corps, General v. Below ordered the 42nd Infantry Division to turn from Olwita to Wylkowyski in the morning to catch the reported enemy, which the 31st Infantry Division was attacking from the north, from the south. However, the enemy, about 5000 Russians, retreated in time to Marjampol and Pilwiszki. After a strenuous march in a heavy snowstorm, the division rested on the road south of Wylkowyski and pushed a weak mixed detachment to the important road junction at Bartnitzi. The 31st Infantry Division had advanced after the night assault on the enemy position at Wylkowyski and captured 2100 prisoners from the Russian 56th and 73rd Reserve Divisions, as well as numerous war materials, after a brief skirmish at the station. The regiments of the 68th Reserve Division, transported from Schaulern, were also pinned down here. For the first time in days, part of the baggage and field kitchens reunited with the troops. The 1st Cavalry Division took over the security of the army flank for the first time that day. They left a brigade in the area of the Nowa estuary to cover the rear connection and marched with the main force to Wladyslawow, repelling stronger enemy cavalry to the southeast. Reports from patrols and aircraft indicated that the enemy had retreated south and east; strong Russian cavalry on the flank was still to be expected. The utmost urgency for a wide advance to the east seemed imperative if parts of the enemy were still to be intercepted. The army command therefore ordered the XXI Army Corps to deploy the 31st Infantry Division via Audwinow-Krasna to Lodzjeje, to outflank as far as possible with the extreme right wing in view of the enemy's rapid retreat. The XXXVIII Reserve Corps had

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The enemy retreats everywhere.

On the orders of the Commander-in-Chief East, a detachment was to be sent via Szittkehmen to Przerosl to connect with the left wing of the 8th Army advancing through the Rominter Heide. The 16th Landwehr Division was to reach Wylkowyszki on February 13 and, as ordered, secure against Kowno, while the 5th Guard Infantry Brigade was given Wladyslawow as its target.

February 12 brought strenuous marches for the army. Without significant battles, the six divisions reached the general line Szittkehmen—Wizajny—Autobno—Ludwinowo. Reports of the enemy west of Lake Wysztiter led General b. der Mauritz to order, as instructed, only a detachment of the main body of the 75th Reserve Division to march west of the lake. Contact was made with the 10th Landwehr Division of the 8th Army. Both army wings had Suwalki as their target. The 42nd Infantry Division could only capture stragglers from a strong enemy column marching from Kalwarja to Simno. General v. Below had urged the 1st Cavalry Division to block the passes at Simno and Seirje as soon as possible. An order from Army High Command 10 communicated the pursuit in the direction of Preny. After a brief skirmish, the prepared brigade of the Marjampol Division occupied the area. Of the units designated to secure against Kowno, the 16th Landwehr Division reached Kibarty, and the 5th Guard Wladyslawow.

In a vast semicircle centered on Suwalki, German forces surrounded the Russian 10th Army, whose command, according to one of its radio messages, was still in this city. The burning question was whether the enemy would succeed in escaping the pincer movement. For the 10th Army's encircling movement to the east, it was disadvantageous that its inner wing closely joined the 8th Army approaching Suwalki from the northwest. In any case, the 10th Army faced heavy fighting ahead. Army High Command 10 issued no special orders. Only the 1st Cavalry Division received the directive: "Relentless pursuit to Preny. Destroy the Wirballen—Kowno railway and the Kowno—Wilna railway!"

After the reserve corps reached, partially without their artillery, on February 13 the line Przerosl—Budziatka on the road Kalwarja—Suwalki. After a light skirmish in the area east of Wizajny, parts of the Russian 27th Division withdrew to the southeast. In Przerosl, the 10th Landwehr Division from Rominten had already arrived before the 75th Reserve Division.

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Significantly greater marching achievements than the two reserve corps could be demonstrated by the XXI Army Corps. General Fritz v. Below had ordered: "Those weak in marching are to be left behind and the ammunition vehicles thoroughly lightened. From the mounted troops, I expect them to find the means to pursue the march of retreating enemy columns even over long distances."

From the 42nd Infantry Division, an early morning mixed detachment (a company without baggage, one and a half squadrons, a battery with sleds) under Major v. Fabland marched to Sejny. After a day's performance of 37 km on roads completely softened by the warming sun, they approached Sejny in the afternoon, encountering strong Russian food and livestock transports, which were captured after a brief fight with the escort. Late in the evening, the vanguard under General v. Etzdorff also arrived in the town; the division took quarters in the Sejny—Widugier area. General v. Etzdorff reported: "The troops are at the end of their capabilities and cannot march before tomorrow noon." However, he could also report further: "It appears that the enemy has crossed the Widugier—Sejny line with all parts and we are now behind the enemy army." A little later, the radio message from the army corps command arrived, pointing out the Russian columns in retreat and concluding with the words: "Great success awaits." The 31st Infantry Division had also sent ahead a detachment that arrived in Serzeje late in the evening. The bulk of the division reached Lodziejze in complete darkness.

Once again, the troops had worked exemplary in hand despite unspeakable difficulties of leadership, even exceeding their demands. The achievements of the XXI Army Corps on this day must be described as the highest in marching capability that can be expected from the infantry. The 42nd Infantry Division had covered 35 to 40 kilometers on the worst roads in running snow. The main roads from Suwalki to the Niemen were now blocked. The enemy, still fighting in the area around Suwalki, had to either give way at Augustow or to the pressure from the north by turning southeast. Then he got into the large forests southwest of Augustow and Grodno. The urge to move forward, which had enabled the divisions to achieve such seemingly impossible feats, corresponded entirely to the spirit that prevailed in the general staff of the XXI Army Corps. When this arrived in Sejny late in the evening, at a time when no infantry was present in the town except for the company of the Fabland detachment.

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The XXI Army Corps Blocks the Main Road Suwalki–Niemen.

The 1st Cavalry Division could not participate in the race to encircle the enemy. It reported in the morning from Marjampol that the enemy was generally moving southeast, and the ordered pursuit to Prety no longer corresponded to the situation. However, the Army High Command had meanwhile received an intercepted radio message from the Russian army leader to his cavalry leader, demanding "utmost efforts" to "destroy the enemy wagon columns." Therefore, enemy cavalry operations against the army's rear connections had to be expected. Lieutenant General v. Eichhorn therefore held back the 1st Cavalry Division to protect the rear connections; it remained at Marjampol. The 16th Landwehr Division in Wylkowyski and the 5th Guard Infantry Brigade in Wladyslawow were also available for the same task.

The Army High Command received a visit from Colonel Kriegshern in Gumbinnen that day. There was no doubt that the operation against the Russian 10th Army had succeeded and East Prussia was liberated, but the extent of the success at Suwalki could not yet be fully assessed. The incoming reports reinforced the leadership's view that significant parts of the enemy, mainly from the northern flank, had escaped encirclement, but the remaining divisions from the army center were seen to continue their retreat with all speed. According to prisoner statements, the Russian 56th and 73rd Reserve Divisions had retreated to Olita. These were essentially the parts that had faced the 10th Army from the Memel to the height of Gumbinnen. Over 10,000 men had already been captured. The pilots reported in the afternoon the departure of disordered units on the roads to Olita and Kowno. Further radio messages revealed that the staff of the Russian XX Corps was still in Suwalki and the 27th Infantry Division had been detached to Wizajny to "vigorously attack" the enemy in the area of the Wyskitzer Lake and secure its flank "against encirclement." "The army staff is moving to Grodno," concluded the radio message. About three hours later, a second message reported the relocation of the army staff to Grodno. That was quite a leap. In general, the Army High Command held the view that the Russian XX Corps was moving from the north to Suwalki, the XXVI to Raczki, and the III Siberian to Augustowo, while the main parts of the fighting troops had not yet crossed the Suwalki–Augustowo road. However, rumors suggested that very strong columns were marching from Suwalki to Sejny.

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The army command now had to focus on confronting the masses gathering in the Suwalki—Augustow area, who apparently wanted to escape via the Augustow—Grodno road, for a final battle. Generaloberst v. Eichhorn therefore ordered: "XXXVIII. Reserve Corps advances relentlessly; XXXIX. Reserve Corps blocks the Senge from Tartar on February 14. XXI. Army Corps sends a division from Sejny via Frontki, towards Augustow; leave a division for flank cover northeast of Sejny; 1st Cavalry Division blocks with a brigade Senge at Sereje, marches with the mass towards Sejny." The commander-in-chief thus brought the eastern extending encircling wing for the energetic encirclement of the enemy masses still suspected in the area around Augustow—Suwalki. A threat from Kowno was not considered present by the army command. It therefore wanted to pull the 16th Landwehr Division and the 5th Guard Infantry Brigade behind its left wing. This intention may have been influenced by the thought of having forces available later for an attack on Grodno. However, the commander-in-chief East did not agree with this measure of the army command. Due to the threatening situation on other fronts, he had to reserve the right to dispose of parts of these units elsewhere.

On February 14, thaw weather continued; terrain and roads posed even greater difficulties for troop movements than before. The switch from sled to wagon operation led to time loss and disruptions. Intercepted radio messages indicated that the disintegration of the Russian 10th Army was steadily increasing. "If you know now or later," said a radio message, "where the staffs of the Siberian, XX., XXVI., and III. Corps are, then let me know immediately, for reporting to the commander of the Grodno fortress." The response to this call for help indicated that the staffs of the XXVI. and III. Siberian Corps were still in Augustow; the latter was even in a village near the border east of Borzymmen early in the morning.

Generaloberst v. Eichhorn summarized his instructions from the previous evening at 10° in the morning in an order to be delivered by plane to the XXI. Army Corps. "The mass of the Russian army," it said, "is trying to escape via the Augustow—Suwalki road. Yesterday, six Russian army corps marched from the north on Suwalki, XXVI. on Raczki, III. Siberian on Augustow. The Augustow—Suwalki road can only be used by insignificant parts so far.

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The fighting troops have crossed. The 8th Army reaches Augustów today with the 3rd Cavalry Brigade and the 79th Reserve Division from Rajgrod, to which their other parts, which were still fighting at Lyck and north yesterday, are also assigned. The XXXIX Reserve Corps has orders to block the Suwalki–Sejny road. Its arrival is expected only late in the evening. To block the roads leading southeast between Augustów–Sejny, the 42nd Infantry Division must immediately march from Sejny across the front to Augustów. The 31st Infantry Division follows to the Sejny area, with the advance guard at Berzniki, remains there facing east and blocks the Suwalki–Sejny road for passage from the west. Until their arrival, a detachment of the 42nd Infantry Division is to remain at Sejny. The 1st Cavalry Division (without the 1st Cavalry Brigade) advances from Marjampol towards Sejny; the advance of stronger forces from the Kockynowo–Olita line is not expected according to the reports available here.

If the Russians, as was likely according to all available reports, were to hold out at Suwalki, there was every prospect that the corps heads of the 10th Army would engage with them in battle north of Suwalki on February 14.

The Army High Command 10, in agreement with the Commander-in-Chief East, assigned the Przerośl–Suwalki road to the 75th Reserve Division, which only had seven companies available in Przerośl, despite the 10th Landwehr Division having arrived in Przerośl under their main forces. This had to now detour via Filipowo and ended up behind the 3rd Reserve Division. The 75th Reserve Division was forced to wait until the road was clear; thus time was lost, and it could only proceed at 10:30 in the morning. Delayed by Russian rearguard, three divisions of the two reserve corps only reached a line on February 14 that encircled Suwalki from the northwest and north at a distance of about ten kilometers. The 78th Reserve Division took control of the main Suwalki–Sejny road at Krasnopol. The enemy, who had been thrown back on the way, belonged to the 29th Infantry Division, which had previously stood in the Dartenyhem area. Contact with the enemy cavalry was avoided.

General Fritz v. Below had not yet received any orders from the Army High Command on the morning of February 14. He considered a breakthrough attempt by the Russians to the east over Sejny likely. Only weak German troops had so far stood on the main road in Sejny itself. He therefore decided to prepare his corps for defense. The 42nd Infantry Division regrouped around Sejny, ...

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Half of the 31st Infantry Division was moved to the narrow passage east of Sejny. Only weak cavalry remained in Sejny; the division's detachment that had advanced there was moved to Lodzjeje. The radio station of the XXI Army Corps had been marching all day. When General v. Below finally received the order from the Army High Command to continue marching south, evening was already approaching; he therefore hesitated to lead his troops into the impenetrable forests at night and postponed the execution of the ordered movements to the early morning of February 15. The 1st Cavalry Division, at the request of the XXI Army Corps, sent a brigade each to Sereje, Simno, and Lodzjeje. By morning, demolition patrols had already been dispatched against the Wilna–Grodno railway in the area south of Merecz. The enemy had been repeatedly observed marching off to Olita.

In the 8th Army, the lake fortification Lyck–Rajgrod finally fell on February 14. Would it be possible to encircle the enemy at Augustowo? Already, the Eastern Commander-in-Chief could foresee that the operation would grow into a great victory. Greater obstacles than the enemy's resistance were posed by the weather and road conditions. Especially the 10th Army, whose outermost flank had freedom of movement to the side and the possibility of bypassing, was dependent on very poor field roads, which required superhuman efforts from the marching troops. The divisions struggled through the snow, the artillery lagged far behind the infantry, and batteries took a day to move their guns forward one kilometer. The troops could no longer maintain an orderly marching formation. Although three divisions had reached the Suwalki–Sejny road on February 14, progress was too slow. Human strength was no match for the forces of nature. Moreover, the threat on the southern front of East Prussia took on an increasingly menacing form. All reports from February 14 indicated a reinforcement of the Russians in the area of Chorzelle–Kolno. Their Russian advance troops had already crossed the German border. All the more, Field Marshal v. Hindenburg had to ensure that the situation at Augustowo was brought to a conclusion as soon as possible.

The Army High Command 10 concluded during the day that the Russians would attempt, under the cover of their

1) G. 206.

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Army High Command 10 intends to wrest the enemy at Augustów.

Rear guards at Augustów—Raczki—Suwalki with the main forces to escape over Lipsk—Sopockinie to Grodno. Generaloberst v. Eichhorn decided to take Suwalki with the XXXVIII Reserve Corps and push towards Augustów, to block the northern edge of the Augustów Forest with the XXXIX Reserve Corps at Krasnopol, to advance rapidly on Augustów with the 42nd Infantry Division over Froncki, and the 31st Infantry Division was to block the enemy's retreat to Grodno by advancing over Kopciowo—Sopockinie. The 1st Cavalry Division was tasked with securing the rear and flank of the army.

f) The first encirclement attempt at Augustów from February 15 to 17, 1915.

Map 12 and Sketch i.

Even after the capture of the Lyck—Rajgrod isthmus, significant difficulties still stood in the way of the 8th Army's advance on Augustów. By the evening of February 14, the Army High Command had received reports, mainly from aerial reconnaissance, that the enemy had already marched from Rajgrod and Raczki towards Augustów shortly after noon. It was known that the 10th Army was engaged in combat at Suwalki and was marching from Sejny towards Augustów. General Otto v. Below then ordered the XXXX Reserve Corps, with the attached 4th Cavalry Division from Rajgrod, the 2nd Infantry Division, which rejoined Group Kosch, from Lyck, and the 1/3 Reserve Division from Raczki to advance on Augustów. The 10th Landwehr Division was to engage with a brigade in the battles of the 10th Army at Suwalki. All other troops were withdrawn from the front. Special attention was given to protecting the long and vulnerable southern flank; what was happening behind the Bobr and Narew was unknown to the German command. Therefore, the enemy at Grajewo had to be quickly defeated. General Litzmann ordered the 80th Reserve Division to carry out the attack on Grajewo early on February 15, so that the division could soon follow the 79th Reserve Division to Augustów. The 4th Cavalry Division was to march on Augustów via Rydzewo after being relieved by the infantry on the morning of February 15.

At Grajewo, the situation quickly took a favorable turn. The Russians had timely withdrawn from the wide encirclement in the direction of Sniadowo. General Litzmann traveled to Grajewo in the evening to quickly march the freed-up units to Rajgrod. The 6th Reserve remained at Grajewo.

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Infantry Brigade. The 80th Reserve and 4th Cavalry Division reached Rajgrod by evening. During the day, the situation had also significantly improved there. The 79th Reserve Division had pushed a strong enemy column, which wanted to withdraw from Borzymmen to the southeast, northward towards the advancing 2nd Infantry Division and reached Barglow without a fight. The 3rd Cavalry Brigade found the crossing at the Sopiwnow lock occupied. By order of the Commander-in-Chief East, the 4th Cavalry Division was now also set for the next day to block the roads leading from Augustow to the southeast by advancing over Krasnobor. General Litzmann also dispatched a strong regiment of the 80th Reserve Division in the same direction. By order of the Commander-in-Chief East, a reinforced infantry regiment from the 79th Reserve Division was also advanced to Augustow during the night to join hands with the parts of the 10th Army advancing from the northeast. The main forces of both divisions were to follow from Barglow to Augustow early the next day. North of the XXXX Reserve Corps, the 2nd Infantry Division from the area east of Lyk had struggled forward on the roads covered with deep wet snow in rainy weather, especially since they were supported by several side columns of the 11th Landwehr Division marching south. The enemy offered serious resistance only in the evening just beyond the national border. The ½ 3rd Reserve Division had thrown the enemy at Raczki in the early morning after heavy fighting but soon encountered new resistance on the march to Augustow, which could only be broken after the intervention of Lieutenant General Clausius with the replacement brigade of his 10th Landwehr Division. The attack further advanced against the road to Augustow brought the brigade 1000 prisoners. Rich food supplies in Raczki benefited the troops, whose heavy artillery and baggage remained behind on the broken roads. Roadworks were also not reached on this day. The 9th Landwehr Brigade of the division meanwhile engaged in the battle of the 10th Army southwest of Suwalki. Behind the army border south of Lyk, the reinforced 5th Infantry Brigade initially moved as an army reserve into the area north of Gr. Rosinsko, from here to be used as flank protection both at Kolno and Grajewo. The 11th Landwehr Division reached Prostken and the area north of it on the march to Grajewo. East of Lyk, the ½ 1st Landwehr Division advanced to Wischniewo.

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The High Command of the 10th Army moved its headquarters to Goldap on February 15. It had anticipated strong resistance from Russian rearguards at Suwalki for that day and therefore only deployed the XXI Army Corps towards Augustowo and Sopotskin against the presumed retreat route of the enemy, while keeping the other corps tightly concentrated on the inner right flank. However, the XXXVIII Reserve Corps found Suwalki evacuated at dawn; it captured 900 prisoners from the 27th, 28th, and 29th Infantry Divisions. A few kilometers south of the city, the enemy held its ground again but then used the night to escape the encirclement set from the northeast. As two divisions were already advancing from the north over a narrow area via Suwalki, General von Lauenstein wanted to swing his entire corps east of the narrow passage of Tartak, but had to pull his corps westward due to the intervention of the army corps, which could not yet clearly assess the situation at Suwalki, so that only the 78th Reserve Division initially reached the Suwalki–Sejny road east of the narrow passage. The attempt to take control of the Czarna Hancza section at Wysoki Most failed, as the detachment sent for this purpose, two companies and two guns, had to retreat before a superior enemy. The XXI Army Corps attempted to make up for the lost February 14 by setting out early on the 15th. General Fritz von Below could not decide to send the entire 42nd Infantry Division through the wilderness to Augustowo. Only the 65th Infantry Brigade, under its commander, General von Etzdorff, advanced towards Augustowo. Three times it repelled the enemy that blocked its path; prisoners belonged to the Russian 27th, 28th, and 29th Divisions. After a march of 36 kilometers, the brigade reached Studzieniczna and Sajenec east of Augustowo at nightfall. On the main road Augustowo–Grodno, retreating Russian columns were observed. It was a situation of utmost tension, with the reinforced brigade in the midst of vast forests. Meanwhile, the division had sent reinforcements to the battalions of the 65th Infantry Brigade and four batteries under Major Breyding of the 65th Infantry Brigade to Maczare. General von Below did not want to send more. With a battalion left by the Etzdorff Brigade at this location, there were only three battalions and three batteries there. The weaker remainder of the division stayed at Sejny. The 31st Infantry Division had already received orders from the army command at 2:45 in the morning via the 1st Cavalry Division.

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and immediately advanced south over Kopciowo. The beginning reached Sopotskinie and found the place filled with Russian columns, all of which were captured after the cover had fled. Another important step towards encircling the Russians was thus achieved.

The divisions of the XXI Army Corps had made another tremendous leap forward (35 km). But with understandable concern, General v. Below looked forward to further developments, as a breakthrough attempt by the enemy to the east still seemed possible, and the bulk of the 42nd Infantry Division was spread out in the forests in a threatening situation. The army command also attached great importance to the road over Sejny. On the night of February 16, it ordered the XXI Army Corps command to hold Sejny with a strong detachment. In any case, the roads from Augustów to Grodno remained usable by the enemy for 24 hours longer than necessary on February 14. That the enemy had derived significant benefit from this was proven by statements from prisoners taken by Brigade Eßtorff; according to them, strong enemy forces had hastily withdrawn from Augustów towards Grodno on the 14th and 15th.

The 1st Cavalry Division continued to secure the flank of the army in the Sereje-Simno-Lodzjeje area. According to statements from local residents, strong troop assemblies were to take place in Olita, which were soon reinforced from the east. The army command therefore moved the 5th Guards Infantry Brigade from Marjampol to Simno; the 16th Landwehr Division was to occupy Marjampol, Wylkowyski, and Pilwitski. The commander-in-chief of the East now refrained from the temporarily intended transport of parts of this division to the Narew front.

Despite the day's combat successes and marching achievements, the army's grouping did not present a favorable picture. At Stuwalki, three divisions, hindered in their movement by the lake group southeast of the city, pushed the left wing of the 8th Army southwest, in front of the Augustów front. One division stood east of these lakes on the main road, where hardly any enemy was to be expected, and to the south, an entirely impassable forest wilderness. The 42nd Infantry Division, scattered in the area from Sejny to Sajene, and the widely dispersed 31st Infantry Division faced the difficult task of penetrating the vast forest area and simultaneously advancing against the fortress of Grodno and the Niemen.

1) G. 214. — 2) G. 212.

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Concerns of the High Command about the Flanks.

What was happening behind this river section was unknown. The otherwise informative radio messages contained nothing about the enemy at Grodno. Nevertheless, the possibility of relief attacks from the east had to be seriously considered. If the enemy, which was now assumed with certainty, flowed eastward through the only escape route left by the encirclement, namely through the narrow gap between Augustów and Wigry Lake, it was initially only the 42nd Infantry Division that could oppose this flood.

The view that a major Russian attack was imminent between Przasnysz and Lomza was increasingly reinforced at the Eastern High Command. He already recognized that the main focus of the 8th Army would soon have to be relocated to the area of Lomza–Ostrowiec, and in view of the expected flank threat there, he considered a reorganization of command relationships by subordinating the group stationed at Kolno under Scholtz to the 8th Army. The flank protection was to be conducted offensively along the entire line, particularly at Przasnysz, Lomza, and Ostrowiec. Initially, only forces that could gradually be distinguished at the 8th Army were available for this. (It was a situation that subjected the nerves of the leadership to a severe test. Additionally, the Carpathian Front was to be reinforced by a division from the area of Commander v. Hindenburg.) Despite all this, Field Marshal v. Hindenburg did not abandon hope for a major strike. The Russian radio messages left no doubt that the confusion among the enemy was growing because the leaders no longer knew where their troops were).

For the German high command, it was crucial to bring the situation at Augustów to a conclusion quickly, despite the exhaustion of men and horses, in full appreciation of the heavy sacrifices. The Eastern Commander had sent a general staff officer from his staff on February 15, who was to report on the reasons for the sometimes slow progress of movements based on his personal impressions. His report on the condition of the roads, the efforts, and sufferings of the troops did not fail to make an impression on the Field Marshal and his advisors. They came to the conclusion that under such circumstances, operations could continue for a short time, but no longer a major operation could be conducted.

1) G. 108. — 2) G. 264/265.

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It was already considered risky to lead the German divisions, deprived of their artillery and machine guns, against a strong enemy determined to fight to the end in a tighter encirclement. The Commander-in-Chief East adhered to his plan to carry out operations against the Russian 10th Army, which was expected to be encircled in the forest of Augustów, under all circumstances until the complete destruction of this army; however, it remained to be seen whether the next operational goal, the breakthrough to Białystok, could still be achieved. By February 15, a certain change in the perception of the situation had already begun, but it was not yet reflected in the orders. Initially, Field Marshal von Hindenburg limited himself to emphasizing the importance of the roads leading southeast from Augustów; the XXXX Reserve Corps and the 2nd Infantry Division were to immediately advance through Augustów, and the 4th Cavalry Division was to proceed for an overtaking pursuit via the Sopienow lock.

Even on February 16, the 8th Army had not yet reached the canal crossings near Augustów. That night, a severe snowstorm had again destroyed most of the wire lines; the roads became poor. The Russians stubbornly held their rear guards in fortified positions, which leaned a few kilometers west and southwest of the town, right on Lake Necko, left on the marshy canal lowlands near Netta. Against this bridgehead position, the 79th Reserve, both parts of the 80th Reserve Division reinforced 2nd Infantry and ⅓ 3rd Reserve Division under the unified command of General Litzmann attacked. However, there was no room for encirclements, and the frontal attack took time. As night fell, only local successes were achieved. The hope of inflicting more serious damage on the withdrawing enemy here was all the more diminished, as all attempts to reach further south across the canal and intercept the Russians at the Bobr crossings near Stabin and Krasnobór failed due to the unfavorable terrain and weather despite all the troops' dedication. Two detachments from the 80th Reserve Division, pushed aside at Barszcze and Barglow against the enemy's retreat routes, finally managed to cross the canal that day with the 4th Cavalry Division. The bridges were destroyed, and the several kilometers wide swamp strip on both sides of the canal lay under enemy fire, which occupied the forest edges on the opposite bank.

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Concentration at Augustow and Suwalki.

The situation in the north of Augustow developed more favorably. Here, the vigorous actions of the 10th Landwehr Division under Lieutenant General Clausius led to a fine success. In relentless forward thrusts, the march through the lake narrows north of Augustow was achieved during the night. In the large Russian barracks located just south of there, 3000 prisoners, six guns, and a flag were captured by the division. Unstoppably, they continued in the darkness towards Augustow, which was occupied at 5 a.m. without significant resistance; the number of prisoners and captured guns doubled.

On February 16, the disturbances caused by the weather had an even more adverse effect on the 10th Army, as the truly critical hours were only approaching for the widely spread encircling wing, while it became increasingly clear that the compressed inner wing of the army would no longer be able to strike.

The XXXVIII Reserve Corps had been ordered to leave the 76th Reserve Division as army reserve at Suwalki and to advance only with the 75th Reserve Division on Augustow. This division met the 10th Landwehr Division at 5 p.m. at Oczabek, which was already advancing on Augustow after successfully concluding the battles at Raczki and Suwalki. The 75th Reserve Division had no choice but to let General Clausius's Landwehr take precedence and then to rest between Augustow and Suwalki. The 76th Reserve Division remained at Suwalki; strong security measures were pushed forward to the southeast.

The XXXIX Reserve Corps was also forced into inactivity in its previous position, as no enemy came from Suwalki anymore. When General v. Lautenfün learned of battles at Matzare around noon, he ordered a shift of his divisions to the southeast.

The day was all the more eventful and significant on the rest of the army front, where the long-awaited breakthrough of the Russians finally occurred. It did not hit the XXXIX Reserve Corps, but the 42nd Infantry Division in the middle of the large forests, where it was weakest. In heavy fighting southwest of Matzare, the reserve lost eight guns and two machine guns. The rest of the units, barely more than 250 men, retreated to Tronki. The enemy had broken through the thin defensive line.

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This turn of events threatened to deprive the 10th Army at the last moment of the reward for their previous efforts and successful battles. A gap had been made in the encircling ring, allowing the Russians to escape to the southeast. The 42nd Infantry Division was scattered, with strong enemy forces standing between its two brigades on the only road. The fate of the 65th Infantry Brigade at Augustowo had to fill the leadership with grave concern. General v. Etorff, with his 65th Brigade, which here numbered only 4½ battalions, was attacked east of Augustowo by a far superior enemy, but managed to hold, albeit with heavy losses. Two guns were lost, a battalion at Sajenec was dispersed. Prisoners belonged to the Russian 64th Reserve Division. The enemy streamed east from Augustowo. It apparently involved the XXVI Reserve Corps, which had previously stood before Löben. Thus, the retreat routes leading to Grodno via Szablin, Krajnbwor, Lipsk, and Makarce-Plaska remained open to the enemy, unless the 31st Infantry Division succeeded in also blocking the southeastern side of the forest from Augustowo.

Meanwhile, the divisions at Suwalki-Sejny had not remained idle. Their measures to restore the situation at Makarce could no longer take effect by February 16. The 42nd Infantry Division could least help itself. The parts not on the road to Augustowo were ordered back by the Army High Command 10 from the General Command to secure Sejny. On the other hand, the 78th Reserve Division of the XXXIX Reserve Corps, anticipating the orders of its General Command, had already moved south early. In the evening, their foremost parts made contact with the enemy in Makarce.

During the critical battles in the woods, the 31st Infantry Division had remained in uninterrupted march south from Kopciowo. The General Command had set Lipsk as their target. When Lieutenant General v. Berret arrived in Sopócinie at 7 a.m., reports from cavalry patrols were already available, stating that between the forest area and the fortress of Grodno, apart from fleeing Galician baggage and columns, no enemy troops were present. Under cover against Grodno and the bridges over the Augustow Canal, the advance over Holynka to Lipsk was accelerated. Ample booty of columns and cattle, as well as war booty with 3000 prisoners, fell into the hands of the division. When the division wanted to take quarters at Holynka, it was already 4 p.m. — a downright

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Breakthrough of the Russians at the 42nd Infantry Division.

brilliant performance of the signal troops — the telegraphic communication of the General Command about the breakthrough of the Russians at Malacze. At the same time, the General Command expressed the assumption that the breakthrough enemy would take the route over Plaska and south of the canal towards Grodno. General v. Berner then decided to position his division at Wolynta. Continuing the march the next day over Lipsk to Dombrowo north of the Bobr, as originally planned, was no longer feasible.

To secure against Olita, the 16th Landwehr Division occupied Mariampol and Wylkowyszki, the 5th Guards Infantry Brigade Simno. The 1st Cavalry Division remained in its previous position. The demolition unit, which had been deployed against the Grodno—Wilna railway, had not been able to cross the Niemen, which was covered with a thin ice sheet.

The enemy had abandoned Suwalki early on February 15. The expected major battle there had not occurred. Rather, the impression at the Supreme Commander I. increasingly solidified that strong opponents were attempting to break through in the forests of Augustow south of Lake Wigry and then south of the canal towards Grodno. According to all known information about the enemy, about four divisions were still in the pincer, which, however, was not yet completely closed. On the north and west front of Augustow, divisions of the 8th and 10th Army were accumulating. Everything between Rajgrod and Lake Wigry was now only pushing frontally towards the enemy and breaking him out of the sack against the double, but weak clamp, first the 42nd, then the 31st Infantry Division, the latter of which was also strongly threatened from Niemen and Grodno. Although a breakthrough on the major west-east connection from Suwalki was no longer in question from early February 15, the Army High Command 10 was unable to decide to clear the road and focus the attack on the outer flank. Three divisions were trapped at and east of Suwalki on the main road, and yet parts of the 42nd Infantry Division, which had gradually shrunk to a battalion, were still held back at Seiny. Prompted by the events at Malacze, the 78th Reserve Division was finally moved south. That was the situation as reported about the enemy west of Olita and southwest of Kowno. To cover against the Niemen front, the XXXIX Reserve Corps was to position itself on the 17th at Krasnopol

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to concentrate and from February 18 onwards, with the 5th Guard Infantry Brigade, the 16th Landwehr, and the 1st Cavalry Division, which was to unite at Sereje, take over the securing of the flank.

According to the order of the High Command of the 8th Army for February 17, the XXX Reserve Corps was to occupy and keep open the Bobr crossings at Sztabin and Krasnobor, while the 2nd Infantry Division was to take control of the crossroads about seven kilometers northeast of Krasnobor. The 4th Cavalry Division was to advance over the Bobr into the area of Suchowola. The ⅓ 3rd Reserve, ½ 1st Landwehr, and 10th Landwehr Divisions were tasked with positioning themselves between Augustów and the border. At dawn on February 17, it was recognized at Augustów that the enemy had vacated its position west of the town during the night. General Litzmann then directed the 79th Reserve Division east of Augustów over Bialobrzegi towards Krasnobor and deemed it necessary, given the poor roads leading further southwest over the canal, to have the 80th Reserve Division follow behind the 79th Reserve Division over Bialobrzegi. The excessive use of the road to Augustów, clogged with vehicles of all kinds, further delayed the advance of both divisions, especially as the ⅓ 3rd Reserve Division, marching southwest from Augustów into its accommodation area, crossed the path of the XXX Reserve Corps. Therefore, the 79th Reserve Division only reached about five kilometers northwest of Krasnobor by evening in its foremost parts. The troops were at the limit of their capacity. The following 80th Reserve Division could only advance to Bialobrzegi by evening. They found the particularly poor road beyond the canal completely blocked by side-by-side vehicles and enemy artillery. Despite these difficulties and the exhaustion of the troops, the division commander ordered the march to continue through the night after a makeshift rest was used to clear and repair the road. The infantry only reached the crossroads at Sijon on the morning of February 18. The side detachments of the 80th Reserve Division encountered similar difficulties when crossing the swampy lowlands south of Augustów. The bridges over the canal and the nets were destroyed. The southern detachment fought its way across the Sijonow loop and reached only as far as Hutta by evening. Due to the complete impassability of the roads on the other bank, the artillery, vehicles, and horses had to be left behind, with the freed machine guns

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Capture of Augustow.

carried and later moved forward on driven wagons. The northern section advanced, supported by hunters and shooters of the 4th Cavalry Division, after forcing the crossing at the Borki lock, under the greatest difficulties to south of Ciszow, but was unable to bring Stabin, held by the enemy, into their hands. In view of the impassability of the roads, General v. Hofsmann had the bulk of his cavalry detour via Netta-Bialobrzegi. North of the XXXX Reserve Corps, the 2nd Infantry Division had followed the enemy, who had withdrawn during the night, through Augustow early in the morning. Here they met the 65th Infantry Brigade of the XXI Army Corps and remained with their mass in Augustow overnight. The ½ 3rd Reserve Division and the ½ 1st Landwehr Division could no longer intervene and prepared accommodations west of Augustow. The 10th Landwehr Division moved northwest of Augustow to rest.

The vigorous action of Lieutenant General Clausius with his 10th Landwehr Division had brought Augustow to fall early on February 17th, thus creating a new situation for the 10th Army. When General v. Etorff with the two battalions of his 65th Infantry Brigade wanted to attack the enemy anew in their positions southwest of Studzienicza early on February 17th, the Russians had withdrawn. The brigade immediately reached Augustow and met here, as mentioned, the 2nd Infantry Division, which was about to leave Augustow in an easterly direction. Cut off from any reinforcements, the weak brigade could not prevent the enemy from streaming east behind them at Marciac and in front of them on the main road. Undoubtedly, however, their appearance behind the Russians had a great moral impact and significantly contributed to the high number of prisoners that the 8th Army had recorded in Augustow. General v. Etorff remained with his heavily reduced brigade on February 17th in Augustow.

The XXXVIII Reserve Corps, which had already been pushed out of the front the day before, was also held south of Suwalki on February 17th. It could use the combat pause to close ranks and bring up the artillery left behind. From the XXXIX Reserve Corps, General v. Lauenstein deployed the 77th Reserve Division to protect the army-

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flank against the Njemen towards Lodzzieje in march. For the 78th Reserve Division and the rest of the 42nd Infantry Division, the task was to throw the enemy at Malcarce and close the gap that still existed between Augustow and Froncki. However, the whole day passed before the stubborn resistance of the Russian rearguards could be broken here. Only after nightfall did the 78th Reserve Division occupy Malcarce, after the enemy had vacated their position. Soon after the 78th Reserve Division, the 59th Infantry Brigade of the 42nd Infantry Division also arrived at Malcarce, having captured several hundred prisoners from the enemy at Froncki. They were to pursue over Plaska and along the southern bank of the canal.

Thanks to the stubborn endurance of covering troops, the mass of the Russian XX Corps had been able to flow off to the southeast. Now it had to push against the second line of the Germans at the Wolkow section. Here stood the 31st Infantry Division, to intercept the enemy driven here. The situation at Grodno was still unclear. It was not to be assumed that the Russians would remain completely inactive there. Similar to the 65th Infantry Brigade at Augustow, the 31st Infantry Division had the enemy in front of them and in their rear. Since strong columns had also been observed at Nowy Dwor marching east, an attack from the south had to be reckoned with eventually.

When Augustow was surrounded from all sides early on February 17th, the mass of the enemy had already escaped encirclement in time. At Augustow, as could be determined from prisoners and wounded, the two divisions of the Russian XXVI Corps had broken through to the east and overran the weak parts of the German 10th Army, which wanted to block their way here. The III Siberian Corps had apparently taken the retreat route south of Augustow. In the forests north of Augustow, the remaining four divisions of the Russian center had flooded the weakly occupied road Augustow—Seiny in the area of Malcarce. Capturing the two southern corps of the enemy also seemed difficult with so few casualties, as the cavalry found deliberate stubborn resistance when crossing the easily defensible canal and only slowly gained ground. From Russian radio messages, it became known during the day that the station of the III Siberian Corps had been in Dombrowo since February 16th,

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the XXVI Corps in Grodno consisted. There, the general commands of the respective corps were probably to be found. Furthermore, the previous reports about the threat to the army flank from Olita and Kowno proved to be partly false, partly exaggerated. More important than ensuring flank protection seemed to be to bring reinforcements to the 31st Infantry Division. After the 5th Guards Infantry Brigade had reached Sejny, ⅔ of the 1st Cavalry Division was moved south via Kopciowo. Additionally, the 77th Reserve Division was set in motion by the army high command via Kopciowo, but it only reached Berzniki—Sejny.

g) The Encirclement from February 18 to 21, 1915.

Maps 13, 14 and Sketch i.

After the clash of the 8th and 10th Armies at Augustow, a new situation had arisen, which the Commander-in-Chief East had already recognized a few days earlier1). With a firm hand, he intervened to untangle the troop concentration at Augustow and assign new tasks to the armies according to the changed circumstances. A prerequisite for carrying out this new operation was the conclusion of the battles with the Russian 10th Army in the large forest area, whose successful outcome the Commander-in-Chief East could now hardly doubt, as the repositioning of the forest terrain made further progress.

The focus of the 8th Army had now shifted; from the ever-lengthening flank at Narew and Bobr, a new front had emerged. East of the Vistula, two new hotspots had developed north of Lomza and near Przasnysz. The German artillery deployment took place in front of Ostrolenka. The swampy terrain, as in the autumn of 1914, posed the greatest difficulties for the infantry's advance.

The situation at Lomza caused serious concern. There, new cavalry and guard troops had been identified. It became known from Russian radio messages that two Russian armies had been formed on the Bobr—Narew front: on the right flank the 12th Army, army headquarters in Ostrow, with three corps, and on the lower Narew the 1st Army with also three corps and a cavalry corps; their headquarters was in Jablonna. It was also established that considerable enemy forces (V Corps) were in front of the 9th Army's front

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As they were drawn, there was no doubt that the enemy also shifted the main weight to the right bank of the Vistula. It was hardly to be assumed that the two armies at the Narew would limit themselves to defense. Rather, given the battles in the forests of Augustów, a strong relief attack by the Russians from the Narew was to be expected. On the German side, only weaker forces were available for defense. However, due to the slowness of all Russian operations, the Commander-in-Chief East hoped to preempt them in the attack and to push into the movement of the 1st and 12th Army.

The new instructions issued on the evening of February 17 by the Commander-in-Chief East, which contained the foundations for the continuation of the operation, placed the further conduct of the battle, including in the hands of Generaloberst v. Eichhorn. For this, the XXXX Reserve Corps, the 2nd Infantry, and the 4th Cavalry Division were subordinated to him from the previous 8th Army. The 10th Army was to conclude the battles at Wolfzun, then to capture the Bobr section still defended by the enemy, and next to attack Osowiec from the east. Additionally, it retained the task of rear protection against the Njemen with the fortress. Thus, there were three tasks initially set for the army.

Although the foresighted instructions of the Commander-in-Chief East had already been heeded before the new operational task, the main focus of the combat action was still temporarily with the encircled, heroically resisting Russian divisions west of Grodno. Here, unexpectedly heavy fighting developed. Initially, only the 31st Infantry Division with its now heavily depleted battalions and two brigades of the 1st Cavalry Division were available for this. The worrying question was whether they would be able to withstand the impact of the Russians still in the forest; they were estimated at about four, albeit heavily battered divisions. Were they morally broken after all the heavy fighting and hardships, that they would resign themselves to their fate, even when facing the enemy in front of the retreat front, or would they, with the courage of despair, put their last strength into fighting their way to the protective walls of the fortress?

In tense anticipation, Generaloberst v. Eichhorn watched as the divisions advanced from all sides to confront the enemy, who laboriously sought his way back through the woods. However, the movements were very slow; the troops had

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Reorganization of the 10th Army. Measures for New Encirclement.

to fight endless marching difficulties. Wherever they encountered the enemy, they always faced stubborn resistance, which was not always quickly broken despite the troops' eagerness to attack, because the artillery often could not keep pace with the infantry. In the order from the army high command responsible for further directing the battle on February 18, it stated: "The remnants of the enemy armies have fled to Grodno and Olita, 60,000 prisoners, 65 guns, 98 machine guns, countless vehicles, and war equipment of all kinds remained in the hands of the 8th and 10th Army." After the pursuit, the XXXX Reserve Corps and ½ I Army Corps were to reach the area south of the Bobr near Suchowola and further east, followed by the XXXVIII Reserve Corps to the area southeast of Augustowo towards Bornarsch on Lipsk. The XXI Army Corps was tasked with continuing to block the previous positions with the 31st Infantry Division and bringing the 42nd Infantry Division to the area south of Sopodzinie. At its disposal, the 77th Reserve Division was set in motion from the area of Sejny to Sopodzinie. The general command of the XXXIX Reserve Corps was to assemble the 78th Reserve Division at Berzniki as soon as possible. The three groups of flank protection at Sereje, Simno, and Marjampol-Wylkowyski retained their task. The 4th Cavalry Division was assigned to Janow, the 1st Cavalry Division to Sidra. According to a report received early on February 18 from the 2nd Squadron of the 9th Uhlan Regiment, which had left Rajgrod as a reconnaissance squadron of the 4th Cavalry Division on the morning of February 14, enemy forces approximately the size of a corps had been detected in the area of Plaska the day before. This operationally important report confirmed the presence of still strong enemy forces in the woods; they must have been very exhausted; the squadron, which pursued the retreating enemy, captured 220 Russians during the day. The objective of the 1st Cavalry Division was south of the Bobr. However, they found the Bobr section between Lipsk and Grodno occupied and could not cross it. In the area of Dombrowo, Russian columns were observed moving further east. At the decisive point of the battlefield, west of Grodno, the 31st Infantry Division succeeded on February 18 in repelling all enemy attempts to emerge from the forest south of the canal towards Grodno. In doing so, all regiments of the Russian 28th and 29th Infantry Division as well as about 24 guns were certainly identified.

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Even though the division commander, General v. Berrer, was quite confident about the further development of the battle, the enemy could break out from Grodno at any moment. Then his division was hardly able to cope with the situation. However, the arrival of significant parts of the 2nd Infantry Division in Lipsk brought substantial relief. The barrier between the canal and Bobr thus gained considerable strength. Also marching towards the 31st Infantry Division was the 77th Reserve Division from Sejny. Exhausted, it reached Kalety and Kopciowo with company strengths of about 50 men on two roads. It therefore required another full day's march before its intervention could be felt. The 78th Reserve Division was withdrawn from pursuit during the day and assembled around Sejny. From the northeast, the 42nd Infantry Division now also moved against the retreating enemy of the 31st Infantry Division. However, it only reached the canal lock at Plaska with its eight weak battalions.

The western wing of the army made little progress. Here, south of Augustowo, wedged in the angle between the two broad swamp sections, stood the defended Bobr lowland, the XXXX Reserve Corps with the 4th Cavalry Division, the 79th Reserve Division behind the 80th Reserve Division, the latter without artillery. The Russians still held bridgeheads at Sztabin and on both sides of the railway. It was the previous opponent: the III Siberian Corps, which, despite vigorous pursuit by the German attacker, had escaped over the canal and the Bobr and had now made a front again behind the section offered, in what was assumed to be a previously established, strongly fortified position. The attack by the 4th Cavalry Division and 80th Reserve Division against the Russians at Bobr could not achieve full success without artillery support. Only at nightfall did the Siberians evacuate the bridgehead at Sztabin and set the bridge on fire. General Litzmann intended to force the crossing on February 19 after the arrival of the artillery.

The XXXVIII Reserve Corps, now entirely in the second line, was positioned at Augustowo to advance on Lipsk or also to support the XXXX Reserve Corps.

The focal point of the fighting on February 19 remained in the area north of Lipsk.

At Army Headquarters 10, now located in Suwalki, there was certainty about the presence and strong enemy forces in the large forests. Furthermore, the situation at

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Advance of the Right Wing of the Army against the Bobr Section.

Grodno somewhat clarified. Pilots reported two new war bridges west of Hoza and further north near Swientojansf. Additionally, according to prisoner statements, the Russian XV Corps was supposed to have been unloaded in Grodno for three days. These reports still anticipated serious battles and prompted the army command in the morning to take new measures: it dispatched the 76th Reserve Division, held ready at Augustów, to Lipsk and the 79th Reserve Division of the XXXX Reserve Corps to Holynka. The 1st Cavalry Division, which had previously unsuccessfully attempted to cross the Bobr between Lipsk and Grodno, was to secure the rear of the line against Grodno. While the 2nd Infantry Division was still arriving at Lipsk, the Russians advanced further north from the woods for the expected major breakthrough and pushed towards Holynka. The commander of the 31st Infantry Division, General v. Berner, had to deploy his last reserves to recapture lost ground in a counterattack. The fact that a very strong enemy still had to be in the forest west of the Wolf River was proven by the identification of four different enemy divisions, including the 27th Division, which had been driven into the large cauldron after the battles at Wizajny by pressure from the north over Suwalki. By evening, in addition to the 2nd Infantry Division, the beginning of the 76th Reserve Division had arrived in the Lipsk area. From the north, the 77th Reserve Division of the XXXIX Reserve Corps, which was assigned to the XXI Army Corps for the expected battles at Grodno, reached Kaletny and Kopciowo. The Niemen bridge near Swientojansf, reported by pilots, had already been destroyed again by the Russians, so that no immediate danger seemed to threaten from there anymore. While a steadily strengthening defensive front was forming here behind the enemy, the 42nd Infantry Division continued the pressure against the stubbornly holding rearguard of the enemy at the southern edge of the canal. Several times the enemy was driven off by encirclement. Finally, during the night, the beginning of the division moved into Rudawka. Now there were about five German infantry divisions, even though weakened in their operational strength, which could force the ever-tightening enemy to surrender and repel a relief attempt from Grodno. With the concentration of these divisions between Bobr and the canal, a weakening of the Bobr front north of Augustów-Grodno was created. Here now stood the 4th Cavalry Division at Krasnybor and the 30th Reserve Division at Stabin, after General Litzmann had moved his 79th Reserve Division.

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In view of the threatening situation at Lipst, troops were set in motion there. Furthermore, reconnaissance revealed that the crossing planned for the night of February 20th could not be carried out due to the strength of the enemy position. Overcoming the Bobr lowlands, which were often completely underwater, outside the crossings was out of the question. However, these had been destroyed by the Russians at Stabbin and Krasnybor and were under the fire of cleverly positioned machine guns and artillery. General Litzmann did not make use of the assistance of the 75th Reserve Division. The division was then stationed by the army command at Augustow and to the south.

On the left flank and in the rear of the army between the Niemen and the border, ⅓ of the 1st Cavalry Division held at Sereje, the 5th Guards Infantry Brigade at Simno, and the 16th Landwehr Division at Wylkowyski remained unchanged in their previous positions. No new reports about the enemy were available here. General v. Lauenstein held his 78th Reserve Division east and southeast of Sejny, as it was still expected that enemy forces might escape northward.

The slowly progressing movements on February 19th and the resistance of the Russians in the forest of Augustow continued to test the patience of the higher command. They had to come to terms with the idea that the two escaped corps at Bobr were determined to offer serious resistance in apparently prepared positions. A heavy battle was imminent over the kilometer-wide Bobr section, which, if the frontal attack was to succeed at all, required time for preparation. Given the extremely poor road conditions in the area of the XXXX Reserve Corps between Stabbin and Krasnybor, bringing up artillery and supplying ammunition encountered the greatest difficulties. Conditions were not much better in the Bobr section between Krasnybor and Grodno. An attack was not to be considered until a decision had been made in the forests, especially since the Russian report had been received that the Russian XV Army Corps had been unloaded at Grodno for some time. The tension grew. As serious as the situation of the German troops between Lipst and Sopodnie appeared, the Commander-in-Chief East did not lose hope of expanding the victory by continuing the operation in accordance with the order of February 17th. Among the Russians, the regrouping of forces from Volhynia to East Prussia seemed to be progressing wisely. Army Command 9 suspected that there were still 24½ infantry divisions at the front, while the Commander-in-Chief East

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The Enemy Holds the Bobr Section.

there assumed only 19½ infantry divisions. He therefore ordered the 9th Army, which had already transferred the 4th Infantry Division to the Southern Army on February 18, to now withdraw the 6th Cavalry Division and ⅔ of the 3rd Infantry Division. On February 19, General v. Falkenhayn requested information about the operational goals and intentions of the Eastern Commander-in-Chief. The significance was the Chief of Staff's note in this telegram that the Supreme Army Command would likely be forced around the second half of March to send significant parts of the forces currently used in the northeast to other theaters of war and to reduce the reinforcements and munitions to be sent eastward early on. The aim was to bring the Russian armies into such a situation by the second half of March at the latest that they could not become dangerous in the foreseeable future. Field Marshal v. Hindenburg believed he could temporarily hold on to his far-reaching goals. He replied on the same day: "The intended operational goal of the Eastern Army is to exert such pressure on the enemy's rear connections by forcing the Narew-Bobr line and Bortsch southward that he retreats with his main forces behind the Vistula. Whether there is a prospect of achieving this goal will only become clear in a few days, and I will then provide Your Excellency with more detailed information about the intentions of the Eastern Army." In a hopeless situation, the encircled Russians also fought desperately on February 20. There must have been men among them for whom no sacrifice seemed too great to save the honor of arms. From Sopodjine, General Fritz v. Below directed the battle. To the right of the 31st Infantry Division, the 77th Reserve Division was advancing on Sopodjine and Tartak; it was to secure southeast of Sopodjine against Grodno. To the left of the 2nd Infantry Division, the beginning of the 79th Reserve Division arrived in Lipse early in the morning; it was to block the Bobr section. The 76th Reserve Division was to close a gap on the orders of the Army High Command, which still existed between the 2nd and 42nd Infantry Divisions. The 42nd Infantry Division, in close contact with the enemy for days, found on the morning of February 20 that the Russians had established a fortified camp on the forest edge near Lubinowo. At 1 p.m., it launched an attack southward from Rudawa. By 3 p.m., the division had disappeared into the woods. The day was drawing to a close as the first shooters

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Continuation of the attack emerged from the forest darkness and encountered heavily fortified trenches, from which heavy rifle and artillery fire met them. The temporary inferiority of the Germans was exploited by the enemy, who launched fierce counterattacks; it came to bitter close combat. General v. Etzdorf — one of the most vigorous among the leaders of the battle-tested XXI Army Corps — was struck by a fatal bullet in the front line, close to the goal he had been striving towards for days with superhuman tension and weakening will. The encroaching darkness hindered the enemy from further exploiting their artillery superiority. Meanwhile, the 76th Reserve Division, coming from the southwest, encountered strong resistance northwest of Mlynef, which they intended to break at dawn on February 21.

On the eastern defensive front of the upper cauldron, the two divisions contented themselves with holding the heights east and southeast of the Wolfska depression to let the enemy run into these positions. However, a breakthrough attempt by the Russians did not occur.

General v. Below intended to storm the next day, after the encircled enemy had been worn down by artillery fire; he believed he could justify the short delay of the assault until the next day; for as threatening as the reports of the assembly of a Russian corps in Grodno sounded, the enemy had so far only advanced from this direction with weak detachments. After the arrival of the other divisions, the situation was no longer as endangered as in the previous days.

With utmost tension, the higher commanders directed their gaze to that forest area, where they knew the remnants of the Russian 10th Army were surrounded like in a besieged fortress. What had the Grand Duke arranged to help them? Was the XV Corps the only troop that could attempt from Grodno to break the ring of besiegers? When would the relief attack from Niemen begin? For days, gloomy weather prevailed. On the night of February 20 to 21, it rained. During the day, there was intermittent rain, then wet snow. A worse weather situation was hardly conceivable for the troops, who had to spend the night partly outdoors. All movements on and off the roads were extraordinarily difficult in the already swampy forest terrain. Therefore, all troop movements proceeded only slowly and with great effort. North of Holynta, so much high-angle artillery was positioned.

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Serious Situation West of Grodno.

brought, as could be mustered, about five heavy and six light field howitzer batteries. After careful artillery preparation — the timing was dependent on the weather — the 42nd Infantry Division and the northern wing of the 31st Infantry Division were to attack, while their left wing south of Bohatery and the 2nd Infantry Division were to prevent Russian breakthroughs and secure against Grodno. The 77th Reserve Division was positioned south of Sopockinie to cover against the Niemen and Grodno. The 1st Cavalry Division with its two brigades was also located there.

The concentrated fire of the heavy and light artillery on the narrow forest clearing was devastating. Unfortunately, the incoming shells, as later became known, also endangered the German prisoners, who had shared the last meager rations, danger, and worries with their enemies since the day of Marcare. It was not hidden from the forward German lines before the forest clearing that the enemy fled into the woods from the artillery fire. The commander of the 42nd Infantry Division, General v. Bredow, therefore requested a ceasefire at 11 a.m. and launched an assault. The division encountered only slight resistance in Lubinowo but also took few prisoners. The enemy was scattered. Advancing southward, the 42nd Infantry Division connected with the 31st Infantry Division, which advanced on both sides of the Wolfkisz Brook at Bw. Mlynet. Here, in this valley, protected on both sides by forest strips, was the last refuge of the harried enemy, who was now driven into the arms of the 2nd Infantry and 76th Reserve Divisions. The former managed to repel the last breakthrough attempts of the Russians pushed southwest in the valley in conjunction with parts of the 79th Reserve Division by midday. However, the 76th Reserve Division was destined to reap the main harvest of the entire operation through its attack from the west. Their advance led to the complete dissolution of the encircled, exhausted enemy, worn down by days of fighting, wandering, and hunger.

In further advances on Wolfkisz, the division encountered the attacking wing of the 31st Infantry Division, which advanced upstream. Everywhere in the woods around the stream, the Russians now laid down their arms in droves. In some places, entire battalions had to be withdrawn from the front for transport. The 76th Reserve Pioneer Company alone captured five generals, a battery, and 2000 prisoners. The captured guns were partly stuck so deep in the swamp that they could not be recovered.

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In view of the inaccessibility of the confusing forest terrain and all the further consequences associated with it, the encirclement of the Russians could not be completely seamless. It could not be prevented that smaller groups of the enemy escaped unnoticed and now appeared behind the German encirclement line. Two Russian companies managed to sneak north between the 42nd and 76th Divisions. They suddenly attacked the divisional headquarters of the 42nd Infantry Division in Rudawka, where only 30 pioneers and some troops of the large baggage were available, but over 1000 prisoners of the transport were waiting. The unequal battle ended with the surrender of 300 Russians.

While the last act of the great drama was unfolding here in the swamps and forests of the Augustów Forest, strong Russian forces unfolded from the south and east at the German encirclement line. As early as February 20, parts of the 1st Cavalry Division had encountered weak enemy west of the bridge of Hozha. On February 21, the enemy positioned themselves on the west bank of the Niemen in such a way that it was only with the help of the 77th Reserve Division that they were able to push them back. The 78th Reserve Division of the XXXIX Reserve Corps had been held back in the Sejny area on February 20 to repel any breakthrough attempts by the Russians and was transported to Kopciowo the next day to secure against the Niemen. After the conclusion of the battles at Grodno, they were to approach the fortified Olita.

General Fritz v. Below had considered the situation so threatening in the morning that he decided to draw all dispensable forces from the 2nd Infantry Division over Holynka. Meanwhile, this division itself had come to fight with the front to the east. After a weak attempt in the morning, the enemy launched a serious attack from Grodno at noon. It was a fortunate circumstance that by this time the forest battles had almost come to an end. The 31st Infantry Division was ordered to hold Holynka at all costs. The 2nd Infantry Division, supported by ten companies and seven batteries of the 79th Reserve Division, turned around and faced the new enemy. They were young troops of the XV Army Corps, just transported from the interior of Russia, who stormed forward fearlessly, in dense masses and shooting while standing, without artillery support. Their attack came to a halt despite the overwhelming numerical superiority, about 8000 dead lay in front of the front. When the 62nd Infantry Brigade of the 31st Infantry Division launched a counterattack in the afternoon, the enemy turned to flight. So was the daily

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Unsuccessful Relief Attacks. Capture of Four Russian Divisions.

Sorge expected a relief attack from Grodno, which, if undertaken a few days earlier, could have relatively easily cleared the way for the remnants of the Russian 10th Army to Grodno. Similarly, the unsuccessful attacks of the Russians on the Bobr front at Sztabin, east of Lipsk and at Kraynburg — where the 4th Cavalry Division had to yield to enemy pressure — did not manage to change the fate of the Russian 10th Army. The winter battle in Masuria was over. It had led to the destruction of significant parts of the Russian 10th Army. Crowded into an ever-narrowing space, completely surrounded and finally exposed defenselessly to the murderous fire of a powerful artillery, utterly exhausted by hunger and cold, the brave enemy finally laid down their arms after an honorable fight! By February 22, the spoils counted: 92,000 prisoners, including 9 generals, 295 guns, more than 170 machine guns. Of these, the German 10th Army accounted for 67,500 prisoners and 249 guns. Immeasurable booty of weapons and war equipment lay still unburied in abandoned Russian positions, on the retreat roads and in the extensive forests. This great success of the German arms was achieved with relatively low bloody losses, mainly thanks to what captured Russian officers called an "elegant" operation. The XXI Army Corps had suffered the most, having to endure the heaviest fighting alongside the greatest marching performance. Without the marching losses, it had lost 120 officers, 5,600 men in the last days; one general had fallen, two regimental commanders were wounded. Of these losses, the 65th Infantry Brigade alone accounted for 60 officers and 2,000 men. Weeks of bivouacs in the open air in icy frost, in snowstorms or even in thaw had also exhausted the strength of this excellent troop. Diseases and frost damage of the XXVIII and XXXIX Reserve Corps, with minor combat losses (only three percent of combat strength), cost a third of their strength. The combat troops were exhausted and overstrained, their strength waned. The operation was carried out according to plan. Adverse weather conditions, especially the sudden weather changes, threatened

1) According to Russian reports, the four Russian divisions (27th, 28th, 29th, 53rd R.) left behind 1,545 captured guns, 1,859 vehicles, and 5,446 horses (Kamenitz, p. 202). Apparently, before the closure of the ring, weak parts of the 28th and 53rd Divisions escaped south over the Bobr.

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temporarily questioned the success, but leadership and troops overcame this difficulty and performed admirably in enduring efforts and hardships. In view of the stubborn resistance of the Russians at Lyck, in the forest of Augustow, and at the Bobr, it had not yet been possible to reach the Wilna—Grodno—Bialystok railway and thus exert pressure on the enemy's connections.

h) Defense against Russian counterattacks by the 10th Army from February 22 to 27, 1915.

Maps 11, 12, and 14, Sketch i.

After the last major final battle at Wolfusz, the German 10th Army now faced the new task of forcing the crossing over the Bobr lowlands between Ossowiec and Grodno under cover against the east, in order to strike the enemy's Bobr—Narew front from the rear. This required regrouping and thus time. The heavy fighting and exertions of the winter battle had taken the mental and physical strength of the troops to the utmost limit. Nevertheless, rest and recovery were not yet conceivable; for the enemy, who was strengthening daily, proceeded to counterattacks along the entire front.

Generaloberst v. Eichhorn faced a very difficult task. The ice cover of the Bobr still held, but the thawing of the last few days had softened the swamps again. The smaller Bobr arms could be easily kept open, but in any case, it was necessary to overcome an exposed, many kilometers wide lowland in the face of the enemy. Moreover, the task was hardly solvable with the fortress Grodno on the flank and rear. The high command of the 10th Army had not yet abandoned the intention to attack Grodno. However, the commander-in-chief East seemed to assess the situation differently in view of the events at the Narew. He did not give permission for the attack on Grodno, for which the 77th Reserve Division was intended. The further development of the situation then inevitably pushed back the plans regarding the Niemen fortresses.

On February 22, the army high command was initially still under the impression of the Russian advance over the Bobr at Krasnybor, before which the 4th Cavalry Division had to evade to Jastrzembna. However, serious fighting did not occur, as the enemy

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Resistance of the Russians at the Bobr Section.

had cleared the northern Bobr banks before the attack on Jastrzembna by the 80th Reserve Division became effective.

In general, the deployment of the 10th Army on February 22 presented the following picture:

In the threatened Bobr section on both sides of the railway, General Litmann moved the 80th Reserve Division. For this, the 4th Cavalry Division took over security in the western Bobr section. Behind this army part, the majority of the 75th Reserve Division was relocated as an army reserve to the area south of Augustow; an infantry regiment had to be given to the 8th Army at Grajewo.

Between Lipsk and the Augustow Forest, the divisions had become quite mixed up. The 76th and 79th Reserve Divisions gathered at Lipsk and to the west. The 2nd Infantry Division remained at Rygawka, front against the Bobr and against Grodno. Northward with the front against Grodno, and southward Sopotskinie, where General v. Below had taken quarters with his staff, the 31st Infantry Division joined, whose office was two kilometers from the advanced works of the Grodno fortress. Behind it, the 42nd Infantry Division, as the reserve of General v. Below, took quarters in the villages between Holynka and the forest.

Before the 77th Reserve Division and 1st Cavalry Division, the enemy had cleared the west bank of the Niemen and destroyed the bridge at Hoza. Both divisions took quarters at Sopotskinie and north of the canal. Further north, General v. Laumenstein in Sejny received news of troop landings at Olita, column movements on the road from Grodno northward, and bridge work at Swientojansk. But when the 78th Reserve Division, marching there, arrived with the vanguard at the Niemen, they found only a half-finished crossing. After its completion, some companies were thrown across the river. The bulk of the 78th Reserve Division remained in Kopciowo.

In Leipuny, parts of the 1st Cavalry Division secured, in Sereje a battalion of the 5th Guard Infantry Brigade. The bulk of the brigade occupied the lake position under construction on both sides of Simno.

From the 16th Landwehr Division, which had distributed its composite Landwehr Brigade to the places Marjampol, Pitwikzi, and Wylkowyski, Landwehr Regiment 33 was dispatched from Wirballen to the 8th Army, the other remained ready for loading at Wirballen. From the replacement brigade Siebeb, a regiment had arrived in Wylkowyski, a regiment was

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February 25th departed to Lyk for the 8th Army. At Tauroggen, only the weak Hoffmann detachment secured¹).

In this grouping, the 10th Army had to repel the fierce Russian attacks of the coming days. Constant reinforcement on the enemy side gradually led to a balance of the situation. There were days of bitter local battles, in which the previous victor and attacker were completely pushed into defense.

The intention of the 10th Army High Command, on February 24th, to attack from the Augustowfski Canal to Rygalowka with the XXXVIII and XXXX Reserve Corps as well as the 2nd Infantry Division, did not come to fruition, as in the early morning hours of February 23rd, the Russians succeeded in crossing the lowlands before the 4th Cavalry Division and advancing further towards Lissow and Wrotnik. General Litzmann therefore had to request the support of the 75th Reserve Division and move parts of his two divisions to the endangered section. General v. der Marwitz took command of the 75th Reserve Division 4th Cavalry Division. Likewise, the 76th Reserve Division was pushed west to the railway. The orders for the counterattack were based on the idea of cutting off the enemy who had crossed from the crossing points or at least gaining the southern bank simultaneously with the retreating enemy. However, before the movements on the few and poor roads were carried out, the Russians further expanded their successes on February 24th. The situation became critical. Yet, after fierce fighting during the course of this day, with the reinforcements of the 75th, 76th, and 79th Reserve Divisions, it was possible to push the Russians back over the section. Only Stabin remained in their hands. At Czarniewo, the 75th Reserve Division pursued the enemy over two Bobr arms; but before the last, their strength was exhausted. Simultaneously, a Russian attack at Jatszembna was repelled by the 80th Reserve Division.

The Army High Command now believed that forcing the crossing to the southern Bobr bank could most likely be achieved by the 75th Reserve Division. Therefore, on the morning of February 25th, it ordered General Litzmann to make all available parts of the 76th Reserve Division General v. der Marwitz available again.

In the meantime, the 75th Reserve Division had restored the crossings over the two Bobr arms; the bridge at Dungly over the third river arm had been blown up by the Russians in time; here

¹) G. 243.

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Successful Battles for the Bobr Section.

The 75th Reserve Division was stuck. The enemy fire was so intense that any movement on the 2 to 3 km long dam, which led through the swamp depression, had to be avoided. An attack was only to be launched after thorough artillery preparation.

In the middle section, the 4th Cavalry and 79th Reserve Division succeeded on February 25 in taking Stabbin after fierce local fighting and pushing the Russians back to the south bank. The enemy had cleared the north bank in front of the 80th Reserve Division. General Litzmann intended to advance over Ostrow at dawn on February 27 after consolidating stronger forces.

However, the prospects for success continued to deteriorate. On February 25, the weak front parts of the 75th Reserve Division fell into captivity at Dwugly after bravely enduring enemy fire all day in the snow water of the Bobr swamp without assistance. On the orders of the Commander-in-Chief East, the 4th Cavalry Division and the two divisions of the XXVIII Reserve Corps had to be brought in for transfer to the threatened Narew front in the following days. General Litzmann now had to hold the long Bobr section from the canal to Lipit with his two divisions alone. Additionally, the further dwindling of combat strength was a factor; the strength of the battalions, which had to rush from one endangered point to another day and night in snow and swamp, partially sank to 220, 180, even to 78 rifles. Therefore, carrying out the attack was no longer conceivable.

During this defense against strong Russian counterattacks at Bobr, the 2nd and 31st Infantry Divisions were also heavily attacked west of Grodno. General v. Below was eventually forced to reintegrate the 42nd Infantry Division into the front line. The focal point of the battles, where the Russians were supported by effective fire from the fortress guns of Grodno, was at the height 214 south of Kaplanowce, defended by the 31st Infantry Division. Holding it cost heavy sacrifices. General v. Below could not initially decide on their voluntary evacuation, as the height was the tactically most important point in the foreground of the fortress due to its good observation against Grodno.

On the orders of the Commander-in-Chief East, a reinforced brigade of the XXI Army Corps was to be withdrawn for transport to Augustowo on the night of February 27. However, this defense encountered unexpected difficulties. At 6 a.m., a strong Russian attack hit the relief, which was now interrupted

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had to. Terrain was lost, several batteries fell into the hands of the enemy. It took until the evening hours before the situation was restored. The Russians lost 2600 prisoners in the process. The Army High Command now tasked the 2nd Infantry Division with the assignment of a brigade.

In the same days, the XXXIX Reserve Corps repelled Russian attacks from the east bank of the Njemen with heavy losses for the enemy, but the companies that had crossed to the east bank at Swientojanns had to be withdrawn.

Further north, no serious fighting took place. Here, on February 24, the commanding general of the I Army Corps, General Kosch, who moved his headquarters to Kalwarja, took command of all units entrusted with flank protection. The 1st Cavalry Division was moved from the canal to Sejny and Leipuny, where parts of the 5th Guard Infantry Brigade were also stationed; at Simno, the rest of the 5th Guard Brigade and parts of the 16th Landwehr Division secured; Landwehr Regiment 4 was transferred to Army Detachment Gallwitz on February 27; the rest of the Landwehr Division, which overall only had a weak brigade, was stationed at Kalwarja and Marjampol, with border troops at Daußke; the Reserve Brigade (Scheede without a regiment, which was moved to the 8th Army at Lyck on the 25th), secured with the bulk at Wladislawowo and had border troops at Szaki.

Thus, the entire 10th Army had been on the defensive since February 26. On the evening of that day, the Army High Command received a message from the Supreme Commander East that a continuation of the offensive was not intended. Recognizing that the position in which the 10th Army was located west of Grodno under the fire of the fortress artillery could not be held in the long term, the Army High Command ordered the XXI Army Corps to withdraw the front at this point. In the army order for February 28, it was stated that further attacks over the Bobr were currently hopeless. Until the expected regrouping of the army, they were to block:

XXXX Reserve Corps from Czarniewo to Lipsk (both inclusive); Group Zelow (XXI Army Corps, ½ 2nd Infantry Division) against Grodno via Rygolowka-Holynka to the heights south of Sopockinie; XXXVIII Reserve Corps from there to the Njemen and further to Swientojanns; Group Kosch from there to the Baltic Sea.

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Evacuation of the Northern Tip of East Prussia by the Russians.

In the northern tip of East Prussia, the last Russian troops had to evacuate German territory. On both sides of Tilsit, the Ersatz Brigade Esebeck took over the Memel protection on February 8, while the previous troop command Tilsit was moved to the lower Szies group on February 9. When the planned offensive of the Russian 68th Reserve Division was announced via radio on February 9, the Army Command 10 ordered counterattacks by both divisions under the command of the Governor of the Königsberg Fortress, Lieutenant General v. Pappritz. On February 14, the position just north of Tilsit was evacuated by the Russians. On February 17, the Esebeck Brigade pursued the retreating enemy to the deeply cut Jesziupupa and was able to engage an enemy column at Tauraggen under artillery fire. The Hoffmann division also participated in the battles of the Esebeck Brigade on February 17. It had crossed the solid ice cover of the Memel on the night of February 13 and arrived late in the evening of February 16 on the right flank of the Ersatz Brigade. After the occupation of Tauraggen on February 18, the offensive movement concluded. The task of the Esebeck Brigade was to secure the 16th Landwehr Division from Schirwindt via Sudargi–Tauraggen to the Baltic Sea; its headquarters was located in Pillkallen. A Russian radio message from February 21 revealed that the Russians intended to hold Stawhile.

4. Protection of the Right Flank of the 10th Army.

a) Attack of the 8th Army against the Narew–Bobr Line in February 1915.

From February 11 to 21.

Maps 12, 13, and 14.

While the right wing of the 8th Army advanced to encircle the enemy at Augustów, the protection of the ever-lengthening southern flank allowed a new front facing the Narew–Bobr to emerge. The opaque veil that the large swamp depression placed before the movements of the Russians required caution from the German leadership. On February 11, the Eastern Commander of the 8th Army ordered the preparation of a reserve group, ideally the size of an army corps, in the area of Szczuczyn–Grajevo. The Army Command considered the 5th Infantry Brigade of the 1st Landwehr Division and the 6th Reserve Infantry Brigade of the 3rd Reserve Division, which had moved to the right army wing, and ordered the 1st Landwehr Division, composed of three brigades, to form another brigade.

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to withdraw from the front and be ready for transport to Rudzanny at Angerburg.

In the staff of the Commander-in-Chief East, concern for the protection of the long flank on the southern border of East Prussia increasingly came to the forefront. Since February 12, there was the impression that the Russian 12th Army, assembling at the Narew, would shift its focus to an advance towards Ortelsburg. The IV Siberian Corps was identified at Rozan, the XXVII Corps at Przasnysz. However, the leading brigade of the I Reserve Corps rolling in from West Poland was deployed at Willenberg. By February 13, the advance of the Russians over Grajewo towards Prostken was a warning sign of the dangers posed by the Bobr—Narew fortresses. Incoming reports on February 14 indicated a reinforcement of the enemy in the area of Chorzele—Kolno; north of the latter place, its advance troops had already crossed the border. The Russian relief attack against the long connections of the 8th and 10th Army seemed to be getting underway.

The Commander-in-Chief East had already sent the first instructions for the capture of the fortresses Lomza and Osowiec to the Army Command 8 on February 13. The execution of the attack on Lomza was assigned to the XX Army Corps of General v. Scholtz. It was henceforth directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief East, but received its orders through the Command of the 8th Army, to which the corps was "attached" for the new operations. For the attack against the fortress Osowiec from the northwest, the 1st Landwehr Division was designated, while the XXXX Reserve Corps and the ½ I Army Corps, after completing the battles against the Russian 10th Army south of Augustowo, were to encircle over Sztabin—Suchowola and bring down the fortress through an infantry attack against its rear front. When several Russian columns from Kolno were reported to be marching towards the border on February 14, General v. Scholtz received the order to attack this new enemy threatening the southern flank of the army. Since his 37th Infantry Division at Myszyniec faced stronger enemy

1) p. 250. — 2) p. 171.  
3) From the 1st Landwehr Division at the time:  
a) the 5th Infantry Brigade was already deployed with the XXXX Reserve Corps,  
b) the 34th Landwehr Brigade was in transport from Angerburg to Rudzanny,  
c) the 6th Landwehr Brigade, including the divisional staff and the entire heavy artillery of the 1st Landwehr Division, was marching from the area southwest of Goldap over Marggrabowa—Wielitzken.

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Battles at Lomza and Olsowiec.

was held opposite, the reinforced 34th Landwehr Brigade of the 1st Landwehr Division, which had arrived at Johannisburg, was assigned to him. Up to Grajewo, the 6th Reserve Infantry Brigade and the 11th Landwehr Division were to secure. On February 16, General v. Scholz drove the enemy from his heavily fortified position at Kolno; 700 prisoners from the 1st Caucasian Rifle Brigade were captured as booty. These were therefore freshly transported enemy forces. On the road to Lomza, the Russians still held the heights north of the Strodka. East of the Scholz Corps, the 6th Reserve Infantry Brigade took over security up to the area north of Wonsch; subsequently, between Wissna and Lent, the 11th Landwehr Division, now designated to attack Olsowiec instead of the 1st Landwehr Division, moved closer to the fortress. The reinforced 5th Infantry Brigade reached the area southwest of Bialla.

According to an instruction from the Commander-in-Chief East, preparations for the attack against the fortifications of the Narew-Bobr line were to be accelerated so that the bombardment of the works of Lomza and Olsowiec could begin on February 19. On the morning of February 17, the XX Army Corps drove the enemy south of Kolno but could only cross the Strodka with weak forces. The 5th Infantry Brigade, which was to turn against Wissna together with the 6th Reserve Infantry Brigade, only reached Szczuczyn due to route difficulties. The 6th Reserve Infantry Brigade, subordinated to the 11th Landwehr Division, advanced with it to about 10 kilometers from Olsowiec. The enemy had withdrawn his outposts into the fortress. In the evening, the Army High Command made the 5th Infantry and the 6th Reserve Infantry Brigade available to General v. Scholz for the rapid opening of the Strodka section for the following day. The two brigades were ordered to attack the Russian eastern flank at Stawiski.

These instructions were already in connection with the reorganization of the 8th and 10th Army carried out by the Commander-in-Chief East on February 17. From the 8th Army, the XXXX Reserve Corps, the ½ I Army Corps, and the 4th Cavalry Division joined the 10th Army. The Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Army, General Otto v. Below, was tasked with attacking the Narew-Bobr fortresses Lomza, Wizna²), and Olsowiec with the XX Army Corps (without the 37th Infantry Division), the 3rd Reserve Division, and the 1st and 11th Landwehr Division.

1) p. 228. — 2) Wizna had been fortified in the field.

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attack; the opening of fire was postponed to February 20. The 10th Landwehr Division was to take quarters halfway between Lyk and Augustow on February 19.

In accordance with this army order, Army Command 8 had already issued instructions during the day for the attack against the Narew—Bobr fortifications and initiated the deployment of the necessary artillery and pioneer reinforcements. The grouping of the army on the evening of February 17 was as follows:

The 37th Infantry Division of the XX Corps, remaining with the Gallwitz Army Detachment, was joined east of the Sszwa by the Landsturm border guard of the Deputy General Command of the XX Army Corps in the Demby—Leman line. General v. Scholtz was positioned with the 41st Infantry Division of his XX Corps and the 34th Landwehr Brigade of the 1st Landwehr Division in front of the Stroda section south of Kolno. In front of Dvinsk stood the 6th Reserve Infantry Brigade of the 3rd Reserve Division and the 11th Landwehr Division under General of Infantry v. Freudenberg in the battle for the outskirts of the fortress. The deployment area for the siege artillery had not yet been secured. The 5th Infantry Brigade had arrived in Szczuczyn. The rest of the 8th Army, the 10th Landwehr Division, the ⅔ 3rd Reserve Division, and the ⅓ 1st Landwehr Division were still positioned west of the area after evacuating near Augustow. General v. Below now made the 5th Infantry Brigade and 6th Reserve Infantry Brigade available to General v. Scholtz. The Army Command moved its headquarters to Lyk on February 18.

The attack of the XX Corps made significant progress on this day. Northwest of Stanisfki, the enemy gave way. On February 19, they also evacuated the Stroda section. The 41st Infantry Division advanced in a broad front to just north of Maly Plock. The 5th Infantry Brigade and the 6th Reserve Infantry Brigade encountered strong resistance from the Russian Guard and advanced to north of Dobryjalowo and Jedwabno. On February 19, the border guard swung its eastern flank to Ptaki on the Pisa. Opposite the Scholtz group, however, the enemy — apparently the 1st Caucasian Rifle Brigade, the Guard Corps, and the IV Siberian Corps — offered stubborn resistance in the following days, so that significant progress could not be achieved. The 34th Landwehr and the 5th Infantry Brigade were reunited under the command of the commander of the 1st Landwehr Division, General v. Jacobi. The 6th Reserve Infantry Brigade had to evacuate Demby from comprehensive attacks by strong superior enemy forces on February 20. The enemy threatened to break through to the north here. Meanwhile, General Kolene was with the rest of his 3rd Reserve Division

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Successes of the Scholz Corps.

arrived and was able to somewhat restore the situation. Against new encirclement attempts by the enemy threatening at the Bobr, the 6th Landwehr Brigade (of the 1st Landwehr Division) was made available to him for February 22, which had reached the area northeast of Stawiski as an army reserve.

On the western flank of the XX Army Corps, from the evening of February 21, the ½ 10th Landwehr Division (Replacement Brigade Königsberg) arrived at Kolno. This increase in strength was all the more welcome as the Russians were obviously reinforcing between Płia and Strodą. Thus, there were now eight brigades deployed against the Narew section Lomza—Wizna.

To reinforce the 11th Landwehr Division before Osowiec, the army command initially had no forces available. The Russians offered stubborn resistance here in a strong position and were extraordinarily favored by the open swamp terrain.

From February 22 to 27.

Before Osowiec, the enemy retreated to the fortress on February 22. However, the artillery position now reached was not sufficient according to the reconnaissance on February 23; it had to be advanced further. Therefore, the fire against the fortress could not be opened for the time being. According to verbal instructions from the Commander-in-Chief East, which arrived at the army command 8 on the evening of February 22, the enemy was to be pushed back only to the positions before Lomza, while the attack against Osowiec was to be carried out. Consequently, all heavy batteries available to the 8th Army were directed to the 11th Landwehr Division. The assault infantry was also reinforced. On February 23, the 3rd Reserve Division succeeded in pushing back the enemy at the Bobr and advancing the front to the river through the deployment of the 6th Landwehr Brigade.

On the right wing of the Scholz Corps, Russian V Corps infantry was detected at the Płia on February 26. In the stubborn defense of the enemy, it was only on February 26 and 27 that the combined attack of the right wing of the 41st Infantry Division and the 10th Landwehr Division deployed between Płia and Strodą succeeded in driving the enemy from its strong hill-forest position south of Lomza; 1100 prisoners from the Russian V Corps remained in German hands. According to an intercepted radio message, it was necessary to

1) The other half of the 10th Landwehr Division (9th Landwehr Brigade) was ordered to march to the Gallwitz Army Detachment on the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief East. — 2) See p. 258.

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The entire Russian V Corps was expected in this area. On February 27, the enemy began strong attacks on the west bank of the Pisa; local successes of the border guard were lost again. Near Osowiec, on the afternoon of February 25, the bombardment of the works was opened with four 21 cm mortar battalions and an Austrian 30.5 cm motor mortar battery. On February 27, a total of ten 10 cm and two 15 cm naval guns, 32 heavy field howitzers, 32 mortars, four Austrian motor mortars, and three heaviest calibers (28, 30.5, and 42 cm) were in action against the fortress. The Russian artillery initially responded noticeably weakly. By the evening of February 25, Fort II in the road bend north of the town seemed to have been subdued, the central work (Fort I) in the immediate vicinity of the town was burning in several places. According to prisoner statements, the entire III Caucasian Army Corps was in the area of Osowiec; the heights on the opposite bank of the Bobr were, as confirmed by aerial observation, prepared for defense.

b) The Offensive of the Army Detachment Gallwitz from February 9 to 28, 1915.

Maps 13 and 14.

On February 7, the Commander-in-Chief East had assigned General v. Gallwitz the cover of the offensive of the 8th and 10th Army1) against the Russian 12th Army north of Warsaw as well as the unconditional protection of Bzura and Strykowens and ordered him to initially leave the command of the Zastrow Corps to General v. Scholtz ... "In their current composition" — as stated in the order — "the army group is in a position to withstand the attack of the Russian 12th Army, especially since the army units have a good position with the infantry and have ample heavy artillery. As soon as the deployment of the army group is completed — around February 11 — consideration will be given to advancing the right wing of the army group initially to the Etwa, in order to stand in the flank of a possible advance of the Russian army and to gain connection to the left wing of the 9th Army at the Bzura estuary. I reserve further instructions."

Attacks from February 9 to 16.

The grouping forward of the East Prussian southern border was as follows on February 9: From the government of Thorn stood on the right

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Vistula bank between Wloclawek and northwest of Stemple the Corps Zichthuy; on its left flank was the reinforced 75th Infantry Brigade from the XX Army Corps deployed). South of it, the 1st Guard Reserve Division, unloaded at Strasburg, advanced on both sides of Szawlowo, where the combined Guard Cavalry Brigade of the 2nd Cavalry Division had suffered heavy losses in recent days). The left flank of the 1st Guard Reserve Division extended slightly east beyond the main road Rypin Sierpc. The Guard Cavalry Brigade was subordinated to it; to its left, the rest of the 2nd Cavalry Division extended to east of Radzanowo. The Zastrow Corps advanced in a wide arc forward Mlawa up to Janowo. From there to the Pißfel, Landsturm secured; the ¾ XX Army Corps was in the process of arriving here. General v. Gallwitz took command of the Army Detachment in Deutsch-Cylan on the afternoon of February 10. On the same day, the comprehensive attack on Sierpc had already begun on the orders of the Supreme Commander East. General v. Gallwitz was of the opinion that only a further eastward attack by the left flank of his Army Detachment against the troop movements to support his 10th Army could be connected. He therefore decided to carry out the already initiated movement of his right flank, but then, with the I Reserve Corps promised by the Supreme Commander East, which was to be given up by the 9th Army, to launch a second thrust on the eastern flank of his Army Detachment. The attack on the right army flank was successful; on the night of February 12, Sierpc was taken by storm, and in the next two days Goleszyn and the area northwest of Dobrin and Racionz were reached. Meanwhile, on the left army flank, Lieutenant General v. Staabs with the ½ 37th Infantry Division advanced beyond Radzilko on February 12, but the next day had to retreat halfway to Myśliniec before a superior counterattack. After the Scholz Group was withdrawn from the area of the Army Detachment on the orders of the Supreme Commander East on February 13), General v. Gallwitz had only the Corps Zichthuy and Zastrow, the 1st Guard Reserve, the 37th Infantry, and the 2nd Cavalry Division as well as Landsturm troops at his disposal. General v. Gallwitz, whose headquarters had been moved from Deutsch-Cylan to Soldau on February 14, now wanted to proceed in accordance with his previous considerations with the

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The I. Reserve Corps arriving at Willenberg was to attack southward as a shock group, but the right wing and the center were to be held so that a connection to the 9th Army was established at the Vistula, and the front then ran from here in the shortest line approximately to the south of Mlawa. This line was reached by February 15. The planned attack of the I. Reserve Corps was to be accompanied by the 1st Guard Reserve Division through Borstow to the east, approximately towards Ciechanow. The Corps Dickhuth, whose line had to be extended as a result, was reinforced by the Commander-in-Chief East on February 16 from the 9th Army by the 21st Landwehr Brigade and the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Cavalry Division.

The Battle of Przasnysz from February 17 to 24.

On February 17, the new offensive on the left wing of the army division was initiated. The I. Reserve Corps (without the 69th Reserve Infantry Brigade) was to advance vanguard troops southward to the Ulatowka section and assemble under their protection at Chorzele. West of this deployment, the Zastrow Corps was to guard its left wing. General v. Stabs, who had at his disposal, besides his ¼ 37th Infantry Division, the 69th Reserve Brigade of the 36th Reserve Division, was tasked with advancing under cover against Ostrolenka from the northeast over the Omulew to the Orzyc near Jednorozec.

The progress on February 17 and 18 was minimal. The vanguard troops of the I. Reserve Corps were still kilometers away from the Ulatowka section. The Stabs group reached the Orzyc but could not secure the crossing east of Jednorozec, which was defended by the Russians. Meanwhile, the 41st Infantry Division of the XX Army Corps had taken Kolno, and the Landsturm border guard reached the area east of the Skrwa on February 20 (east of Demby).

Meanwhile, on February 17, the Russians attacked the 1st Guard Reserve Division and, after initial successes, lost 2800 prisoners and six machine guns, as well as 450 prisoners to the Leib-Hussar Brigade.

In view of the great successes of the 8th and 10th Army, General v. Gallwitz was of the opinion that his main task, the protection of the flank of the two attacking armies, was fulfilled, but that it was important to draw as strong forces of the enemy as possible to themselves for their further development. This demand also seemed to be partially fulfilled. By February 18, prisoner statements, radio messages, and air-

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Reconnaissance revealed the following picture of enemy force distribution: In front of the Dichtuh Corps, mainly stronger cavalry, in front of the 1st Guard Reserve Division the repeatedly defeated 76th and 77th Reserve Divisions, behind them the new XIX Corps. In front of the Zastrow Corps still the 1st Turkestan Corps around Ciechanow. As aerial reports indicated the road Mława—Prasznysz—Chorzele was free of the enemy, but fortified Prasznysz was occupied, it seemed the XXVII Corps had moved southwest to now stand at Plonsk. The IV Siberian Corps was assumed to be at Ostrolenka. Quick action now seemed promising success, so General v. Gallwitz decided on February 18 to advance with the I Reserve Corps west past Prasznysz and roll up the 1st Turkestan Corps from the east at Ciechanow. However, the Commander-in-Chief East considered an advance east of Prasznysz to capture this place more effective. General v. Gallwitz's concern that such a maneuver would be time-consuming and that their own forces would not suffice if the enemy, as expected, brought superior forces from the east and south, thus placing the advance between two fires, was not heeded; the Commander-in-Chief East ordered the attack to be conducted east around Prasznysz.

Consequently, General v. Gallwitz ordered on February 18 that the I Reserve Corps (including the 69th Reserve Infantry Brigade) should be advanced east past Prasznysz on February 19, so that on the 20th it could attack the 1st Turkestan Corps on the right flank and rear. The Wernitz Division of the Zastrow Corps was subordinated to him and was to engage the enemy flank directed north, with the ½ 37th Infantry Division covering against Ostrolenka.

Already on February 17 and 18, the I Reserve Corps, in preparing its attack thrust, had not proceeded sharply enough for the army commander, who was particularly concerned with gaining time. Since the targets reported for the 19th did not seem to guarantee that they could fulfill the attack order given for the 20th, General v. Morgen was instructed to reach the line Dłowiniec—Sła—Chodkowo with his main forces on February 19, advancing with the 69th Brigade on Lazy southwest of Krasnosielec. Due to the impassable roads caused by the thaw, the 1st Reserve Division reached Sła with advance troops, while the 36th Reserve Division only reached Dłowiniec. The ½ 37th Infantry Division, which was attacked in its positions by two enemy divisions with only light artillery.

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was able to hold. General v. Staabs expressed the firm expectation that he would be able to cover the attack of the I Reserve Corps even against a three- to fourfold superiority. Therefore, General v. Gallwitz confidently ordered the continuation of the attack for February 20.

On this day, the I Reserve Corps reached the Murawka east and southeast of Prasznysz without significant resistance and thus gained the front to the west. In the 37th Infantry Division, the Russians were thrown out of Kierzel in bitter close combat, with 300 prisoners from the II Siberian and IV Siberian Army Corps falling into German hands.

For February 21, the I Reserve Corps was ordered to capture Prasznysz, and then to push the I Turkestan Corps in the general direction of Ciechanow from the rear. General v. Morgen attacked the heavily fortified place on the east and south front with his 1st Reserve Division. It succeeded in throwing the Russians back from positions. The 36th Reserve Division, which encircled further south of Prasznysz, encountered heavy resistance west of their Murawka. Although the division was now behind the Russians at Prasznysz, the prospects for quick success dwindled due to the enemy's stubborn hold. The Wenig Division, advancing on February 19, reached the main road Mlava—Prasznysz at Grudusk and eastward on the 21st without particular difficulties. Here, the enemy seemed determined to offer sustained resistance. The day passed quietly in front of General v. Staabs' front.

On February 21, close contact with the enemy was established everywhere. The high command was optimistic. Additional troops were provided by the Commander-in-Chief East and were on the move: the ½ 3rd Infantry Division from the 9th Army and the 9th Landwehr Brigade from the 8th Army1). An intercepted Russian radio message: "XIX Corps is marching" was interpreted to mean that the enemy intended to retreat with his left wing and center into his fortifications at the Narew.

February 22 brought good progress. However, Prasznysz was not yet taken; for even on its southern front, where the weakest fortifications lay, the enemy offered the strongest resistance, so that the 1st Reserve Division could only slowly advance in the heavy clay soil. The thaw had made roads and fields tough

1) See footnote on page 247.

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Mud covered. The achievements of the 36th Reserve Division were all the more remarkable, as they reached the road Ciechanow–Przasnysz from the south at Wola with the beginning of the 70th Reserve Brigade during continuous battles throughout the day and the following night, thus blocking the defenders of Przasnysz from retreating to Ciechanow. The division, already weakened by two battalions, now stood south of Przasnysz, stretched between the two major roads over about 20 km, while about two battalions had to hold the Orzyc crossings on a front of more than 15 kilometers. In this difficult situation, a success achieved that day west of Przasnysz against Ciechanow seemed significant, capturing 10 officers, 700 men, and numerous materials as spoils. South of the I Reserve Corps, the Staabs group had to fend off heavy enemy attacks on their left flank but had advanced to the Rypin–Ożel line by evening.

General v. Gallwitz still had the impression on the evening of February 22 that the enemy was retreating under strong offensive thrusts of his rearguard. However, the Thorn Corps was instructed to continue "gaining ground without exposing themselves to significant losses." In the Castro Corps, the Breugel Division gradually joined the Wernitz Division's plan with its left flank. This was to continue its attack southward, while the I Reserve Corps with its main forces was to advance southwest towards Ciechanow–Nasierowo under appropriate protection of the left flank. The 9th Landwehr Brigade was instructed to quickly free the parts of the corps remaining in front of Przasnysz.

During the next day, February 23, signs increased that Russian columns were advancing from the east, south, and southwest to relieve Przasnysz. By the evening, the situation was such that a retreat of the enemy, who was changing his position everywhere, was no longer assumed. The Wernitz Division gained further ground with its left flank and made contact north of Wola with the I Reserve Corps, closing the ring around Przasnysz. However, the right flank of the division only slowly approached very strong Russian positions. Further action was eventually halted here.

In contrast, the I Reserve Corps made good progress in the attack on Przasnysz with the 1st Reserve Division. The barracks on the eastern edge of the city were stormed, capturing over 2000 prisoners, three guns, and three machine guns from the Russian 63rd Reserve Division.

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From the south, the left wing of the division entered the suburban houses at dawn. In the evening, the 69th Reserve Brigade was deployed against the western front. The Russian garrison resisted stubbornly. The commander refused negotiations; at the same time, the reports from the 36th Reserve Division became increasingly serious. The 70th Reserve Brigade barely repelled heavy attacks on both sides of the road from Ciechanow, and from the southeast, from Matzow, increasingly stronger enemy forces advanced. East of Przasnysz, the Russians attempted to force a crossing at the Orzyc. A long column approached Krasnosielc from the east. East of the river, the ½ 37th Infantry Division faced a difficult situation. Given this situation, it was fortunate that the 9th Landwehr Brigade arrived by noon, albeit heavily fatigued, with the foremost parts northeast of Przasnysz up to Sla. The 1/3 Infantry Division reached from Malwa with the beginning up to Kluszewo.

The situation had completely changed; the enemy did not think of retreating. On the morning of February 24, radio messages and reports from the front clarified the picture that the 1st Siberian Corps was marching from Pultusk, the 2nd Siberian Corps was pushing over the Orzyc from Ostrolenka, and strong attacks were also occurring from Ciechanow, with the enemy advancing from three sides to encircle Przasnysz. The rapid capture of the place seemed of utmost importance. From the entire army front, from the Vistula to the Bobrwehrnitz inclusive, all available forces were to be withdrawn to unite them on the eastern flank.

At the 1st Reserve Corps, the attack on Przasnysz continued. To cover the east, the 9th Landwehr Brigade was sent to Krasnosielc to repel the enemy who had advanced over the Orzyc, while in the south, parts of the 36th Reserve Division repelled increasingly fierce attacks from vastly superior Russian forces.

By evening, Przasnysz fell; about 10,000 prisoners from the 63rd Russian Reserve Division with 36 guns and 14 machine guns were the spoils. Przasnysz, so often the target of German attacks, was once again captured; however, it was questionable whether the victor could hold it, as the situation at the Orzyc became increasingly threatening. The 9th Landwehr Brigade had failed to fulfill its task and retreated at night due to the threat to its southern flank to Rogowo—Bobin, while the ½ 3rd Infantry Division (6th Infantry Brigade) only reached Bartniki with the beginning by evening. The 70th Reserve Brigade, like the Wernitz Division, was able to hold its positions. Through

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The Defensive Battles at Prasznysz and the Retreat. February 25 to 28.

General v. Gallwitz had to focus on defense. The I Reserve Corps was to set up between the two main roads south of Prasznysz for defense, with the ⅓ 3rd Infantry Division, the 9th Landwehr Brigade, and the Landsturm at Orzyc tasked with securing the east. General v. Morgen had deployed the 36th Reserve Division south of Prasznysz, following the Wernitz Division for defense, and held the 1st Reserve Division as a reserve at Prasznysz. Attacked by the vastly superior forces of the I Siberian Corps, the 36th Reserve Division had to retreat about two kilometers. From the east, the Russians advanced with the II Siberian Corps over the Orzyc. General Freiherr v. Gagern, with his Landwehr, who had fought so brilliantly in the winter battle a few days earlier, was unable to withstand this stronger attack. Without much effort, the Russians pushed back the 9th Landwehr Brigade north of the Prasznysz—Krasnosielc road. At Dembning, the 6th Infantry Brigade managed to intercept the Russian thrust, but south of there, the Russians reached the Wengierka. The situation had become serious. The threat was particularly from the northeast. In the evening, all German troops from the Wernitz Division, including those up to the Orzyc, were placed under General v. Morgen's command. He ordered the 36th Reserve and 3rd Infantry Divisions to defend against the south and east on February 26, while the 1st Reserve Division was moved far north to strike the northern Russian flank from the southeast. However, on February 26, heavy fighting occurred only on the southern front; it did not bring any decisive change in the situation. General v. Gallwitz now believed he had to expect a major Russian attack against the army detachments. After considerations at Stegny, troops were unloaded at Ottrow and along the railway line to the south. Reports from the front indicated that the enemy was advancing stronger forces towards Prasznysz. On the German side

1) p. 216 and 221.

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were reinforcements expected in the next few days besides the 6th Cavalry Division, a Landwehr Regiment at Puppen and the 4th Cavalry Division, which was advancing on foot from the left wing of the Scholtz Corps.

The big question was whether the general situation required the I Reserve Corps to hold out at Przasnysz, and whether such a thing was possible under the given circumstances. To decide this question, a clear picture of the situation of the corps was needed, with which, however, no connection could be made until noon on February 27. The news from other places became increasingly threatening. On the western bank of the Orzyc, an enemy column of all arms had reached Jednorozec from the south. The Russians were therefore advancing further north. According to a report from the Commander-in-Chief East, strong attacks were also to be expected against the front of General v. Staabs.

At noon on February 27, a report finally came from the I Reserve Corps: the southern front was still holding, but the eastern front was being encircled to the north. The moment for the counterattack of the 1st Reserve Division had come, then the front was to be withdrawn into the hilly terrain northwest of Przasnysz. General v. Gallwitz now came to the clear realization that further holding out at Przasnysz was inadvisable, and ordered the retreat to the former positions of the national border in the Janowo–Chorzele line. Since the enemy only pursued hesitantly, the disengagement succeeded, and after midnight from February 27 to 28, the divisions came to rest about 20 kilometers north of Przasnysz behind the Ulatowka section. The high command, which had feared at noon that even a violent breakthrough of the I Reserve Corps to the north might be necessary, was relieved of a great worry. The enemy did not initially follow, so the further retreat could be halted.

During these battles of the left wing of the army detachment, the picture of the situation on the rest of the front changed little. The Dickhuth Corps was able to advance its position with the Guard Cavalry Brigade and the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Cavalry Division on the right wing by a few kilometers up to the height of Slupno. Far to the east, strong Russian attacks were repelled, until after February 21, calm returned everywhere. The focus of the fighting had shifted entirely to Przasnysz.

General v. Morgen later called the operation at Przasnysz "one of the boldest that military history shows," and for himself, "the

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most interesting and exciting of the entire war“1). Its execution was due to the almost superhuman achievements of the troops, who, with scant supplies, attacked or stubbornly defended themselves for days in cold, mud, and dirt against overwhelming odds and the strongest obstacles. Overall, a booty of around 12,000 prisoners, 36 guns, and 19 machine guns faced a loss of about 13,000 men, a flag, a 10 cm cannon that got stuck in the swamp, two field guns, and some machine guns. Although the operation at Przasnysz ended with a retreat and significant losses, it had a favorable effect on the overall situation, as it attracted far superior enemy forces that could have otherwise changed the course of the battles at Grodno.

5. New Decision of the Eastern Commander-in-Chief (February 22 to 27, 1915).

Map 14. With the disarmament of four Russian divisions in the forest of Augustów on February 21, the winter battle in Masuria had concluded. A great victory was achieved. But the operation was not yet over. The destruction of the Russian 10th Army was primarily intended to clear the way into the rear of the enemy's main forces. The continuation of the attack initially from the east against the Bobr—Narew position was the second task, which the Eastern Commander-in-Chief continued to pursue. He moved his headquarters to Lötzen on February 22. However, the events of the following days were not suitable to strengthen the hope for a successful continuation of the operation. All incoming reports, including valuable aerial reports, indicated a strong influx of Russian reinforcements to the Niemen—Narew front. The enemy seemed to focus on the Lomza—Przasnysz section. German reinforcements had to be directed here. For the operational wing at Grodno, the available forces were no longer available. The intense attacks threatening from Bobr and Narew and gradually driving the Eastern Commander-in-Chief to take the initiative despite his great victory, made an attack against the Niemen fortresses unthinkable.

1) C. v. Morgen: “My Troops' Heroic Battles.” Publisher E. S. Mittler & Sohn, Berlin 1920. 2) World War. Volume VII.

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Even the 9th Army to the left of the Vistula still faced a superior enemy. In response to an inquiry from General v. Falkenhayn on February 22 about the intended use of the 9th Army, Field Marshal v. Hindenburg replied that, given the ammunition restrictions, it would have to remain defensive against 22 Russian divisions for the time being. After the minor setbacks on February 20 near Lomza, the question initially arose as to whether the attack on this fortress could be continued with a prospect of success. The Commander-in-Chief East decided to abandon the siege, as the available offensive means for Lomza and Osowiec were insufficient. Until the heavy artillery could be positioned before Lomza, given the strong enemy forces stationed there, costly frontal assaults and probably a lot of time would have been necessary. Initially, however, only Osowiec was to be taken. On February 23, the storming of Przasnysz by the I Reserve Corps temporarily provided relief. However, at Grodno, the enemy attacked again, and the Russian II Corps was also identified here; its successes at Szablin and Krasnybor on the Bobr even led to a temporary crisis. The enemy had apparently already overcome the heavy blows of recent weeks to such an extent that it found the strength to transition to the offensive despite difficult terrain. This fact was more significant for the overall situation than the gain at Przasnysz. However, the German leadership's will to break through west of Grodno was not yet shaken on February 24, at a time when fighting at the Bobr crossings was still ongoing with varying success. However, there could no longer be any doubt for the Commander-in-Chief East about the continued reinforcement of the enemy on the Niemen-Narew front. Simultaneously with offensive operations at Grodno and Lomza, the Russian leader deployed the bulk of these freed forces and his best corps (Siberian) against the left flank of the Gallwitz Army Detachment (I Reserve Corps) west of the Orzyc River, apparently to break through here. In contrast, the Commander-in-Chief East intended only to take defensive measures here and to adhere to the original plan of breaking through between Osowiec-Grodno in the direction of Bialystok with pressure on the Russians' rear connections. This operation was threatened by a potential Russian attack over the Grodno-Kowno line; even if the enemy seemed to make no preparations for this, the idea was so obvious that strong protection on the extreme left flank had to be maintained, even if

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Suspension of Operations.

Another urgent need was to be addressed. The capture of Przasnysz seemed to relieve the most sensitive point of the German front at the time; however, further measures were necessary. It was therefore important to prevent a change in the situation at Przasnysz and to bring further reinforcements there. However, before these could arrive, the turnaround had already occurred. On February 25, the situation significantly worsened due to the failure of the 9th Landwehr Brigade. A severe crisis seemed inevitable. The developments in Bobr and Grodno also gave no reason for great hopes. South of Augustowo, it required the heaviest fighting to push the attacking Russians back over the lowlands. However, gaining the crossings did not succeed. The Russians also attacked multiple times west of Grodno, albeit unsuccessfully. On February 26, the Commander-in-Chief East could no longer ignore the realization that the 10th Army had been forced into the defensive. He therefore withdrew divisions to deploy them with the Gallwitz Army Detachment. In total, there might have been 15 corps that the enemy had now initiated north of the Vistula; the distribution was generally sufficiently informed from Russian radio messages. On February 27, the situation further intensified. Apparently, at Przasnysz, it was not just a local relief attempt by the enemy, but its serious intention to break through the rear connections of the Germans in East Prussia. From Nowogrod, new stronger attacks threatened unabated. Northwest of Lomza, the German militia had to yield to Russian pressure, and northwest of Grodno, the XXI Army Corps suffered a more serious setback. The Commander-in-Chief East now considered a breakthrough through the heavily fortified Bobr Line (Grodno—Bobr-Knee) to be out of the question, as the necessary heavy artillery and especially the associated ammunition could not be brought up. Similar conditions existed at Osowiec. After the prospect of taking the fortress by attacking from the rear had vanished, the Commander-in-Chief East considered the possibility of capturing this place to be even less likely, as the garrison had received a significant increase in strength with the arrival of the III Caucasian Corps. No further units were available for strengthening the Narew Front, as 19½ Russian divisions were still encountered in front of the 9th Army. For these reasons, the Commander-in-Chief East decided to continue the operation in the direction of Bialystok.

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to give up. Even a longer stay of the 10th Army in its current position did not seem entirely without concern in view of the possibility of a Russian advance over the Kowno—Olita line, which, according to the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief East, despite the offensive on the Narew, still gave them the possibility due to their numerical superiority. Therefore, the 10th Army was to be withdrawn behind the Augustów Forest as soon as the impassable roads were cleared and the loot secured; only in this way did Field Marshal von Hindenburg believe he could regain operational freedom here. Heavy artillery was to be withdrawn from Osjowiec from March 1. No decision had yet been made about the future use of the 10th Army — apart from the forces assigned to the 8th Army and the Gallwitz Army Detachment. The 9th Army was to try to prevent further enemy forces from withdrawing through "offensive thrusts."

In this sense, on February 27, in addition to the report from February 19, it was considered in Mézières: "Offensive over Bobr is completely abandoned as hopeless. Russian offensive is repelled. Forces are being concentrated to proceed to a counteroffensive at one point. Where this point is, is not yet clear."

With a heavy heart, the Commander-in-Chief East had resolved to give up conquered terrain with great sacrifices and withdraw from the enemy to regain freedom of movement for his operational wing. Whether it would be necessary to retreat to the border position under construction since mid-February along the line Szczuczyn—Rajgrod—Augustow—Suwalki—Wizajny—Wladislawowo—Jurburg could not yet be foreseen. This position was to form the northern conclusion for the extensive position system, the construction of which had been worked on for months at the eastern border of the Reich from Silesia to the Johannisburg Heath. In addition, the Drewenz position, the field position Lötzen, and the Angerapp position were restored and expanded.

6. The Operations of the Russian Northwestern Front.

Maps 19 Volume VI as well as Maps 9 and 14 Volume VII.  
At the beginning of 1915, the Russian military leadership assessed the situation on the Western Front as quite confident; they considered the danger of a setback to be completely excluded.

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The operational plan for the spring envisaged an offensive from the south against East Prussia. These were not new ideas; similar ones had already played a role before the war in the development of the Franco-Russian alliance and in the preparation of the deployment. Besides the common interests of the alliance, the season was now decisive, as the Russians still considered a major German attack during their offensive against Austria-Hungary possible despite the events on the French theater of war and feared the threat to their flanks and rear from East Prussia. The Russian leadership also hoped for a tactical success in East Prussia, as the other German front sections seemed too strongly developed and occupied. The newly formed 12th Army under General Plehwe was to advance from the Ostrolenka–Pultusk line to Ortelsburg–Soldau by the end of February, supported on the right by vigorous pressure from the 10th Army and on the left by demonstrations of the troops at Mlawa.

Despite these intentions, the Supreme Army Command had no reservations about taking the XXII Corps from the 10th Army in East Prussia in January to respond to a call for help from the Southwestern Front.

By the end of January, the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Armies were closely facing the enemy west of the Vistula since the November and December battles; combat activity had remained constantly active. On the East Prussian front, the situation was calmer. General Ruski, the commander-in-chief of the Northwestern Front, had designated ten infantry and seven cavalry divisions for the 12th Army to be formed north of Warsaw. In the assembly area of this army, only the I Turkestan Corps and 4½ cavalry divisions (4th, 6th, 15th Cavalry, 4th Don Cossack Division, 4th Independent Cavalry Brigade) had been present so far. Newly added were: the IV Siberian and XV Corps from the army reserve, the XX Corps from the 10th Army, the 76th and 77th Reserve, 8th and 14th Cavalry Divisions, and the Ussuri Cavalry Brigade—all units from the left wing of the army group near Warsaw to West Poland. Since the XV Corps was not ready to march in Gomel (north of Kiev) until February 14, the army's offensive operations were to begin on February 23. In the meantime, they wanted to try to push the enemy back to the border, while the 10th Army had to clear the forest areas in its northern flank of the enemy and extend its right wing to the Inster.

1) p. 141.

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These operations had just been initiated when, on January 31, the German attack at Bolimow hit the right wing of the 2nd Army. The supreme army command advised the Northwestern Front on February 3 to wait with the transport of the IV Siberian Corps to the Narew. The losses were extraordinarily heavy, even by Russian standards. The repeated proposal of the sector command to withdraw the front slightly at this point was rejected. The bitter struggle continued with heavy losses but without decision until the German attack against the 10th Army shifted attention to East Prussia.

By extending the right wing of the army to the north and transporting the XXII Corps to Galicia, the front of the 10th Army had been stretched, although it was still much more densely occupied than the opposing German side. The army under the command of General Sievers counted, at the beginning of February, after various deductions, still 11½ infantry and 2½ cavalry divisions, namely: at the border against Memel and Tilsit parts of the 68th Reserve Division; in the area of Pillkallen the 1st and 3rd Cavalry Divisions, followed to the south by the III Corps with the 73rd and 56th Reserve Divisions; the XX Corps with the 27th Infantry and 53rd Reserve, 29th and 28th Infantry Divisions east of Darkehmen; the XXVI Corps with the 84th and 64th Reserve Divisions east of Angerburg and Lötzen; the III Siberian Corps with the 3rd Siberian and 7th Siberian Rifle Divisions in front of Nikolajken, the 57th Reserve Division at Pißfel and on the extreme left wing the 1st Independent Cavalry Brigade at Johannisburg.

On October 5, General Ruzki reported to the supreme army command, based on a letter found on a fallen German soldier, that enemy troops were now being concentrated in East Prussia; this was the first report of the arrival of German reinforcements. Otherwise, the strength and composition of the German 8th Army were well known. The attention of the supreme army command was still occupied by the battles at Bolimow, so that the Russian attack undertaken at Johannisburg on February 7 was initially not given much importance; the 57th Reserve Division was ordered to "deliver a strong blow to the enemy." On the other hand, it was decided to withdraw the 78 siege guns to Lötzen. By February 10, they were safe at Ostwiece. During the course of February 9, General Sievers realized the seriousness of the situation. He reported that the complete dissolution of the 57th Reserve Division, which no longer...

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was more capable of holding back the enemy, had put the army in a very difficult position. At least two German divisions were advancing on Szczytno; since he had nothing to oppose them, he considered it necessary to withdraw the III Siberian Corps, the XXVI Corps, and the left wing of the XX.

At the same time, the attention of the army group was also claimed by the actions of the Germans south of Ortelsburg against the assembly area of the 12th Army. General Ruski had the impression on February 8 that the Germans were advancing along the entire front from Johannisburg to the Vistula, and therefore ordered reinforcements to be deployed in this area in the coming days. More than seven infantry divisions were designated for the Narew front, namely: the Guard Corps and the 1st Caucasian Rifle Brigade to Lomza, the XXVII Corps to Przasnysz, the II Corps and the 5th Rifle Brigade to Ostrolenka, and the 2nd Cavalry Division to Pultusk. Only ½ of the 68th Reserve Division was to come to the 10th Army. Another corps, the XIX, was prepared for transport on the left of the Vistula.

Meanwhile, the northern wing of the Russian 10th Army had also been completely surprised by the German attack and had to retreat. The enemy here was initially estimated at three divisions. On the night of February 11, the army commander realized that the III Corps was "severely shaken, a part scattered, the rest in retreat to Kowno and Marjampol."

General Ruski was not initially deterred by these events in his preparations for the attack against the southern front of East Prussia. He assumed that the wings of the 10th Army would be attacked by only one German corps each and that about one German division was attacking south of Ortelsburg. It seemed quiet at Mlawa and to the west, as well as with the armies to the left of the Vistula. The 10th Army was to evade the German pressure to Marjampol–Lyd, to later join the 12th Army in an attack. Under the impression of the German advance against Grajewo and the still unclear situation on the northern wing, he had to instruct the army commander at noon on February 11 to "act according to circumstances"; in any case, an attempt must be made to hold the line Kowno–Sejny–Augustowo–Ostrowiec; Augustowo was to be maintained as a starting position for a later offensive at all costs, if possible also

1) Njesnamow, I, p. 66.

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Suwalki. Two days later, General Ruzski agreed to the withdrawal of the army center, if necessary, even as far as Lipsk—Sopochinie—Ditta; the main thing now was to preserve the army's combat strength to be able to attack again when the opportunity arose.

Overall, the Russian Northwestern Front presented the following picture in mid-February: The 12th Army was still in assembly. The enemy seemed to be moving forces from the left bank of the Vistula to East Prussia. However, the situation for the 10th Army had become extremely serious; there was a danger that the Germans would advance over the middle Njemen. The III Caucasian Corps was assigned by the Supreme Army Command to Orany (between Vilna and Grodno). Under the impression of the rapidly unfolding events, the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported to the Great Headquarters on February 14 to Petersburg: "We are not retreating, but apparently fleeing from East Prussia. At Bösen, we have been entrenched and fortified for three months, reportedly not worse than the Germans; suddenly we abandon everything and flee hastily." On February 15, the commander-in-chief of the Northwestern Front decided on a new grouping of his armies. His proposal to move the defensive front to the developed and shorter line Nowogorgiewsk—Gora Kalwarya in the event of another German attack at the Bzura and Rawka was decisively rejected by the Supreme Army Command. General Ruzski then decided to leave only the 2nd and 5th Armies on the left of the Vistula, whose detachments he sought to replace inadequately with individual Landwehr brigades. To the right of the river, the troops stationed north of Warsaw were consolidated into the 1st Army. The 12th Army, consisting of three corps, was now to be assembled further east, with the right wing at Lomza; their corps were mostly still on the railway.

On the evening of February 16, the Grand Duke reported to the Tsar about the situation on the East Prussian front: "The Siewers Army has not succeeded in returning behind the Njemen in a satisfactory condition." The hasty retreat of the right wing to Kowno had "enabled the Germans to advance deep into the rear of the army in the area between the river and Suwalki and to reach the retreat routes of the army center (XX and XXVI Corps) in the Augustów Forest." Of these

1) Krahny Archive, Volume 27, C. 3.  
2) XIX, XXVII, and I Turkestan Corps, 77th Reserve Division, 1st Cavalry Corps, and Cavalry Corps Erdeli.  
3) Guard Corps, II, XV Corps, IV Siberian Corps.

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Hopeless Situation of the Russian 10th Army.

Corps have not received any news since February 15. On the left flank of the army, the III Siberian Corps, along with two to three other divisions, is retreating from Augustów to Lipsk—Stabin, pressed from three sides. "From Grajewo to Osowiec, an enemy division is advancing, and in the section between the Vistula and Ostwa, the enemy is engaging... This situation has forced General Adjutant Ruskij to abandon the counterattack he had intended from the middle Narew." He is now taking measures to support the right wing of the army. Prince Kudashev, the representative of the Foreign Ministry, also reported on February 16 from the Grand Headquarters, "extensively about the heavy defeat at Augustów," about the "extremely difficult situation of the Northwest Front and expressed his fears about whether it would be possible to hold Grodno."

Now the army group of the Northwest Front also saw the situation of the 10th Army as almost hopeless. They believed that holding the line Sopodjnie—Lipsk—Stabin was hardly feasible, even if the divisions of the 10th Army managed to break through. Apparently later in the evening, the commander-in-chief, General Sievers, reported that Sopodjnie was occupied by German advance troops and the fortress Grodno was endangered. General Ruskij assigned the entire XV Corps from the 2nd Army to Grodno, the II to Svolfa northeast of Białystok; he requested the transport of the Guard Corps to Białystok instead of Osowiec. From the left bank of the Vistula, two more corps were to be brought in, namely the II Siberian to the 12th Army and the V Corps to Warsaw.

On February 17, Grand Duke Nicholas attended a meeting with the commanders-in-chief of the two army groups in Siedlce, the headquarters of the Northwest Front. General Ruskij explained that the Germans were now moving strong forces from the left bank of the Vistula into the area of Mława. Here he expected an attack, so that the 12th and 1st Armies were now threatened with a double encirclement due to the 10th Army's retreat. To counter this threat, he intended to gather all dispensable forces from the left bank of the Vistula and concentrate them in the Grodno—Białystok area in the entire seventh corps. This assembly could be completed by March 3. Only five corps would then remain on the left bank of the Vistula. The Grand Duke agreed with this. General Ruskij proposed again, in connection with this regrouping, to withdraw the front on the left of the Vistula to near Warsaw.

1) Krajny Archive, Volume 27, C. 3.

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With regard to the right wing of the Southwest Front, the Grand Duke again rejected the proposal.

The focus of the Northwest Front in the coming days was mainly on the area around Mlawa. On February 18, the 10th Army was informed that the enemy's measures indicated an offensive along the Vistula and at Mlawa, as well as in the direction of Lomza. Therefore, the previously planned strong attack by the 12th Army was not feasible for the time being; rather, one must also expect a German attack in this section.

At the same time, the threatening development of the situation at the 10th Army led to the fact that the deployment of the 12th Army did not materialize in the manner ordered on February 15. General Plehwe had to hand over the II and XV Corps to the 10th Army, and in return, the III Caucasian Corps, previously destined for Drany, was to be assigned to him. Meanwhile, on the night of February 18, a setback occurred on his own front; the 1st Guard Division stationed at Lomza withdrew for reasons that only later became apparent — inadequate reporting on the fortress's positions.

General Ruzski still considered the overall situation of the army group unclear on February 19. He rejected a request from the 1st Army for deployment, as the enemy was not only offensive on the Plock—Siedlce—Przasnysz front but also in the sections of the 12th and 10th Armies. The uncertainty about which part of the Northwest Front the Germans intended to strike made it necessary to keep a strong reserve ready. The I Siberian Corps was designated as such, which was also advancing from West Poland.

On February 20, the Supreme Army Command received news of the advance of two German corps on Kalwarja and Marjampol. The concern about an attack across the Njemen came to the forefront again. However, General Ruzski had a different view. He assumed that the main German forces would be directed against the Grodno—Ossowiec line and wanted to counter them with an advance, for which the previously prepared forces of the 12th Army (2¾ Corps) were already advancing north from Lomza on that day, February 20. Under these circumstances, the Supreme Army Command left it to the Northwest Front to decide whether to form an attack group at Drany if necessary, and no longer insisted on the demand to hold the Bzura—Rawka position under all circumstances in the event of a German attack.

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Failures at Grodno and Przasnysz.

In the 12th Army, the attack ordered for February 20 was "a regrettable failure." The hope of the Russians to gain a few days' advantage here was not fulfilled. Similarly, on February 21, the relief attack by parts of the XV, II, and XXVI Corps from the Grodno area to rescue the parts of the 10th Army surrounded by the enemy and fighting with utmost determination was a complete failure. The fate of the four divisions trapped in the vast forest area of Augustow at Wolküz was thus sealed.

General Ruzski was deeply impressed by the persistent German attacks at Przasnysz and now expected the main German attack over the middle Narew towards Warsaw. In his view, "the decision of the entire war now lay in the Grodno—Warsaw area." A success had to be achieved here. Accordingly, the 1st Army received orders to concentrate its forces more sharply to the right in the area south of Mlava. Simultaneously, the I Siberian Corps was inserted on its right flank. It was to advance together with the II Siberian Corps on the left flank of the 12th Army for a counterattack. Another 3½ divisions were successively moved from the left Vistula bank or designated for relocation; additionally, General Ruzski requested a corps from the Supreme Army Command. He pointed out the low combat strength of his units on this occasion; for example, the 2nd Army was short of about 127,000 men, 70 guns, and 150 machine guns from full strength; there was also a severe shortage of ammunition.

On February 22, the 63rd Reserve Division, positioned far ahead of the front at Przasnysz, was encircled by the German attack, but General Plehwe now felt strong enough for a counterattack. In the area from Lomza to southwest of Przasnysz, more than 11 divisions of the 12th and 1st Armies were deployed for this purpose on February 23. Persistent battles around Przasnysz resulted in the recapture of the city on February 27, bringing the Russians about 10,000 prisoners. However, the leadership did not feel strong enough for vigorous night assaults; they were content with the defensive success.

1) Njesnamnow, I, p. 76.  
2) ½ XXIII Corps, 3rd Turkestan Rifle Brigade, I Corps.  
3) Guard Corps, ½ Corps, 1st Caucasian Rifle Brigade, IV Siberian Corps, 5th Rifle Brigade, II Siberian Corps of the 12th Army, I Siberian Corps, ½ Brigade of the I Turkestan Corps, ½ XIX Corps of the 1st Army.

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7. Reflections.

The winter battle in Masuria was, in its design and execution, a battle of annihilation, although the outcome did not fulfill all the leadership's hopes. After the flanks were pushed back, four divisions of the army center were encircled and destroyed. The Russian northern flank was shattered, measured by the extent of the booty and the number of prisoners; its two infantry divisions, the 56th and 73rd, were completely eliminated during the course of the battle. The British military attaché at the Russian headquarters, who attended the battle, reports that the 73rd Division suffered heavily, probably losing all guns and vehicles; he summarized his overall judgment by stating that the battle was "the worst since Tannenberg"; two or more corps were lost, along with irreplaceable guns and equipment. The Russian southern flank was not hit as hard. There, the III Siberian Corps, a particularly proven troop, with which the German divisions had not crossed weapons for the first time, held the attacker at bay until the withdrawal of its right neighboring corps, the XXVI, was secured through Augustowo. The Siberians also managed to escape encirclement, aided by the terrain, although with heavy losses. The high moral value of these troops is evidenced by the counterattacks at the Bobr, which soon resumed and temporarily brought the pursuing victor into critical situations. Nevertheless, the Russian southern flank was so shaken that the fate of the four divisions encircled at the Wolfsfluss could no longer be changed; they could not break the iron ring on their own. After the attempt to sneak through to Grodno with the help of local guides succeeded for only a few hundred men, the rest, worn down by a terrifying artillery fire and exhausted to death, finally laid down their arms after brave resistance, as further resistance seemed useless.

The design of the operation was the exclusive merit of the Commander-in-Chief East. The Supreme Army Command was completely uninvolved in this, as well as in the execution. With bold responsibility, Field Marshal v. Hindenburg stripped his long-stretched front south of the Vistula so much of forces that, despite numerical inferiority in total strength, he could appear with approximately equal strength where he sought the decision. Nevertheless, the realization of the idea of annihilation encountered great difficulties already in the battle plan. An overflight

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Result, Setup, and Execution of the Winter Battle.

The deployment of the enemy front could not be achieved in the march; from the trench front, the thrust direction had to be taken against the flanks and rear of the enemy. Only after the destruction of the enemy's wings could the encirclement movement be initiated by swinging in from the north and south. It was important to make these preparatory battles of the encirclement operation as short and decisive as possible to give the enemy no time for adequate countermeasures. The deployment took this into account by concentrating forces closely against the enemy wings. Furthermore, secrecy, surprise, quick initial successes, and extraordinary endurance in marching were prerequisites for the desired annihilation success. The diversionary offensive of the 9th Army at Bolimow and the strict measures of the Eastern Commander-in-Chief for secrecy did their duty. On the other hand, the Russian secret intelligence service, working with enormous resources and personnel, let its upper leadership down. The surprise was complete; already on the second day of the attack, the arrow section in the south and also the enemy's position in the north were in the hands of the attacker; freedom of movement for mutual encirclement was achieved, the first assault was successful.

Whether the operation could be carried out in full depended primarily on the performance of the troops. They justified the trust that a leadership willing to take responsibility had placed in them to the highest degree, despite enormous difficulties piling up before them. Even though careful preparation had taken into account the expected weather influences as far as human foresight was able, it became apparent during the battles that due to the unfavorable weather of the winter campaign, the success of the operation was often seriously endangered. It was not due to the troops' willingness to sacrifice if they could not always follow the forward-directed thoughts of the leadership with the expected speed. The power of the natural forces was not always matched by the iron will of the best troops. The high number of march and sick losses, which far exceeded the bloody losses, testified that the troops spared no sacrifice to remain at the enemy's blade. Cutting east wind, icy cold, high snow depths, mirror-smooth roads, then again after sudden weather changes rain, mud, water on softened paths posed the highest demands on the performance of man and horse. Increased efforts and deprivations were imposed on the troops in the

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...willingly endured the impoverished areas, devastated by numerous troop movements for months. Rarely could a protective roof in the few and poor villages accommodate the freezing, starving, and utterly exhausted troops. On the country roads or on barren snowfields, exposed to the cutting wind without protection, which turned back into tough mud after sudden weather changes, they mostly found inadequate rest for only a few hours. But despite all these obstacles, which drained their strength more than the enemy's weapons, a sense of duty, will to win, and trust in leadership, which had so often shown the way to victory, drove the troops in battle with snow and cold, hunger and deprivation, ever forward against the enemy. Soon, the supply of the troops could no longer keep up. The artillery also lagged behind. Individual guns were dragged along by the infantry, which, as soon as they encountered the enemy, had to unlimber on the road. Movements of the infantry off the road were almost completely impossible.

Such conditions made the combat situation particularly difficult for the attacker throughout the entire winter battle, especially since the terrain with its numerous lake sections and narrows always offered the retreating enemy favorable positions that could not be bypassed and had to be attacked frontally. Thin infantry points of endlessly long marching columns with individual guns faced the enemy, who awaited them in position at Augustin. The development of the battle had more than ever to be borne by the infantry, the burden of the battle had more than ever to be borne by the infantry. This explains why in the individual battles no faster and greater successes were achieved and why the successful resistance of the Russians against the flank pressure, especially in the south, meant that the first encirclement attempt at Augustin did not succeed.

It is also undeniable that some measures of the higher command, born from the tactical situation of the moment, influenced the not fully satisfactory result of the encirclement operation. Apparently, based on the experience of 1914, the Commander-in-Chief East had repeatedly warned before the start of the battle and in its first phase against too far-reaching operational encirclement in favor of tactical success. Perhaps these hints contributed to the fact that army and corps commanders repeatedly believed they had to concentrate their forces for frontal overcoming of enemy resistance. At Lyck, the encirclement of the III Siberian Corps failed because the encirclement wing of the 8th Army's Commander-in-Chief

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The Leadership.

XXXX Reserve Corps from February 9 was drawn in from its eastward movement and then got stuck frontally. Valuable time was lost until the divisions could resume their encircling movement. The situation was similar with the 10th Army near Suwalki. The XXXVIII Reserve Corps used an entire division on February 12 to establish the connection ordered to the 8th Army. Their advance south, originally intended to be east of Lake Wisztytzer, not only resulted in an undesirable loss of forces at an operationally and tactically important location northwest of Suwalki, but also contributed to the left neighboring division becoming embroiled in the battle for this location. This congestion of forces in front of Suwalki was further exacerbated by the fact that the commander of the 10th Army on February 15 also brought in the divisions of General von Lauenstein, which were already advancing southeast, to Suwalki. Here they were militarily fixed for days, while in the forest of Augustow the forces were lacking to close the ring around the Russian divisions at Augustowo and Suwalki. Added to this was the hesitation in continuing the encircling movement, which became apparent on February 14 with the XXI Army Corps. However, even if the 42nd Infantry Division had been thrown into the forest terrain in full strength immediately, it was too weak to prevent the breakthrough of six Russian divisions north of Sejny and Augustow. The failure of the first encirclement attempt delayed the decision by days and gave the Russians time to reinforce the Bobr front by bringing in new forces. Now the risk of the entire operational setup found its visible expression in the growing threat to the flanks. With forward-looking attention, the eyes of the highest leaders were directed from the beginning of the battle to the Niemen and especially to the Narew, as the Supreme Commander East was continually concerned with timely reinforcing the endangered front sections to strengthen flank protection. It was not always possible to avoid that, with the constantly worsening situation at the Narew, units were torn apart and troops had to be moved as they were available. And the 9th Army had to be increasingly relied upon. The opponent behaved similarly. Thus, on both sides, there was a continuous movement behind the Vistula front towards the Narew, in which the Russians initially gained an advantage on the inner line, especially since this movement had already begun for them for other reasons at the beginning of January.

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Despite these difficulties, the bold and purposeful leadership in the final act of the great drama in the forests of Augustów was rewarded by the complete success of encircling and rendering defenseless the central section of the enemy army front. In view of this significant partial success, it must be regretted that the supreme army command did not provide stronger forces for the execution of the operation. The Commander-in-Chief East repeatedly requested additional reinforcements from the West. These were to attack as a formation behind the right wing simultaneously with the strike against the Russian 10th Army in East Prussia towards the Narew and Ostrolenka. It cannot be denied that early, vigorous action at the Bobr and also at Lomza would have led to the fall of the Bobr-Narew position and thus to a decisive advance into the rear of the enemy standing in the Vistula bend. Also behind the northern wing, such a reserve group of the supreme command could find tasks that would favorably influence the course of the operation, whether initially only by freeing the command from the concern for flank protection against the Njemen and providing the initially weak and bound on three sides 31st Infantry Division with stronger support from the outset. Furthermore, such a wing formation also offered operational possibilities through a coup on Grodno or by crossing the Njemen north of the fortress. As we know today, the Russians were very concerned about the fate of Grodno at that time; on February 16, there was fear of having to surrender the fortress. As a report from the Russian 10th Army on the evening of February 18 stated, the fortress, with a circumference of 68 kilometers, had only about eight battalions of Landwehr and reserves as a garrison. The possibility of taking Grodno by coup was therefore given, and, as the events at Swientojanss on the Njemen proved, crossing the Njemen posed no insurmountable difficulties. Operationally, the capture of Grodno would have been of utmost importance because it would have also deprived the Russians of the important Petersburg-Warsaw connection. After the breakthrough over the Bobr at Grodno, the thrust into the enemy's rear towards Bialystok might even have been continued. However, it must be considered that the unforeseen obstacles and influences of the winter campaign had extraordinarily depleted the strength of the troops — undoubtedly more than the enemy's weaponry. In snow,

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Operational Possibilities with Increased Force Allocation.

Ice and bitter cold could render the best considerations and measures of leadership much more ineffective than even the strongest weather influences of an unfavorable summer.

Furthermore, it proved disadvantageous for the leadership of operations in the area of the Commander-in-Chief East that his forces had shortly before been weakened by allocations to the Carpathian Front by 2½ combat-ready infantry divisions. Whether the Commander-in-Chief would have agreed to these allocations at the beginning of January if he had already been informed about the deployment of the new corps in the East and if this increase in forces had opened up other prospects of success, is doubtful. Based on our current knowledge of the impact of the diversionary attack at Bolimow-Borzynow, it can be assumed with certainty that the Russians would have retreated to or behind the Vistula in West Poland if such attacks were repeated soon. A decisive operation in the East, as originally sought by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, did not occur this time either due to a lack of available forces.

East Prussia was liberated from the Russians for the second time, a new major victory of annihilation was achieved. However, the goal set by the higher command in planning the operation was not reached; the strategic impact sought at the time was denied to the great battle success. Reluctantly and slowly, the high command came to this realization. Until February 26, Field Marshal von Hindenburg resisted the idea of abandoning the operation. The unsuccessful first breakthrough attempt at Augustow, the failures at the Bobr, the escalation of the situation at Przasnysz were the milestones on the difficult and bitter decision of February 27 to halt further offensives. The crisis on the Eastern front, only postponed by the victories around Lodz in 1914, was not resolved by the new major battle success, despite all the troops' dedication. With the means available in the East, no decisive result could be achieved in the face of Russian superiority, even if forces had been spared for deployment at the 10th Army by defense on the Narew Front.

Nevertheless, the operation did not remain without significant strategic results for the overall situation in the East. The new defeat caused even greater concern in Russia, as this sad prelude to the new campaign plan offered little hope for a change in the situation, which was so urgently needed for internal political reasons. The

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The Chief of Staff of the Grand Duke wrote at that time to the Minister of War about the "full horror of the catastrophe," about the "shameful conditions" of the commanding general of the III Corps and the reserve divisions, which he called Panti divisions; the losses were enormous. It was a new "calamity." Of the XX Corps, only some of the defiance and artillery remained. The massive material losses threatened to lead to a serious crisis soon, given the low performance of the domestic arms industry. They searched for culprits, high and low, put the commanding general of the III Corps before a court-martial, and even spoke of treason. To calm public opinion, a scapegoat had to be found. A gendarmerie colonel, accused of having betrayed the Russians' long-known positions to the Germans, was hanged. It is still indisputable today that the Russian military court committed a judicial murder.

When Lieutenant Colonel Hoffmann stated in a teleconference with the Supreme Army Command on January 15: "Consider it crucial that the corps come soon, by the end of January, as the Russians can thwart our operations," the course of the operation proved that the commander-in-chief often anticipated the operational necessities of the Russian attack from the Narew. In the uncertainty that existed in January, there was never an independent Russian initiative, except through attack, to destroy the "gigantic plan" of the Grand Duke, which the foreign press had spoken of. In fact, no such plan existed. After initial hesitation, the Grand Duke decided on the attack on East Prussia, but the chief quartermaster in the Russian headquarters, General Danilow, explicitly emphasized that the state of the army did not allow for large-scale operations. If we follow the Russian regrouping in January/February today, it can be asserted with certainty that two or three weeks later, the German operation would have had to become inevitable under much less favorable conditions. As the timing was chosen, the Russian relief attacks from the Narew at Lomza and Przasnysz came too late and could mostly be repelled with troops that had been freed by the victory at Augustowo. In complete dependence on the German initiative, the Russian leadership sought

1) Krasnyj Archive, Volume 3, p. 31. — 2) p. 237, Footnote.

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planless and clueless about measures to avert the completely unexpected German blow. There is no longer talk of a planned counteroffensive; the Russian military leadership does not know whether the reserves should go to Drany, Grodno, or Bialystok, and finally abandons the idea of a decisive attack on East Prussia.

On February 23, the Grand Duke admitted that, given the state of the troops and supplies, he was not in a position to launch a strong counterattack and wrest the initiative from the Germans. According to General Danilow, who wrote after the war, a strong thrust in West Poland would have been the most suitable means; however, for "such a bold and responsible maneuver," they had neither the necessary means "nor probably sufficient offensive spirit." He also admits the severity of the defeat: the "Russian prestige" had "suffered a severe blow for the third time" in East Prussia, and the conquest of East Prussia was once again thwarted by the German victory. Since the great defeats of the summer of 1914, the conquest of East Prussia had to be a question that "due to its unpopularity could never again be openly and fully addressed." With a "certain artificially generated mistrust, even prejudice," all thoughts concerning East Prussia were treated, and offensive operations against East Prussia bore "the character of systemless half-measures, marked by the stamp of indecision and indecisiveness." East Prussia, "the hornet's nest" or "the trap" as it was called by the Russian generals, had cost the Russians three armies. The conquest of East Prussia as a strategic goal was now definitively abandoned. The German victory in the Augustów forests had put an end to the "long and fruitless struggle in East Prussia," which the Russian General Staff had foreseen and feared in its peace considerations of 1908. With Hindenburg's devastating blow against the Russian 10th Army, the enemy military leadership's plans were also shattered. The shift that the Grand Duke originally wanted to move north was now shifted back to the south. This had a strategic impact of the victory, which at that time could not have been anticipated by the German side.

1) Danilow, p. 438. — 2) Danilow, p. 281. — 3) Gajontschikowski, p. 164 and 351.

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The Battles on the Eastern Front until the End of April 1915.

8. The Final Battles on the German Eastern Front from the End of February to the End of April 1915. a) The Intentions of the Eastern Commander-in-Chief. Map 14.

When the Eastern Commander-in-Chief decided on February 27 to withdraw the 10th Army from the forest of Augustów, he wanted to concentrate forces to launch a new attack at one point of his entire front with superior strength; where exactly, was still unclear. According to the available reports, the Russians had a total of about 37 infantry and eleven cavalry divisions north of the Vistula, some of which had been severely affected by the recent battles; newly identified were the II, XIII, XV Corps and the III Caucasian Corps as well as the Guard Cavalry Division. In contrast, the Eastern Commander-in-Chief had only 24½ infantry divisions and five cavalry divisions in total, including some Landsturm units, many of which had been severely reduced by heavy fighting and adverse weather conditions. The upcoming period of snowmelt and "inaccessibility" was expected to paralyze all operations. The focus of the fighting had shifted from Augustów to the area of Przasnysz and Lomza. There, the enemy, constantly reinforcing, attacked with its most battle-hardened corps. There was hope for a relaxation of the situation with the 10th Army, as it could find support in the position under construction at Augustów-Suwalki-Wylkowyszki.

Thus, the main concern of the Eastern Commander-in-Chief, who was still in Litzen, remained focused on the left wing of the Gallwitz Army Detachment and the 8th Army at the Narew. The severely weakened 9th Army had the task of preventing the deployment of further enemy forces through offensive thrusts. The Eastern Commander-in-Chief agreed with an attack north of the Pilica.

On March 5, General v. Falkenhayn communicated that "a withdrawal of forces from the Eastern Front to the West" — as he had intended on February 19 — "was no longer envisaged for the time being, i.e., in the month of March." However, when the result followed on March 9, "to send a brief assessment of the situation on the eastern theater of war as a basis for further decisions as soon as possible," the Eastern Commander-in-Chief believed he had to infer from this that General v. Falkenhayn was again considering a weakening of the Eastern Front in

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The Commander-in-Chief East intends to attack again. Consideration is given. General Field Marshal v. Hindenburg therefore pointed out emphatically on the same day the impracticability of such an intention: "The troops brought in by the Russians to the line area east of Plock-Grodno are so strong that they take up all the forces of the three German armies located on the right bank of the Vistula, so that a transfer of any forces cannot be considered if the successes achieved by the last battle are not to be given up again. The own intention is to damage the enemy forces as much as possible, and in a way that is feasible for them, through offensive strikes." The intention to "advance to a counter-offensive at one point" was thus abandoned. The German Eastern Front was increasingly pushed into defense; the Commander-in-Chief East wanted to conduct this offensively. In its effects, this decision led to various operations with locally limited successes.

b) The battles of the 10th Army in March and April 1915. Map 14.

Defense against Russian attacks until March 5. On the evening of February 26, the High Command of the 10th Army received the message from the Commander-in-Chief East that a continuation of the offensive was not intended. Two days later, the XXI Army Corps with the attached ½ 2nd Infantry Division was withdrawn unnoticed by the enemy from the fortress area of Grodno to the extended position Rygalowka-Wolynka-Sopoczkinie. To the right, the XXXX Reserve Corps connected from Bobr from Lipitz to the Augustowki Canal, to the left from the Augustowki Canal to south of Druskieniki, the XXXIX Reserve Corps secured against the middle Niemen. Further north, in a very light formation, stood the Kosch Group with the 1st Cavalry Division, the 5th Guard Infantry Brigade, and the 16th Landwehr Division up to Jurborg on the lower Niemen, with some smaller and less combat-effective border guard detachments under Major General Baron v. Esebeck north of this river to the Baltic Sea. According to reliable reports, the enemy had three corps each between Sopoczkinie and Grodno, as well as at Grodno, two cavalry divisions at Olita, and one corps at Kowno. According to previously unconfirmed civilian reports, stronger forces were supposed to gather at Olita for an attack. On March 1, the army command informed the subordinate command authorities that the army would soon be withdrawn to the line Augustow-Krasnopol-Losdziej. The 5th Guard Infantry Brigade was withdrawn and transferred to Army Detachment Gallwitz.

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Meanwhile, the Russians continued their attacks across the Bobr lowlands. On March 1, they managed to penetrate the weakly occupied German position at Lipsk on the seam between the 80th Reserve and 2nd Infantry Division; however, on March 4, they were thrown back over the Bobr in a counterattack with heavy losses, losing 900 prisoners. Similarly, on March 2, a Russian attempt to secure the railway bridge at Ostrow on the north bank failed; 1500 prisoners remained in German hands. An attack launched on March 4 at the mouth of the Augustowki Canal soon collapsed in the counterattack of the XXXIX Reserve Corps.

The Russians also attacked the flank of the army. During the relief of the 5th Guards Infantry Brigade, the enemy approached their positions from Olita and Kowno; at Sereje, Simno, Dautlitz, and Marjampol, there were skirmishes, which, however, did not take on any serious forms. The imminent danger here, under which the intended rearward swing was significantly reduced, which was planned for March 5, was postponed to March 6 due to a simultaneous rearward movement on the extreme right wing of the Austro-Hungarian army.

The guiding idea for the future deployment of the army was to regain operational freedom, which had previously been restricted by the marshy Bobr section and the fortress of Grodno. Generaloberst v. Eichhorn hoped that the enemy would follow towards Augustow-Suwalki. Then he wanted to seize them by attacking their northern flank. For this, the XXXX Reserve Corps with the ½ 2nd Infantry Division was to occupy the under-construction position Augustowki Canal-Augustow-Wigrn Lake southeast of Suwalki. The XXI Army Corps and XXXIX Reserve Corps were to move in a more northerly direction, left flank on Kalwarya, with the Kosch group covering and concealing this flanking movement against the Russians on the middle Niemen.

The First German Counterattack. March 5 to 12.

The rearward movement proceeded according to plan and without disturbance by the enemy. The XXXX Reserve Corps had already taken up its new positions on March 6; behind it, the ½ 2nd Infantry Division took quarters in Augustow. From the XXI Army Corps, a group formed on March 7

1) p. 120.

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the 42nd Infantry Division between Wigry Lake—Krasnopol—Nowiniki for defense; the 31st Infantry Division reached the area of Punsk. The XXXIX Reserve Corps had advanced somewhat along the road Sejny—Kalwarja with the 77th Reserve Division at Pelele and the 78th Reserve Division at Machowo. In these three divisions, Colonel General von Eichhorn thus had a mobile striking wing.

The enemy pressed hardest on the southern flank over the Bobr. Here, the opponent already probed variously against the position of the XXXX Reserve Corps on March 7; two Russian corps were identified in front of its line. The following day, the enemy attacked south of Augustowo so fiercely that the 2 1/2 Infantry Division, already in retreat, had to be redeployed at Sopnowo Lock. On the rest of the army front, the enemy followed only slowly and cautiously, so the hope of the army high command that the enemy would push sharply from Grodno and offer its right flank to an attack was not fulfilled.

Even on March 8, there was no promising target for the northern flank. In the large forests, Russians were identified at Szajneß, Sucharzeczka, and Malcarec. According to an intercepted radio message, the Russian II Corps was advancing in two columns over Sopoczkinie—Kopciowo and over Kalety—Giby towards Sejny. Flyers reported that the enemy was advancing from Sejny in a broad front south of Dusz Lake; it was estimated at three regiments. Furthermore, the 1st Cavalry Division encountered Russian cavalry north of Sejny. Generaloberst v. Eichhorn then decided to attack with his northern flank on March 9. General v. Below was to engage the enemy north of Krasnopol and, if necessary, attack himself, for which the 77th Reserve Division was subordinated to him. The main attack was to be led by General v. Lauenstein with the 31st Infantry, 78th Reserve, and 1st Cavalry Divisions on both sides of the Kirsna to the south. For this, the two divisions were moved further northeast behind the 77th Reserve Division towards Simno. The 1st Cavalry Division was to close the gap between the 77th Reserve Division and the striking wing north of Galince.

In severe frost, which dropped to 25 degrees Celsius, the night shift of the striking group took place. On March 9, the Russian 73rd Reserve Division of the III Corps was defeated at Lozdzieje. With continued sharp cold, the attack on March 10 was continued on the left flank east around Galaduß Lake towards Berzniki.

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to intercept all Russian forces standing further west. The 77th Reserve Division joined the advance west of the lake. Late in the evening, Berzniki was taken, but there were still enemies in Sejny. On March 11, the 42nd Infantry Division was also supposed to attack. An intercepted radio message revealed early on March 11 that the enemy had already ordered a retreat to the northern part of the woods the evening before. The assumption that they would evade towards Grodno was soon confirmed by aircraft reports. There was no longer any prospect of successfully continuing the encirclement movement; the enemy's lead was too great. Therefore, the army command was content to let only the 1st Cavalry Division follow into the woods, while halting the infantry divisions at the northern edge of the forest. In battles with the enemy's rear guards, the four divisions reached the line Froncki—Jelwa. Exhausted, the 1st Cavalry Division reached Kopciowo and pushed parts forward to the road Giby—Kalety.

The hasty withdrawal of the Russians had cleared the way into the flank of the enemy in front of the XXXX Reserve Corps. This corps had attacked heavily south of Augustów in recent days and even temporarily broke into the German position at Kolnica on March 10. Generaloberst v. Eichhorn hoped to roll up this enemy from the north on March 12 and perhaps cross the Bobr with them. However, the success did not materialize, as the enemy disappeared behind the river section in time. The total capture from the three-day battles amounted to 5400 prisoners and some guns.

The Battles from March 13 to the End of April.

Support w.

Remaining in the reached line was out of the question given the flank threat from the middle Niemen. The troops urgently needed rest. Thus, the army was mostly returned to the last position by March 15, ready for a new counterattack if the enemy advanced again. The XXXX Reserve Corps resumed its extensive defensive position south and southeast of Augustów, the XXXIX Reserve Corps moved into the area between Wigry and Galadus Lake, and the XXI Army Corps formed the left wing northeast of this lake; the 1st Cavalry Division remained in the area northwest of Kopciowo in front of the front. However, in the following days, the army's striking power was further reduced by additional detachments (General Command I Army Corps, ½ 2nd Infantry Division, 2/78 Reserve Division)

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New Retreat of the 10th Army after Tactical Successes.

and an infantry regiment of the 31st Infantry Division was gradually weakened, and thus the prospects of success for a future offensive thrust diminished. The fact that the previous Kosch Group, now commanded by Lieutenant General Sommer, was reinforced these days at Wirballen by 2/3 of the 4th Cavalry Division from the 8th Army was insignificant compared to the strong infantry withdrawals. In view of the reduction in forces, Generaloberst v. Eichhorn decided to withdraw the northern wing of his main forces a little further, moving the XXI Army Corps to Kalvarja, the 1st Cavalry Division to Berzniki, and the previously stationed detachment of the 16th Landwehr Division at the lake series to Lozdzieje. The enemy followed slowly.

On March 21, the position of the 1st Cavalry Division east of Sejny became untenable, and the Russians attacked at Punsk as well. Generaloberst v. Eichhorn wanted to let the enemy run as deep as possible into the prepared encirclement this time and withdrew the 77th Reserve Division to a position that ran from the northern edge of Lake Wigry towards Rutka Tartak, so that from south of Augustow to here, three divisions stood in an extended front to the east. At an angle to this, behind the upper course of the Sejzupa, the 1st Cavalry Division was to connect at Ludwinow, the XXI Army Corps at Kalvarja was to be ready to strike with the front facing south. Its flank was covered by security of the 16th Landwehr Division at Ludwinow, Marjanpol, and northwards.

By March 24, this formation was taken. The enemy approached only slowly and cautiously. In front of the XXXV Reserve Corps, the III Siberian and XXVI Corps seemed to be advancing, the II Corps moved over Sejny, the III from Lozdzieje initially to the west, but then turned in several columns to the northeast and north; ahead of it, strong cavalry approached the Sejzupa section at Ludwowo. But also on the left flank of the XXI Corps, the enemy appeared; here, east of Ludwinow, the 1st Guard Cavalry Division appeared. The entire Russian 10th Army, four corps, and four cavalry divisions marched — as a war diary of the German 10th Army states — generally in the "direction desired by the German command."

On March 24, the enemy attacked with about seven battalions against the Sejzupa bend south of Ludwinow, while holding back further southwest. Thaw had set in; the snowmelt had turned terrain and roads into bottomless mud.

1) To the Gallwitz Army Detachment. — 2) To the 8th Army.

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Generaloberst v. Eichhorn, who had meanwhile set the ⅔ 4th Cavalry Division in motion to reinforce the assault wing on Ludwinow, ordered the 31st Infantry Division to counterattack at noon. This was successful and continued in the following days together with the 42nd Infantry Division on the right, the 4th Cavalry Division on the left, in the direction of Lodzzieje against the enemy's northern flank and rear.

On March 27, the XXXX Reserve Corps was to advance with strong forces south of Lake Wigry against the enemy's retreat routes, and the ½ XXXIX Reserve Corps was also to attack now; the Commander-in-Chief East led the 76th Reserve Division from the 8th Army, partially supplemented by other troops, to Suwalki. Generaloberst v. Eichhorn pointed out to the XXI Army Corps that rapid progress of its encircling movement was of decisive importance for the success of the operation. However, the results of the general attack fell short of expectations. Along the entire line between Lake Wigry and Lake Dus, there were fierce frontal battles. Despite local successes, which at Krasnopol brought about 4000 prisoners, a gun, and seven machine guns as booty, the struggle did not lead to any decisive success in the following days. The Russians resisted stubbornly and repeatedly launched counterattacks. Thus, a front gradually formed, running east of Krasnopol and Punsk and then bending eastward to Lake Dus. When the advance of the 31st Infantry Division south of Wigry at Lake Dus seemed to stall again, reports from aerial reconnaissance about Russian troop concentrations near Olita prompted the army command to withdraw this wing northwestward. Even when a second flyer sent by General v. Below could not detect any enemy at Olita, the army command adhered to this order; it had gained the impression that, given the constantly increasing mobility and the noticeable fatigue of the troops, a greater success was no longer achievable. With a booty of 5000 prisoners, the XXI Army Corps began the retreat after having fought on a 30-kilometer front against parts of the Russian II, III, XIII¹) and the III Siberian Corps.

In the second half of March, the Commander-in-Chief East was surprised by the incursion of weaker Russian forces over Memel and Tauroggen into East Prussia. On March 17, they broke through in the north-

¹) The XIII Corps, shattered at Tannenberg, had so far only reestablished one brigade.

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Invasion of the Russians into the Memel Area.

In the corner of East Prussia, 4000 Russians with ten machine guns and eight cannons overran the weak land defense at the border and advanced looting and burning from the north and east towards Memel. In the evening, the weak German forces were forced to retreat to the spit; a large part of the population followed, and the Russians entered Memel. The next day, the border guard further south at Tauroggen was also forced to retreat before a superior enemy to Laugszargen and leave this place to the Russians on March 20. Thanks to the reinforcements quickly brought in by the Commander-in-Chief East and the High Command of the 10th Army — six battalions, two and a half batteries, strong parts of the 4th and 6th Cavalry Divisions — it was possible, on March 21, under the leadership of the Governor of Königsberg, Lieutenant General v. Pappritz, to retake Memel. The Russians retreated hastily to the north with considerable losses and the abandonment of several guns and machine guns. At Polangen, the pursuit was halted on March 23, without being able to intercept significant parts of the enemy despite the deployment of strong cavalry. A few days later, on March 29, the Russians were also driven out of Tauroggen by the reinforced Brigade Esebeck (six battalions, three batteries, and parts of the 6th Cavalry Division). Major General Freiherr v. Esebeck took over the border protection from Schmalleningken to Radszuhnen, from there subsequently the 6th Cavalry Division.

On April 1, the German 10th Army was essentially back in the same position as before March 24: the XXXX Reserve Corps in the fortified position on both sides of Augustów, in the middle the Corps Lauterstein formed from the 76th and 77th Reserve Divisions between Wigry Lake and Sidory, the 42nd Infantry Division of the XXI Army Corps at Wizajny behind the front, the 1st Cavalry Division at Lubowo, and the 31st Infantry Division at Kalvarja. The enemy advanced slowly, as on April 3, they approached the Szeszupa bend south of Ludwinowo, the Army High Command made the decision of General v. Below and took over the protection of the XXI Army Corps. On April 4, the 42nd Infantry Division was moved from Wizajny to Kalvarja, and the next day the attack began under the command of the 42nd Infantry Division, Lieutenant General v. Bredow, after General Fritz v. Below had been called away to the west as army leader. Despite all efforts, it was not possible to drive the enemy, who had meanwhile taken possession of the eastern protruding Szeszupa bend, back from this bank. The movements remained ...

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Stuck in mud, the attacking power of the XXI Army Corps, which had performed excellently in eight weeks of fighting but had also suffered the most, was now exhausted. On April 7, the attack was halted by order of the Army High Command. The current positions were to be held.

In the following days, combat activity decreased. The exhaustion of the troops and the difficulties of the season ruled out larger operations.

Colonel General v. Eichhorn had the XXXX Reserve Corps, which had had a relatively quiet section behind swamps and lakes for almost six weeks, swap with the XXI Army Corps stationed at Kalvarja. The following section division came into effect on April 26:

XXI Army Corps (without reinforced 65th Infantry Brigade) from the eastern edge of Lake Rajgrod to the southern edge of Lake Wigry;

76th and 77th Reserve Divisions under Lieutenant General Elstermann v. Elster up to the Wigra River;

1st Cavalry Division on the Szeszupa to Jurgiszovry;

XXXX Reserve Corps with 65th Infantry Brigade and 4th Cavalry Division to north of Ludwinow;

Landwehr Division Königsberg, without its two detached regiments, then to the Niemen.

After the Memel at Schmalleningen, with special orders from the Commander-in-Chief East, were on the march: the General Command of the XXXIX Reserve Corps with 2/3 of the 78th Reserve Division, the 3rd and Bavarian Cavalry Division, which had meanwhile arrived from the western theater of war. In the Memel corner, the 6th Cavalry Division and Major General Freiherr v. Esebeck secured with about eleven battalions (replacement and landsturm), some squadrons and batteries. There, the 6th Reserve Division coming from the 9th Army was also unloaded.

The March and April battles of the 10th Army formed the last offshoots of the great struggle for East Prussia, which had begun anew at the beginning of the year. The enemy had been sustainably weakened and finally driven from German soil, but it had not been possible to deliver a decisive blow. The German 10th Army, with about seven infantry divisions and two cavalry-

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Operational Pause During the Thaw. 285

The Russian 10th Army faced 11½ divisions of infantry and four cavalry divisions during this time. The 10th Army repeatedly prepared to strike, but the enemy always evaded in time. The season, thaw, and complete exhaustion of the troops severely affected the speed and force of the attacks, thus greatly reducing the chances of success. Consequently, the battle here gradually turned into trench warfare on the previously mobile operational wing.

c) The Battles on the East Prussian Southern Front from Early March to Late April 1915.

Map 18.

The 8th Army.

By the end of February, the 8th Army had ceased its attack on Lomza and Ostrow on the orders of the Eastern Commander-in-Chief. The decision to withdraw the 10th Army from the forest of Augustowo was significantly influenced by the difficult situation on the East Prussian southern front, especially the intense struggle of the Gallwitz Army Detachment at Przasnysz. The withdrawal from Przasnysz initiated on February 27 did bring some relief, but renewed Russian attacks against the left wing of the Army Detachment and the right of the 8th Army were expected. The enemy seemed to be growing stronger. The German defense was to continue offensively. What the Eastern Commander-in-Chief had taken from the 10th Army, the XXXVIII Reserve Corps of General of Cavalry v. der Marwitz and the 4th Cavalry Division, had been set in motion to the right wing of the 8th Army.

The Commander-in-Chief, General Otto v. Below, anticipating an enemy attack from Lomza, intended to attack with a division of the XXXVIII Reserve Corps provided by the Eastern Commander-in-Chief and the 4th Cavalry Division between Sztwa and Strodau. He maintained this decision even when the Eastern Commander-in-Chief shifted 2/3 of the 76th Reserve Division back to the Gallwitz Army Detachment on March 1. While the 75th Reserve Division and 4th Cavalry Division were set in motion over Kolno, the Scholz Corps had to relinquish individual villages on both sides of the Sztwa to the advancing Russian V Corps. General v. Below then consolidated the 75th Reserve Division, 5th Infantry Brigade, Königsberg Replacement Brigade, 4th Cavalry Division, and the Landsturm Border Guard west of the Strodau into the Marwitz Corps. It was initially tasked with the mission of supporting-

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The effect of the right wing of Corps Scholz was to push the enemy back between Sźtwa and Strodą over the Narew and block the crossing to Nowogrod.

In the following days, Corps Marwitz recaptured the lost villages on the Sźkwa from the enemy; however, further successes were denied. On March 6, General v. Below decided to halt the attack of his right army wing in view of the enemy's superiority. On March 7, a fierce counterattack, in which the Russians advanced from Dawia—Serafin into the position of the 75th Reserve Division, was repelled after heavy fighting.

In the section of Corps Scholz, battles with varying success took place on March 4 and 5 from both inner wings of the 41st Infantry and 1st Landwehr Division west of the Stawiski—Lomza road.

In the reinforced 3rd Reserve Division, the attack began on the morning of March 2 after heavy artillery fire from at least one Russian corps against the 6th Landwehr Brigade at Bobr and the adjoining 5th Reserve Infantry Brigade to the west. However, the attack collapsed, in some places only 50 meters from the German trenches, with heavy losses. The further assaults, continued throughout the first week of March by the significantly reinforced enemy, also failed to achieve any breakthroughs due to the tenacious defense by the German Landwehr and reserve units; new attacks, however, had to be anticipated.

The 11th Landwehr Division was to drive the enemy from its positions on the western Bobr bank in front of Osowiec to make it easier to block the river crossing. Despite heavy fire from Russian artillery, the Landwehr gradually worked its way up to the dunes east of Klimaszewnica, reaching Sopinia and Bialogronby, and took possession of the near bank of the Lenk Canal. The commander-in-chief East initially refrained from continuing the attack beyond this line on March 6.

The elevated construction of the border defense position on the Pisa west of Kolno to the Rajgrodder Lake was to be undertaken only when the front positions opposite Lomza, Wizna, and Osowiec were strongly expanded and connected to the adjacent sections.

Contrary to expectations, the enemy did not continue its attacks against the 3rd Reserve Division. On the entire front of the 8th Army, calm set in around March 9, interrupted on both sides only by locally limited offensive operations. In the defense, against

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Defense Against Russian Attacks at Lomza.

The Army Detachment Gallwitz repeatedly received successful assistance from the Marwitz Corps in directed attacks; on March 17, the Russian counterattacks extended to the section of the Marwitz Corps. When the 10th Army launched a new offensive in the last third of March, the 8th Army gradually returned the 4th Cavalry Division and five battalions, which it had previously received from the 10th Army. On March 28, the General Command of the XXXVIII Reserve Corps left the 8th Army to be used on the Carpathian theater of war. The 75th Reserve Division and the 10th Landwehr Division became independent. At the beginning of April, the parts of the 76th Reserve Division (XXXVIII Reserve Corps) still with the 8th Army were returned to the 10th Army. Over the course of the month, combat activity at the front of the 8th Army gradually subsided.

The Army Detachment Gallwitz.

Map 13 and sketch m.

At the end of February, the Army Detachment Gallwitz was positioned with the Thorn Corps along with the 21st Landwehr Brigade and the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Cavalry Division, the newly formed Richthofen Corps (1st Guard Reserve Division and 2nd Cavalry Division), and the right wing of the Zastrow Corps (Pfeil Detachment and Breugel Division) in the long-held line from the Vistula forward to Plock and east of Mlawa. The left wing of the Zastrow Corps (Wernitz Division) and the Morgen Group (I Reserve Corps, 6th Infantry Brigade, 9th Landwehr Brigade, and 6th Cavalry Division), which had borne the brunt of the fighting at Przasnysz, were moved back behind the Brzozowo-Ulatowo section forward of the border on the night of February 28. Further east, up to the junction with the 8th Army, the Staabs Group (1/2 37th Infantry Division, 39th Cavalry Brigade, and some Landwehr and Landsturm battalions) covered between the middle Orzyc and Szkwa.

On March 1, General v. Gallwitz in Soldau had the following picture of the enemy: in front of the Zastrow Corps stood the I Siberian and XIX Corps, in front of the I Reserve Corps the II Siberian Corps, with the I Corps behind at Rozan. Around Przasnysz, strong masses, concentrated in five divisions, were assembled. Some of them had been observed marching west, while others pressed against the left wing of the Morgen Group and the right of the Staabs Group. General v. Morgen considered it after the preceding heavy

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Finding it necessary to give his troops rest, he proposed to retreat to the already developed border defense positions. However, General v. Gallwitz, in agreement with the Supreme Commander East, could not comply with this intention due to the neighboring sections. The current position of the Morgen Group already meant a concerning indentation of the entire front; at the upper Orzyc, there was even a gap between the Zastrow Corps and the Morgen Group. Despite everything, they had to withstand the enemy pressure until reinforcements arrived, allowing for an improvement of the position through a new attack. The 11th Reserve Infantry Brigade¹) just arriving from the 9th Army was assigned to General v. Morgen as the first support. Further forces were not expected for a few days.

On the evening of March 1, the situation worsened as the enemy pushed back the 6th Cavalry Division from the lower Ulatowka. The anticipated unified Russian attack in the following days did not occur; although there were very fierce, but overall unsuccessful partial attacks, mainly directed against the Zastrow and Staabs Corps, while the Morgen Corps, positioned between them, was less affected. Therefore, the 75th Infantry Brigade, which was on its way to the 37th Infantry Division of the Dichthuth Corps to Chorzele, had to be assigned to a regiment of the Zastrow Corps. The 11th Reserve Infantry Brigade, whose other regiment went to the Morgen Corps. The advancing 3rd Infantry Brigade was assigned to Lieutenant General v. Staabs.

With prolonged waiting in the current position, it was feared that the left wing of the Zastrow Corps would be put in a difficult situation by the pressure of the superior enemy threatening encirclement. General v. Gallwitz wanted to relieve it with an attack by the Morgen Corps on March 7 and to balance the deep indentation of the front east of Malawa. Due to delays in the artillery march, he had to postpone the operation to the morning of March 8. Meanwhile, the enemy launched strong but unsuccessful attacks on the 6th and 7th and during the night of March 8 against the center and especially against the left wing of the Zastrow Corps at Orzyc, attempting to break through the swamps to Malawa. Heaps of corpses testified to the extraordinarily heavy losses of the Russians.

In the attack on March 8, the center of the Morgen Corps was supposed to

¹) p. 169.

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Attack of the Morgen Corps.

The 1st Reserve Division, reinforced by a regiment of the 11th Reserve Infantry Brigade and six heavy and light batteries, was to lead the main thrust over the upper Ulatowka, followed by the newly arrived ⅔ of the 76th Reserve Division¹) with an assigned infantry regiment. The units on the right and left were to support this advance with artillery fire and feigned attacks, with the Staabs group striking the enemy from the east in the flank. On the morning of March 8, the infantry launched an attack after an hour of artillery preparation, but advanced only slowly due to heavy snowfall. The brigade of the 76th Reserve Division, which had been deployed early against the commanding heights of Krajewo, was only able to take them in the evening; the 1st Reserve Division reached the Ulatowka, capturing 2000 prisoners on its left flank.

On March 9, the left wing of the Zastrow Corps, Division Bernitz, and the assembled 75th Infantry Brigade also advanced to attack. The Morgen Corps worked its way forward in heavy fighting. By the evening of March 10, the enemy had been pushed back to about five kilometers east of Przasnysz, eliminating the large bulge in the front. Russian reinforcements hurried in by rail and on foot, and the enemy seemed determined to hold Przasnysz at all costs.

The purpose of the German attack was achieved. When it became apparent on March 11 that the enemy was positioned everywhere in a strong, cohesive formation and that further Russian forces were advancing from the southeast from Plonsk and from the east on Krasnosielc, General v. Gallwitz ordered a transition to defense on the achieved line. This decision aligned with the view of the Eastern Commander-in-Chief, who announced in the evening that the army detachment had a purely defensive task for the coming days; the positions were to be prepared for sustained defense.

On the wide front from the Vistula to the Sziwa, it now seemed that the numerically much weaker army detachment, consisting to a significant extent of Landsturm, was facing almost nine Russian corps in total; General v. Gallwitz expected the XXVII, XIX, I Turkestan, I and II Siberian, II Caucasian, XXIII, IV Siberian Corps, and smaller units. New Russian attacks were to be expected. Defending them on the extended front was no easy task; it was particularly difficult in the sections that had been fought over for weeks and were inadequately fortified, opposite Przasnysz and in the area east of the Orzyc, where the Staabs group could only establish isolated strongpoints in the confusing swamp and forest terrain.

¹) p. 285.

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could hold. The fact that severe frost hindered digging in and made the swamp areas passable increased the difficulties for the defenders. As early as March 13, the Russians attacked on a 20-kilometer-wide front in the Przasnysz sector, but were only able to push back German advance troops. While the Commander-in-Chief East expected the continuation of Russian attacks, especially in this area, General v. Gallwitz's attention was now more focused on the Staabs group, before which the enemy seemed to be preparing new forces at Ostrolenka. On March 14, further Russian attack attempts in the Przasnysz area were unsuccessful. The enemy now also attacked further east, at Jednorozec. Initially repelled, they broke through in the evening east of the village in the swampy terrain of the Orzyc, unexpectedly coming into the rear of the defenders and taking Jednorozec. The German loss amounted to about 1000 men, 16 guns, and ten machine guns. The attempt to regain the lost ground on March 15 through a counterattack brought 2000 prisoners but no full success. In repeated, but mostly only locally conducted daily attacks, the Russians advanced against the fronts of Generals v. Morgen and v. Staabs in the following days. The approach possibilities in the vast, confusing swamp land in front of the left wing of the army detachment were known only to the local experts, very much like the German defenders, who sought to exploit this advantage, especially in night attacks. However, they were no longer granted success, but in almost every attack, they captured several hundred prisoners in German hands. Besides the area northwest and northeast of Przasnysz, the village of Jednorozec and beyond the Orzyc, the area around Ziomce, the shore swamps of the Omulew, and finally Wach on the road from Myszyniec to Ostrolenka were focal points of the battles. General v. Gallwitz counted 45 more serious, partly nocturnal attacks by the Russians from March 13 to 23. The lack of uniformity in the enemy's advances gave the German leadership the opportunity to secure the situation at threatened points through troop movements. The Commander-in-Chief East had helped by providing significant reinforcements. By March 22, the army detachment, in addition to smaller units, had been assigned the general command and the 26th Infantry Division of the XIII Army Corps of the 9th Army, the general command and the 2nd Infantry Division of the I Army Corps, as well as the 78th Reserve Division from the 10th Army. The army front had been reorganized, now to the corps

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Defense Against Russian Attacks from the Area of Przasnysz.

Jastrow and the I Reserve Corps formed the Watter Group¹) (General Command XIII Army Corps), in place of the Staabs Group the Roßb Group (General Command I Army Corps) was formed. On March 24, General v. Gallwitz²) believed he could detect a decrease in enemy attacks. The enemy's strength seemed exhausted. The German positions had meanwhile been expanded, and obstacles had also been laid. Thus, further attacks could be faced with confidence.

Since the beginning of operations on February 10, a total of 42,000 prisoners had been captured on this front, 12,000 of them since March 8, the beginning of the second attack on Przasnysz. The bloody losses of the Russians must have been considerable. Hundreds of dead lay in front of the lines. In contrast, the own losses amounted to about 29,000 men by March 10.

As expected, the Russian attacks gradually ceased. Individual advances at Jednorozec, south of the Orzyc, and on both sides of the Omulew were unsuccessful. On March 27, the enemy made another major attempt. At Wach, the newly introduced III Caucasian Corps broke into the positions of the 37th Infantry Division, which was forced to retreat to a further rearward line during the night of the 28th. Only after reinforcements were supplied did calm return here on March 30.

Field Marshal v. Hindenburg also considered the situation of the army detachment to be stabilized. On March 25, he ordered the removal of the 2/3 76th Reserve Division³) stationed behind the front; on March 30, the Higher Cavalry Commander 1, Lieutenant General Baron v. Richthofen, on April 17, the 2/3 78th Reserve Division⁴), the next day the 11th Reserve Infantry Brigade, on April 29, half of the 36th Reserve Division to be withdrawn. In the first days of May, the rest of the I Reserve Corps followed.

It was a most remarkable achievement that the German troops on the southern front of East Prussia, especially the Gallwitz Army Detachment, had accomplished in the winter defensive battles of March. Two

¹) On March 13, General of Infantry Baron v. Watter became commanding general of the XIII Army Corps in place of General v. Fabeck. ²) The staff of the General Command had now been expanded to the High Command; in place of the previous Chief of Staff, Lieutenant Colonel v. Redern, Colonel Marquard took over. ³) See p. 284.

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Russian armies had stood from the Vistula to Ospwiec, the 1st to the west, the 12th to the east of the Orzyc. They finally had a total of 31 infantry and 9½ cavalry divisions¹), opposed by only 14 infantry and 2⅔ cavalry divisions on the German side, including a large part of the Landwehr and Landsturm.

d) The 9th Army in March and April 1915.

Map 14 and Sketch 0.

Before the 9th Army, the enemy had weakened during the month of February. According to the task set by the Commander-in-Chief East²), to prevent the departure of further Russian forces, Generaloberst v. Mackensen, despite his own significant deductions³), decided to undertake another breakthrough attempt. The Commander-in-Chief East agreed. The attack was to be launched from the eastward projecting section of Division Menges, where the Russians were considered relatively weak. According to reliable information, they no longer had troops here in the second line. The attack seemed more promising here than at the Rawka and Bzura, as no natural obstacle hindered the advance.

On February 27, the formation of an attack group under General of Cavalry Ritter v. Frommel was ordered; it consisted of a consolidated division of the XI Army Corps under Major General Dieffenbach, an infantry brigade formed under Major General v. Stein from troops of the XVII Army Corps, the Fabek Corps, and the XXV Reserve Corps, a reinforced brigade of Division Menges, a strong artillery group — including twelve batteries of heavy field howitzers, four batteries of 10 cm cannons, and one battery of mortars — and the 9th Cavalry Division. The remaining parts of Division Menges and the Posen Corps were available with the restriction that the defense of their positions remained secured. The attack was to take place on March 5 in the early morning hours and, after breaking through the enemy standing north of the Pilica, be continued "decisively northward" approximately towards Biala, to roll up the enemy position and the opponent from

¹) 1st Army, General of Cavalry Litwinow with XXIII, I, and II Siberian, XIX, I Caucasian, I Turkestan, and XXVII Corps.  
2) 12th Army, General of Cavalry Plehwe, with I, Guard, V, III Caucasian, IV Siberian, and XV Corps.  
³) p. 260. — ³) p. 169.

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Attack of the Frommel Group.

To cut off Warsaw. The Woyrsch Army promised its support: the group Kövess, adjoining south of the Pilica, was to feign an attack, further south on March 6, the German Landwehr Corps was to attack near Lopuszno.

The attack by General v. Frommel began in frosty weather and was initially successful. He broke through the Russian front over a width of eight kilometers. By the evening of the 6th, he reached the Rokitna section and approached the road Nowe Miasto–Gielnów. Troops of the Menges Division attacking on the right wing had advanced beyond Bieliny that day but could not hold their ground there; 3400 prisoners and 20 machine guns were captured. The enemy seemed to be withdrawing reinforcements. On March 7, some progress was made on the left wing, but on the rest of the front, the enemy held firm with tenacity. The main resistance was formed by the strong Russian position at the village of Bzary.

In view of reports of continuous deployment of Russian units to the East Prussian front (XXIII Corps to Ostrolenka, II Caucasian Corps to Nowogeorgiewsk), Generaloberst v. Mackensen maintained his intention to continue the attack. He had the Frommel Group reinforced in the following days by the XI Army Corps, parts of the XVII, the Posen Corps, and finally also the Watter Corps. General v. Frommel now shifted the focus of the attack to his northern wing. By advancing from the north, he intended to take the strong position at Bzary and then advance towards Biala. On March 15, he attacked with about four infantry divisions before the Watter Corps was available. But the enemy had also received considerable reinforcements.

The attack by the two divisions of the XI Army Corps and the Stein Brigade on March 15 did not bring decisive success. The Russians had already attempted during the night of March 15 to push the German attack from the south over the Pilica into the flank and rear. To defend, General v. Frommel had to withdraw troops from the attack front. The commanders of the 22nd and 38th Infantry Divisions, Major Generals Dieffenbach and v. d. Esch, repeatedly pointed out the particular difficulties of the attack, which were further increased by the onset of thaw and snowfall. The front line was still partly 300 to 600 meters from the enemy position, and there was a shortage of artillery ammunition.

On March 16, during the attack of the 38th Infantry Division and the Stein Brigade, whose infantry partially penetrated the Russian main position, there were varied and costly battles. Most

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Batteries had to cease fire as the ammunition was spent. Around noon, General v. Frommel received instructions from the Army High Command "not to insist on particularly vigorous execution of the attack, but to ensure a very strong expansion of the captured position"; in the afternoon, the order followed to halt the attack, as the Commander-in-Chief East had ordered the transfer of another division to East Prussia. This decision remained even when the Chief of Staff of Army High Command 9, Major General Grünert, reported to General Ludendorff by telephone, "the 9th Army is in promising progress on its southern flank; if a division were withdrawn now, continuation of the offensive would be impossible and the sacrifices made so far for its execution would have been in vain." The serious situation on the Narew Front required immediate assistance. The XIII Corps and the 26th Infantry Division had to be relinquished. The captured line was to be held and expanded. Since the beginning of the attack, a total of 7,150 prisoners had been taken, with own losses of over 10,000 men, including about 2,200 dead. Continuing the battle had become hopeless due to the weakened offensive strength of the remaining troops.

On the rest of the army's front, the occupation had become quite weak in places. Thus, since March 8, the III Reserve Corps had only 10,000 rifles and eight field batteries over a front of 14 kilometers at Bzura. The 8th Cavalry Division reported on March 15 that the two Landsturm brigades deployed in their section of the Posen Corps were at the end of their strength, but relief was not possible. A regrouping of forces was absolutely necessary.

The High Command's view on the tasks for the near future was laid down in the army order of March 21 as follows: "The war situation requires tenacious holding of the current positions with the most suitable forces possible. For this, the forward positions and obstacles are to be expanded as much as possible. In addition, a second position is to be built throughout."

The construction of the Vistula position from southwest of Wyszogrod to the area south of Wloclawek, which had begun in early February, was largely completed by mid-April. By order of the

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Result of the Battles of the 9th Army.

The Eastern Commander-in-Chief also considered a large rear main position, which was to run southeast of Plozk along the Vistula front, approximately 20 to 30 kilometers behind the front of the 9th Army to Grabica (northwest of Petrikau), where it was to connect to a position assigned to the Bavarian Army for expansion, Grabica-Czenstochau. Additionally, the Eastern Commander-in-Chief desired the establishment of a bridgehead near Plozk south of the Vistula; the bridge there was completed on March 30. By the end of March, the 25th Reserve Division was detached for use on the Galician theater of war from the 9th Army's formation. By the end of April, the ½ 6th Reserve Division¹) was also detached. On April 16, Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria was appointed as the Commander-in-Chief of the 9th Army, replacing Generaloberst von Mackensen, who was assigned to another role.

At the front, there was general calm from mid-March to the end of April.

9. The Eastern Commander-in-Chief in April 1915.

Map 18.

In the course of April, new tasks were to be assigned to the German Eastern Army. On April 5, the Commander-in-Chief submitted an assessment of the situation on the Eastern Front to the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army. According to the attached strength report, the enemy in front of the line from the Baltic Sea to the Bavarian Army was identified as having 1034 battalions (64½ infantry and 16½ cavalry divisions), opposed by only 521 battalions (42½ infantry and 11½ cavalry divisions) of the Central Powers. The Eastern Commander-in-Chief assured that the Eastern Army would hold its positions. Unfortunately, despite adequate replacement strengths, there was no possibility of giving the troops the urgently needed rest and sufficiently promoting training due to the extended lines. The situation was undoubtedly tense. This could be alleviated if the Eastern Commander-in-Chief had sufficient reserves. Therefore, it was requested to authorize the Commander-in-Chief to transfer two new divisions from the western theater of war until increased supplies were granted. The two divisions would, of course, be returned in time for an offensive in the West.

¹) See p. 169.

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General v. Falkenhayn, however, rejected this request on April 11, stating that given the current general military-political situation, two divisions could not be transferred from the West to the Eastern Commander-in-Chief. Despite General v. Conrad's efforts to secure German reinforcements for his heavily embattled Carpathian Front¹), General v. Falkenhayn emphasized in a telegram to the Eastern Commander-in-Chief on April 12 the "importance and urgency" of the task assigned to the Eastern Commander-in-Chief by recent events, "to bind the enemy forces facing him as much as possible."

In view of the significant numerical superiority of the Russians, this remained a task that placed further considerable demands on the heavily strained troops. Nevertheless, the gradually weakening attacks of the Russians and the weather conditions led to a certain state of calm, which the Eastern Commander-in-Chief wanted to use to organize the units and furthermore to form an army reserve. To this end, on April 3, General v. Gallwitz was ordered to withdraw the ⅔ 78th Reserve Division stationed with him to be positioned at the railway near Willenberg. The 10th Army was reassigned the obligated Reserve Infantry Regiment 252 of the 76th Reserve Division from the 9th Army. Additionally, on March 27, the transfer of the General Command to the XXVII Reserve Corps and the weapon of the 25th Reserve Division to the Carpathian Front was ordered²). As a replacement, the 29th Landwehr Brigade was sent to the East.

Field Marshal v. Hindenburg did not take the task from the Supreme Army Command lightly. A frontal engagement seemed unlikely to promise success with the available forces and considering the road conditions. Instead, he considered an operation on the northern flank more promising. Initially, he intended — as indicated in a personal letter from General Ludendorff to the Gallwitz High Command dated April 19 — to launch an attack on both sides, primarily north of the Njemen. The first suggestion for this came from the Supreme Army Command. They had already suggested on the night of March 24 to 25 that Field Marshal v. Hindenburg could free up a corps for the faltering Carpathian Front³), if he received two cavalry divisions from the West. On the morning of March 25, they inquired whether an advance by two cavalry divisions, which were to be provided by the Army Command and

¹) p. 128. — ²) pp. 287 and 295. — ³) p. 128 f.

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Reinforcements for the Eastern Front.

to be equipped, north or south past Kowno in the direction of Wilna and further against the railway line Warsaw—Polotsk would be considered feasible. The Commander-in-Chief East described in his response an advance north past Kowno as quite promising. The concerns of the Supreme Army Command, whether the enemy, with the help of his very favorable railway connections, could thwart such a cavalry operation, were dispelled by the Commander-in-Chief East.

The 3rd and Bavarian Cavalry Division, which had meanwhile arrived from the west at Wirballen—Wylkowyszki and Wladyslawow, were subordinated to the Higher Cavalry Commander 1, Lieutenant General Freiherr v. Richthofen, who had arrived from the Gallwitz Army Detachment. However, due to the condition of the roads, the execution of the cavalry operation suggested by the Supreme Army Command was not initially feasible. The two divisions also had to be equipped for warfare in the east. They were already back at Wirballen, without their use being possible. When General v. Falkenhayn proposed on the evening of April 12 that the war situation and the condition of the roads could allow for the intended cavalry operation in the foreseeable future, he received the following report the next day: “The current condition of the roads excludes any cavalry operation. It can only be carried out after the onset of better weather. A date for this cannot be specified. The war situation would allow the operation now. How the war situation will develop until the onset of dry weather is still unclear.”

10. The Operations of the Russians in March and April 1915.

Maps 14 and 18.

The Russian Supreme Army Command had completely abandoned the originally planned major offensive against East Prussia at the end of February and turned to the idea of seeking the decision against Austria-Hungary instead. General Russki, the Commander-in-Chief of the Northwest Army Group, could no longer count on reinforcements. The directive issued to the Northwest Front after the temporary success of Przasnysz on March 1 began with the words: “His Imperial Highness neither considers it according to the current state

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of the armies still deemed it permissible, based on the availability of combat resources, to cross the border and invade East Prussia, where our troops would again be exposed to the ominous influence of the Prussian railways.” The army group must be content with “delivering sharp but short blows, pursuing only up to the border,” to gain suitable positions for active defense in the foreland of the Njemen, Bobr, and Narew. Positions to the left of the Vistula should be held; further weakening of the forces deployed there is highly undesirable; the army group should rather — as ordered the next day — prepare to, if necessary, transport troops en masse from the right to the left bank. On March 2, General Rußki ordered the general attack to the right of the Vistula with a limited objective. The 10th Army, with a total of about 13 infantry and five cavalry divisions, was to regain the Augustów Forest and, if possible, the line Kalvarja—Suwalki—Augustów. The 12th Army, with a total of twelve infantry and 2½ cavalry divisions, was to advance with the main forces from Lomza via Szcuczyn and envelop the left flank of the opposing enemy to separate it from the forces standing east of Osowiec and push it westward. The 1st Army, with a total of twelve infantry and 6½ cavalry divisions, was to clear the area up to the border. To the left of the Vistula, the 2nd and 5th Armies, with 16½ infantry divisions, several Landwehr brigades, and two cavalry divisions, were to tie down the enemy through partial offensives, with the 2nd Army attempting to drive the Germans from the right bank of the Rawa. As a reserve, General Rußki held the XXIII Corps (3rd Guard Infantry Division and 62nd Reserve Division) ready at Warsaw and Białystok. General Rußki viewed the situation optimistically and was reluctant to halt the attack entirely at the border, as he would then have the flanking movements in the rear. He requested permission to continue the attack up to the vicinity of the southern part of the Masurian Lakes. The Supreme Army Command agreed but pointed out that a corps would soon have to be transferred to the southwestern front.

In the 10th Army, the XV Corps stationed at Grodno had to be withdrawn as an army group reserve as early as March 7. North of the Augustów Forest, the III and II Corps reached the area south of Simna by March 9, following the retreating Germans. A German counterattack on that day pushed parts of the III Corps back from Lozdzieje to Sereje and thus into the rear

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Attacks of the Russian 10th and 12th Army.

of the II Corps, which fought at Sejny. "A repetition of the maneuver that led to the capture of the XX Corps was not achieved by the Germans" — according to the official Russian account), but the corps was nevertheless forced to quickly retreat to the "eastern exits" of the Augustów Forest.

In the case of the 12th and 1st Army, the German counteraction resulted in "a series of stubborn and costly battles"), during which the ever-increasing shortage of artillery ammunition was extremely inhibiting. General Ruszki had to make the XXIII Corps available to the 12th Army on March 5. On March 7, the enemy was estimated to be about four corps east of Drzyc, and about five German corps west of it up to the Vistula; he seemed to have been reinforced by troops that had previously stood before the Russian 10th Army. The German attack north of Przasnysz, which began on March 9, prompted the deployment of the II Caucasian Corps from the left bank of the Vistula, so that since early February, a total of 10½ corps had been moved to the East Prussian front, plus 3¾ corps from the reserve of the supreme army command. The II Caucasian Corps was assigned to the 1st Army on March 12, and the XV Corps, stationed at Grodno, was assigned to the 12th Army. The 1st Army was to attack towards Chorzele the following day, with the 12th supporting it. "All in all" — according to the official Russian account) — "there was no specific plan on the Russian side in these battles, except for active operational zeal, which, with rare stubbornness, led to the continued effort to wrest from the Germans this or that piece of terrain they had taken, as in January at the Bzura and Rawka." The losses were again severe. By March 9, they were estimated at 35,000 men north of Lomza alone, including 10,000 in the Guard Corps).

By mid-March, General Ruszki recognized the futility of further attack attempts. He now assumed about 30 divisions on the enemy side. On March 16, he regulated the course of operations with a new directive, after having previously inquired with the supreme army command about the "final objectives" to be achieved on the East Prussian front. The attack was to be essentially halted. The

1) Riesnamow, I, p. 82.  
2) Riesnamow, I, p. 83. — More details on this in Knor, p. 260 f.  
3) Gardner, ¾ XIII., XV., IV. Siberian Corps.  
4) Riesnamow, I, p. 83.  
5) Knor, p. 260.

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The 10th Army had to establish a stubborn defense in the foreland of the central Niemen, then at Kopziowo and along the line Sopockinie—Lipnis—Sztabin—Dowlgy, and if the opportunity was favorable, to attack again to gain the line Marjampol—Suwalki—Augustów—Rajgrod. The 12th Army was to limit itself to active defense in the Narew foreland and with its left wing reach the line Kruszla—Lipniki—Wach—Zawady as much as possible; it had to give up three corps, one each as a reserve for the Supreme Army Command and for the army group, the XXIII to the 1st Army. The latter received orders to advance again with the right wing and then also switch to defense, preferably along the line Jednorozec—Przasnysz—Ciechanow—Plonsk—Wyszogrod on the Vistula. This army also had to give up a corps to the army group reserve, and withdraw another as an army reserve as soon as possible. The 2nd and 5th Armies had to continue to hold their ground. Based on this directive, there were still a series of battles until the fighting activity gradually subsided from the end of March. The situation was "good, but not necessarily secure."

On March 26, General Ruski requested to be relieved from command for health reasons. His successor, General Alexejew, one of the youngest generals of the infantry and previously Chief of Staff of the Southwestern Front, took command of the army group on March 30. At that time, it was short of 320,000 men of its full strength. By mid-April, the III Caucasian Corps had to be transferred to the Southwestern Front. However, further transfers appeared impossible despite the urgent need in Galicia due to the weakness of the individual units, without questioning the defense of the front.

1) Krasny Archive, Volume 27, p. 8. 2) The senior and proven General Plehwe in the battles near Lodz was not considered due to his German name.

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IV. Changing Plans of General v. Falkenhayn.

A. The Creation of a New Army Reserve.

Maps 1, 2, and 14.

When General v. Falkenhayn reluctantly agreed in January, under the pressure of circumstances, to deploy the newly formed units stationed at home to the eastern theater of war, he apparently still held on to the idea of carrying out the offensive strike he had planned in the West as soon as possible. Already on February 19, before the conclusion of the Masurian battle, he sent an inquiry from Berlin, where he had gone after visiting the East Prussian theater of war on January 30, to the Commander-in-Chief East about his further intentions. It stated: “As important as it is, of course, to exploit the winter war in Masuria with all means, one must not ignore the fact that this endeavor is limited by our general military and political situation. By about the second half of March, the Supreme Army Command will likely be forced to move significant parts of the forces currently used in the Northeast to other theaters of war. Even earlier, a reduction in the reinforcements and munitions to be sent to the East will have to occur. It is therefore crucial to bring the Russian armies into such a situation by then that they will not be able to become dangerous to us in the foreseeable future.”

The plans underlying this inquiry from General v. Falkenhayn, as revealed in a later statement by the Chief of the General Staff to the Commander-in-Chief East on March 9, involved the “continuation of the campaign in the West” and the “opening of the way to Turkey.” Both assumed that by then the Russians would be so weakened that they would not be able to become dangerous again in the foreseeable future on any front section of the eastern theater of war — neither on the Carpathian Front nor in Poland or East Prussia. As long as the prospects and efforts of the ongoing operations were not yet foreseeable, this had to be at least

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appear questionable. It was even more doubtful whether, given the fact that General v. Falkenhayn neither had an army reserve nor was there any prospect of obtaining one by mid-March, it would be possible to transfer such strong forces from the East to the other theaters of war as were necessary for the subjugation of Serbia and for bringing about a decision in the West. Both tasks seemed urgently pressing. The political situation and the necessity of establishing a secure connection with Turkey demanded the prompt subjugation of Serbia, at least the conquest of the Negotin salient. On the other hand, various reasons urged that, if at all possible, a decision in the West should be brought about this spring. There was no doubt that this goal would become increasingly difficult to achieve later, once the English reinforcements expected for the summer from the Kitchener Army became available on the mainland. The current balance of forces in the West favored a German offensive most likely in the near future. In the second half of February, there were about 92 German divisions against 97½ of the Allies. However, bringing about a decision in the West required a significantly larger deployment of troops and materials than in the East. For on the stagnant Western Front, a breakthrough had to be achieved on a relatively broad front section before any operation could be undertaken. This preparation already required larger forces, and the operation was likely to require even stronger ones, as its execution up to the decision required continuous reinforcement. A prerequisite for a successful breakthrough was again a particularly large number of heavy artillery and an unusually high amount of ammunition. General v. Falkenhayn could not be unclear on February 19, when sending his draft to the Commander-in-Chief East, that such strong forces of reserves and materials from the East could hardly be made available to him. He therefore seemed at that time to have thought less of a decisive operation in Serbia and the West than of short, less force-demanding offensive strikes, in Serbia for the conquest of the Negotin salient and thus for establishing a connection with Turkey, in the West for boosting the morale of the Western troops, who had been worn down by trench warfare for months. Such a goal had

1) According to the then estimate of the intelligence department of the German Supreme Army Command. 2) See the unsent letter of December 27, 1914, to the Commander-in-Chief East, Volume VI, p. 421/422.

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Creation of New Division Units.

General v. Falkenhayn apparently also envisioned his initially planned offensive in the second half of January in the West, when he still had control over the new formations. As desirable as both goals might have been, the question arose whether it was not initially more important to use all forces for an easier and quicker war decision in the East. Only through this could strong forces be freed, allowing the subjugation of Serbia and a war-ending decision in the West with a prospect of success. The prerequisite was, as the leaders in the East had repeatedly emphasized, the subjugation of Russia. It had to appear again without doubt to shift the focus of warfare back to "other theaters of war" before the decision in the East was fought.

Then, completely unexpectedly, a proposal came to General v. Falkenhayn just a few days after the inquiry to the Commander-in-Chief East, which provided a completely new basis for his further decision-making. The prospect opened up of gaining new strong army reserves without weakening the Eastern front. On February 22, the already highly meritorious head of the Army Administration Department in the Ministry of War, Colonel v. Briszk, proposed to General v. Falkenhayn, who was present in Berlin, to form new division units by transferring the fourth infantry regiments from existing divisions, initially from the Western front, in the manner of those established in January, each with three infantry regiments. As a replacement for the transferred regiment, the divisions were to receive 2400 trained replacements and two machine gun platoons for three guns. The infantry replacement was to be distributed among the remaining regiments, resulting in an average increase of about 66 men per company. The number of infantry and machine guns at the front thus remained the same. The necessary field artillery, pioneer, cavalry, etc., front troops were to be gained partly by reducing the number of guns from six to four and reducing the cavalry in the existing divisions, partly by new formations. General v. Falkenhayn immediately agreed to the proposal and obtained the Emperor's approval on the same day. It was foreseeable that with the implementation of Briszk's proposal, a considerable number of divisions would be ready behind the Western front in about 1½ to 2 months.

1) Pages 3 and 5. — 2) More details in the forthcoming Volume II "War Armament and War Economy".

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the Supreme Army Command could freely dispose. It was thereby largely, perhaps even completely, freed from the necessity of recalling troops from the East.

Preparations for the planned reorganization of the Western Army were immediately initiated. Already on February 25, the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army issued an order to the Western Army, in which the intention of the Supreme Army Command was initially expressed, "to gradually form new units as army reserves behind the front of the Western Army." Initially, six infantry divisions (50th, 52nd, 54th, 56th, 58th [Saxon/Württemberg] and 10th Bavarian) were to be formed and ready for use in the second half of March. These divisions, in addition to their three infantry regiments united under a brigade staff, received a field artillery brigade and a foot artillery battalion as well as two batteries of heavy field howitzers, two pioneer companies, and ammunition columns and trains, thus being completely independently usable. Simultaneously with this order, a request was made to the Ministry of War for the establishment of a new army high command (A.O.K. 11), which was to be ready for march in Kassel by March 11 at the latest.

On March 3, General v. Falkenhayn demanded the establishment of further divisions. "...The goal to be achieved this month" — he explained — "must be to set all active and reserve divisions of the Western Army to three infantry regiments each and to form new divisions from the surplus regiments, also with three regiments each. If it is not possible to fully equip the last divisions, I would also be satisfied if they initially consist only of infantry and cannon batteries. They will also be very useful in this form as reserves and for special purposes and could gradually be expanded into full divisions..."

Since the Western Army counted 36 infantry and 37 reserve divisions, 24 new divisions had to result from the full implementation of the transformation, which could be provided as reserves of the Supreme Army Command behind the front. These were undoubtedly favorable prospects to bring about the decision of the war in the West even before the effectiveness of the English reinforcements. The intention of General v. Falkenhayn to shift the focus of warfare to the West began to take on an increasingly firm shape. The balance of forces on the German side was now so favorable that, in contrast to his previous view, he temporarily considered a simultaneous

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Creation of a New Army Reserve of 14 Divisions.

He forced a decisive operation both in Serbia and in the West; for the solution of the latter task, he hoped to be able to forgo the return of stronger Eastern forces. This increased the certainty that the Eastern Front would solve its task on its own and ensure the Western Army's freedom of movement. Already on March 5, before it was certain whether the hoped-for number of new units would actually be reached, he informed Field Marshal v. Hindenburg that "a return of forces from the Eastern Front to the West is not currently envisaged, i.e., in the month of March"¹).

The expansion of the transformation to all active and reserve divisions of the Western Army, as demanded by General v. Falkenhayn, soon proved impracticable. On March 11, the Minister of War reported to the Kaiser that eight more divisions could be formed. Their formation was ordered on March 16. Of these, the 111th, 113th, 119th, and 121st Divisions were to be ready for use at the beginning of April, the 115th, 117th, 123rd, and the 11th Bavarian 8 to 14 days later. These divisions could only receive six field artillery batteries and one battery of heavy field howitzers, as well as only one pioneer company; their equipment with ammunition columns and trains was correspondingly less.

With the formation of the 111th to 123rd Divisions and the 11th Bavarian, the possibility of forming new units from the Western Army was temporarily exhausted. Besides armament difficulties, the replacement situation also did not allow for the creation of 24 new divisions through the reorganization of the Western Army in March, as demanded by General v. Falkenhayn. By mid-March 1915, about 163,000 trained non-commissioned officers and men and about 515,000 men in training²) were available for replacement purposes in the replacement formations and recruit depots. The monthly replacement requirement of the field army averaged about 180,000 men, while an additional 175,000 trained men would have been required to compensate for the infantry transferred from the existing divisions. In the long term, however, the replacement situation posed no difficulties, as a considerable number of men from the 1915 recruit class were still available and had not yet been called up³).

¹) p. 276. — ²) How many of the men in training could be sent to the field as fully trained in March could not be determined by then. More details in the later appearing Volume II "War Armament and War Economy".

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By mid-March, General v. Falkenhayn had clarity that by early April, as an army reserve behind the Western Front, only 14 new divisions would be available, not the expected 24. No further increase in strength was to be expected in the coming weeks due to the tense replacement situation exacerbated by armament difficulties. Bringing in divisions from the German Eastern Front was hardly considered at this time due to the situation there and was not urgent, as the Western offensive could not begin before mid-May. On March 20, General v. Falkenhayn warned General Field Marshal v. Hindenburg that the withdrawal of forces from the Eastern Army to the West was not envisaged even after the end of March. "Should nevertheless," it continued, "the necessity for this or for the use of army units now transferred to Your Excellency in the South arise, a timely request will be made there..."

Also, on the eastern theater of war, General v. Falkenhayn proposed the formation of new German divisions by mid-April. However, it would still take some time to realize this intention. Initially, three infantry divisions (101st, 103rd, and 105th) were to be formed with the Eastern Army, whose readiness for use was only envisaged for the second half of May.

In addition to the replacement situation, the ammunition issue was of particular importance. Not only did a decisive offensive in the West require an unusually high demand for ammunition, but it was also expected that the Eastern Front would then make higher ammunition demands, as a German offensive in the West would likely trigger a Russian attack on the Eastern Front.

1) p. 320 f.

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B. Considerations for a Decisive Breakthrough in the West.

On March 1, General v. Falkenhayn returned to the western theater of war. Here, he faced two significant tasks: first, the reorganization of the Western Army to gain new army reserves in the face of an enemy threatening with attack, and then the difficult question of a breakthrough operation on the western theater of war. It was initially necessary to determine on which part of the Western Front a breakthrough and operation would most certainly achieve decisive military effect and how much forces and material, especially heavy artillery and ammunition, would be required.

The idea of an attack breaking through the enemy front to bring about a decision in the war in the West had already been independently studied in extensive studies by the high commands of the 6th and 1st Armies. On March 4, the high command of the 6th Army presented a memorandum drafted by General v. Krafft v. Dellmensingen. After examining the possible attack directions, the memorandum, similar to what General Wild v. Hohenborn had done at the end of December 1914, designated the objective of the operation to sever and crush the northern flank of the enemy front, primarily the English army. The high command did not believe that numerical superiority on the German side could be expected; such superiority would only be possible if Russia were subdued. Superiority must instead be sought in the efficiency and active skill of the German leaders and troops. By transferring fresh English forces to the mainland, the British army could swell to 15 army corps by the end of March, double its current strength. "We must therefore be particularly careful not to set ourselves a task that exceeds our capabilities." It is by no means just a matter of breaking through the enemy's strong positions; the victorious troops must, after succeeding in a difficult, continuous day and night attack, push through in ever-new frontal battles from position to position.

To view the operation from the perspective that it is close to

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As General v. Krafft passed by Amiens, it seemed inadvisable, as desirable as the protection of the left flank by the lower Somme had to be. The necessary forces would have grown to an inadmissible height; for he placed the main emphasis on separating the English army from the French. For this, the thrust was to be directed against the English right wing adjacent to French forces. Thus, a breakthrough on both sides of Arras was to follow the ridge running northwest to the coast between Boulogne and Calais. Further north, in the area of Kemmel, a secondary attack was to pin down the enemy. To secure the main attack to the south, corresponding forces had to be diverted, which were expected to repel enemy interference attempts in the line Albert—Doullens—Authie-Lauf, as the best line of defense, the Somme, was hardly to be gained.

The first step, the breakthrough through the enemy's front line, had to be done with utmost force — "shattering." In the individual artillery preparation, the single howitzer battery should not be assigned more than 150 m of target width. On the proposed main attack front, the breakthrough distance, excluding the city of Arras to be encircled, was 26 km. At the actual breakthrough points, the combat zone of an army corps was narrowed to 3½ km. In total, 160 heavy and 374 field batteries were set up to prepare the main attack. The attack itself was to be led by six army corps; to widen the gap, for immediate support and as a reserve, seven more along with two cavalry divisions were to follow. Of these thirteen army corps, three were already at the front; ten were to be newly brought up. The secondary attack at Kemmel required 38 heavy and 143 field batteries. Here, three corps were to be newly deployed. Additionally, significant reinforcements in pioneer, mortar, aircraft, airship, etc., formations were demanded for both attacks.

The memorandum placed special emphasis on ammunition supply. The command of the 6th Army had experienced in the battles around Ypres in the autumn of the previous year that a large part, indeed at times the majority, of the heavy batteries had not been able to fully develop their firepower because of a lack of ammunition. Similar situations were not to be repeated in the autumn battles of the past year with higher demands. The execution of the entire operation is only possible," said the memorandum, "if: 1. the entire heavy artillery

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regarding teams (or mechanical traction), 2. a very large amount of ammunition is provided, so large that the firepower of the guns can always be maintained at its full height. The success of the attack primarily depends on this. There could be nothing more misguided than if the attack had to halt again due to insufficient ammunition supply before the operation was completed. The ammunition supply must therefore be sufficient for at least a full month of combat, during which the decisive group engages in daily battles — preferably even longer — or the resupply must be secured."

For the first time, the question of under what conditions a major strategic breakthrough on the Western Front could succeed was thoroughly addressed. The memorandum had pointed out that a large part of the German troops and a relatively even larger part of the available combat resources, especially heavy artillery, would have to be deployed for the proposed operation. Furthermore, it addressed the actual leadership problems; here, the necessity and difficulty of a surprise strike, the provision of a special operations army behind the units breaking through the enemy front, the distribution of various directed operational tasks among special leaders after the successful breakthrough, and the binding of enemy reserves through large attacks on the rest of the army front were pointed out.

The remarks made by General v. Falkenhayn on these statements indicate that he took the warning against an undertaking that exceeded the German forces very seriously, but he saw the mutual balance of forces more favorably and therefore believed that the intended operation could be carried out with less effort. The proposed direction of operations resembled the one he had already considered in December¹). Even then, when reviewing the statements of Generals Wild v. Hohenborn and Schmidt v. Knobelsdorf, he had written at the end of the former's statements: "In any case, I also consider the thrust on Amiens to be correct." With this, he had spoken out against operations on the Aisne or in Champagne.

The high demands on troops and war material, which the High Command of the 6th Army had deemed necessary, however, raised the question of whether a breakthrough operation with less effort might be possible elsewhere. On March 2, during a brief stay of General v. Falkenhayn in St. Quentin, the

¹) p. 16.

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likewise present there, the Chief of the General Staff of the 1st Army, Major General v. Kuhl, reported to him that a memorandum was being compiled at the High Command of the 1st Army, which concerned an operation to be conducted in the area east of Soissons, breaking through enemy positions over the Aisne. A few hours earlier, General v. Falkenhayn had expressed doubts at the headquarters of the 6th Army about whether it was feasible to concentrate the strength of the Western Army for a thrust towards the Channel coast, while at the same time the French would make the utmost efforts to break through in Champagne. The proposal of the 1st Army thus fell on favorable ground. Several days had to pass before the memorandum was completed. On March 7, General v. Falkenhayn decided to send the Chief of the Operations Department, Colonel Tappen, to the 7th Army as Chief of the General Staff until the end of the month, in order to gain an independent judgment from him on the prospects of an operation over the Aisne. A major offensive in the West was not yet possible for March.

Meanwhile, it had become apparent that the formation of new divisions in the West would fall significantly short of the extent apparently expected at the beginning of the month. The total number of new divisions to be formed was not 24, but only 14; through the withdrawal in the front, this number could be slightly increased, but it was clear that the forces calculated as necessary in the memorandum of the 1st Army would not be available. General v. Falkenhayn, however, did not abandon the idea of a major breakthrough operation on the Western Front, but rather informed Colonel v. Seeckt, appointed as Chief of the General Staff for the newly formed Army High Command 11, on March 11, that he intended to bring the war back into motion through a large-scale breakthrough on the Western Front and to bring about a decision.

On March 13, the memorandum drafted by General v. Kuhl of the High Command of the 1st Army reached the hands of General v. Falkenhayn. It described a breakthrough from the area of Roye as no longer expedient, as at most the success would be that the English would be pushed back into a more or less large semicircle around Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, while the French

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on the other hand, to withdraw their left wing to the line Beauvais-Dieppe or Rouen, so that two new frontal attacks would be necessary. The memorandum emphasized that above all the breakthrough itself must succeed. "The place where the breakthrough is to take place must be chosen so that the attack is actually favorable, strong parts of the enemy are defeated or pushed back, and above all a renewed establishment in prepared rear positions is prevented. The breakthrough must be prepared and executed with such strong forces that it must succeed to all human judgment. It must not come to the French procedure of leading one corps after another against the enemy position. Surprise must be sought in the attack by all means. The breakthrough must succeed suddenly. The decision of the campaign depends on it."

The most favorable conditions for a breakthrough in the area of the 1st Army seemed to the High Command to be on their own left and the right wing of the 7th Army. The proposals of the memorandum were based on this idea. Four army corps, two of which were already on site, were to advance from a 20 km wide front at and east of Bailly over the Aisne against the plateau Chassemy-Bauzémont. They were to be followed by four more corps and a cavalry corps, which were to be left in wide accommodation between Ham and Montcornet until the breakthrough, to keep the enemy in ignorance of the attack site. They were to extend the closed line by advancing against the rear of the enemy standing further east, rolling it up and eliminating it. The further continuation of the operation was intended for Paris. At the same time as the start of the main attack, a secondary attack was to take place northwest of Soissons. For this, the supply of a division by the Supreme Army Command was sufficient. The demands for heavy artillery were lower than in the draft of the 6th Army. For the main attack, a total of 110 heavy batteries were demanded, for the secondary attack northwest of Soissons 27. Accordingly, the ammunition demands were also lower than in the breakthrough on both sides of Arras. It was evident that with a proposal that was very likely to succeed in the actual breakthrough, whose use of forces was within the realm of possibility, and which hit the enemy most sensitively. But how far did its strategic effect reach? And was the use of forces worthwhile if a campaign decision was not achieved?

In a personal meeting, to which General v. Ruhl was called to the Great Headquarters on March 14, he presented the

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he considered another operation, namely a major attack in Champagne, to be more effective. However, a rough calculation showed that the forces required for this would not be available. Thus, the proposal for a breakthrough over the Aisne east of Soissons remained; but this operation took on more the character of a local strike without decisive significance for the war. In this sense, General Wild v. Hohenborn, who was asked for his opinion, expressed himself on March 15. The suggested continuation of the operation against Paris, in his opinion, was not feasible with the allocated forces.

Both operational drafts, of the 6th and the 1st Army, originally arose from the expectation that the battle in Masuria would free up significant officers for the West. Both were based on the intention to thoroughly account to the Supreme Army Command for the large need for troops and war material and thus also for preparation time, which resulted from previous combat experiences. While the memorandum of the 6th Army, albeit only in broad outlines, pursued the operation to the hoped-for conclusion — the destruction of the English army — the 1st Army essentially contented itself with considering the tactical breakthrough. If a further operation was to be undertaken, the deployment of new forces was necessary, whose overall assembly was presumably recommended to the same extent as in the operation around Arras.

Despite the large scale of resources, which according to both drafts required an operational breakthrough on the Western Front to succeed, General v. Falkenhayn adhered to his intention to attack with the available means in the West. On March 16, the newly formed 11th Command, which had meanwhile been transported to Maubeuge, received the following written order: “The Supreme Army Command intends to break through on the Western Front after providing sufficient troops. For this breakthrough, strong reserves will be provided at the railway stations behind the army front. The assembly of these reserves and their subsequent deployment by rail to the breakthrough point will be regulated by the Supreme Army Command. The time of preparation-

1) On March 18, General v. Falkenhayn requested the opinion of the 3rd Army's High Command on the prospects and force requirements of a breakthrough operation in Champagne. The memorandum subsequently submitted by the 3rd Army on March 28, which treated the breakthrough both as an independent main operation and as a secondary operation with demonstrative purpose, however, no longer had any discernible influence.

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Order to the Army High Command 11.

The deployment of reserves and the location of the breakthrough are not yet determined. In the breakthrough, Army High Command 11 will have to lead the attack in a combat sector yet to be determined. The next task of Army High Command 11 is: Reconnaissance of the terrain between Canal—La Bassée¹) and the Avre stream near Roye for a breakthrough with the aim of penetrating the enemy front north of the Somme to the sea in a width of 25 to 30 km. In the chosen combat sector, in addition to the troops already stationed there, enough infantry divisions (and two infantry regiments) would be deployed so that each infantry division can be assigned a front width of 2.5 to 3 km. The necessary heavy artillery will be available. With these forces, the tactical breakthrough up to the breach of the enemy line is to be achieved. Behind the breakthrough point, the Supreme Army Command would provide so many additional forces that the tactical breakthrough can be exploited operationally. The reconnaissance must begin promptly... the result is to be laid down in a report to the Supreme Army Command by the end of March."

In addition to defining the reconnaissance objective, fundamental instructions on force measurement were given and a clear distinction was made between the tactical task of the breakthrough and its operational exploitation. The Supreme Army Command did not yet commit to carrying out the operation in the section to be reconnoitered, even if it could not be unknown to Army High Command 11 that General v. Falkenhayn was indeed inclined towards an offensive north of the Somme. Regarding the forces to be deployed, he considered the task set by mid-March to be feasible. If, according to the instruction, ten divisions were used in the first line, of which about four had to be already in the breakthrough section, it was possible with the help of the fourteen new divisions being formed to hold a second echelon of eight divisions for the immediately subsequent operation behind the forces designated for the tactical breakthrough. Further deployments from the positional front could reinforce this second echelon or be used for other tasks, such as diversionary attacks, or for securing against an enemy offensive at another location. However, such a calculation fell significantly short of the demands presented by the memorandum of the 6th Army.

¹) As in the original. Meant is the canal leading from Béthune to La Bassée.

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At this time, the provision of the following forces was planned for the disposal of the Supreme Army Command: From March 23 onwards, the following were to be gradually assembled: the Guard Corps around Schlettstadt—Colmar, the XXXXI Reserve Corps around Autun—Avallon—Joigny—Sens, the II Bavarian Army Corps with the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division around Valenciennes—Douai—Cambrai, the III Army Corps with the 113th Infantry Division around Mézières—Amagne—Sedan, the X Army Corps with the 111th Infantry Division around Ath—Mons—Haal—Grammont, and a XXXXII Army Corps to be formed from the 119th, 121st, and possibly a division of the X Reserve Corps in the area of Falkenberg—Bensdorf and near Bitsch. The 2nd and 3rd Armies were each weakened by one infantry division; otherwise, it was a matter of exchanging older infantry divisions for newly formed ones. The decisive factor for the formation of these army corps," it continued, "is the point that the army corps can be quickly assembled by rail or foot march behind the right wing of the army, while at the same time sufficient protection remains for the center and left wing of the army."

According to this plan, by mid-April, sixteen infantry divisions, including seven newly formed ones, were to be available behind the Western Front for the Supreme Army Command. As for cavalry divisions, four were still on the Western Front as of mid-March. Around the same time, preparations began for the creation of a strong army artillery. By the end of March, they led to a request to the Ministry of War for the provision of 40 unhitched heavy batteries of older material with crews from replacement units. They were to be ready for use by mid-April to free up batteries of a new type from the front. A calculation, based on the deployment of a total of ten army corps, showed that, excluding field gun batteries, 624 combat shots would be available for a breakthrough.

A second memorandum submitted to General v. Falkenhayn on March 19 by the High Command of the 1st Army dealt once again with the questions discussed on the 14th in Mézières. It initially pointed out the dominant point that one must adapt to the available forces and, if necessary, limit oneself to a locally restricted attack. Regarding the choice of operational direction, the High Command once again justified its negative judgment.

1) According to a letter from the Operations Department to the Chief of the Field Railway Service dated March 19, 1915.

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regarding a breakthrough at Arras or Roye, which, if it led to the separation of the English and French, would again result in very long attack fronts against both enemy groups. It was considered important to continue the attack in such a way that parts of the German army would reach the vicinity of Paris as soon as possible; the enemy would not defend the city as a fortress like in 1870/71 or like Antwerp and Maubeuge in 1914, but rather place the main resistance in far advanced, fortified field positions. Therefore, it was important to advance in a direction towards Paris, where such positions were less developed and their garrison not ready in time. Then the pressure on Paris would undoubtedly serve to hasten the decision. Since an offensive in Champagne was not possible due to a lack of forces, a breakthrough over the Aisne east of Soissons was again recommended. With a reinforcement of seven corps, the high command believed it could expect that the enemy position could be rolled up far to the east, including Reims, the enemy standing down the Aisne could be encircled, and the march on Paris could be undertaken.

Remarks by General v. Falkenhayn on this memorandum show that he had a different opinion than the high command of the 1st Army regarding the effect of an attack carried out to the sea north of the Somme. To its statement "Ultimately, the English would still be free to escape destruction by retreating to the sea," he wrote: "Then the French would be finished here with the ally." However, he agreed when the memorandum stated: "Every breakthrough must absolutely be supported by demonstrating at another location. This demonstration is best done by an attack that differs from the main attack only by the limited goal and limited means, but requires equally careful preparation and sufficient artillery."

The high command 11 had not received any orders to make proposals for diversionary attacks. General v. Falkenhayn seems to have reserved this for himself. On March 17, he instructed the army detachment Gaede, where an offensive could not significantly influence the enemy commander's measures, to cease their previously approved attack and switch to the "planned defensive." On the gas offensive of the 4th Army, prepared since early February and not carried out by him, General

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v. Falkenhayn had little hope. To timely lure enemy reserves away from the actual attack site, the weather-dependent, still completely untested gas attack was obviously to be interrupted, considering the uncertain weather conditions. On March 19, he inquired with the High Command of the 2nd Army whether a draft for a surprise advance from Fricourt-Mametz and Dompierre had already been worked on to shake the French positions at Maricourt. He wanted to know what deployment of infantry and artillery and what time expenditure the High Command considered necessary for such an operation and whether it deemed it promising. However, the army leader assessed the manpower requirement as high and the success as not in the right proportion to it. On March 29, the High Command of the 7th Army was ordered to report what reinforcement of forces was deemed necessary to clear the right bank from Berru downwards from the enemy, and on what day after receiving the order the operation could be carried out. The High Command declared the provision of an army corps and 33 mostly heavy batteries along with corresponding ammunition as sufficient.

Even before the results of the initiated major reconnaissance were available, two general directives were issued to the armies of the West at the end of March. The first, from the 29th, dealt with securing the current positions, which, despite the withdrawal of troop parts from the front, had to be held against superior attacks with minimal losses. A series of measures were recommended for this, including the improvement of obstacles, the construction of protective shelters for the entire garrison of the front line, the use of concrete, the expansion of connections, rear positions and support points, as well as the thorough preparation of artillery use. Subsequently, the army high commands generally demanded "detailed reconnaissance for the attack." "These can serve as a general basis, that in an attack possibly ordered by the Supreme Army Command, each division will be assigned a business strip of 2.5–3 km for three infantry regiments in double line. The attack plans must primarily deal with the overthrow of the opposing enemy with all technical and artillery means, but must be thoroughly prepared in this regard." It was to be achieved that "both the defense and the attack are prepared in completion at every point."

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General Instructions.

The directive dated March 31, concerning "Training of the Reserves of the Supreme Army Command," was expressed in general terms. "The reserves provided behind the front for the Supreme Army Command are primarily intended for attack." They are to be trained for this ("particularly careful training in the use of technical attack means"). The directive does not contain a unified instruction for the attack against fortified positions, rather it relies on "their own war experiences," which should be supplemented "by studying the report of the 1st Army on the attack at Soissons." Training grounds should be established "where fortified positions in several lines one behind the other serve as attack targets." The exercises were to begin in small units and increase up to the division. "For exercises in the division, it should be based on the fact that only the tactical breakthrough, which was preceded by very strong artillery preparation, falls to the front line. For the operational exploitation of the breakthrough, the higher command will provide further strong forces to other units in the second and third lines... The duration of the preparation time cannot be set for the individual parts of the army reserves. The sooner the individual units are ready for combat, the better it is. No day should be lost."

The instruction that the leadership for the training of the reserves would be based on their own experiences and those of the 1st Army from the battles at Soissons was inadequate. Little to nothing was said about the tasks of the artillery, especially the heavy ones, and their cooperation with the attacking infantry. As a guide to train the Western Army for the extremely difficult and previously unknown tasks of a major breakthrough operation against the English and French, these instructions were not sufficient.

On March 31, the reports of Colonel v. Goeß, Chief of the General Staff of the Army High Command 112), and Colonel Tappen arrived. At the same time, he returned to his former position as Chief of the Operations Department3).

1) The originally inserted words "breakthrough and" were deleted by General v. Falkenhayn.  
2) The Army High Command lacked a commander-in-chief, as the initially appointed General of Infantry v. Fabeck had taken over the command of the 1st Army for the wounded Generaloberst v. Kluck. See p. 66.  
3) At the same time, the Chief's deputy, Colonel v. Lobberg, was present, as well as one of Major General v. Moser, who was then wounded at home.

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The memorandum of the High Command 11 examined at which point between the canal of La Bassée and the Avre-Bache near Roye a breakthrough would offer the best operational prospects. Considering that the distance from Albert to the Somme estuary was the shortest route to the sea, that the left wing of a German attack was protected by the Somme, and that here the main railway Paris—Abbeville—Boulogne could most likely be cut, the stretch Arras (exclusive)—Somme was designated as the most favorable breakthrough front in operational terms. Accordingly, after thorough assessment of the tactical conditions on the entire front, the memorandum proposed the breakthrough between Arras and Albert on the approximately 25 km wide stretch from slightly north of Ficheux to Thiepval. Here too, the difficulties were great. They were seen not so much in the strength of the forward enemy positions as in the number and construction of the villages suitable for resistance. “In these richly cultivated parts of northern France, however, the area up to about the height of Doullens, thus in the initially considered section, is still lighter than in most other fronts considered. The proposed attack avoided the pronounced and reinforced strongpoints, such as Arras, Albert, Lihons, and does not face any natural, easily defensible obstacle.” The High Command 11 also did not count on a quick success. A separation of the connection of the enemy army front would be achievable if the center of the attack was advanced beyond Doullens. For this alone, a constant new approach of the attacking power of the deployed troops is required, so that the maintenance of the advance, “on which success primarily depends,” is achieved. Further echelon, initially echeloned to the left, would have, after succeeding in advancing the left wing of the breakthrough to about the area of Bonneville, to take over the cover against Amiens and the lower Somme up to Condé Folie. Further down, the security to the south would be transferred to cavalry divisions. The right wing of the breakthrough attack was to take a northwesterly direction towards Warlus—Gouy en Artois. To fill the resulting gap, forces held in reserve were to be inserted in the direction of Avesnes le Comte. Whether the encirclement of the French forces located here should be carried out in connection with a secondary attack to be conducted north of Arras remained open. The further course, thus the advance against the French forces located north of the breakthrough axis, seemed to depend significantly on their measures. If their behavior forced the center and

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left wing of the breakthrough army, from the line Suß St. Léger-Doullens—Bonnevile to swing north, a following army had to extend behind the breakthrough troops to the west, positioning itself on their left wing. If the enemy was not in a position to exert such influence, the previous breakthrough army could continue the march towards the sea, while the following army filled the gap emerging west of Comte. The memorandum no longer addressed the execution of the decisive battle against the now literally isolated enemy at the breakthrough point.

For the breakthrough battle itself, it considered the deployment of one army corps per 5 km of front necessary. Including the divisions already in the front line, this resulted in four corps for the breakthrough section. Four more as front reserves, for protection against Amiens and for insertion in the direction of Comte's absence, brought the strength of the breakthrough army to nine army corps. Five were required for the following reserve army, making a total of fourteen army corps and four cavalry divisions, of which about one and a half army corps were already on site.

In artillery, the memorandum demanded one steep-fire battery per 200 m of front to make it storm-ready, approximately 125 batteries, of which about two-thirds could be light field howitzer batteries. Additionally, about 30 more heavy batteries as well as pioneer and mortar formations. For a thirty-day battle for the slopes, around 75 ammunition trains of all kinds were considered necessary. Furthermore, about a quarter of these ammunition quantities were to be provided daily.

The reconnaissance report of Colonel Tappen is no longer available. According to his information, it largely agreed with the memorandum of the 1st Army High Command presented on March 13. He was convinced that the operation, after a successful breakthrough, would be decisive for the war by advancing on Paris, and that the necessary forces could be made available. A precise determination of this could be initiated upon his return to the Great Headquarters. Moreover, Colonel Tappen considered a breakthrough north of the Somme, if he

1) At the end of March 1915, there were approximately three German divisions in the Ficheux—Thiepval section. 2) According to entries in the war diary of the 7th Army, Colonel Tappen did not elaborate on March 9 during a meeting at the 7th Army Headquarters that the statements in the 1st Army's attack plan were correct.

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was feasible at all with the available troops — as the reconnaissance of Colonel v. Seeckt had to reveal — due to its better strategic exploitation, was given preference1).

To what extent General v. Falkenhayn also considered the ammunition situation in his deliberations, corresponding to its great importance, cannot be determined. Although the new production of ammunition made further progress in the first months of 1915 and it was possible, thanks to economical use, to fill the columns largely, the demands of the eastern theater of war and the high consumption of the defensive battle in the West only allowed the accumulation of an ammunition reserve of the Supreme Army Command to a limited extent. The most abundant were the stocks of field artillery ammunition, whose production had been increased to 100 trains in the month of February. Another remark initially failed due to a lack of powder. The difficulties in the production of ammunition for heavy artillery2) were still not completely overcome; however, the efforts directed at improving the ammunition for heavy artillery by the army administration slowly began to make themselves felt; in February, the delivery of ammunition for the heavy field howitzers could be doubled compared to January, tripled in March and April, and finally, in May, almost four times the amount could be promised to the Supreme Army Command. The new production of 10 cm and mortar ammunition increased in the same measure. Assuming that the shortage of powder could be remedied from May 1915 onwards, the Supreme Army Command could hope to be less hindered in the coming summer months than before. Nevertheless, the available quantities of ammunition were not sufficient for the intended operation, which had to begin around the beginning of May. Although their need for the breakthrough through the enemy front could be met, the danger that due to a lack of shooting supplies, the free operation, which had to be conducted with utmost exertion for at least a month following the breakthrough, could get bogged down in a highly unfavorable situation remained so great that this risk could hardly be justified3). Also, as mentioned4),

1) Detailed report of Lieutenant General a. D. Tappen to the Reichsarchiv from June 3, 1930. — 2) Volume VI, pp. 429, 430. — 3) The then field ammunition leader, General of Artillery Siegert, informed the Reichsarchiv on May 21, 1930, about the field ammunition situation, stating that in all plans there was no knowledge, otherwise he would have unequivocally declared that the ammunition situation in spring 1915 absolutely excluded a large-scale offensive in the West. — 4) p. 306.

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Considerations of General v. Falkenhayn

It was to be expected with certainty that a major German offensive in the West would lead to diversionary attacks by the enemy in the East and thus to an increase in the demand for munitions on the Eastern Front as well.

Apparently, General v. Falkenhayn had been inclined towards an offensive north of the Somme since mid-March. That the forces to be deployed for this had to be substantial was beyond doubt. The own attacks at Ypres and the defense against those attempted by the enemy had clearly demonstrated that a very significant superiority at the — not too narrowly chosen — breakthrough point and its rapid deployment was the prerequisite for success. General v. Falkenhayn had also calculated this, as an instruction to Army Command 11 from March 16, 1915, shows. Army Command 11, however, demanded more than twelve new army corps and thus reached demands that were not significantly behind those of the memorandum of the 6th Army. It was possible that some numbers could still be reduced; but the result would then undoubtedly be greater. The memoranda of the 6th and 1st Armies had rightly pointed out that under no circumstances should the operation fail and that one should not be deceived about the size of the forces to be deployed, a proof that even then the higher German leaders and their general staff chiefs had much clearer ideas about the enormous difficulties of a breakthrough operation than the leadership on the enemy side.

The draft submitted by the 1st Army offered no way out. The troop forces it demanded were indeed to be taken from the available reserves. But with them, the actual breakthrough was essentially to be achieved, by no means a subsequent large operation. The force requirement for this had to be set at least as high as for a breakthrough to the coast if a decision in the war was to be achieved in this way. At the Aisne, there was the possibility of inflicting a costly blow on the enemy and capturing a considerable piece of terrain; whether, however, a victory could be forced that would cause the French state to give up resistance had to appear at least doubtful given the existing balance of forces.

An operation seeking a decision in the war in the West required in any case thorough and time-consuming preparations. Did the Supreme Army Command give the necessary instructions at the beginning of April

1) p. 36, 37, 41. \* World War. Volume VII.

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it was not expected to begin the operation before mid-May. Even under favorable conditions, this would take one to two months. Until then, any serious impact on the events on other battlefields by forces of the German Western Army was excluded. General v. Falkenhayn could only take on such a burden if he had the firm belief that, by exerting all the forces of the Western Army, he could achieve a decisive victory in the West and thereby offset an unfavorable development elsewhere.

On April 6, Colonel v. Seeckt was again summoned to Mézières. General v. Falkenhayn informed him that he agreed with his reconnaissance report. His proposals should be used as a basis "if it came to a major breakthrough operation in the West." During this meeting, Colonel v. Seeckt also expressed his views on the prospects of a breakthrough operation over the Aisne in the sense of the draft submitted by the High Command of the 1st Army. The content of his statements is evident from a second memorandum he submitted on April 11. His proposal, which differed somewhat in details, demanded, in addition to the forces that were to carry out the first breakthrough (six corps from two located at the front line), an operations army, whose strength was not specified, and which was to advance southeastward in cooperation with the 7th Army to encircle the enemy forces. Such an encirclement against the enemy on the right Marne flank, against which the enemy was most vulnerable, was the right flank, against which the enemy could bring significant troops. Overall, the forces that Colonel v. Seeckt demanded here were apparently hardly less than for the attack between Arras and Albert. "The great breakthrough (at the Aisne)," as stated in his report, "offers the prospect of initiating a decisive operation under favorable conditions. However, for other considerations, the breakthrough north of the Somme is still considered more promising."

At the same time, on April 6, General v. Falkenhayn instructed Colonel v. Seeckt to deal with matters in the East that might necessitate the deployment of reserves prepared in the West there. However, parts of these reserves had to be brought in to support the Western Front the following day, as the enemy pressure on the positions of the Strantz Army Detachment became threatening. On the evening of April 12, the Supreme Army Command had ten rear ...

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Front divisions ready, whose number had to grow by four more1) by April 19. By withdrawing divisions from the front, it might be possible to increase the number further. Thus, on April 10, General v. Falkenhayn discussed with the Chief of Staff of the 4th Army the possibility of withdrawing several divisions from their front, but soon abandoned this idea. There was no prospect of withdrawing attack forces in the strength demanded by the memoranda of the High Commands 6 and 11 from the front for the time being.

There is no doubt that General v. Falkenhayn, since the reorganization of the German Western Army had opened up the prospect of strong reserves at his disposal, had intended to bring the war in the West to a decision. On March 16, he unequivocally expressed this intention in the directive to High Command 11. However, the threatening development of the war situation in the East, the inadequate balance of forces in the West compared to the requirements of a breakthrough, and above all the growing tension of the political situation increasingly raised doubts in him about the feasibility of this intention.

C. The political situation and its influence on military decisions.  
Map 1.  
I. Until the Dardanelles attack.

Already in January, the military decisions, especially those of General v. Conrad, had been made under the pressure of the wavering political stance of Italy and Romania, so the political situation in the coming months was to decisively influence the warfare of the Central Powers to an increasing extent. On January 11, 1915, the Italian ambassador in Vienna, on behalf of his government, had for the first time unequivocally demanded the cession of territories from the Danube Monarchy. Which territories were involved was initially not stated. At the same time, disturbing news came from Romania. They be-

1) X. Army Corps and X. Reserve Corps.

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again confirmed the close political relations between Rome and Bucharest. The Romanian Prime Minister had emphasized to the Austro-Hungarian envoy that his position would become untenable if the Russians were to occupy not only Bukovina but also Transylvania, as the general desire to "march in to be rewarded by the Russians with Transylvania" would be irresistible. General v. Conrad had hoped to soon eliminate these threatening dangers to the foreign political situation through the expected victory on the Carpathian front. In agreement with him, Baron Burian, appointed on January 13 (in place of Count Berchtold) as Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, decided to await the outcome of the upcoming operations and to temporarily refrain from responding to Italian claims and related suggestions from the German side. The written and oral exchange of ideas conducted in January between the chiefs of staff of the allied armies revealed a sharp contrast in views on this issue, which, similar to the Serbian question, ultimately stemmed from the conflict of opinions on the conduct of military operations. While General v. Conrad believed that the defeat of Russia was possible and that all difficulties of the political situation would then resolve themselves, General v. Falkenhayn did not count on a settlement of the war in the East and therefore deemed it necessary to secure the neutrality of Italy and Romania through territorial concessions by the Danube Monarchy. The increasing pressure exerted by the German political and military authorities on Vienna eventually caused such discontent that the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister Baron Burian felt a personal discussion was necessary. He accompanied the Archduke heir to the German Great Headquarters on January 24. The attempt to assert the Austro-Hungarian position on the cession issue was unsuccessful and did not change the existing oppositions. When the battles in the Carpathians did not bring the hoped-for military successes to the Central Powers, General v. Falkenhayn felt it his duty to inform Chancellor v. Bethmann Hollweg in a telegram on February 6 about the poor prospects of the further Carpathian offensive, stating that "a general shift in favor of the allied troops was no longer to be expected there in the foreseeable future."

1) Count Berchtold was replaced at the instigation of the Hungarian Prime Minister Count Tisza by the "Minister at the Royal Court Camp" Baron Burian.

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This surprising communication prompted the Chancellor to take a new step in the cession issue before the neutral world recognized the capture of the Carpathian offensive. He asked General v. Falkenhayn to support him in this by influencing General v. Conrad. On February 8, a serious letter of admonition from the German Chief of Staff arrived in Teschen, stating, after outlining the unfavorable military situation in the Carpathian region: "The solution to the Italian-Romanian question in our sense must occur by about the middle of this month1), or it will be unfavorable for us. Therefore, there is even less time to lose, as I do not believe that any success will have Austrian influence on the question, especially since it can no longer be felt in time. Therefore, I allow myself to return to the matter in question once more, in order to present to Your Excellency my statements as they are written: in unreserved, open camaraderie and unconditional brotherly love. The potential defection of Italy and even more so of Romania to our enemies will deprive us of the sure prospect of ending the war victoriously along the entire line. The consequences of a defeat, however, are clear: the great power status of both Germany and the Danube monarchy would be broken, indeed, it is to be feared that in connection with the Italian and Romanian peace, Panslavism might succeed in completely breaking up the union of the monarchy. To avert this evil, no sacrifice is too great that does not endanger the existence of our empires. Such a case does not exist with the proposal of a peaceful understanding between Austria-Hungary and Italy with the participation of Germany. It would naturally have to take place in the form of a treaty with mutually defined services, which would only have to be fulfilled after the conclusion of peace, thus meaning a kind of revival of the Triple Alliance. For the Italian government, which certainly has no interest in intervening in the war against us, such a treaty would provide the profitable means to win public opinion for us. For us allies, it would bring, in addition to the relief from pressing military concerns, immediately desirable economic advantages, and furthermore the prospect that Italy and thus also Romania, after they have once compromised themselves with the Entente, will eventually have to join our side..."

Upon receiving this letter, a confident mood prevailed in Teschen; the political situation was assessed after a February 5

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The discussion held by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister Baron Burian with General v. Conrad was by no means alarming. However, the Italian ambassador in Vienna had, on January 28, based on new instructions, declared to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that for the kingdom, only a "territorial concession from the possession of the monarchy" was in question; "Italy could not be referred to territories of another warring state, as this would involve a breach of its neutrality." Austria-Hungary was free to voluntarily give something up. Time was pressing, and in Rome, they valued having a principal commitment from Vienna before the opening of the chamber on February 18. Nevertheless, Baron Burian hoped to prolong the negotiations with counter-demands until the military situation of the Central Powers improved through military successes against Russia; then, the transition of Italy to the enemy alliance would hardly be expected. General v. Conrad shared this hope and therefore rejected the suggestion of General v. Falkenhayn outright in his response on February 10. A renewed attempt to persuade General v. Conrad through oral representations by the representative of the Austro-Hungarian army leadership at the German Great Headquarters failed. General v. Conrad and Baron Burian agreed that the outcome of the Carpathian battle and the newly begun German offensive in East Prussia should be awaited before making far-reaching disadvantageous political decisions.

General v. Falkenhayn, however, did not relent in his efforts. After Italy, on February 15, had become impatient due to the delay in negotiations and had lodged a formal protest in Vienna against new operations in the Balkans under sharp threats, he urged on February 18, citing the not fully satisfactory military situation in East Prussia, to yield again to Italy. Even at a meeting on February 20 in Teschen between the German Chancellor, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the two Chiefs of General Staff, it was not possible to assert the Italian standpoint. The hope for a satisfactory armistice still led Baron Burian and General v. Conrad to a rejecting stance.

To facilitate the decision of the Vienna government on territorial concessions, Chancellor v. Bethmann Hollweg made another proposal on March 1: "It is likely that they are ready, as compensation for the cession of Trentino, to acquire the entire coal area of Sosnowice on favorable war terms from Austria.

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This step was supported at the Chancellor's request by a memorandum from General v. Falkenhayn about the unfavorable military situation on the eastern front: one must even reckon with the fall of Przemysl in the absence of corresponding successes on the Carpathian Front, with all its unforeseeable consequences for the reputation of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans. "The situation is certainly not hopeless," it said, "but it is so serious that it would be a catastrophe if we did not do everything to prevent new enemies from entering the fight against us."

Meanwhile, in Rome, excitement rose due to Vienna's uncooperative behavior. On the evening of March 6, as the Chancellor, prompted by a serious report from General v. Falkenhayn about the unfavorable military situation in Bukovina and on the Carpathian front, was preparing to travel to Vienna to personally influence the Kaiser and Baron Burian, the message from the German ambassador v. Tschirschky arrived, stating that Austria-Hungary was ready to accept the Italian negotiation basis in exchange for the cession of the coal area of Sspinozice and further German counter-services, and they agreed to the cession of Welischtirow after peace was concluded with a strategically favorable border for Austria. In return, Italy was expected to maintain benevolent neutrality and free hand in the Balkans. Thus, the Austro-Hungarian state leadership seemed no longer able to ignore the necessities imposed by the political and military situation.

General v. Falkenhayn welcomed the possibility of a peaceful understanding with Italy, as he stated in his communication to General v. Conrad on March 10, "with sincere satisfaction," and urged for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations with the political leadership, so that "we can derive full military benefit, especially in the Balkans and Romania." In a later letter to General v. Conrad on March 13, he considered it "not impossible, if the negotiations with Italy were quickly concluded," that "Romania and perhaps eventually Italy might still join our side."

The apparent relaxation between the Danube Monarchy and Italy was used by General v. Falkenhayn to refocus his full attention on resolving the Serbian question. The establishment of a secure connection of the Central Powers with Turkey was influenced by the development of the political and military situation.

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on the Balkans during the past weeks became increasingly pressing. Calculations made at the beginning of the year in Constantinople had shown that the ammunition stocks, with the most economical use, would last only until mid-March. The news that the German Admiral v. Usedom, responsible for the coastal fortifications at the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, had questioned the resistance strength of the Dardanelles forts during repeated enemy sea attacks, must have been alarming and had a most depressing effect on the Turkish statesmen. To reassure them, General v. Falkenhayn had already emphasized in a letter to the Turkish ambassador in Berlin on January 14 that he still adhered to the idea of the campaign against Serbia; he hoped to be able to approach this undertaking in March. In a similar sense, he had thought of General Field Marshal Baron v. der Goltz in Constantinople.

The result of the previous military operations on the Turkish theaters of war was not conducive to restoring the lost confidence in Constantinople. Reports from the Caucasus front at the end of January left no doubt that the second offensive initiated at the turn of the year on that theater of war had ended in a severe setback after initial successes. The Turkish 3rd Army, which had been advanced under the personal command of Enver Pasha at the end of December against Kars and Tiflis, had completely collapsed in the snow and ice of the mountains under Russian counterattacks. By mid-January, its remnants returned to their original positions near and east of Erzerum, without being further harassed by the enemy for the time being. However, this Turkish failure gave the Russians the opportunity to use forces freed up in the Caucasus against the Central Powers. The prospect of inciting an uprising in the Caucasus and in the Turkish-Persian border areas by proclaiming the Holy War faded away.

By mid-January, the long-planned Turkish advance against the Suez Canal, on which the German Supreme Army Command had placed such great hopes, had begun. The Turkish expeditionary corps, about 20,000 men, had reached the canal on the night of February 2 to 3 at various points. However, attempts to cross with larger forces failed due to English vigilance. Although the losses were small, the retreat was already initiated on February 4, as the prospects for success were judged very unfavorably after the failure of the surprise.

1) G. 330. — 2) Volume V, G. 562.

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It had become apparent that a serious threat to England in Egypt with such small forces was not possible. Soon after the retreat from the Suez Canal, an attack by the Entente fleets against the Dardanelles began. The first impetus for this undertaking seems to have been a Russian call for help in London to relieve the difficult situation at the Caucasus front around the turn of the year; at the urging of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian government requested a "demonstration against Turkey." As early as January 3, an agreement was reached in Petersburg, with the Dardanelles being designated as the appropriate location. A previously considered operational plan by the British Defense Committee envisaged, in conjunction with the likely subsequent armies of Greece and Bulgaria, an attack by parts of the army and the fleet on the Dardanelles with the aim of capturing Constantinople and opening the Black Sea. In contrast, Chancellor Lloyd George had proposed, given the hopelessness of all frontal attacks on the French theater of war, to leave only weaker English forces there to support the French, while sending the bulk of the British land forces, with the cooperation of the fleet, to the Balkans to attack the Austrians from there together with the Serbian army and the presumably subsequent armies of the other Balkan states and possibly Italy. At the same time, about 100,000 men were to land on the Lycian coast in the area of Alexandretta to cut off the Turkish troops being transported in the direction of the Suez Canal. Although Lord Kitchener was not opposed to the Balkan project, these plans failed due to the determined objection of the British commander-in-chief in France, Sir John French, who declared a breakthrough through the German western front quite possible. Thus, it initially remained with the planned demonstration at the Dardanelles with parts of the English and French fleets. However, the Admiralty tasked with it considered, instead of a mere demonstration, the possibility of a serious naval attack by English and French naval forces on the Dardanelles fortifications around mid-February with the aim of capturing Constantinople. In this sense, Grand Duke Nicholas was informed. In extension of these intentions, the English War Council decided at the end of January that later on, land forces would also be involved in the Dardanelles operation to be initiated as a naval attack.

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were to participate, and for this purpose, an English and a French division were envisaged; Russia began forming a special landing corps in Odessa to be involved with troops in a possible capture of Constantinople.

At the same time, Lloyd George's Ballan project came to the forefront again, as Grand Duke Nicholas, due to the victory achieved on the Caucasus front, no longer valued the attack against the Dardanelles intended as a relief, but strongly supported the Ballan enterprise that had become known to him. There was thought of bringing about a separate peace with Vienna by landing on Greek soil in Salonika and advancing the Serbian army, reinforced by Russian, French, and English divisions, against the Austro-Hungarian southern front.

Meanwhile, the English Admiralty eagerly promoted preparations for the naval attack against the Dardanelles; initially, it was to be carried out only with united fleet parts without landing troops. On February 19, the enemy Turkey opened the theater of war to the English-French fleet lying in wait, attacking the four outer works protecting the entrance. On February 25, the fleet continued the bombardment. The outdated forts were completely defeated, while the main resistance center, the fortress of Tschanak, remained untouched. The political and military impact of the Dardanelles operations was to create a new focal point of warfare in the Near East. The maintenance of the barriers at the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, which formed the protection of the Turkish capital, was primarily a question of ammunition for the Turks. The rapid establishment of a secure connection between Turkey and the Central Powers became an unavoidable necessity. In a telegram of March 1, Enver Pasha pointed out the looming dangers of a breakthrough through the two straits; in this case, the Turkish corps in Europe would be cut off from Asia. "With strong enemy landings from both seas and enemy participation of the Ballan states," it continued, "the European position is ultimately untenable unless German-Austrian pressure on the Ballan states can be expected in the foreseeable future. Since the distribution of Turkish forces depends on this, a wire response is requested." Additionally, some large submarines were requested to repel the enemy breakthrough.

General v. Falkenhayn attempted to...

1) Formed from Caucasus troops, later V. Caucasian Corps.

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next with the general promise to reassure that the requested "pressure on Balkan states is being prepared." However, Enver Pasha pushed for the subjugation of Serbia. "If Germany and Austria can spare troops on the home front," he urged on March 8, "it would be of utmost importance for both the situation in the Balkans and the connection of Turkey with the allied states to defeat Serbia and open the way for the army needs that have been required for months. This would undoubtedly win over the still wavering Balkan states to join the Central Powers. A rapid and lasting opening of the mentioned connection is a matter of life and death for Turkey."

The full seriousness of the situation was highlighted in a telegram presented to General von Falkenhayn on March 10 by Admiral von Usedom: "Despite the relatively minor success of the enemy, the suppression of all works of the Dardanelles cannot be sustained in the long run if the ammunition and mines ordered months ago do not arrive promptly or if defense is not supported by domestic submarines." General von Falkenhayn had already expressed to the representative of the Foreign Office at the Supreme Army Command, who was urging the swift execution of the Serbian campaign on behalf of the political leadership, that one must keep in mind "that such an action, despite its undisputed significance for the entire war and the Dardanelles issue, can hardly occur, for the ammunition replacement issue must be resolved long beforehand, even in the best case, before success at Orsova can be expected. When he had made German troops available to Austria-Hungary for the Carpathians to relieve Przemysl, he had counted on quick success and intended to quickly turn around and drag the Austrians against Serbia, as otherwise Conrad von Hötzendorf would never have been willing to do so, in the north of the army marching against Serbia. That Przemysl is less important for the course of the war than the Balkans was well known to him, but convincing the Austrians of this was a futile effort."

The only way to bring prompt aid to Turkey in its most distressed situation lay in repeating the attempt to induce Romania through strong pressure to release the transport route, in order to quickly deliver the considerable ammunition stocks stored at its borders to the Turks. The prospects seemed more favorable again at the time. On March 16, General von Falkenhayn replied to Enver Pasha: "Military Attaché Leipzig reports (from Constan-

1) At the Negotin Tip.

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tinopel), Dardanelles Governor has demanded immediate supply of ammunition via Romanian routes, otherwise the Dardanelles are lost. Accordingly, the strongest pressure will naturally be exerted on Romania. Your Excellency, I also ask you to use your high influence on the Dardanelles defenders to ensure they do not lose their composure. The Dardanelles are indeed impregnable even with very limited ammunition, as long as they are bravely defended, and a Turkish army certainly does not lack brave men. A winter campaign against Serbia was impossible due to road and weather conditions. However, even after improvement of these conditions, it will not be carried out quickly enough for its outcome to be significant for the current attack on the Dardanelles. Nevertheless, due to its importance for the general situation in the Balkans, it should be expedited by all means.

Romania's stance had been very fluctuating in recent weeks — depending on the war situation and the state of negotiations between the Danube Monarchy and Italy; here the close interrelations between the negotiations with Italy and the situation in the Balkans were clearly visible. The initial successes of the Carpathian offensive had urged caution in Romania, as did the threat from the German envoy, Baron v. dem Busche, that Romanians would encounter German troops if they invaded Transylvania. By mid-February, the German envoy could even report that King Ferdinand had admitted the improvement of the situation, although adding that the conditions were not yet ripe for Romania to join.

Just as in Romania, the mood in Bulgaria and Greece was calm at this time. This began to change in the second half of February, when the decisive successes of the Central Powers expected on the eastern front failed to materialize and the attacks of the Anglo-French fleet against the Dardanelles failed. The exaggerated reports of Entente successes caused understandable agitation in the Balkan states. One could not overlook that Bulgaria, if it lost faith in the victory of the Central Powers, might seek to join the Entente to avoid being left out at the peace settlement. In the second half of the period, agitation increased greatly. The defection of Greece to the Entente camp became increasingly likely despite the king's serious attempts to maintain neutrality.

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A crisis atmosphere prevailed in Romania. Just as quickly as the situation there had improved in the first half of February, it now turned into the opposite, especially since Italy's stance against the monarchy had become increasingly threatening. The Italian declaration of war on Austria-Hungary seemed imminent. According to a report from the German envoy in Bucharest, the Romanian Prime Minister was said to have stated that in such a case neither he nor the King would be able to prevent the country from striking against Austria. Only the reports of the limited actual successes of the Entente at the Dardanelles and the temporary relaxation between Vienna and Rome on March 6 finally had a calming effect on the Balkans. Bulgaria resumed the policy of stricter neutrality, and in Greece, King Constantine was able to continue his policy of neutrality in light of the resignation of Prime Minister Venizelos on March 6. Particularly in Bucharest, a much more sober assessment of the situation emerged, so that the immediate threat of war from Romania could no longer be spoken of. Thus, it was hoped that Romania would now agree to the sharp pressure of the munitions transit for Turkey; then the worst danger for the Dardanelles was averted. Already on March 9, General von Falkenhayn had the Foreign Office convey the request to "urgently apply the utmost pressure in Romania, taking advantage of the favorable situation regarding the Italian question, to achieve the immediate passage of munitions." Indeed, General von Falkenhayn considered the overall situation so favorable at this time that he even believed he could take another step forward with respect to Romania. He suggested "whether it might be possible to include Romania from the outset in the circle of negotiations of the old Triple Alliance powers and to bring it to strike as soon as possible." The unfavorable military situation on the Carpathian front, particularly the expected fall of Przemysl, prompted General von Falkenhayn to turn again to General von Conrad in mid-March with the request to "promote the political negotiations between Austria-Hungary and Germany on one side, and Italy and also Romania on the other side" so that the latter "would be bound to us or

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... in the eyes of the Entente powers hopelessly compromised." Only General v. Conrad did not expect much from diplomatic steps in Bucharest; he continued to hold the view that the Balkan issues could only be resolved by the defeat of Russia. "Romania's stance and the hoped-for alliance with us," as stated in his response, "will largely depend on our situation and our successes in Eastern Galicia and Bukovina." General v. Falkenhayn, however, declared himself ready to provide further forces for the Austro-Hungarian front at the present moment. Despite General v. Conrad's negative stance, the planned diplomatic step in Bucharest took place on March 19. The serious representations of the German envoy, Baron v. dem Busche, accompanied by veiled threats, did not achieve their goal. The Romanian Prime Minister insisted that it was impossible to meet the wishes of the Central Powers, considering the Entente and public sentiment. The German envoy gained the impression that too much pressure would have the opposite effect and might drive Romania into the Entente's camp under certain circumstances. Thus, the route through Romania for German munitions deliveries to Turkey remained temporarily blocked. This posed a serious threat to the defense on the Dardanelles front. Until it was possible to defeat Serbia, considerable time would still pass. Turkey was left to its fate for the time being; it had to try to overcome the ever-growing difficulties on its own.

2. Until the Deployment of German Army Reserves in the East.

On March 18, the expected new attack against Turkey took place at the Dardanelles. By the evening of the 19th, it was clear that the attack by the Anglo-French fleet had been repelled, and that the enemy's ship losses were significant, while the Turkish losses in material and personnel were only slight. Nevertheless, the joy over the success was overshadowed by anxious concern about what the next days would bring. Halting the Dardanelles operation seemed unlikely, especially due to the setback suffered and the associated loss of prestige for the Entente; it was rather expected that the fleet would do everything possible to achieve its goal. This assumption was soon confirmed by the news that a comprehensive land and a new sea attack against

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... Dardanelles was prepared to bring Greece, Bulgaria, and Romania into the Entente and to exert such pressure on the Central Powers with their forces that they would be forced into peace. This serious prospect strengthened General v. Falkenhayn's intention to pursue the execution of the Serbian campaign with all forces, and indeed before the major offensive planned in the West.

Initially, he sought to secure Bulgaria's cooperation for the Serbian enterprise through the mediation of the Foreign Office or at least to achieve Sofia's consent to the passage of Turkish troops through Bulgarian territory for an attack on Serbia. Then he tried again to win General v. Conrad for the Serbian campaign despite his negative stance. In a letter dated March 21, he proposed to switch to the defensive at the Carpathian Front and in Bukovina, to replace the four German divisions of the Southern Army with Austrian units and, if possible, reinforced by further German forces, to deploy against Serbia. These proposals were received unfavorably at the headquarters in Teschen, especially since the fall of Przemysl had become a fact on March 22, and now the arrival of further Russian forces at the Carpathian Front had to be expected. General v. Conrad refused, and the subsequent written exchange of ideas between the two general staffs led to no agreement.

Meanwhile, the Turks had helped themselves as much as possible. On March 24, Enver Pasha formed the 5th Army from the five divisions stationed at the Dardanelles and an additional division brought in, placing it under the command of the head of the German military mission, Marshal Liman v. Sanders. Efforts were also made in the ammunition issue. The commander of the Straits Front, Admiral v. Souchon, had modern ammunition for the Bosporus batteries transferred to the Dardanelles, while ammunition from the fleet's stocks was also worked on for the calibers stationed at the straits. Mines were brought in from Trebizond and Smyrna, although they were sorely needed there. Despite all difficulties, efforts were made to produce artillery ammunition, even for the heaviest calibers. However, due to the lack of material and trained personnel, quick and satisfactory results were hardly achievable. Even with the appearance of German submarines...

1) G. 307 ff. — 2) G. 123.

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There was no expectation of action at the Dardanelles for the next few weeks. Without a quick connection to Central Europe, Turkey had to limit itself to pure defense on its main battlefields. What it could achieve in the event of replenishing its war equipment through the German arms industry was vividly described by Enver Pasha in a letter to General v. Falkenhayn on March 23: "I do not want our alliance with Germany and Austria to be a burden for these powers, but I am only striving to help the allies with all our forces. This would happen to a much greater extent if Serbia were overthrown, thereby making Bulgaria's stance reliable, also making Romania more compliant, and establishing the open connection between us and Germany-Austria. I hope to then be able to make further significant forces available for the common purposes. Turkey still has ½ million trained personnel on leave, who can be called up immediately if weapons are available... The resumption of the offensive against the Suez Canal and into the Caucasus could very well be considered in this more favorable case. Yes, since it can be assumed that Bulgaria and Romania would then also be persuaded to join the alliance or the existing alliance, the possibility of direct cooperation with the German-Austrian armies on European soil is given. The direction of the same would have a great impact on Russia's resistance, hitting its weak left flank and leading into provinces where Russia can be hit most sensitively..." These prospects were only suitable to strengthen General v. Falkenhayn in his intention to open the way to Constantinople. The first goal was to win Bulgaria. The prospects for this were not very favorable according to a report from the military attaché received on March 26, due to the great demands made in Sofia, not least because of the poor impression made by the fall of Przemysl. King Ferdinand apparently did not want to be pushed out of the threatening Serbian stance, despite the tempting offers made to him by General v. Falkenhayn in those days: He had submitted a joint campaign plan against Serbia to the king. Two Austro-Hungarian divisions were to advance from Bosnia, ten German and Austro-Hungarian divisions from the north, and the Bulgarian army from the east and southeast. Since the total strength of the Serbian army, which could appear in northern Serbia, while Niš would be threatened at the same time, would amount to at most 100,000 men, so...

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it would quickly succeed for the allies in such strength and distribution to deal with them. Bulgaria would then have full freedom to take as much of Macedonia as it deemed right. An attempt at the end of March by the Field Marshal Freiherr v. der Goltz, traveling through Sofia to the German Great Headquarters, to persuade the king failed; he was not received at all. The Field Marshal, who continued his journey via Bucharest, had to note that the mood in Romania had also significantly worsened compared to his first visit in mid-December 1914. However, in Teschen on March 29, he succeeded in convincing General v. Conrad of the necessity of the early execution of the Serbian campaign. He also offered support through two Turkish corps. Under certain reservations and conditions, the Austro-Hungarian Chief of General Staff was now ready for the operation against Serbia. Above all, Bulgaria must commit to participation, with Turkey covering its back and even actively participating in parts. General v. Conrad now established his view to General v. Falkenhayn that he considered a joint operation against Serbia feasible under the following military conditions: "Bulgaria mobilizes and assembles its main forces for an advance over Niš, with parts over Zaječar; as soon as this begins, but not earlier, we will launch the offensive, supported by about four German divisions, which would not be taken from the German forces currently used against Russia, and which must be in place by then. Turkey protects Bulgaria against Greece and Romania, should they intervene hostilely, and acts, as far as possible, directly with about two corps under Bulgarian command. I have communicated this idea to our Minister of Foreign Affairs."

General v. Falkenhayn replied on March 30 that a final decision by Bulgaria had not yet been made. Meanwhile, preparations for the planned operation must be initiated. Of importance was especially the question of the equipment of the German troops and the decision on the leadership of the command, for which an Austrian general was considered due to the German relations with Turkey and Bulgaria. General v. Falkenhayn generally agreed to the conditions set by General v. Conrad for the joint operation. He had already made similar proposals to Bulgaria some time ago. In his response, General v. Conrad spoke out decisively against a German command on the Balkans.

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Since the political prerequisites for the operation against Serbia, the agreement with Italy, and Bulgaria's participation were not yet secured, further discussions about the Serbian campaign initially led to no tangible result, despite the efforts of Field Marshal Baron v. der Goltz during his stay at the German Great Headquarters in early April. He notes in his diary entries: "To Falkenhayn around 10:30, long discussion about the situation. He claims to be entirely of my opinion. He has heard it from many people, but no one could tell him where to get the forces from. The Austrians barely held the Carpathians with our help. Everything is fixed, even in France. The attack of the new English army is now expected. Behind our flanks, six divisions have been laboriously assembled. These (Serbs) are 200,000 men strong. We would need to muster 250,000 men, equal to ten divisions, to have the necessary superiority. That is impossible... Falkenhayn claims to have been working on the convention (with Bulgaria) for six weeks... but Bulgaria is showing reluctance. Everyone advises intervention in Serbia, but no one knows new means to execute it. I replied that the accusation did not apply to me, as I would bring the help of conditions and good Turkish corps. General v. Falkenhayn acknowledges this, but initially does not fully commit to my proposal."

Upon leaving the Great Headquarters on April 3, Field Marshal Baron v. der Goltz could only take a letter from the Kaiser to the Sultan as a visible sign of his efforts, promising the Serbian campaign in the "near future." However, he was rightly convinced that he had found full understanding for his view of the Balkan situation with General v. Falkenhayn and had promoted his decision to implement the Serbian campaign as soon as the overall situation would allow. Just a few days after the Field Marshal's departure from the Great Headquarters, General v. Falkenhayn had a written commitment from General Pasha dated April 12, "to provide two army corps of the Bulgarian army for a joint operation against Serbia." In a subsequent exchange of telegrams, General v. Falkenhayn finally assured, after initial hesitation, that by the end of May, it would be possible for the Serbian campaign, provided that clarity about Bulgaria's participation was achieved by then.

1) Field Marshal Colmar Freiherr v. der Goltz, "Memoirs". p. 400.

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However, these plans were soon pushed into the background by the changed political situation. The relationship of the Central Powers with Italy had meanwhile deteriorated again; the fall of Przemysl had undoubtedly contributed to this. On March 20, Italy had demanded a "concrete offer" from Austria. Such an offer was made on March 27, offering South Tyrol with Trient for benevolent neutrality. The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sonnino, declared this offer to be "very inadequate" and now made extensive demands also in the coastal area. With increasing concern, General v. Conrad observed this development and expressed his thoughts in a telegram to General v. Falkenhayn on April 1: "The negotiations about territorial compensations with Italy on the one hand, and the news received today about Italian troop movements at our border on the other hand, which are equivalent to the preparation of a general mobilization and a deployment of Italy against us, justify me in assuming that Italy intends to conduct the negotiations with us - in which we, in the interest of the common cause of Germany and Austria-Hungary, have gone to the limit of possibility in accommodating - formally and to break them off shortly, in order then to realize all its aspirations on Austro-Hungarian territory with military means at will. I have repeatedly drawn Your Excellency's attention to the untenable nature of our military situation in such a case and allow myself to do so again hereby and to request that Your Excellency, in view of the unforeseeable consequences that would then also arise for the German Reich, should work with all means at the German Foreign Office to ensure that it exerts its full influence on the Italian government so that it keeps its demands within those limits which still allow a peaceful settlement with us."

In his response, General v. Falkenhayn had to explain that German policy was not in a position to do anything to dispel the Italian threat. Nevertheless, efforts in Rome would be continued with the greatest emphasis. However, the key to the whole question rests in the hands of Viennese foreign policy. The official declaration of Austria's willingness to a possible territorial cession was made only several weeks after the death of His Majesty Emperor Franz Joseph, despite his urging. The peculiar nature of Minister Sonnino had to be taken into account. The delay only prompted him to take worrying steps. If anything is to be achieved now, then the

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Negotiations between Vienna and Rome should be concluded immediately in the most generous manner. It is a matter of being or not being, where questions of demarcation and similar should not play a role. If Austro-Hungarian politics succeeds in bringing Rome to a conclusion, its later connection to us is certain. "Your Excellency will accept me," concluded General v. Falkenhayn, "that I do not have full and unconditional understanding for the overcoming that the above-fixed procedure demands from every participant in Austria-Hungary. In such serious matters, I can only express my conviction and can therefore only again ask Your Excellency to urgently influence Vienna in this direction."

General v. Conrad immediately replied that he had only exerted pressure on the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on April 1st with the clearest presentation of the situations. "With the perfidy of Italy," it was then said, "we must also be prepared for Italy to demand our coastal possessions, which would end our existence. In this case, we would have to come to terms with Russia in agreement with Germany and peace with it, in order to then be able to forcibly counter the Italian pretensions."

The statements of General v. Conrad, which for the first time spoke of peace with Russia, were immediately forwarded by General v. Falkenhayn to the Chancellor. An addition was a presentation by the German General at the Austro-Hungarian Army Command, General v. Cramon, from April 2nd: "Excellency Conrad sent very serious written and telegraphic notes to the Foreign Office in Vienna yesterday, concerning an immediate decision with Italy. Any wishes for Pola and Adriatic coasts will not be granted. The approval of far-reaching Italian wishes will be preceded by an agreement with Russia in agreement with Germany in the cession of Galicia."

The concern that Austria-Hungary might seek special agreements with Russia in the event of an Italian attack had led General v. Falkenhayn to propose an oral discussion in Berlin for April 4th. The main subject of the discussion was the impending entry of Italy into the war and the difficult situation on the Carpathian front. General v. Falkenhayn pointed out that, according to his impressions, Austria-Hungary did not seem to be in a hurry to come to a conclusion with Italy. General v. Conrad disputed this and blamed Rome. Nevertheless, both chiefs of staff still hoped for the possibility of a

¹) Promoted to this rank on March 22, 1915.

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peaceful settlement, if the conclusion of the negotiations were accelerated. General v. Conrad further explained that Austria-Hungary was not in a position to wage war against the new enemy until a separate peace with Russia was concluded. General v. Falkenhayn considered an agreement with Russia to be out of the question at the moment. He warned against deploying stronger forces against an Italian incursion into the monarchy, as this would only lead to fragmentation.

The situation in the Carpathians was assessed with concern by both chiefs. However, General v. Falkenhayn was opposed to Conrad's repeated urging for support from new German forces, as it was still unclear where the deployment of the new formations in question was necessary — whether in the west, the east, or against Serbia. Regarding the Serbian campaign, whose execution on the Austrian side was still dependent on Bulgaria's cooperation, General v. Conrad emphasized that this operation had to be postponed, as the high water of the Danube would only allow a large-scale crossing at the end of May. Bulgaria also appeared to be extremely cautious upon renewed probing; it apparently wanted to await further clarification of the rather opaque situation.

The Berlin meeting had dispelled General v. Falkenhayn's concern that Austria-Hungary might reach special agreements with Russia without involving Germany. On the crucial question of what should happen if Italy entered the war, it had led to no agreement. General v. Conrad sought to bring about such an agreement in the coming days through written exchanges of ideas. Immediately after his return to Lechsen, he reported on April 5 that the signs of Italy's firm intention to enter the war had intensified; in Rome, they apparently were no longer satisfied with the Italian-speaking areas but also claimed German land up to the Brenner. Such concessions were out of the question. The Italian government was seeking conflict material in all cases to escalate the situation as needed. The situation at the Carpathian front was not good. A serious setback there would bring Russia, in addition to Italy, into the plan. If this were the case, military measures would be necessary to prevent the enemy incursion from happening without resistance. For this, he needed ten divisions, seven against Italy, three against Romania. If these forces were withdrawn from the k. u. k. front against Russia, their situation would become untenable. He therefore requested information on whether these troops could be replaced by German units.

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General v. Falkenhayn did not address this specific question in his response, but once again raised the demand that the Danube Monarchy should surrender the territories sought by Italy without a fight and postpone the settlement for later. First, the Central Powers must "shake off one of the main opponents"; whether this should happen on the Western or Eastern Front could only be decided when the necessary troops were available, which was not yet the case.

General v. Conrad was not satisfied with this. He could not allow it to happen without resistance, he replied, that Italy was reaching for territories inhabited by Germans and Slavs. The power position of the monarchy would thereby be shaken. It must also be expected that Italy intended to advance to Vienna. Allowing this to happen without serious combat was out of the question. He therefore asked again for information on whether Germany was prepared to replace the relatively small Austro-Hungarian forces to be withdrawn from the Eastern Front in the event of a war with Italy. As for the use of the German reserves, he could only repeatedly emphasize that their unified deployment on the Eastern Front was the most promising for the development of the overall situation.

General v. Falkenhayn again evaded answering the question directed at him in his response on April 8. He again warned against a fragmentation of forces, stating that it was now crucial to urge politicians with the greatest determination to conclude the negotiations between Vienna and Rome. In response to these statements, General v. Conrad persisted in his position and increasingly urgently demanded an answer to his question from April 5, whether the German Supreme Army Command was prepared to provide German forces for the Carpathian Front as a replacement for Austro-Hungarian units to be deployed in battles against Italy. In his response on April 9, General v. Falkenhayn rejected this, but noted the importance of "exploiting every favorable opportunity also in the East," provided the necessary forces were ready for use. The next day, he sent a telegram to the Chancellor with the request: "Strongest German pressure in Vienna to help facilitate the acceptance of excessive Italian demands there by clarifying stronger German military support in the East and possibly Prussian territorial concessions." This proposal was followed on April 11 by a request to the Foreign Office to influence the Austro-Italian negotiations so that, "in case of war with Italy

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inevitable, from the moment the decision was made, 16 days remained for preparation.”

The behavior of General v. Falkenhayn in his negotiations with General v. Conrad regarding the measures to be taken upon Italy's entry into the war was based on the difficult military-political situation for the German Supreme Army Command. If promises were made to the Austrians, there was the possibility that Vienna would show so little flexibility in negotiations with Rome that they would break off and Italy would then appear as a new adversary. However, if no assistance was promised to the allies, there seemed to be a danger that a Russian invasion of Hungary would force the Viennese government into special agreements with Petersburg.

Thus, these days of April 1915 were filled with severe internal tensions for the head of German operations. At the same time, the decision on where the focus of military operations should be placed in the coming weeks became increasingly pressing. The desired strike of Duke was, after a short blow against Serbia, to carry out the great eastern offensive. Ultimately, this plan was the deepest cause of all disagreements with the allied military leadership. General v. Conrad sought the decision of the war in the east, General v. Falkenhayn in the west, and each held steadfastly to his goal. The serious situation on the Carpathian front and the escalation of relations between Vienna and Rome, as well as the growing realization of the inadequacy of available forces, made it increasingly doubtful for General v. Falkenhayn whether the goal in the west was still achievable. Since the Berlin meeting, he could no longer ignore that the existence of the Danube Monarchy and thus the common cause was threatened by the expected Russian invasion of Hungary and the seemingly inevitable entry of Italy into the war. Consequently, he seriously considered shifting the focus of military operations to the east, abandoning his previous plans.

On April 10, the Italian ambassador in Vienna demanded the immediate cession of South Tyrol with Bolzano, the Isonzo with Gorizia and Gradisca, furthermore Trieste as a free and independent state; the islands near Lissa; Italian sovereignty over Valona; Austria's disinterest in Albania.

A straightforward acceptance of these excessive demands was impossible. It was important to gain time. On April 12, the Chancellor issued

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v. Bethmann Hollweg, after prior verbal discussion at the Great Headquarters, issued the following directive to the German representatives in Vienna and Rome: "According to General v. Falkenhayn, the military situation in the West and East is very favorable. All French attacks repelled, new English offensives not to be feared. If Italy remains calm, a favorable outcome of the war for us is to be expected with certainty. Italy's intervention must be absolutely avoided." To this end, Prince Bülow in Rome was to seek to achieve "the abandonment of exorbitant demands," and Ambassador von Tschirschky in Vienna was to act with the greatest compliance. "But," continued the Chancellor, "in the extreme case, Austria must also be determined to accept everything, which would still be less disastrous than the otherwise inevitable collapse of the monarchy."

General v. Falkenhayn supported these efforts of the German Reich leadership through discussions he had these days with the Italian military attaché in Berlin, Lieutenant Colonel Bongiorvanni. He reported on this to the Chief of the Italian General Staff on April 13: "Just returned from the Great Headquarters, where the Chief of General Staff spoke to me with great clarity, calmness, and cordiality about the situation arising from the Italian-Austrian negotiations, in two long discussions." General v. Falkenhayn explained to him how the German government and he had tirelessly worked to ensure that Vienna would come to an understanding with Rome. Even now, efforts are being made for Austria to accept the conditions set by Italy. The kingdom must, however, be clear that if a war between Italy and Austria-Hungary were to occur, Germany would have to fulfill its alliance obligations. The Italian army could be held up for a long time in the Italian-Austrian border areas favorable for defense and would in any case face German troops before reaching Budapest or Vienna. General v. Falkenhayn then gave a description of the war situation and concluded that Germany was capable of enduring the war for a long time and could let events take their course, maintaining its current cautious positions and leaving its reserves untouched. Any intervention by Italy would not be decisive and would not end the campaign. In his conviction, Italy must strive for hegemony in the Mediterranean, but it could not hope for this from an English-French victory. Finally, General v. Falkenhayn emphasized that negotiations by Austria and Germany with Italy and Romania to avoid conflict were being examined, insofar as they concerned the territories over which Austria could dispose,

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Influence of the German Army Reserves in the East.

while the offers of the Entente were nothing more than "the bear's skin."

In clear recognition of the desperate military and political situation of the Danube Monarchy, General v. Falkenhayn now resolved to deploy the reserves of the Supreme Army Command in the East to achieve a decisive success against the Russians on the Carpathian Front, if possible, before Italy entered the war. This decision meant indefinitely postponing the major offensive in the West as well as against Serbia, for which preparations had already been made to a large extent. It was facilitated by the confidence drawn from the brilliant defense against the French breakthrough offensive in the resilience of the German Western Front, which justified the risk of significantly weakening the army reserves there.

On April 10, the first presentation to the Kaiser took place regarding the operation planned by the Chief of the General Staff in the East. The offensive in the area of Gorlice, involving a newly formed 11th Army, was decided. This shifted the focus of warfare to the eastern theater of war. For the third time in a few months, the situation in the East had vividly demonstrated to the German Chief of the General Staff that without the complete prior defeat of the eastern enemy, a decision in the West and thus the victorious conclusion of the multi-front war was unattainable. Everything now depended on deploying sufficiently strong forces from the outset so that the strength of the offensive would not falter again after the first successful strike, but could be increased to a sustainable, decisive effect.

That General v. Falkenhayn had only temporarily and provisionally abandoned his plans in the West can be inferred from his words to Colonel v. Seeckt on April 16, expressing hope that after the strike in the East, there would still be a possibility of a decision in the West.

1) Communication from Generaloberst v. Seeckt to the Reichsarchiv dated November 13, 1927.

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V. The Campaign in Galicia until Mid-May 1915. A. The Decision to Break Through at Gorlice-Tarnow.

Map 15. Hand in hand with the exchange of ideas among the allied military commands about the tasks of warfare on a large scale, discussions about the combat operations observed on the Galician front continued in the second half of March. For General v. Falkenhayn, the main purpose of the offensive on the Carpathian front was nullified by the proven hopelessness of timely encirclement of the fortress of Przemysl. He therefore suggested to General v. Conrad on March 21 the consideration of "whether one should not switch to the defensive in the Carpathians and Bukovina, against which the Russians could no longer bring new forces." He believed he could then rest the German parts of the Southern Army and use them for the long-planned strike against Serbia, for which he again strongly advocated in the same letter, considering the serious situation at the Dardanelles. From the response given by General v. Conrad the following day, it seemed that he no longer expected anything from continuing the offensive in Galicia and Bukovina, at least at the present moment. He emphasized that "the defense against the Russian offensive, which is already underway and expected with increased force after the fall of Przemysl, must be pursued without fail." However, he assessed the potential impact of this enemy offensive significantly higher than the German Chief of General Staff and therefore believed he could not justify weakening the Galician front in favor of an offensive strike in Serbia. General v. Falkenhayn then proposed replacing the German parts of the Southern Army in the Carpathians with Austro-Hungarian units, "which are now fighting in the plains and could be replaced by Germans." However, General v. Conrad did not want to agree to this either. He pointed out that the German officer engaged in fierce combat would be in a position to replace Austro-Hungarian forces in the plains. As a decisive reason against any troop movement within the current combat fronts, he then stated that

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General v. Conrad Requests Reinforcement of the Carpathian Front.

he also, after the fall of the fortress Przemysl, "continues to insist on continuing the begun offensive with a strong eastern wing, as soon as the current Russian attacks against the 3rd and 2nd Army are reliably repelled." Therefore, he also does not want to withdraw all his own forces to the Carpathian ridge, which would mean the evacuation of Bukovina and probably lead to Romania's entry into the war. Rather, he is now primarily concerned with reinforcing the Pflanzer-Baltin army group, which has already begun and will continue as soon as forces can be spared on the Carpathian front.

Due to the unexpectedly rapid worsening of the situation on the Galician front in favor of the Austro-Hungarian army, General v. Conrad was already forced on March 24 to inquire with the German Supreme Army Command "whether already available German forces — about two divisions — could be temporarily deployed on the Carpathian front." He justified his inquiry with the difficult combat situation and the condition of the 3rd and 2nd Army, whose troops are severely exhausted by the almost four-week-long, incessant battles in the winter mountains, while the enemy continues his attacks with constant reinforcements and now also by bringing in strong parts of the previous encirclement troops from Przemysl. It is not ruled out that the Russians might succeed in the apparently intended breakthrough in the shortest direction towards Budapest, which would also make the West Galician and Polish front untenable. General v. Cramon also expressed in a telegram on the evening of March 24 his view that the fall of Przemysl and the concentration of Russian forces had changed the situation of the Austrian 3rd Army to their disadvantage. He did not consider the situation there to be without concern.

General v. Falkenhayn immediately directed inquiries to the Commander-in-Chief East and to the Supreme Command of the Southern Army, whether the requests of General v. Conrad for the transfer of forces could be met. Both command authorities declared this to be excessive.

To form an independent judgment from the view of the Austro-Hungarian army command, General v. Falkenhayn asked General v. Cramon on the morning of March 25 whether "by deploying the two German divisions requested by General v. Conrad any advantage could be expected that would correspond to the value of the deployment for the Western Front." The authorized general replied immediately: "... Situation at 3rd Army

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under the peculiar conditions, it is not possible to assess with certainty even within the troops. From a purely defensive deployment of the two divisions on the Carpathian front, I only expect local success. Provision for all cases and under the guarantee of uniform use is advisable ..."

General v. Falkenhayn initially informed the allied Chief of General Staff only that he was seriously considering his request for reinforcements. The next day, March 26, he then reported that, due to the ongoing reorganization of the units, unfortunately, no effective infantry units were currently available. Therefore, he could initially only recommend the returned troops in the command area of the Austro-Hungarian army leadership – Army Woyrsch and German South Army – for immediate deployment at the threatened locations. The Commander-in-Chief East was also asked to reconsider whether he could provide an infantry division. Of course, unified German command would be necessary given the situation. At the same time, Generaloberst v. Woyrsch and General v. Linsingen were informed of this position of the allied Chief of General Staff, and the Commander-in-Chief East was urged to detach a division from the 9th Army to "give the wavering Austrian 3rd Army a hold." After General v. Conrad had agreed, corresponding orders were issued on March 27 for the formation of the "German Beskiden Corps" under General v. der Marwitz).

Meanwhile, a report sent on March 26 at 10 a.m. by General v. Cramon brought greater clarity about the overall situation at the front of the ally: On the eastern flank, no decision could be reached in the foreseeable future, the 2nd and 3rd Armies were pushed into defense by a Russian counteroffensive, pressed on the left flank and south of Lupkow, with no rested reserves available. The Russian attack was increasingly concentrating against the 3rd Army and also seemed to want to extend to the 4th. Following this, General v. Cramon made the following proposal: "Since it is not possible to determine whether the 3rd Army can withstand a renewed Russian attack (partly non-defensible troops), it seems advisable to disengage them from the enemy and attack the following enemy with held-back forces. For this, all available forces of this and the South Army would be behind the left flank of the 2nd Army, behind the right flank of the

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4th Army to provide German divisions. Despite difficult terrain, this seems promising."

As far as these proposals concerned the provision of forces behind the left wing of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army, they were addressed by the recently decided formation of the Beskiden Corps and its intended deployment at the junction between the 3rd and 2nd Army. However, the simultaneous suggestion to provide German divisions behind the right wing of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army was only possible through a shift of forces from the western theater of war. General v. Falkenhayn was only willing to consider this in the event of a compelling emergency for the ally, given his particularly vigorous offensive plans in the West at that time. However, he did not conceal that such an emergency must be considered within the realm of possibilities.

By mid-March, the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army had tasked Colonel v. Loßberg, the representative of Colonel Tappen, who was temporarily assigned to Army Command 7, with drafting proposals for transport, deployment, and grouping of forces behind the right wing of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army for the purpose of conducting a breakthrough attack with a wide objective. Colonel v. Loßberg's proposals generally met with his approval. Only the idea of "attacking the Carpathian front south of the breakthrough point without reinforcements, to tie down the Russian forces stationed there as much as possible," was rejected by General v. Falkenhayn. He considered it better if this front withdrew shortly before the breakthrough began. Incidentally, he himself had not yet reached a firm decision regarding the choice of breakthrough point in his considerations of a necessary breakthrough operation in the East by the end of March. On March 29, he sent the following telegram to the Chief of the General Staff of the Bojrich Army, Lieutenant Colonel Heye: "Given a certain situation, breaking through the retreating Russian positions at the Nida, below Malogoska, with the intention of continuing the offensive over the Vistula in the general direction of Rzeszow could be considered. For the operation, 4 to 5 fresh army corps could be deployed." Lieutenant Colonel Heye was to make proposals for the manner of execution and comment on the prospects of the operation. He stated, as he informed General v. Falkenhayn the following day

1) G. 310. — 2) Communication from General v. Loßberg dated November 26, 1927, to the Reich Archive.

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reported that breaking through the enemy positions towards Kielce and southwards was feasible if a surprise could be achieved. However, he pointed out the difficult-to-cross swampy river lowlands. Crossing the Vistula could only be considered if the second enemy line of defense was also taken.

General v. Falkenhayn had also discussed with the head of the German military railway system, Colonel Groener, in the second half of March, "the possibilities of deploying army corps withdrawn from the West to the East"¹. On March 28, Colonel Groener noted in his diary: "The situation has now developed in such a way that one is looking for the place where a decisive operation could be made." The head of the military railway system was tasked with preparing studies on the transport of troops stationed behind the Western Front to the East. Various possibilities were considered for assembling these forces: an advance from northern East Prussia north of Kowno, in Poland on both sides of the Pilica, north of the Tatra, south of the Tatra. On March 31, Colonel Groener gave a presentation to the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army on his operational studies. In particular, "the assembly of five to six army corps in Upper Silesia and adjacent Austrian territory for an advance north of the Tatra, as well as in the area between the Danube and the Tatra for an advance south of the latter" was discussed. At the end of the presentation, Colonel Groener stated the intention to "work on the assembly of parts (three army corps) as far east as possible, approximately along the line Neu-Sandez—Tarnow." All this, however, was merely precautionary measures for an otherwise entirely undesirable emergency that would disrupt the plans of the German Supreme Army Command.

Faster than expected and feared, this emergency seemed to arise at the beginning of April. The exchange of ideas, revived by Field Marshal Freiherr v. der Goltz at the turn of March/April, between both General Staffs on the question of the Serbian campaign² was abruptly interrupted on the evening of April 1 by a report from General v. Gramm about a dangerous turn in the situation on the Carpathian Front³: The Austrian 2nd Army, pressed at various points, was retreating to the approximate line Bartfa—Uszok Pass. It was then stated: "On your side, Conrad expects further support more than ever desired, either through a

¹ Diary entries of then Colonel Groener. ² See p. 129 ff. ³ See p. 337 f.

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Proposal of General v. Cramon.

Infantry Division at his disposal to support the 2nd Army or through an offensive of stronger forces from the direction of Gorlice against the flank and connections of the Russian attack...“1).

Following this telegram, General v. Cramon sent a detailed report to the Supreme Army Command the next day. From it, it was initially clear that “according to further reports, the Russians actually only seemed to have succeeded in breaking into the Austrian lines at individual points and with strong superiority, inflicting very heavy losses on them there.” General v. Cramon then pointed out the great discouragement that, as experience shows, takes hold in the allied army under the impression of such local failures. It was literally said: “One partly no longer believes in the victory of the Austrian arms, although this is of course not officially admitted. Excellency v. Conrad remains consistently calm and determined. The failure of the 2nd Army, which was supposed to relieve Przemysl and now no longer even holds defensively secure, naturally concerns him. He sees the situation as serious, although not necessarily threatening, and hopes that the advance of the enemy, as so often before, will be halted. To ask Your Excellency for help again, he understandably refrained and entrusted me to report the wishes he harbors in his heart to Your Excellency. All signs and reports suggest that the Russians are still concentrating forces against the Carpathian front and want to break through at some point. As an intimidating measure of greater scope to halt the advance of the Russians, Excellency v. Conrad considers a vigorous offensive against the rear connections of the attacking wing of the Russian army from the area of Gorlice in an eastern and northeastern direction. However, since the necessary Austrian forces are lacking for this, such an action could only be

1) Regarding the background of this telegram, General v. Cramon reports in his book “Our Austro-Hungarian Ally in the World War”. p. 12: “I had, prompted by unfavorable news about the 2nd Army, spoken again with Conrad. He had requested German assistance. I emphasized that German troops would hardly be made available for purely defensive use, something else would be if the situation could be changed by the offensive. Conrad replied: not to think of an offensive at the moment, one would have to be glad to keep the Russians away from Hungary. Shortly after this conversation, Conrad informed me: I could have helped if the divisions I had spoken of for the offensive, if an attack against the Gorlice-Tarnow front would be extraordinarily promising and cut the lifelines of the Russian Carpathian front.”

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To achieve the assistance of strong German troops. I immediately emphasized here that the provision of the forces necessary for this purpose — about four divisions — would not be feasible under the current circumstances, which Archduke v. Conrad himself already feared. "This report by General v. Cramon included a map excerpt with the positions of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd and 3rd Armies. It featured an arrow from Gorlice to Zmigrod with the note: “Proposal 4 German infantry divisions.”

In the discussion that General v. Falkenhayn had on April 4 in Berlin with the Austro-Hungarian Chief of General Staff, he expressed his concern about whether the allied army was in a position to hold the Carpathian front against the new Russian onslaught. General v. Conrad could only assure that everything possible was being done on his part. General v. Falkenhayn considered further German support impossible at the moment. General v. Conrad gained the impression that the German Supreme Army Command had not yet decided on which theater of war to deploy the newly forming troop units. Apparently, an offensive thrust from the area of Gorlice in the sense of the suggestion transmitted by General v. Cramon was not discussed on this occasion.

The German Chief of General Staff now felt compelled by the critical situation on the Carpathian front to seriously pursue the question of deploying strong German forces on the eastern theater of war, despite how undesirable such a measure was for him due to already developed reasons. However, he based his considerations not only on the point made in General v. Cramon's proposal, “to halt the Russian advance,” but also directed his thoughts from the outset towards a higher goal, towards an operation of larger scale to be carried out with significantly stronger forces, through which the Austro-Hungarian front and thus also the overall leadership of the allies would be relieved from the pressure weighing on them.

1) p. 340.  
2) The German files contain no information about the content of the discussion. However, General v. Conrad reported extensively on this in a letter to General v. Bolfras on April 6. The idea of an offensive thrust from the area of Gorlice is not mentioned. General v. Falkenhayn explicitly denied in a letter dated February 7, 1920, to the Reichsarchiv that this offensive thrust was discussed, because “any hope of bringing the Austrian and Hungarian troops would be lost.”

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Decision on the Choice of Breakthrough Location.

should be effectively liberated. Still from Berlin, he sent the following request to General v. Cramon on April 4, 6 PM, via telegraph: “The question of a strong advance from the area of Gorlice towards Sanok has been occupying me for some time. Execution depends on the general situation and the provision of necessary forces. Four divisions will not suffice, but probably four army corps. Great difficulties are likely caused by the limited performance of the Austrian railways on Tarnow and via Neu-Sandez. Nevertheless, I would like to receive a proposal from you soon on how you envision such an operation. Information on the performance of the railways, the possibility of using our vehicles on local roads, must not be missing. Strict secrecy of the entire matter, initially also towards the Austrian military leadership, is absolutely necessary.”

After his return to Mézières, General v. Falkenhayn informed Colonel v. Seeckt at the already mentioned meeting on April 6, “the situation in the East is bad, it might force him to deploy available forces in the East.” Colonel v. Seeckt should also deal with the situation in the East “from the perspective that the Austrians must be helped quickly and effectively.” In the detailed discussions with Colonel Tappen and the Minister of War, General Wild v. Hohenborn, the head of operations became finally decisive about the choice of the breakthrough location in those days. It fell on the area of Gorlice – Tarnow. Colonel Tappen reports on this in his war memories made available to the Reichsarchiv, which are not published:

“There were two locations considered for the breakthrough, either between the Pilica and the upper Vistula or between the upper Vistula and the Beskids. General v. Falkenhayn originally preferred the former location, but decided, when General v. Wild also supported the section between the upper Vistula and the Beskids with me, for this one. Here we could better consolidate the troops, as their flanks were secured against further Russian counterattacks, to the right by the Beskid mountains, to the left by the Vistula. There were also fewer terrain difficulties to overcome here as the advance progressed, than the crossing over the Vistula would have required. The Russians had relatively weak forces in this section of the front due to their offensive in the Carpathians.”

1) p. 322. — 2) Communication from Generaloberst v. Seeckt on November 13, 1927, to the Reichsarchiv.

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Forces. Their reinforcement had to take a long time due to poor connections. We could therefore expect to maintain the initial superiority in numbers for a longer period. The anticipated rapid progress of the offensive then had to bring the Austrians the necessary quick relief.”

In the considerations of the German Chief of General Staff regarding the choice of the most suitable location for a major breakthrough attack on the eastern theater of war, the opinion of General v. Cramon in favor of the operation from the area around Gorlice undoubtedly carried significant weight. On April 8, a detailed written report from him arrived as a response to the request received on April 4. After the General had once again described the endangered situation of the Carpathian front, he stated:

“I would like to express my judgment that the Russian army is indeed maintained by its numbers and continuous supply, but it is not equal to a blow delivered with superiority (not in terms of the number of units, but in terms of the number of rifles). However, the blow must have very strong forces and be deeply echeloned so that it does not get stuck in rear positions after initial successes, but also forces the fronts not directly involved to retreat. For it is to be expected that a retreat in the main front will free the disintegrating elements that undoubtedly exist in the army and population, and in this way, a collapse can occur. Currently, the efforts of the Russians are concentrated on the Gladyszów—Jaworka front. There they gather all dispensable forces, and there they also expend all usable reinforcements due to heavy losses. An advance that forces this front to retreat hits the best and largest parts of the Russian forces standing against Austria-Hungary, and thus the line Gorlice—Jaslo is given as the operational base. However, this presupposes that the Russian troops standing in the line Gorlice—Tarnow would have been previously shattered in a frontal attack and pushed back over the Wisloka section. The latter is supposed to be fortified by strongpoints at Pilzno, Brzostek, and Jaslo; but since the Russians have no reserves in this area, it is not to be assumed that the opponent, overpowered by strong forces in the line Gorlice—Tarnow, would again position themselves at the Wisloka section with prospects

1) The same considerations are also made by General v. Falkenhayn in his work (p. 68). 2) Southeast of Gorlice. — 3) South of Dulla.

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General v. Conrad's Statement.

can count on success. It should be noted, however, that the railways over Rzeszów—Tarnow and Rzeszów—Jasło as well as the connecting railway along the Carpathian front via Lisko—Sanok—Krosno—Jasło would enable the Russians to deploy forces from the front to the threatened points. The planned offensive cannot be carried out by the k. u. k. army alone. German forces of about four corps, supported by Austro-Hungarian troops, would, in my opinion, be completely sufficient, as the Russians have about 56,000 men (excluding the Reichswehr) in the Gorlice—Tarnow line, while the Austrian forces amount to about 60,000 men and 10,000 Landsturm men. I envision the entire operation roughly as follows: Deployment of four German corps to the line Neu-Sandez—Bochnia, or further to Grybow—Biadoliny. This includes the use of the railway via Krakow—Tarnow, which can transport 36 hundred-axle trains via Dideitz—Dizvizim, and the railways via Oderberg—Teschen—Sucha—Neu-Sandez or Teschen—Solna—Czorna—Albos—Neu-Sandez, each capable of handling 10 hundred-axle trains. Finally, for the latter route, the line Halbstadt—Prevar—Solna could also be considered for supply from the hinterland. The deployment could thus be completed in a maximum of 8 days. The surprise advance from the Grybow—Biadoliny line should be initiated such that Austrian troops are placed between every two German corps. At Gorlice, a rear German detachment would have to remain to provide flank protection against possible Russian forces and to form the later pivot point.

"If the Wisłoka section is taken, then the right wing of the assault army will be directed over Zmigrod to Dufla, the center to Krosno, while the left wing, depending on the situation, either advances over Strzyzow towards Przemysl or in the general line

1) The information about the capacity of the Austrian railways was obtained by General v. Tarnow from the head of the Austro-Hungarian field telegraph service, Colonel Straub. See Straub's article in the "Reichspost", Vienna, January 1, 1921. Straub states here that he treated his conversation with Tarnow in his apartment with the present named confidentiality. And he writes: "I am not aware that the Chief of the General Staff or the Chief of the Operations Department was occupied with the idea of a breakthrough of the Russian front at Gorlice—Tarnow at this time; at least his Excellency mentioned nothing of the sort to me, noting that the deployment of the troop masses was primarily to be heard from the head of the field telegraph service!"

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Rzeszow—Pilzno secures to the north. The army leader is a German general, deep echeloning of the corps is desired, as many howitzers as possible. The terrain in question is hilly, but not unfavorable for military operations. The paths marked on the 1:750,000 map are generally usable for German troop vehicles, the others depending on the weather. The most favorable time for the planned operation is around the second half of April, as it can generally be expected that the snowmelt will have subsided and the marching battalions of the k. u. k. troops will have moved in. The neighboring armies must at least demonstratively participate so that the enemy does not withdraw forces from them. If the opponent retreats from their front, then a general advance."

This detailed report by General v. Cramon was not only important for the German General Staff Chief to form a judgment about the tactical and operational prospects of the planned offensive, but it also contained important railway technical instructions for the execution of the deployment at the front between the upper Vistula and the Beskids. Based on this, the head of the German field railway service, Colonel Groener, immediately worked on the railway transports. By April 11, these tasks were completed without the need for initial negotiations with the Austro-Hungarian field railway chief.

While the idea of the major breakthrough operation from the Gorlice—Tarnow area for the permanent relief of the Carpathian front gradually took on a more solid form with the German General Staff Chief, General v. Conrad seemed to have completely abandoned his proposal, transmitted by General v. Cramon on April 1, to advance with four German divisions from the same area to hold back the Russians. In any case, his statements and suggestions to the German Supreme Army Command in the following days no longer suggested that he still held on to such an idea. Initially, he soon returned to his requests for immediate relief of the Carpathian front after the Berlin meeting. In a telegram sent on the night of April 5/6, he stated that it was highly desirable, in order to reliably maintain the Carpathian situation with regard to Italy's current behavior, that at least two German divisions be immediately freed and made available for transport to the k. u. k. 2nd Army." General v. Falkenhayn declared himself "not in a position at the moment" to comply with the request. However, he was willing to support this transport as soon as the forces in

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General v. Conrad's Operational Plans in the East.

Western resources would be available. On April 7, the Austro-Hungarian Chief of General Staff, in connection with thorough considerations of the overall situation of the Central Powers, developed a completely new, ambitious operational plan. He proposed "to use the next German reinforcements uniformly against Russia to achieve the long-sought and so far unattained final superiority here and to use it to push the enemy back behind the Vistula—San—Dnieper line." He envisioned the deployment of these German reinforcements in two separate large groups. One, deployed with the German Eastern Army, was to "reach and block the railway lines Warsaw—Bialystok and Warsaw—Siedlce—Volhynia behind Warsaw with a strong thrust." The other group, together with the German Southern Army and the Pflanzer Group, was intended to attack through southern East Galicia against the left flank of the enemy advancing over the Carpathians. "Only through simultaneous action," it was said, "from both wings of the giant front can this goal be achieved, and with the least expenditure of time."

General v. Falkenhayn expressed his disapproval of this proposal on April 8: Such an operation would mean a double encirclement and would only have a chance of success with considerable superiority. The forces required for its execution would never again be available to the German Supreme Army Command. Our next deployment of forces, which I cannot follow with anything else, must be set where we can hope for a quick and certain success. This proposed operation should not be considered in terms of time and space, roads, and railways. He could only decide on the use of his reserves at the time they would be available. In contrast, General v. Conrad maintained in his response on April 9 that the mutual encirclement operation, "in full appreciation of the well-known conditions in East Galicia, time and space, roads and railways," was the most promising to reach a decision; it was also the safest means to prevent the intervention of Italy and Romania; but it must also be carried out as soon as possible.

General v. Falkenhayn considered a continuation of this dispute pointless, especially as the worsening of the combat situation on the Carpathian front made the realization of Conrad's operational proposal completely impossible for the foreseeable future. He be

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therefore limited his response to the assurance of exploiting every opportunity to deliver a decisive blow in the East as soon as the necessary forces would be available. He was doing everything to be ready for joint action in the East in case of an escalation of the situation.

In stark contrast to the far-sighted plans of the allied Chief of General Staff, General v. Cramon had already reported on the night of April 6th to 7th that the situation of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army was "critical, as breakthroughs had occurred at three points again." He pointed out that any further retreat of the 2nd Army would have "militarily and politically far-reaching consequences" and considered "providing reinforcements" as "urgently necessary" in the sense of his earlier proposal (Gorlice). An immediate inquiry by General v. Falkenhayn to General v. Cramon revealed that the threatening turn of events for the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army had only become fully known to General v. Conrad after sending his operational proposal on April 7th. According to Cramon, he had hurried to personally request support in light of the changed situation and in direct connection with his telegram. General v. Falkenhayn now replied that it was "impossible in terms of time and space for forces to be moved there from the West in time to prevent a retreat of the 2nd Army caused by the deteriorated conditions."

The reports received by the German Supreme Army Command in the following days cast the situation of the Austrian ally in an increasingly unfavorable light. On April 10th, a report dated April 8th from General v. Cramon arrived, describing the difficult situation of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd and 3rd Armies as follows: "The troops of these two armies are exhausted and worn out by the months-long battles in the Carpathians. Due to low combat strengths and a lack of reserves, they have always been used in the front line, suffered enormous losses, and are fundamentally depleted (the 2nd Army alone has lost a third of its total strength in a month). Additionally, there are uncertain elements caused by the nationality issue. However, I believe that a greater mixing with German troops could help... The Russians seem to have been given a salutary fright by the sudden appearance of German troops." The situation with the 2nd Army requires a "a complete retreat of this army would severely endanger the position of the Southern Army and thus the entire eastern wing, perhaps even

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Emergency of the Austro-Hungarian Carpathian Front.

Withdrawing these armies. The resulting political consequences, whether concerning the influence on Romania and Italy, or regarding the mood in one's own country, especially in Hungary, which would be directly affected in the event of a successful breakthrough, must also be considered."

The serious impression that this unvarnished depiction of the condition of large parts of the allied army evokes could not be dispelled by the reports from General v. Cramon in the following days about a gradual improvement in the current combat situation. A continuation of the Russian attacks with the deployment of fresh forces seemed imminent. On April 10, General v. Conrad himself pointed out in a telegram that "holding the Carpathian Front in the near future would be made more difficult because, according to reliable reports, in addition to the Russian forces freed at Przemysl, strong forces (III Caucasian Corps and 4th Division of the VI Corps) from the Russian Northwest Front would also be brought by rail into the Carpathians." On April 12, the Commander-in-Chief East also reported that, according to the reports repeatedly received in recent days from Captain v. Fleischmann, General v. Conrad considered the situation in the Carpathians to be very worrying; he himself was not in a position to free up reinforcements for the allies. The next day, the Commander-in-Chief East reported: Based on communications from General v. Conrad, "he increasingly gained the view that support of the Austro-Hungarian army by two new infantry divisions was necessary if a catastrophe was to be avoided." He reiterated the impossibility of releasing forces from his command area.

Particular attention was drawn to reports from the Austrian military attaché in Sofia about the intentions of the Russians, which General v. Cramon passed on April 12: "For the time being, no further operations against Dnjestr, because the terrain is too poor. Main thrust over the Carpathians. Troops are being moved there from the north, more will follow. By invading Hungary, they want to induce Romania to participate and facilitate an offensive by Serbia into southern Hungary. Troops in

1) The Commander-in-Chief East had already declared on April 9 to General v. Conrad that he was willing to work with the German O.H.L. for the transfer of a German corps from the west to the Carpathian Front, provided that the German commanders within the Carpathian Front were expanded. General v. Conrad had agreed to eventually grant the expansion of the command area of General v. der Marwitz if a new German corps were made available.

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Russia has enough supplies, but lacks rifles, which America is supposed to deliver. Landing troops for Turkey under Radko Dmitrijew are to be ready at the Black Sea in about four weeks.")

Despite such alarming news, the German Chief of General Staff found the moment had come when the plight of the ally on the eastern front compelled him to provide vigorous assistance on a large scale. Regarding the "What" and "How" of the support, General v. Falkenhayn, as already described, had already made up his mind for some time. On April 10, he presented his plan to Kaiser Wilhelm to break through at Gorlice–Tarnow. He found himself in agreement with the Supreme War Lord's thoughts and thus received his approval. On April 13, at 2 p.m., the following telegram was sent to General v. Conrad:

"Your Excellency knows that I do not consider a repetition of the attempt to encircle the outermost Russian flanks advisable. Equally disadvantageous seems to me the further distribution of German troops on the Carpathian front, merely to support it. Instead, I would like to present the following operational idea for your consideration, but note that I have not yet worked on it within my staff due to the urgent need for secrecy. An army of at least eight German divisions will be prepared here in the west with strong artillery and transported to Muczyn–Grybow–Bochnia, to advance from there on the shortest line Gorlice–Gromnik in the general direction of Sanok. The army would need to include the Division Besser (47th Reserve Division), which is to be relieved in time by k. u. k. troops, and a k. u. k. cavalry division. The army and the k. u. k. 4th Army would also need to be united in a command structure, naturally a German one in this case. If during the deployment of the strike group the k. u. k. 2nd and 3rd Armies could gradually withdraw and draw the enemy along the approximate line Leczow–Przemyśl–Homonna–Satoraljaujhely–Bodrog, such a movement would significantly facilitate and enhance the success of the operation. I ask Your Excellency to promptly provide me with your general position on this idea and the following questions. Is the operational area fully accessible for troops with German vehicles? Would the k. u. k. military administration be able to allocate the necessary transport to the German army? What is the capacity of the railways Ruttka–Eperjes–Muczyn and Ruttka–Nawaryta, as well as Sucha–Neu-Sandez–Grybow, and finally Krakau–Bochnia? Further de-

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Agreements of the Army Commands.

Arrangements would probably have to be made verbally, for which I could meet Your Excellency in Berlin tomorrow, April 14, in the afternoon. A prerequisite for carrying out the operation remains, of course, the strictest secrecy, so that Italy is induced by the greatest possible accommodation to remain calm at least until the blow is dealt on our part." On the evening of the same day — April 13 — General v. Conrad replied: "The operation proposed by Your Excellency corresponds to the one I have long desired, but which has not been feasible due to insufficient forces. The greatest possible deployment of forces is necessary to ensure success..." The next day, April 14, the meeting proposed by General v. Falkenhayn of the two chiefs of staff took place in Berlin. Agreement on the execution of the offensive was reached relatively quickly. The next goal was set to force the Russians to evacuate their front in West Galicia up to the Lupkow Pass. Considering that the development of events on the German front in France and Belgium and the outcome of negotiations with Italy were still unclear, a decision on what should happen after achieving the first goal was postponed. The newly to be formed German 11th Army was to be transported to the area of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army south of Krakow and then, advancing eastward along the general line Gorlice—Gromnik, break through the Russian positions in conjunction with the 4th. The 4th Army was also assigned the task of covering the left flank of the 11th Army in the further course. General v. Conrad declared himself ready to reinforce both armies with two powerful infantry divisions each, and the 11th Army additionally with at least one cavalry division, also to equip the attack front with heavy artillery as far as possible and to provide the 11th Army with extensive assistance in light transport. Furthermore, he assured to hold the Carpathian front and prevent the withdrawal of Russian forces from there, in order to conduct an offensive himself later, if the opportunity arose following the successful breakthrough of the 11th Army. General v. Falkenhayn's proposal to initially withdraw the Austro-Hungarian 2nd and 3rd Armies step by step to the line Pereseckyn—Homonna—Baranow—Boro, thereby drawing the Russians deeper into the mountains, was also not something General v. Conrad felt he could agree to. The reasons for his refusal were made known to the General. General v. Falkenhayn determined them in the "understandable reluctance to voluntarily relinquish

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of Hungarian soil and the difficulty of bringing troops, once in retreat, back to the front. General v. Conrad also feared the harmful influence that such a retreat by the Austrians would have on Italy's stance.

Although the planned deployment of forces ensured a very considerable numerical superiority over the enemy, General v. Conrad deemed it desirable to prepare additional significant forces behind the 11th Army to maintain the offensive as long as possible through vigorous pursuit. General v. Falkenhayn fully agreed with this view but was not yet in a position to provide German forces for this purpose. He reserved the right to send additional units.

Significant difficulties were encountered in regulating the command relationships for the upcoming operation. General v. Conrad was unwilling to accept that the leadership was in German hands. Eventually, it was agreed that Generaloberst v. Mackensen, who was to be appointed as the leader of the German 11th Army, would also be given command of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army. The Generaloberst himself was bound to the directives of the Austro-Hungarian military command, which in turn had to consult with the German Supreme Army Command before all important decisions.

On April 16, General v. Falkenhayn informed the allied general staff that the Kaiser had approved the agreements made in Berlin. At the same time, a brief communication was sent to the Commander-in-Chief East about the planned operation, adding that his involvement "through the longest possible deception of the enemy about our intentions and by tying down the Russian forces currently north of the Pilica was a prerequisite for the success of the operation." Field Marshal v. Hindenburg pointed out in his response that "he could not guarantee that the enemy, currently in a strong position and almost twice as strong in infantry, would not free up forces for other uses." In contrast, the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army expressed the Supreme War Lord's conviction that the Commander-in-Chief East would succeed in overcoming the considerable difficulties of his task as much as possible.

On April 22, General v. Conrad again in a telegram

v. Falkenhayn a. a. D., p. 70.

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Exchange of Views on the Implementation of Reinforcements.

referring back to his request already made in Berlin to have, if at all possible, another German corps immediately follow the forces designated for the breakthrough operation, in order to expand and complete the success through vigorous pursuit. Despite fundamental agreement, General v. Falkenhayn still declared himself unable to comply with this request. He then continued: "On the other hand, I am firmly convinced that the ten infantry and six cavalry divisions now assigned to the 11th Army, along with the seven infantry divisions\* available to the 4th Army (excluding the Landsturm at the lower Dunajec), are sufficient to carry out the operation for the foreseeable future, assuming that very weak forces below Gromnik to the Vistula will suffice to bind the enemy there. However, two preconditions must be met. Firstly, Generaloberst v. Mackensen must not lose the advantage of surprise. Therefore, he must attack with the 11th Army and the main parts of the 4th Army as early as possible, after the first echelon of German forces, six divisions, arrives on the 27th. I foresee that the k. u. k. troops designated for this will also be on site. Secondly, it may soon be necessary to attack the enemy sharply on the rest of the Carpathian front and in Bukovina to prevent him from making shifts."

The questions touched upon here were again the subject of oral discussions between the two chiefs of staff in Berlin two days later, on April 24. In response to General v. Conrad's request for the earliest possible delivery of further reinforcements, General v. Falkenhayn remained firm in his refusal, stating that his priority was to repel the expected English attacks on the German Western Front. However, the situation might become clearer in five to six days. If possible, he would then comply with General v. Conrad's request. There was full agreement in their mutual views on the necessity of conducting the strike on the Galician front with the greatest acceleration.

The political situation also required this. When the two chiefs of staff agreed on the attack at Gorlice-Tarnow during the Berlin meeting on April 14, there was hope that this would deter Italy from entering the war, or at least delay it. Was this

\*) In fact, the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army at the time consisted of only six divisions. It was to be reinforced by two more divisions.

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but the prerequisite for carrying out the offensive against Russia. Austria-Hungary still needed "at least four weeks" of freedom from the rear against Italy. The task of diplomacy was to "prolong the negotiations as long as possible and under no circumstances allow a war with Italy during this time." In the subsequent negotiations between Vienna and Rome, the German Chancellor, effectively supported by simultaneous representations from General v. Falkenhayn to the Austro-Hungarian military leadership, repeatedly pushed for extensive concessions to Italy's demands. The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, on the other hand, demanded that General v. Conrad should clarify the extent of German military aid in the event of Italy entering the war. In the ensuing exchange of ideas between the two chiefs of staff, General v. Falkenhayn again avoided giving a specific answer; "the question of the extent of German assistance in the event of an Italian attack could only be answered in a concrete case." During the discussion in Berlin on April 24, in which, as mentioned, besides the two chiefs of staff, the leading political figures also participated, an attempt was made to clarify the existing disagreements, but only agreement was reached that Italy's entry into the war would lead to Romania's entry; this meant the loss of the war. Nevertheless, Baron Burian was only willing to make concessions to the Italian demands regarding Albania and Trentino, and at most also the area around Shkodra. The question he raised again about Germany's military measures in the event of Italy entering the war was again described by General v. Falkenhayn as "premature"; it could only be answered after the ongoing operations in Galicia.

The question of the Serbian campaign was also the subject of negotiations; the two chiefs of staff agreed that the most favorable time for its execution would be around the end of May, as by then the effects of the operations in Galicia would be clear and there would be enough time for negotiations about the involvement of Bulgaria and Turkey. The next day, on April 25, a serious escalation of the situation in Turkey occurred as a result of a major landing attempt by the British and French on the Gallipoli peninsula. Strong enemy forces had gained a foothold on the peninsula. As a result, the

1) Letter from General v. Conrad to Baron Burian dated April 15. 2) Letter from General v. Falkenhayn to General v. Conrad dated April 19. 3) p. 343. — 4) p. 338.

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The Russian Plans.

Bound by the Turkish naval forces, the Russian Black Sea Fleet ventured as far as the entrance to the Bosporus and shelled the fortifications there. The English and French had not succeeded in breaking the stubborn resistance of the Turkish troops and, as intended, pushing through to the coastal batteries, so the enemy fleet remained blocked from reaching Constantinople. However, the enemy landing attempt brought the question of secure connection with Turkey and thus the subjugation of Serbia into sharp focus once again. As urgent as this question was, it had to take a back seat to the necessity of giving a decisive turn to the situation on the Galician battlefield.

The Russian Plans.

For some time, the Russian military leadership had been facing the future with increasing concern. As General Danilov explained in a telegram to the Northwestern Front on April 12, they had received reports suggesting that some infantry and three cavalry divisions of the German army were in transit. It was considered likely that the Germans were bringing in strong forces to counter the Russian Carpathian offensive and had "indications of the likelihood of a German attack against the center of the 3rd Army with the aim of hitting the right flank of the Russian troops that have advanced over the Carpathian ridge."¹). The already ordered withdrawal of a corps, meant was the III Caucasian²), from the Northwestern Front was all the more urgent. Furthermore, the Grand Duke again approached General Joffre regarding the continuous redeployment of German troops from the French to the Russian front. Since the beginning of the war, 14 infantry and 6 cavalry divisions, not counting second-line troops, had been moved from the west to the east, and recently three more cavalry divisions. There were also indications of the transport of additional forces. The Grand Duke requested that further such redeployments be prevented as much as possible so that they could "settle with the Austrians."

On April 17, however, there were also disturbing reports at headquarters about 6 to 8 German troop concentrations on the East Prussian front. One corps and three cavalry divisions were to be stationed at Marjampol, with five corps behind them at Insterburg–Königsberg.

¹) As in Bontsch I, G. 93. — Njesnamow II, G. 12/13. — Danilov, p. 465.  
²) Cf. G. 359.

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The commander-in-chief of the Northwest Front did not believe these reports¹); he thought that if the Germans really intended something serious, they would not prepare their troops long in advance, as their railways were efficient enough to bring them up unexpectedly at the last moment. Nevertheless, he took two corps (XV of the 12th Army and XIX of the 1st Army) as reserves behind the front, while at the same time he had to give up the 63rd Reserve Division to the Southwest Front. From April 22 to 25, the Tsar visited the Southwest Front and awarded the Grand Duke a George's saber with the inscription: "For the Liberation of Galicia."

On April 26, the alliance of the coalition powers with Italy was concluded²), and the next day³) the Grand Duke informed the Northwest Front that future offensive operations would require his explicit permission, and such operations into East Prussia were out of the question. Rather, considering the recently concluded Italian alliance, the attack over the Carpathians retained its decisive importance and had to be promoted by all means. The Northwest Front was therefore to provide another division for transfer. The Southwest Front was to continue local operations. General Quando, however, believed that if a general attack were successful, he expected to be able to resume such an attack around mid-May. Whether this timing could be adhered to was doubtful due to the extremely serious ammunition situation. The French ambassador Paleologue had even noted on April 9: "How can the Kaiser think of undertaking a general offensive against Silesia next month under such circumstances?"

Around the same time, General Joffre, in his response to the April 10 warning, also envisaged a major attack by the Western powers and suggested that Serbia should also be encouraged to take new action. The Grand Duke therefore turned to the Serbian Crown Prince. The response, which arrived from him on April 22, stated that a 12- to 15-day supply reserve must first be accumulated; therefore, it was believed (according to a later report) that it would be possible to act by mid-May. By May 26 at the latest, Italy declared itself ready for the attack. Even if its army was not particularly high

¹) In fact, misleading reports were spread by the German side at this time. ²) Iswolskij in the World War, p. 191. ³) Nejasmow II, p. 23. — Bontsich I, p. 102.

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The Russian Plans.

estimated1), they hoped to bring the war against the Danube Monarchy to a victorious end through the simultaneous attack from the north, south, and southwest in the second half of May, while Germany's strength was to be tied down by the Western powers. These plans of the allied powers were to be decisively shattered by the German breakthrough at Gorlice. B. The Breakthrough Battle of Gorlice. I. Preparations for the Battle. Maps 16 and 17. On April 16, the Chief of the General Staff of the 11th Army, Colonel v. Seeckt, was orally informed by General v. Falkenhayn at the Great Headquarters about the attack plan so clearly and definitively that, according to his own statement2), everything seemed "quite self-evident" to him. The written instructions handed to him for the 11th Army corresponded to the agreements made in Berlin between Generals v. Falkenhayn and v. Conrad. A meeting that Colonel v. Seeckt had on April 19 following his report at the headquarters in Teichen with General v. Conrad also resulted in complete agreement on the entire operation. Colonel v. Seeckt received some documents for use in the preparations for the breakthrough battle. However, they only contained the depiction of attacks of small and smallest scale in the area of Gorlice. Any operational preparations for the upcoming breakthrough offensive of the 11th Army had not yet been made by the Austro-Hungarian military leadership2). The necessary instructions to the German military railway authorities were issued on April 15. The following units were ready for transport as the forward echelon: the Guard Corps at Strasbourg in Alsace, the XXXXI Reserve Corps at Busigny, the 119th Infantry Division at Möhringen, the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division at Lille. All these units had been given the opportunity, albeit for a short time, behind the Western Front to train for the attack against fortified positions and for breakthrough operations. Marching and other exercises

1) Krosvitsl a. a. O. p. 191 ff. 2) Communication from Generaloberst v. Seeckt dated 13.11.1927 to the Reichsarchiv.

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had retrained the troops for mobile warfare, good replacements had raised their combat strength. According to the capacity of the Austro-Hungarian railways in the assembly area, each corps and the two divisions together were assigned a transport route with 20 trains daily. The X Army Corps was to follow as the second echelon. To deceive the enemy intelligence service, formations initially intended for East Prussia were transported there by rail, and the subsequent actual transports were diverted to Silesia only in Stettin, Berlin, and Posen. At the same time, numerous replacement transports to the Western Front were running on two routes. A meeting with the Austro-Hungarian chief of the field railway service on April 16 revealed no difficulties, so the transports began on April 17. The mass of heavy artillery followed the leading infantry-occupied trains to be able to carry out their time-consuming deployment early.

The advanced officers of the German units of the 11th Army received instructions for the first assembly in Teschen on April 19 from Colonel v. Seeckt. The unloading began on April 21. The XXXXI Reserve and the Guard Corps had to reach their assembly areas west of the upper Biala below Grybow from their unloading points on the double-track railway line Krakow—Tarnow between Podgorzell and Biadoliny. The unloading of the 11th Bavarian 119th Infantry Division took place within their assembly areas, in Grotze and Grybow for the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division, in Kamionka and Neu-Sandec for the 119th Infantry Division. As the second transport echelon, the X Army Corps unloaded the 20th Infantry Division at Neu-Sandec, the 19th Infantry Division east of Krakow for deployment behind the right and left army wings.

To gain an impression of the attack terrain as soon as possible, a reconnaissance order was issued on April 21 to the German units in assembly. As soon as the first staffs were unloaded, these reconnaissance missions were to begin, with the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division in the front section from Ropica ruska to Selowa, the 119th Infantry Division then to Ropa, the XXXXI Reserve Corps then to Wola Luzanska, and the Guard Corps then to Gromnik.

On April 22, Generaloberst v. Mackensen, appointed as the commander-in-chief of the 11th Army, arrived at the headquarters in Neu-Sandec. Here he received

1) East of Kratau.

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The Transport of the German 11th Army.

He signed the fundamental order for the upcoming operations from Archduke Friedrich. In addition to the initially to be brought in eight German divisions, the 11th Army was also assigned the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps (12th Infantry Division and Hungarian 39th Infantry Division) and the Hungarian 11th Cavalry Division, as well as Austro-Hungarian heavy artillery, which had been deployed in the defensive front on both sides of Gorlice. The attack direction already given by the German Supreme Army Command was further specified: "General direction for the strongly held southern flank Amigrod—Dukla—Sanok."

The protection of the southern flank of the 11th Army during this attack movement was assigned to the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army. It was to unite all its dispensable forces on its left wing to advance with detachments from the northern wing south of the Przegonina Valley and the Magora Ridge at the start of the 11th Army's attack." The remaining front of the 3rd, the 2nd, and the German Southern Army were to bind the opposing enemy. The task of protecting the northern flank of the 11th Army was assigned to Generaloberst v. Mackensen and the subordinate Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, which was now commanded to the area between Gromnik and the Vistula, was designated as the task, "to attack along the Biala and on the heights between Dunajec and Biala to defeat the enemy located there."

Through this order, General v. Conrad clearly expressed the main goal of the entire attack operation as the quickest possible relief of the allied armies standing in the Carpathians. By placing the focus of the planned thrust in the direction along the northern foothills of the mountains, he intended to bring down the Russian attack front entrenched in the Carpathians. However, it was to be expected that the enemy, as soon as he noticed the deployment of German troops at the front of Gorlice, would take countermeasures at the nearest Carpathian front in recognition of the danger. To preempt this and to maintain the element of surprise in the attack of the 11th Army as much as possible, General v. Conrad pointed to an early start of the attack, especially since the growing tension between Austria-Hungary and Italy made an early military success of the Central Powers urgently necessary. The full deployment of the German X Army Corps should therefore not be awaited.

To prevent a reinforcement of the enemy front to be attacked from the Carpathians, the Austro-Hungarian 3rd received orders.

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and 2. as well as the Southern Army received the order: "Any withdrawal of enemy forces from the Carpathians must be countered with an immediate vigorous attack." Furthermore, General v. Conrad decided on April 23 to reinforce the 4th Army with the Austrian-Hungarian 4th Infantry Division, assembled on the left bank of the Vistula, to enable the 4th Army to launch a strong attack over the lower Dunajec and thereby reliably prevent the enemy from bringing reinforcements over the Vistula and by rail via Debica—Tarnow."

The advance into the assembly areas took place immediately after unloading, avoiding the times most favorable for Russian aerial reconnaissance. It was associated with great efforts for the troops, exhausted from days of rail travel, in the mountainous terrain on mostly very poor roads and was particularly difficult for the convoy, whose vehicles were not suitable for such a theater of war, but was at least favored by dry weather.

Reports from German officers of all arms, sent in Austrian uniforms for reconnaissance up to the foremost trenches, revealed that the expansion of the combat positions did not meet the requirements that had to be met on the western theater of war; artillery-proof shelters were almost completely lacking; also, there were no cover trenches for reserves, but the reserves could be deployed and moved in the valleys leading to the Ropa and Biala. The Austrian-Hungarian artillery, previously set for defense, was positioned too far back for a deep-reaching offensive effect. The advancement of the entire offensive artillery was favored by the terrain configuration and ground cover. However, the supply of ammunition in the pathless mountainous area proved difficult, for which pack animal columns also had to be used.

The present valuable Austrian-Hungarian reconnaissance material could be checked and significantly expanded by immediately commencing aerial reconnaissance, hardly disturbed by the enemy and extraordinarily favored by the weather. In particular, the seamless photographic recording of the entire enemy defense zone provided valuable documentation for the launch of the attack formations.

The Russian position system, which could be widely observed, was deeply structured, apparently well-developed, and equipped with strong cover, numerous flanking installations, and broad obstacles. Main strongpoints were the heights 554 (Samlisko) and 346, the heights dominating Gorlice north of the city, the steeply rising Pustki, and height 405. Against them, in the first line, the artillery preparation had been directed.

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The Reconnaissance Results.

to prepare. Behind the first position, there were two more in the line Ferdelberg (649)—Wilczaf Hill (373)—Lipie Hill (425) and in the line Ostra Gora (365)—Sarlówa—Hodlowa. The main Russian forces were identified in the Carpathians. Their western flank was covered by the Russian 3rd Army under General Radko Dimitrijew, estimated at about ten infantry and one cavalry division, standing between the Carpathians and the Vistula; on their southern flank, in the foothills of the Carpathians, four divisions seemed to be deployed, with four divisions also in the section designated for the attack of the 11th Army. In front of the now shortened front of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, there appeared to be only two infantry and one cavalry division as well as militia troops. Opposite the 11th Army, the infantry deployment in the front line was apparently not strong, but numerous machine guns were installed. The seemingly weak Russian artillery fired little.

Based on the first reconnaissance results, the Army High Command 11 issued the order on April 25 for moving into combat positions. Generaloberst v. Mackensen decided to extend the left wing of his 11th Army not to Gromnik, but only to Turjso. Had the 11th Army, as originally intended, been pushed up to Gromnik located in the Biala Valley, it would have been necessary to include the heights north of Gromnik in the attack field to eliminate the flanking from the northern Biala Valley. However, this would have excessively stretched the front and impaired the striking power of the 11th Army. The 11th Bavarian and the 119th Infantry Division were combined into a corps under the command of the former's commander, Bavarian Major General Ritter v. Kneußl. This corps, the XXXXI Reserve Corps, the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps, and the Guard Corps were now assigned their combat sections1). The replacement of the Austro-Hungarian troops still standing in those front sections was to be completed by the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division by April 27, and by the remaining divisions on April 28. By April 29, the X Army Corps with the General Command in Neu-Sandec, with the 20th Infantry Division behind the right, and the 19th Infantry Division behind the left army wing west of the Dunajec, was to be ready as an army reserve. The Hungarian 11th Cavalry Division remained assembled around Zakliczyn. Through this deployment of reserves at the 11th Army, it was once possible, on the large behind the Carpathian front

1) See maps 16 and 17.

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to reinforce the attack along the main road through Gorlice with the 20th Infantry Division if necessary. On the other hand, the forces positioned on the northern wing could cover the exposed left flank during the planned right-wing pivot of the army, in case the forces of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army were insufficient for this purpose.

On April 26th, the distribution of attack artillery was arranged. The Austro-Hungarian heavy artillery already positioned in the attack sectors was not relieved but remained in their familiar sectors. Additionally, further artillery units were assigned to the attack corps of the 11th Army.

Subsequently, the corps had the following artillery strengths at their disposal:

Combined Corps Kneußl (18 battalions) = 60 light and 56 heavy guns,

XXXXI Reserve Corps (18 battalions) = 96 light and 32 heavy guns,

Austro-Hungarian VI Corps (28 battalions) = 100 light and 32 heavy guns,

Guards Corps (24 battalions) = 96 light and 24 heavy guns.

In total, the 11th Army thus had 352 field and 144 heavy guns available for their attack. Additionally, the X Army Corps had 96 light and 12 heavy guns, while the Hungarian 11th Cavalry Division had 18 light guns. The distribution of heavy artillery revealed the Army High Command's intention to place the artillery focus in the sector of Corps Kneußl.

The following ammunition was to be deposited in the firing positions for each battery:

Field artillery . . . . . . . . . . . 1200 rounds

Heavy field howitzer . . . . . . . . . 600 rounds

21 cm mortar . . . . . . . . . . . 500 rounds

Each attack corps of the 11th Army was assigned two light, one medium, and one heavy trench mortar division. The Austro-Hungarian VI Corps lacked the heavy division.

The Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, which had 350 light and 103 heavy guns at its disposal, received orders from Colonel General v. Mackensen on April 26th: "The 4th Army must position itself by April 30th in its sector from Height 371 Bialowka to the Vistula in such a way that it is able to carry forward the attack with emphasis on the right wing simultaneously with the 11th Army. For this purpose"

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The Deployment for Battle.

it will be necessary to prepare strong forces behind the right wing. Subsequently, the 4th Army is tasked with covering the left flank of the 11th Army. The Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army was requested to establish close contact with the southern wing of the 11th Army and, above all, to neutralize the expected enemy flanking effect from the ridge northeast of Malastow early on.

Meanwhile, the deployment for battle proceeded as planned. To expedite the process, the recently unloaded troop units were directly moved to the position zone. The deployment posed high demands on the troops and the train due to the underdeveloped transport network, poor roads, and mountain and forest paths. Instead of the heavy German baggage vehicles, light local carts were provided by the Austro-Hungarian military leadership. Particularly careful arrangements were needed for the supply of the troops and especially for the ammunitioning of the strong assault artillery. On April 27, Generaloberst v. Mackensen was able to report to the Austro-Hungarian military leadership that the artillery would open fire on the afternoon of May 1, and the attack would begin on the morning of May 2. An even earlier start, suggested by General v. Falkenhayn on April 28 due to concerns that the enemy might have detected the attack intentions and preparations, was deemed impossible due to the difficult road and transport conditions.

On April 27, the Army High Command issued fundamental instructions for preparing the breakthrough. The attack of the 11th Army was to be carried out quickly to prevent the enemy from "renewed resistance in rear positions and the systematic deployment of stronger reserves." To maintain the advance within the attack sectors in steady flow, "depth formation of the attacking infantry and rapid follow-up of artillery effects" was demanded. The Army High Command refrained from setting specific daily objectives to avoid constraining the attack's unity. However, the unity of the army's attack was to be maintained. "It is not to be expected," the instructions stated, "that the attack will progress evenly across the entire front. The necessity of initially turning from a northeast-facing front to the east already results in a longer path for the left wing. The faster advance of one part of the front will often temporarily facilitate and bring into flow the more difficult advance of another part, especially when the depth formation allows the achieved effect

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to transfer to the secondary front. On the other hand, the part that manages to advance further exposes itself to the danger of being flanked. Then the troops, who least deserve setbacks due to their rapid progress, would be exposed to them. This consideration forces the army to determine lines whose uniform and as simultaneous as possible achievement is desired, without binding the troops to them, if possible, to reach the next sections of joint action. Every further occurrence of the attack will be gratefully welcomed and utilized by the army.” Furthermore, the closest communication was demanded so that the army command could “create a balance between the individual parts of the battlefront and deploy its reserves according to the situation.” By granting full freedom of action to the lower leadership in energetic forward-looking, the army command maintained strict control, which was deemed necessary especially due to the intended attack formations of German and Austro-Hungarian troops.

From various indications, it was to be inferred that the Russians had been informed since April 25 about the arrival of German troops at the front west of Gorlice, presumably through prisoners or deserters. However, from the results of aerial reconnaissance on April 28, the overall impression was gained that no new forces had been brought in for defense. The deployment from the forward battlefront had also not changed the previously taken picture. Thus, Generaloberst v. Mackensen was able to issue the order for attack on the evening of April 29. It stated: “... The breakthrough of the enemy front is to be carried out in agreement with all army corps and divisions, so that on the afternoon of May 1, the firing of the batteries takes place, in the night of May 1/2, a wave-like fire is maintained at precisely set times, between which the advance work of the infantry and pioneers begins, so that on the morning of May 2, the effective firing takes place, to which the storm on the entire line is to immediately follow. The continuation of the attack follows the breakthrough. Timely advance of the attack target directly at the artillery fire and consequences of the batteries enables the execution of the attack on the enemy's rear positions.”

The line initially designated to be reached as evenly as possible was: Height north of the Przegomica Valley—Zamczysko—Urzystko—course of the Wolszczanka stream—east of Repeinient Biskup—height line west of the Rostowka stream. The Hungarian 11th Cavalry Division was to

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The Attack Order of the Army High Command 11.

On May 2, the X Army Corps should be ready to march and be positioned with its attachments at the Dunajec by the morning of that day.

A special order was issued to regulate the artillery's activities. On the night of May 1/2, the enemy's work was to be disrupted by lively irregular fire. Fire pauses were to be observed from 10 to 11 p.m. and from 1 to 3 a.m. to give the advancing pioneer patrols the opportunity to destroy enemy obstacles. Heavy flat fire was to be directed at enemy accommodations. Starting at 6 a.m. on May 2, intensive effective firing against the first enemy position zone was to commence. The heavy flat fire guns were initially to keep villages and approach routes under fire and only turn to flanking tasks, also extending into neighboring sections, a quarter of an hour before the start of the assault. The fire control of the heavy artillery remained in the hands of the general commands. Far forward, individual field artillery units were to be prepared, covered, to combat machine guns appearing later. The mortar units were essentially deployed against the enemy's positions advancing westward, where close approach was possible from the outset.

Based on the army order, the general commands had to deploy their troops for the attack in the short time still available.

Major General v. Kneussl, the leader of the Combined Corps, intended to force a breakthrough on the inner flanks of his two divisions, with the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division against the Zamczysko Massif, and the 119th Infantry Division north of Gębowa. The enemy positions, some of which had advanced to the valley floor, were meanwhile pushed back to their main position by the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division. As early as April 29, the foremost Bavarian line reached across the Gębowa ground to the northeastern edges of Ropica and otherwise approached the enemy positions on the northern slopes. Stubborn fighting occurred due to an enemy counterattack at the confluence of the Mecina Valley and on the western slopes of the Zamczysko Massif. The Bavarian infantry was able to hold its ground firmly against the enemy here as well.

The commanding general of the XXXXI Reserve Corps, General of Infantry v. François, designated the southwestern edge of Gorlice and height 357 southwest of the place as the main attack points for the 82nd Reserve Division, and Mszana and the Kamieniec Forest for the 81st Reserve Division. To provide flanking impact on the enemy

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To prevent the main attack points, the assault on the Sokole Heights east of Gorlice and Pustki was planned with heavy artillery. The actual storm position was to be reached only on the night before the attack under the protection of artillery fire. Only the previously advanced positions were occupied and expanded. The enemy did not disturb these works.

In the attack section of the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps, there were two points dominating the entire terrain, the Pustki Mountain and the Wiatrowki Heights. The commanding general, Field Marshal Lieutenant Urs v. Straunzenburg, tasked the 12th Infantry Division, assigned to a narrow combat strip, with capturing the Pustki Mountain, while the 39th Infantry Division had to attack the height of Wiatrowki lying in front of their right wing. By April 30, the Russian outposts in both divisional sections were already pushed back, the northern edge of Rzuna and the height of Ostryzianka reached, and the combat line also advanced south of Staszkowka.

General of Infantry Freiherr v. Plettenberg, the commanding general of the Guard Corps, assigned the 2nd Guard Infantry Division, deployed in the southern section, the height 437 southwest of Staszkowka and the enemy's forward position at height 382 as the first main attack target. Only after eliminating the fortified flanking possibilities there should the corresponding attack against the protruding Russian main defense section around height 405 be carried out. The 1st Guard Infantry Division was instructed to first capture the western protruding section east of Turko, height 358, to then roll up the enemy position from here on both sides.

The leader of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, General of Infantry Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, intended to deploy two divisions of his IX Corps on both sides of the Biala and two divisions of his XIV Corps subsequently up to the Dunajec in close formation. West of the Dunajec, the Landsturm troops initially joined. Bischofitz Sagomuntowka—Radowo, where the Russians still held the western riverbank, was under the command of the Austro-Hungarian XIV Army Corps, the German 47th Reserve Division was stationed. In the adjacent area up to the Vistula, a special unit was formed from the 4th Infantry Division and Landsturm troops under the command of Field Marshal Lieutenant v. Stoeger-Steiner. In this formation, the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army intended

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Orders of the Assault Units.

with the parts deployed east of the Biala in closest contact with the Prussian Guard Corps to advance in attack and also to push forward from the left bank of the river to the heights in the area of Tuchow—Tarnow. The German 47th Reserve Division was to be deployed in such a way that the enemy forces standing on the western bank of the Dunajec would have their retreat to the east cut off. The Stoeger-Steiner group had already crossed the Dunajec the night before the attack to divert enemy forces or at least hold those standing there.

The grouping of the army reserves was primarily to serve the protection of the flanks of the 11th Army. However, the German X Army Corps was to reach the area of Grybow—Neu-Sandez with the 20th Infantry Division and the area of Podole—Tropie with the 19th Infantry Division by the evening of May 2nd. The Hungarian 11th Cavalry Division was instructed to be positioned between the 11th and 4th Armies. The Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, in order to lend the necessary emphasis to its right wing and, if necessary, to extend it to the right, was to hold back its army reserve, the Hungarian Brigade Szende, at Zakliczyn. Thus, on the night of the 11th and 4th Armies, sufficient forces were ready for deployment for both armies, in case a shortage of forces should occur on the northern flank during further operations with the main focus on the southern flank of the 11th Army.

The commander of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army, General of Infantry v. Boroevic, decided to use his X Corps, deployed on the left flank, essentially to capture the massif of the Ostra Gora. The first objective of the attack, in agreement with the German neighbor, was to target the ridge of Malastow.

Hand in hand with the deployment of the troops in their attack sectors, other preparations, namely the ammunitioning of the assault artillery, continued. The sufficient supply of ammunition, both in the positions for the attack itself and for creating a mobile ammunition reserve for the rapid continuation of the attack after a successful breakthrough, was one of the most important prerequisites for the success of this first major breakthrough battle. Despite all the friction, which arose mainly due to terrain difficulties, it was nevertheless possible, under the favor of continuously dry weather, the vigor of the artillery command posts, and the discipline and performance of the artillery and supply formations, to master the difficult task in time. The staff facilities of the 11th Army could not yet be fully utilized in this process.

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as the stage inspection, for reasons of secrecy, only arrived in the deployment area immediately before the start of the offensive on April 30, and only then did the stage formations roll in. Meanwhile, the Austro-Hungarian stage authorities helped extensively and courteously with supplies.

Thanks to the zeal of leaders of all ranks, the understanding of troops of all arms, and the careful work of the general staffs day and night, it was possible to complete all preparations despite the short time span. On May 1, Generaloberst v. Mackensen was able to report to the Austro-Hungarian army command that the time of the assault had been finally set for May 2 at 10 a.m. The spirit of the troops was full of confidence in victory.

By April 29, no significant new reports had been received about the opposing enemy. From the movements of weaker enemy detachments in front of the 11th and Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, no conclusions could be drawn. On April 28, about one division was identified near Zmigrod. Troop movements were noted around Jaslo and at the local station as well as near Biecz. Large fires were detected in the Tarnow area. Moreover, no clues could be found for the deployment of reinforcements of greater magnitude or for the intention of the Russians to evade the German attack.

2. The Battle of Gorlice until noon on May 5, 1915.

Maps 16 and 17.

a) The breakthrough of the 11th Army on May 2, 1915.

On the evening of May 1, at the onset of dusk, the artillery of the 11th Army opened strong disruptive fire. The Russian batteries' counteraction was hardly noticeable. During the planned nightly fire pauses, patrols advanced to make the necessary observations before the assault. Pioneers created gaps in the enemy obstacles. During the disruptive fire, the assault troops advanced to and just behind the assault positions. Field batteries or individual guns, tasked with accompanying the attack or dealing with enemy rear guard movements arising during the assault from close range, were brought forward with the help of the infantry into the firmest positions. When the artillery's worldwide fire ceased at 4 a.m., the setup of the assault front for the storm was completed.

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The Assault of the Kneußl Corps.

At 6 a.m. on May 2, the firing began with a massive barrage; the clear morning sun favored artillery observation from the heights. As enemy counteraction was almost entirely absent, all telephone connections remained operational, ensuring close cooperation between artillery and infantry. The overwhelming effect of the assault artillery soon became apparent. From 9 a.m., the mortars bombarded the breach points to prepare for the assault. At 9:45, the long-range flat fire began to flank the enemy positions. Precisely on the second, at 10 a.m., the infantry rose to the assault across the entire front, while the artillery advanced its fire.

In the Kneußl Corps, the infantry of the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division, under the leadership of Major General Ritter Karl v. Schoch, had steep heights to climb. Therefore, it was not possible everywhere to reach the foremost enemy positions simultaneously with the advance of the artillery fire. From the elevated trenches, the defensive fire revived and forced the attacking lines down the slopes. The artillery had to target the Russian positions once more. The main task of the division was to wrest the core of the enemy mountain front, the Zamczysko Massif, from the enemy. While the heavily affected regiment on the right and left flanks managed to advance into the first trenches in the initial leap, the further attack of the entire regimental front against the terraced, defended trenches up to the forward crest of the Zamczysko, height 507, proved extremely difficult and costly. A third of the attackers remained on the battlefield. By 11 a.m., the crest was taken after fierce fighting. Soon after, the heavily fortified position south of the Mecina Valley at height 469 succumbed to the repeated assaults of the Bavarian infantry despite heavy losses. The pursuit initiated through the rugged forest mountains was temporarily halted by a flank attack from the Russians from Naphta Br. Soon after the attackers intervened, the danger of a setback was averted here. The initially held-back right flank of the division also managed to gain ground from Ropica Rusz. over and beyond height 501. This forced the enemy to retreat from his combat section in front of the division's center. Thus, the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division had captured the most important high points in and behind the enemy mountain position on the eastern bank of the Selowka stream within a few hours.

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The movement of artillery, primarily mountain and field artillery, across the Setowa ground was initiated. The task of the 119th Infantry Division was to break through east of the village of Setowa and then roll up the front towards Gorlice. The right wing of the division managed to break through the enemy position at noon on the Setowa-Ropkałna road despite heavy losses. Following this success, the main forces swung north to secure their right flank and expand the breach towards Sokol. By 3 p.m., the height 349 south of Sokol was in the possession of the Polish infantry. The far left wing of the division had also already entered the suburbs of Gorlice on the southern Ropa bank early on. Until around noon, fierce house-to-house fighting raged there. While a heavy, costly frontal attack unfolded around the heavily fortified height 346 north of Sokol, the victorious right wing of the division advanced deep into the enemy's rear. Under this pressure, the resistance on the front collapsed. After losing height 346, the enemy's ability to influence the Gorlice basin diminished.

By swinging the mass of the 119th Infantry Division north, a gap had formed in the center of the Kneussl Corps, into which the composite cavalry regiment of the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division was inserted for reconnaissance against the Dominikowice section. In the afternoon, General v. Kneussl decided to advance the attack of his two divisions to the line height 461 east of Mecina, the edge of the Zamczyklo forest, height 361 east of Dominikowice, and height 288 in Kobylanka. However, the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division urgently needed new artillery preparation for this, especially against the still untaken parts of the Zamczyklo massif. Heavy artillery also had to be brought forward over the Setowa section to effective range. It was not until 6 p.m. that artillery fire preparation could begin. By 7:30 p.m., the Bavarian infantry stormed against the highest peak of Zamczyklo, enduring the heaviest artillery fire. In fierce close combat, with effective support from Austro-Hungarian mountain artillery, the enemy was driven out. Its remnants disappeared into the darkness of the forest. In the follow-up, the infantry reached the forest edges and openings of Zamczyklo. Even the southern adjoining parts, which had to make do with very little artillery support, were able to break through the forest zone, the slope up to height 461, and the woods further south around height 587 east.

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Successes of the Kneuffl Corps.

Reach Ropica Rusz. In this line, the units were to organize for the tasks of the following day and secure the movement of the entire artillery of the division over the Setowna ground.

The commander of the 119th Infantry Division, Major General v. Behr, after the decision on the heights around Sokol was made, positioned the right wing on and over Domnitrowice in an easterly direction, the remaining parts of the division on the Urnisze Mountain and the S. H. north of it. While the further advance of the right wing was closely linked with the battles of the Bavarians around Zamczyko, the main forces of the division, concentrated from the south and west on the battlefield around Sokol, needed considerable time to clear the traversed terrain, largely wooded and occupied with numerous groups of houses, up to the Ropa. Only at nightfall had they worked their way to the eastern edge of the woods north of Sokol and gained connection to the southern part of the division north of the Sokol-Kryg road. The extreme left wing of the division was still lagging behind. Strong mixing of the units, which had a particularly adverse effect in the confusing, difficult forest terrain, and the exhaustion of the troops from the battle temporarily caused the loss of contact with the enemy. Since thousands of overpowered Russians were behind the front, whose resistance in the forest terrain occasionally flared up again, and fresh reserves were not available, the continuation of the attack into the night was abandoned.

In the combat area of the XXXXI Reserve Corps, the storm preparation at the 82nd Reserve Division, thanks to the excellent cooperation of infantry and artillery, showed brilliant results. In the first attempt, it was possible, with negligible losses, to capture the Bildstock height advancing westward, west of Gorlice. Immediately overrunning several enemy lines, the infantry penetrated the heavily fortified cemetery at the city border. By 10⁵ in the morning, after a short but fierce battle, the Jewish cemetery southeast of height 357 was also taken by 10⁵ in the morning. The Russians, shaken and demoralized by the artillery fire, and completely discouraged by the storming attack rushing over them like a thunderstorm, surrendered in bright crowds. The heights to the north were also in German possession soon after 11⁰ in the morning, so that the enemy had cleared his entire first line of defense barely an hour after the start of the attack. The battle for Gorlice proved more difficult. As the against the

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The forces positioned on the western city front, acting on their own initiative and against the division's orders, charged forward to attack, encountering the still unshaken Russian defense. Enemy machine guns cleverly built into the wood piles of the sawmills caused disproportionately high losses. The city itself was not reached. Captured prisoners reported that Gorlice was heavily fortified. Therefore, the commander of the 82nd Reserve Division, Major General Fabarius, decided on another thorough bombardment of the city, especially the western edge, before entering the urban area. Under the impact of this massive fire, the fighting strength and will to resist of the defenders collapsed. Large masses rushed out of the burning city, unarmed and with white flags, to surrender. Considerable ammunition and weapon depots fell into the hands of the victors.

In the attack sector of the 81st Reserve Division, which was largely wooded and therefore not easily visible to the artillery, the artillery's storm preparation was insufficient. Everywhere, the attackers were met with unbroken strong infantry and machine gun fire. Intense flanking fire came from the Russian batteries in the forest around height 335 and also from the left. Heavy losses occurred. The weak center and the left attack wing initially stalled after minor initial successes. Only the right wing managed to make progress against the forest height 335, in conjunction with the neighboring division. After new artillery preparation had taken effect, and infantry support batteries had fought the forest edges and enemy flanking positions at close range, the assault line of the left wing broke into the forest area south of Kamieniec. Here, too, large numbers of Russians surrendered. The weak center of the division initially remained firm opposite Mzanta. The division commander, Major General v. Stöcken, had his reserves follow into the Kamieniec forest to roll up the enemy front further south from there. The enemy's resistance gradually decreased in their positions at Mzanta. They began to retreat to the heights located to the east.

After General v. Francois ordered his divisions at 4 p.m. to reach the day's objective given to them, the 82nd Reserve Division, under the protection of heavy artillery that had been brought forward, began the forward movement at 5 p.m. on their entire front north of Gorlice in the direction of Slinik. They encountered no more resistance. The severely shaken enemy retreated everywhere.

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The XXXXI Reserve Corps Storms Gorlice.

In addition to heavy bloody losses, he left more than 3500 prisoners in the hands of the division. By 8 in the evening, they reached Glinitz and occupied the local heights. Advance troops were pushed forward to the ridge 323 at the Moszczanka stream.

The right wing of the 81st Reserve Division worked its way through the woods north of height 335 and found Zagorzany and the heights north of the Moszczanka stream still occupied by the enemy at 10 in the evening. The infantry of the center and left wing, heavily battered in the severe local and forest battles, could no longer reach the Moszczanka section set as their day's goal. They did not get far beyond the crossroads 308 and the eastern edge of the Kamieniec forest. Although this division also captured several thousand prisoners and seized several guns and machine guns, it suffered heavy losses, especially among officers. The lower leadership had to firmly take the troops back in hand.

The 12th Infantry Division of the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps, positioned on the right wing, under Field Marshal Lieutenant Lestraine, directed its main attack against the steeply rising mountain massif of Pustki. On a narrow front, closely coordinated artillery fire cleared the assault path for the infantry on the southwestward projecting ridge. Here, the foremost trenches were overrun in the first assault. Numerous Russians surrendered. During the ascent on the wooded steep slope, the assault line encountered further developed defensive positions, and powerful Russian counterattacks forced bloody close combat. Nevertheless, the attack was carried forward with great momentum, and by 11:30 in the morning, the summit of the Pustki mountain was stormed. A stream of prisoners poured down the slopes onto Rzuna. Numerous batteries followed the victorious assault troops. By midday, a success of decisive importance was achieved. The strong attacking part of the brave Austro-Hungarian infantry pushed beyond Pustki further in the direction of the church of Moszcznica and height 320. The right attack wing was increasingly turned from its northeastern attack direction towards the Kamieniec forest, against which the neighboring 81st Reserve Division had not yet been able to make significant progress. A strong artillery group formed behind this wing directed its fire on the enemy positions in and around the Kamieniec forest, thereby facilitating both the Austro-

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The Hungarian combat group south of Pusfki as well as the connecting wing of the 81st Reserve Division advanced. In the battle for the Kamieniec Forest and within it, close cooperation of the infantry of the allies occurred in the early afternoon hours.

The attack field of the left wing division of the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps, the Hungarian 39th Infantry Division under Field Marshal Lieutenant v. Hadfy, rose gently from the stream bed against an elongated ridge line, behind whose southern end the steep Wiatrowki Height towered. Heavy fire, which struck the attack lines from the front and both flanks, initially thwarted the repeated storm attempts of the Hungarians. Even when parts of the right wing of the division succeeded at 11:30 a.m. in breaking into the foremost enemy positions in the direction of Brzezina, the frontal attack still failed. New artillery preparations involving neighboring divisions were followed by futile blood sacrifices of the ever-bravely attacking infantry. Only in the middle of the division front was it possible to break into the enemy positions on the Luzna–Staszkowa road. Only when batteries that had advanced to the Luzna area around 4:00 p.m. effectively flanked the Russian positions and the artillery effect of the two breakthrough points, especially against the Wiatrowki Height, was closely coordinated, did the overall attack of the division from the left wing come into flow. Now flanking pressure from the neighboring wings was also felt, on one hand by parts of the 12th Division advancing from Pusfki on the ridge leading to Wiatrowki Height, on the other hand by the right wing of the Guard, which had been able to advance through Staszkowa.

At 6:15 p.m., the enemy resistance also collapsed on the Wiatrowki Height; 1000 Russians surrendered here. The rest flooded back east. The entire front of the VI Corps followed the fleeing enemy. The right wing of the 12th Infantry Division stood in the evening in connection with the 81st Reserve Division at the flanks of the Kamieniec Forest, the center reached height 320 west of Moszczenica. The right wing of the 39th Infantry Division advanced to the base of the Wiatrowki Height, its left wing swung forward to Moszczenica and had made contact with the Guard. Although the forces from the right wing continued fighting into the evening hours, during the night advance troops moved over the Moszczenica section.

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driven. They found the elongated village free from the enemy. Even on the strong ridge further east, even on the heights 412 and 409 northeast of Folw. Krotoszyn, the enemy had not made a front again in the prepared positions here. In the combat zone of the Guard Corps, the storming infantry of both divisions managed to reach the three protruding height positions, 437 (southwest of Staszkowka), 382 and 358 (east and northeast of Ciezkowice), albeit partly with heavy losses, in the first leap. On the southern flank of the 2nd Guard Infantry Division, under Lieutenant General v. Winkler, a heavy, hours-long battle ensued for the close removal of the village of Staszkowka, which had been expanded as a strong bulwark of enemy defense. Further north on the Davidowka heights, no progress could initially be made in the flanking fire from Staszkowka and in the Ostruza valley. Heavy losses occurred in the regiments of the 3rd Guard Infantry Brigade deployed here. The situation on the northern flank of the division initially developed significantly more favorably. Infantry support guns immediately swept the trenches extending to the enemy's main stronghold at point 405 from height 382 by longitudinal bombardment. Quick successes were also achieved south of height 405. By 11 a.m., the commanding hilltop was itself in the possession of the Guard Infantry. Numerous guns were removed. Batteries that had been moved up took position on the heights 382 and 405 and opened devastating pursuit fire on the retreating Russians. This meant that the 4th Guard Infantry Brigade had shattered the central piece of the entire Russian defense in the attack section of the Guard Corps. Around 3 p.m., the brigade overran the line M. H. east of 405 – height 367 without encountering significant resistance. The 1st Guard Infantry Division also managed to expand the initial successes at height 382 and at height 358 in a rapid advance against the stronghold at height 376 and against the ridge northeast of 358. Thus, after barely 1½ hours, a 5-kilometer-wide breach had been made in the enemy front north of the Ostruza brook. In the pursuit immediately undertaken, the left wing of the 1st Guard Infantry Division swung southeast in accordance with the course of the Russian position, thereby establishing direct combat connection with the Austro-Hungarian neighbor to the left. The flanking effect, which was constantly felt from its combat area, forced the 1st Guard Infantry Division to hold back its northern wing. To be prepared for all possibilities here,

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The commanding general, General of the Infantry Baron von Plettenberg, and the division commander, Colonel Prince Eitel Friedrich of Prussia, ordered their reserves, almost the entire 2nd Guard Infantry Brigade, to follow behind this wing. By 2 in the afternoon, the heights west of the main road were secured over the line 357 (west of Rzepiennik–Biskup) — 253 east of Bialowka. The division temporarily turned its front to the northeast while holding its left wing. After the threat of flanking for the left wing was eliminated by the successes of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, the division commander ordered at 3:30 in the afternoon to continue the pursuit to the height line on both sides of 366 south of Kolkowka. The enemy retreated further.

In contrast to the extremely successful development of the battles north of the Dstrufza section, the 3rd Guard Infantry Brigade on the southern wing of the 2nd Guard Infantry Division had been unable to make progress in the attack on Staszkowka for a long time. Only around 1 in the afternoon did their left wing, supported by following artillery, manage to swing in against the northern part of the village and penetrate here. Under this pressure from the north, which was also exerted against the height 402 east of the place, the enemy's resistance weakened. A subsequent advance into the village around 3 in the afternoon was successful. In the south, too, it was possible to encircle the enemy around S. H. Staszkowka. From the north, west, and south, the battalions of the 3rd Guard Infantry Brigade now entered the burning village, but only by 4:30 in the afternoon was the eastern edge reached after fierce close combat. Parts of the left wing had already reached height 404 on the road to Turza and then Turza itself. To counter this comprehensive pressure from the north, the enemy once again threw forces against height 402 at 5 in the afternoon, a futile sacrifice that could no longer avert the catastrophe. The Russian masses, as far as they did not fall into captivity, streamed southeast and were driven into the arms over Hungary. Since the neighboring 4th Guard Infantry Brigade on the left had already reached the stream bed between 322 and 266 southwest of Rzepiennik Biskupi, the pursuit on the entire front of the Guard Corps was now in full flow. The 2nd Guard Infantry Division continued towards the height area around 340 southeast of Rzepiennik Biskupi. The 1st Guard Infantry Division reached the ridge specified as their day's objective in the evening.

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Kolkowka—Jodlowka Tuchowska, where they connected with the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army. The army commander, the X Army Corps, had been ordered in the early afternoon hours to reach Ropa with the 20th Infantry Division, with the beginnings of the 19th Infantry Division Olszowa, during the afternoon. The 56th Infantry Division, rolling in from the western theater of war, was promised as reinforcement. The result of the first day of battle meant a complete victory for the 11th Army along the entire line. Thanks to careful preparations and exemplary cooperation between infantry and artillery, a broad breakthrough into the enemy defensive position and several kilometers of free terrain gain was achieved in the form of a ruthless frontal attack. This tactical success already marked the beginning of a major breakthrough, as the combat cohesion of the enemy defensive front had been torn apart everywhere. This created one of the most important prerequisites for further operational exploitation of the battle success. Whether and to what extent this would be possible still depended on the course of the simultaneous battles of the two neighboring armies to the left and right.

b) The Battles of the Austro-Hungarian 4th and 3rd Armies on May 2, 1915.

On the southern flank of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, the 10th Infantry Division of the IX Corps had already occupied the eastern protruding ridge of height 371 (Bialowka) during the night of May 2 to secure the advance of the Prussian 1st Guard Infantry Division and had advanced to the Repieninif Brook. The inner flanks of the 106th and the subsequently adjoining 3rd Infantry Division of the XIV Corps had also broken into the enemy positions in the early morning hours at and south of height Wal. The 8th Division gained ground at 9 a.m. on the main road to Tarnow. However, these initial partial successes achieved during the night and early in the day were followed by a general assault in conjunction with the 11th Army. The 10th Infantry Division intended to focus its attack on the right flank to maintain the connection to the 11th Army, also to avoid the difficult advance over the wide lowland at the confluence of the Repieninif Brook into the Biala east of Brommitz. The high

1) G. 304.

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The towering mountain massif east of Golanka was to be encircled from the south. The skirmish lines advancing against the ridge front 344—305 early on May 2 were soon forced to halt by flanking fire from both sides, as their own artillery was insufficient for effective support. The capture of height 358 by the 1st Guards Infantry Division also brought no relief. Only after fresh forces were allowed to extend into the Guards' combat area, was it possible by noon to eliminate the enemy flanking northeast of height 358 and now also to successfully carry out the attack in the front against the ridge 344—305. The center of the division slowly worked its way over the Rzepiennik depression towards the heights still held by the enemy, while the left wing launched an attack in the Biala valley against the Golanka height, which formed the pivot of the Russian defense on both sides of the Biala and had therefore been the target of the IX Corps' combined artillery fire from the start. A counterattack by the Russians from the height collapsed. Only after the right wing of the 10th Infantry Division had taken possession of the ridge line 377—370 in the evening did the enemy also abandon the Golanka height.

Until the fall of this height, the right wing of the 106th Infantry Division, suffering heavily from enemy flanking fire, had barely advanced in its attack area immediately north of the Biala. An improvement in the situation only occurred here when the artillery of the 10th Infantry Division, which had achieved successes to the north, could intervene flanking from the south bank of the Biala. Between 5° and 6° in the evening, the enemy vacated their positions on the extended ridge between 404 and 430. The left wing of the 106th Infantry Division had only been able to slightly expand its initial success achieved early in the morning at 430 east of Wal. The two Austrian-Hungarian divisions of the XIV Corps, the 3rd and 8th Infantry Divisions, deployed to the left up to the Dunajec, were also unable to advance any attack on May 2, except for small local advances east of Wal and on the road to Tarnów. However, since the course of the battle at the XIV Corps on the right bank of the Dunajec depended on the crossing of the bank by the northern adjacent Morgenstern group, the situation there remained unchanged. Opposite the German 47th Reserve Division inserted into the Austrian-Hungarian formations, the enemy had deployed significant forces in their bridgehead on the west bank of the Dunajec. The division was ordered to

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The Battles of the Neighboring Armies on May 2.

To compress the bridgehead position by attacking from the south and north. The division commander, Lieutenant General v. Besser, intended to advance over the Dunajec as soon as the intervention of the XIV Corps (8th and 3rd Infantry Division) and in the north the advance of the Stoeger-Steiner group would be felt by the enemy. On the morning of May 2, only the bridgehead position and the crossings were initially taken under artillery fire. It was not until the evening that the division commander of the Stoeger-Steiner group decided to throw weaker forces across the river at Glow. The execution was postponed until the night. On the northern wing of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, the Stoeger-Steiner group had already begun the crossing over the Dunajec at Siedrzoce and Wyspa the previous night, surprising the enemy. During the day, they expanded their bridgehead there. However, further advances were initially refrained from due to the strong enemy presence in the front and left flank.

On the southern wing of the battlefield, with the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army, the X Army Corps had already succeeded by 8 a.m. in wresting the stronghold from the enemy on the northern counter-slope northeast of Malastow. The 11th Infantry Division then participated excellently in the battles of the right wing of the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division and maintained its position during the further course of the attack in the forested mountains on both sides of the Dragaszow Valley at the same height as the German neighbor. By midnight, they reached the heights of 657 and 522 on both sides of the Przegomina Valley. The 45th Infantry Division, which was adjacent to the south, fought its way up the ridge east of Malastow by the afternoon, while the 2nd Infantry Division captured the height south of Petna. Both divisions continued their advance even at night in the very difficult mountain forest against the Ostra Gora and the height 757 east of the Petna Valley.

c) Continuation of the Breakthrough Battle on May 3, 1915.  
Colonel General v. Mackensen had gained the definite impression from all the reports received from the battlefield in the afternoon hours of May 2 that the 11th Army had broken the enemy's resistance in its first position as well as along the entire line. At 6 p.m., the corps were positioned approximately along the line Dragaszow-Height 507 west of Zamczysko-Heights north of Solol-Heights north of Gorlice-Kamieniec-Forest-Pustki-Mountain-Staszkowa-Rzepien.

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The pursuit was initiated everywhere. According to the current results of aerial reconnaissance, significant reinforcements on the Russian side had not yet been brought up, only about two divisions were reported assembling in the Jasło–Biecz area. Generaloberst v. Mackensen expected that the enemy would do everything possible to renew their resistance in the rear positions the following day by bringing in reinforcements. This naturally resulted in the task of the 11th Army to continue the attack along the entire line. In line with the leading operational concept, the focus had to be increasingly placed on the southern flank to reach the rear of the Russian Carpathian front by the shortest route. Therefore, at 7 p.m., it was ordered that the Kneussl Corps be reinforced by the 20th Infantry Division and that General v. Emmich, the commanding general of the X Army Corps, should personally take command of this group. The left boundary of their advance strip was extended to the Ropa, while the Guard Corps, previously located on the northern flank of the army, was moved slightly further south from Jodłowka Tuchowka over point 300 south of Żurowa–Radołyszcze. The "next, approximately jointly reachable line" was designated as: "693—598—488 Kryg—Libusza—Wilczaf—371 Dział Krzemiennym—Rożembart—364 south of Folw. Przysłafki—388—428" (south of Łużaszowa). The 19th Infantry Division, which had been assigned four light and two heavy field howitzer batteries from the Guard Corps, was to reach its starting point Dolna as an army reserve by noon on May 3.

The Austro-Hungarian 4th Army was ordered to continue its attack in the previous directions the following day. The 10th Infantry Division was expected to maintain the connection to the Guard at height 388 east of Jodłowka Tuchowka and to gain height 428 south of Łużaszowa. To ensure the cooperation of the inner army wings in continuing the offensive, Generaloberst v. Mackensen ordered simultaneously to the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps, the Guard Corps, and the High Command of the 4th Army: "For further action, the closest coordination of the wings of all corps is a prerequisite for victory. Any lagging of a wing can call into question the successes achieved by the neighboring corps and demand unnecessary losses from them." To give the 4th Army a boost in strength for its important task of flank protection without weakening the striking power of the actual breakthrough army, it was instructed to "only exploit the success" as

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Successes of the Emmich Corps.

The Hungarian 11th Cavalry Division was assigned to the left flank. The use of cavalry in pursuit seemed more feasible here in the open terrain than in the difficult hilly area in front of the 11th Army's front. It could also quickly reach and interrupt the important Tarnow—Rzeszow railway.

A telegram arriving at 11 p.m. at the Army High Command 11 from the German Supreme Army Command expressed the justified hope that "the army would fulfill the task assigned to it under all circumstances." The course of the battles on the morning of the second day of attack seemed to fully justify this expectation.

General v. Emmich had ordered the 11th Bavarian and 119th Infantry Divisions to be ready to continue the attack in their positions taken by 7 a.m. the next morning. The 20th Infantry Division was to arrive at the same time with its advance at Symbark. According to the findings made by early morning on May 3, the main line of resistance of the enemy was assumed to be south of the Ropa on the heights east of Roboziele, following the course of the Libuszanka northwards, and on the heights east of Libusza. However, on this side of the lower Libuszanka, it seemed to be entrenched at the Ropa, holding the hilly terrain around point 320 east of Urwisz in a southward-facing flank position. General v. Emmich decided to focus the main thrust of his attack initially on this section of the front. To this end, he made available to the 119th Infantry Division the bulk of the heavy artillery as well as an infantry regiment and a field artillery detachment of the 20th Infantry Division. The 119th Infantry Division was ready to attack early. By dawn, it had managed to organize the units that had been in considerable disarray the day before. Close reconnaissance revealed that the enemy had vacated its position south of the Ropa on the Urwisz mountain during the night and had re-established itself in the maze of houses of Kobylanka and on height 288, in connection with the hilly terrain of 320 northeast of Kobylanka. By 8 a.m., the weather had worsened again, with light rain setting in, making movements in the wooded mountainous terrain even more difficult. Additionally, large parts of the battlefield south of the Ropa were enveloped in the dense heavy smoke of burning naphtha wells east of Gorlice. An impenetrable veil lay over the battlefield. From time to time, the noise of artillery flared up, only to quickly subside again. And the difficult development of the division's attack from the forest area

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east of Gorlice had started, the enemy resistance in the house groups of Kobylanka quickly weakened. By 11 a.m., the heights around point 288 at the northern edge of Kobylanka were reached. The forward movement was initially continued to the road Kryg-Libusza. The main attack target of the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division was the forest heights on both sides of point 488 west of Rozdziele. The right wing was to initially take possession of the saddle 542 south of Wapienne and the ridge stretching northwest from there, encircling the upper Libuszanka to the south. Given the well-prepared position of the enemy, thorough reconnaissance and artillery preparation of the attack seemed necessary. It was noon before the troops, still exhausted from the previous day, had completed their deployments in the very rugged mountainous terrain and reliable communications and command connections were established. The 20th Infantry Division, following in reserve, reached the road to Gorlice around noon with the beginning of Nowodwor.

General v. François intended, in continuing the attack on May 3, to emphasize the right wing of his XXXXI Reserve Corps, where the Ropa lowland promised rapid advancement. At the same time, he considered a right turn into a more eastward-directed front. The 82nd Reserve Division, located on the left wing, however, began at 6 a.m., an hour earlier than the 82nd. Almost without combat, it reached the ridge 296-440 west of Kwiatonowice by 7:30 a.m., and soon after 9 a.m. the height 422 southeast of this village. From here, the division executed the ordered right turn, with its right wing turning against the strongly fortified height of Wilczaf held by the enemy. Soon, a fierce firefight erupted along the entire line, as the enemy had also set up new defenses on the heights east of the stream of Strzeszyn. In the 82nd Reserve Division, the weak part of the extreme right wing had early crossed the Ropa at G. St. Zagorzany. They occupied the height east of S. H. north of Urycim by 10:15 a.m. Otherwise, the deployment of the right wing of the division in the wide open and completely dominated Ropa lowland by enemy artillery from Wilczaf proceeded only slowly and hesitantly. The left wing also gained ground against the enemy-occupied heights of Kleczany only slowly until noon. Opposite the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps

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Ambitious Goals for the 11th Army.

The enemy had abandoned the Mojszczanica section during the night and early morning of May 3. The divisions then began their pursuit at 6 a.m. They encountered no significant resistance. A Russian column was observed retreating from Bugaj to Rozembark. According to other reports, the enemy was also expected to abandon its more easterly positions. The commanding general, Field Marshal Lieutenant v. Arz, therefore believed that his corps could set a very distant goal, the Olszówka, which the army command and the general command of the neighboring guard corps agreed upon. By midday, the pursuing Austro-Hungarian infantry had already approached the line Dzial Krzemienny (371)—Rozembark.

General Freiherr v. Plettenberg had also anticipated the further retreat of the enemy on May 3 and ordered the continuation of the pursuit for the guard corps at 6 a.m. They advanced with fresh momentum. The commanding general therefore believed by 11 a.m. that his corps would also be able to reach the Olszówka today. A counterattack by the enemy from the Lipie Heights (425) against the center of the 2nd Guard Infantry Division failed. However, the enemy seemed determined to offer stubborn resistance here. The division received orders at noon to attack the Lipie Heights. In the 1st Guard Infantry Division, the 1st Guard Infantry Brigade, deployed in the front line, attacked the high ground west of the Olszówka section Olszówka—W. H. Jodlowa Tuchowka around midday.

The 11th Army Command concluded from the favorable news and reports received during the morning that there was hardly any expectation of uniform resistance from the enemy in one of the prepared rear positions. By midday, the pursuit columns of the army corps had often reached the targets designated in the army order for May 3. Thus, Generaloberst v. Mackensen believed he could significantly expand the day's tasks. At 12 p.m., the following army order was issued:

"The previous successful progress of the attack makes it possible to give the army corps the following general line to be reached as soon as possible today: 569 west of Folusz—514 Cieklin—Pagorzyna—Hartlowa—Kumowa—Smeczyn—Olszówka-Bach—Szczerzyn—Radziszów. For tomorrow, the crossing of the Wisłoka in the Imbrów—Kolaczyce area is planned, for which all preparations are to be made."

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Anticipated crossing routes: Corps Emmich near and south of Imigrod, XXXXI Reserve Corps in the Osiek—Dembowiec area, VI Army Corps at Jaslo, Guard between Jaslo and Kolaczyce. The 19th Infantry Division as Army Reserve will reach the Turza area, Rzepiennik Biskupi, and Rzepiennik Strzyzowski today.

In the early afternoon hours, this order reached the general commands. By the time the necessary instructions reached the troops, the situation had developed almost everywhere differently than the leadership had expected.

General v. Emmich instructed the 11th Bavarian Division at 3:30 p.m. to first secure the right flank along the approximate line Wapienne—Bednarka, while the 119th Infantry Division was to take possession of the high ground Cieklin—Walachy—Lipinki. This order no longer reached the combat group advanced as flank protection at the southern foot of the division in the extraordinarily difficult to traverse mountain forest south of Mecina Wlk. The connection was severed here. By evening, this combat group worked its way to height 542 south of Wapienne without encountering the enemy. Security measures were advanced against the Przegonina Valley and the Korwin Ridge. Further north, the enemy had retreated before the main forces of the division to the Libuszanka. As they reached the distance from Mecina Wlk. and the bypass around point 488 in the afternoon, they were met with heavy artillery fire. Russian infantry was detected in strong positions on the steep ridge northeast of Wapienne, particularly on the fortified hill 577 east of the sulfur bath, and on the heights east of Rozdziele. Only parts of the light artillery could accompany the infantry's advance due to terrain difficulties. Without sufficient artillery support, however, the attack on these positions could not be expected from the troops, completely exhausted by the arduous marches on softened, poor roads, throughout the night; they remained in the combat positions reached so far by the division command.

The left wing of the 119th Infantry Division had advanced beyond height 381 east of Kryg in the early afternoon hours under light pursuit fighting. Its left wing approached Libuza. Finding no resistance, the regiments could advance over the Kryg—Libuza road and up to height 307 east of this place. Then they too came under heavy enemy artillery fire. The advance of the right combat group of the division, which at Rozdziele connected with the 11th Bavarian

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Stubborn Battles of the 11th Army.

The infantry division found itself halted at the local stream section for the same reasons as its neighbor. The left pursuit group, however, advanced far ahead of all neighbors without encountering resistance, reaching "Lipinki" by 11 PM despite very poor roads. Advanced units even occupied the Walachy Heights and the eastern slope of the Debina Forest. Opposite them, the enemy held Dzielec and Radosc on the Bednarka.

Thus, the right wing of the army was able to achieve the daily objectives set by the command, at least partially, while the neighboring XXXXI Reserve Corps on the left fell significantly behind its own goals. Here, the heavily fortified enemy positions on both sides of the Ropa acted as a powerful transverse barrier to the pursuit. The Wilczaf proved to be an especially strong bulwark. The fortified lines rose in five tiers to the summit of this mountain mass. From its Ropa bank, the height suddenly flanked the corps front and effectively its southern front. Only a well-prepared, systematic attack with extensive artillery preparation promised success. However, due to the road conditions, the heavy artillery could only gradually engage in the battle over the course of the afternoon. Until then, the fight against the enemy was almost exclusively the responsibility of the field artillery. On the Wilczaf and the heights near Korczyn, the enemy had excellent artillery observation opportunities. Thus, the attacking German infantry suffered greatly under the concentrated defensive fire. Nevertheless, the attack made visible progress over the course of the afternoon. By 3 PM, the battle line of both divisions had worked its way up to the stream bed west of the Wilczaf. As the battle progressed, the increased artillery effect gradually allowed them to climb section by section up the slopes leading to the Wilczaf. Also, from the south, the attack ring closed ever tighter around the summit of the mountain. A Russian counterattack in the Ropa Valley failed to break it. Towards evening, the German infantry rallied for an assault on the last enemy positions. On the summit, a fierce bayonet fight ensued. However, the forces were no longer sufficient to exploit the success achieved in the hard-fought battle. South of the Ropa, the attack by the right wing of the 82nd Reserve Division on Libuza also failed to materialize on the evening of May 3rd. It was expected that the capture of the Wilczaf would also affect the battle situation south of the river the next morning. Since the 81st Reserve Division

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had to lay down their attack against the Wilczak, their weaker left wing could not expand its rapid initial successes achieved in the morning. The advance of the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps also encountered significantly greater difficulties on the afternoon of May 3 than the leadership had assumed. Although the line 365 north of Strzeszyn—Rozembark was reached without significant resistance, it soon became apparent that the enemy, in addition to their position on the Wilczak, had also set up new defenses on the heights southwest of Binarowa and north of Raclawice. According to prisoner statements, the Russian XXVII Corps was supposed to have been brought forward for reception. After that, the deployment of fresh troops was to be expected. The 12th Infantry Division engaged in combat at 5 p.m. in the line Naphtha—Brunnen northeast of Strzeszyn—"to Binarowa." Further north, the 39th Infantry Division advanced against the enemy positions. As the Russians deployed strong artillery, ground was gained only slowly. Only at the extreme northern flank of the 39th Division, where their main forces were deployed to maintain the connection with the Guard, was a local success achieved against the plateau north of Raclawice at 8 p.m. Otherwise, the day ended without the VI Corps' attack being carried out. The battles at the Guard Corps in the afternoon and evening bore a similar character to those at the XXXXI Reserve Corps. The attack of the 2nd Guard Infantry Division, which began at 3 p.m. against the heavily occupied Lipie Heights by the enemy, gained ground only slowly. Only after the artillery, which had also remained behind the infantry here, had arrived and engaged in the battle, was it possible late in the evening to take possession of the stubbornly defended positions of Lipie and the height 421 to the east. In the attack sector of the 1st Guard Infantry Division, the 1st Guard Infantry Brigade reached the Olszynka section by 3 p.m. Their further advance encountered fierce resistance from the enemy, who had entrenched themselves on the heights east of the stream. Here too, the battle was decided only in the evening in favor of the German infantry. In the attack on the elevated part of Olszynyn, the inner flanks of both Guard Divisions joined together. Due to the uncertainty about the combat situation with the allied forces on the left, the 2nd Guard Infantry Brigade was also held back behind the left flank. The pursuit by the 11th Army on May 3 was again rich in prisoners and war booty, having reached the evening in the afternoon

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Course of May 3 with the Neighboring Armies.

and evening had not yet achieved the territorial gain that the leadership had hoped for. Despite heavy losses, the enemy had managed to halt the pursuit along the entire line. The course of events with the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army was even less in line with expectations. Decisive successes were only granted to its southern wing, the IX Corps. This was tasked with taking possession of the high ground of Brzanka-Dobrotyn. The 10th Infantry Division advanced in the morning almost unchallenged by the enemy over Podolowka Tuchowka to the road to Olszyny and further north to the Rofstowka ground. Parts of its right wing, turning left, then moved westward from the south, losing connection with the left wing of the Guard Corps. Advance troops reached Dobrotyn late in the evening. Opposite the 106th Infantry Division north of the Biala, the enemy had evacuated its strong positions east of the Chojnik stream during the night and morning of May 3 and had retreated to the heights southwest and west of Tuchow. The advancing division launched a comprehensive attack. Its left wing was the first to succeed, penetrating the Russian positions at height 331 near Meszyna frontally around 2 p.m. In the evening, the division stood on the contested heights of the western Biala bank. The army commander had made the main part of his reserves available to the IX Corps. Under the impact of this successful advance, the right wing of the Austro-Hungarian XIV Corps, the 3rd Infantry Division, which had made only minor local progress during the day in the forest northeast of Wal, was able to advance to W. h. Brzezie by evening. The fighting continued here into the night. With the neighboring 8th Infantry Division on the left, the day passed without decision. Their assault troops only approached the proximity of the enemy positions in the evening. On the army front, the Russians, under the cover of the nightly river crossing by parts of the German 47th Reserve Division, tenaciously maintained their bridgehead positions on the west bank. The division then brought additional forces across the river and repelled enemy troop counterattacks in the evening. The Stoeger-Steiner group was unable to expand its bridgehead across the river. To the right of the breakthrough army, the X Corps of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army continued its advance on both sides of the

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Przegonina Valley and in the forest area of Ostra Gora successfully continued. By 11 a.m., this entire ridge was occupied. The Russians retreated eastward to the Kornrubb and Magora ridges without offering significant resistance. The army leader, General v. Boroevic, ordered his left wing, in coordination with the advance of the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division, to proceed on the Magora ridge and simultaneously in the Przegonina Valley towards Bartne, to further roll up the enemy front to the east.

d) The Completion of the Breakthrough.

Despite the not entirely satisfactory progress that the pursuit seemed to have taken on the afternoon of May 3, Generaloberst v. Mackensen steadfastly adhered to the goal he had set. In his army order issued at 6 p.m., he described it as the task for the following day to "keep the enemy in retreat and, if possible, force the crossing of the Wisloka before new enemy forces are deployed." It was known that the imminent intervention of the III Caucasian Army Corps, advancing from the area south of Przemysl, was expected. The commander-in-chief therefore moved his army troops to the right against the line Zmigrod—Wisloka bend south of Kolaczice. The begun right envelopment of the 11th Army was to be continued simultaneously.

In front of the Emmich Corps, the enemy had evacuated his positions at Wapienne and north of Bednarka during the night. Early in the morning, aircraft had detected the departure of enemy columns from Krempna towards Zmigrod. The enemy, therefore, apparently under the flank pressure from the Emmich Corps, had already withdrawn parts from his Carpathian front. Therefore, General v. Emmich decided, with the deployment of the fresh 20th Infantry Division, to quickly take possession of the Wisloka crossing at Zmigrod and block the valley road there. The 11th Bavarian Infantry Division was to clear the way for this new deployment by advancing to the Wisloka; the 119th Infantry Division was to secure the northeast. The army command ordered the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army to also advance with its left wing against the upper Wisloka. Against the advance of the Emmich Corps, the enemy apparently brought fresh forces from Dembowiec to the southwest. The 11th Bavarian Infantry Division, following the road from Bednarka, encountered the enemy in a strong position at Wola Cieklińska around noon. In the afternoon, a heavy frontal battle developed here.

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The enemy retreats to the Wisłoka.

When the encirclement of the enemy from the south by the parts of the division advanced on Folusz in the mountains came into effect, the decision fell at 6 p.m. In disarray, the enemy retreated northeast to the Wisłoka. Meanwhile, the 119th Infantry Division had swung left to cover the advance of the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division northward and had thrown itself against the enemy advancing against the flank of the Bavarians. Eieflin succumbed to their assault at 4 p.m. Then the Russians launched a powerful counterattack and temporarily broke through the lines of the 119th Infantry Division. Eventually, they were also pushed back to the northeast here.

The combat connection to the XXXXI Reserve Corps, which was adjacent to the Emmich Corps to the north, was severed at the beginning of the day. The enemy had also retreated in front of this corps. The pursuit over Pagoreł-Harlfowa was delayed, particularly due to the bridge construction over the Ropa. However, the army command had pointed out the need for close cooperation among the five divisions operating south of the Ropa and the necessity to relieve the Emmich Corps by taking over flank protection soon. The divisions of the XXXXI Reserve Corps encountered the enemy in the forested hills west of Pagoreł-Harlfowa in the afternoon. In hard fighting, the 82nd Reserve Division managed to push the enemy back to Dębica only around 9 p.m. and to enter this village at night. To the left, however, the 81st Reserve Division was unable to break through. Parts of it remained tied down south of Rumnowa due to the difficult combat situation to protect the left flank of the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps.

This corps was embroiled in heavy fighting north of the Ropa. Even freshly deployed forces threw themselves against it in fierce counterattacks. Nevertheless, the 12th Infantry Division managed to push the Russians back from the heights north of Biecz to beyond Olszynka directly north of the Ropa and then to take the heights east of Siepietnica at 5 p.m. The Hungarians of the 39th Infantry Division threw the enemy standing on the heights west of Gładczyna in another attack around 6 p.m., but were no longer able to reach the Olszufter.

North of the Olszufter, east of Olszynka, and north of Ołpiny, on the left flank of the Guard Corps at the 1st Guard Infantry Division, the 2nd Guard Infantry Brigade in the front line had already succeeded in repelling the enemy in the early afternoon hours. Under the

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Facing an encirclement threat from the north, the enemy retreated from Olpiny to Szerzyny at 4 PM. Soon after, their resistance also collapsed on the heights south of Olpiny opposite the 2nd Guard Infantry Division. In the pursuit, the Guard Corps reached the eastern heights of the Olpinyka stream. The left wing had to remain withdrawn over Radoszyce against the Olszaz Mountain, as the ridge was pushed back from there.

Moreover, the enemy had also retreated from the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army after evading over Tuchow to the ridge line Butowina—Gorskie and had also withdrawn their front between Biala and Dunajec to the same level. The Austrians had followed over the Biala, aiming east of the Dunajec over Tarnow to pave the way east for the troops of the Dunajec front. Generaloberst v. Linsingen ordered the 4th Army in the afternoon to join the rightward bend of the 11th Army with the two army corps of its right wing (IX and XIV) in an easterly direction towards Brozfeld—Pilzno and to leave the cover against the north to the remaining parts of the 4th Army alone. The further advance of this army had to be carried out in a deep left echelon, as the Russian front still held at the lower Dunajec.

Given this situation of the 4th Army, it was foreseeable that especially with the rightward bend of the 11th Army, the deployment of the army reserve, the 19th Infantry Division, on the northern wing of the 11th Army would soon become necessary. The army command therefore ordered the assembly of the advancing 56th Infantry Division behind the left army wing at Zakliczyn.

The northern wing of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army was already ascending the Magora in the morning and had swung right in connection with the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division to gain the Wiszloła below Krempna. By evening, the ridge height of the Magora was reached, and they stood before Bartne in combat.

Even with the deployment of fresh forces, the enemy was again unable to halt the advance of the right German army wing. The thrust of the Gemünd Corps had also thrown them from their third position. Despite the late hour, Generalmajor v. Kneussl persisted in his intention to push through to the Wiszloła immediately. At 7 PM, he ordered parts of his division to bypass Gamolkietki during the night and reach the Wiszloła valley above Smigrod from there. By the morning of May 5, the Wiszloła was reached up to Smigrod. The valley road was in German hands. Thus, the tip of the attack

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The 11th Army reaches the Wisłoka.

Part of the Emmich Corps had deeply penetrated the front of the Russian 3rd Army and now stood between the mountain front and the part of the Russian 3rd Army protecting the connection of this front. The enemy also retreated eastwards from Bartne in the early morning hours before the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army. The breakthrough achieved on May 2nd in the Russian front was now expanded to a full breakthrough at this point. To have an operational impact, the 20th Infantry Division advancing on the Gorlice—Zmigrod road was to push the wedge further with fresh forces.

Against the front of the 119th Infantry Division, which secured the northern flank, the Russians launched heavy attacks; they were unsuccessful. The division was to be followed up as soon as the XXXXI Reserve Corps could take over flank protection. General v. Francois had his corps set out as early as 4 a.m. to relieve the Emmich Corps of concern for its left flank as soon as possible. However, in the forested mountains, the advance, particularly the artillery, encountered significant path difficulties. Thus, the 82nd Reserve Division could only connect with the 119th Infantry Division by late morning and continue the attack against Iwonicz. The 81st Reserve Division made no progress at Harlkow. The Austro-Hungarian VI Corps sought to connect with this division south of the Ropa, while north of the Ropa it encountered an enemy position between the river and Baczal D. Now the Guard Corps initially faced no stronger enemy. At 10:30 a.m., aircraft detected retreating movements east of the Wisłoka from Jaslo and Kolaczyce in a southerly and northeasterly direction. Generaloberst v. Mackensen therefore urged his army corps to pursue vigorously.

e) The Enemy.

On May 1st, the Russian 3rd Army faced the attack front of Generaloberst v. Mackensen over a width of 80 km from the Vistula to west of Zmigrod with six infantry and reserve divisions and five Landwehr brigades, with 1½ reserve divisions as reserves west of Jaslo and at Zmigrod, and five cavalry divisions spread across the entire line.

By the evening of May 1st, the army commander, the former Bulgarian General Radko Dimitriew, had no doubt that a strong attack against the western front of his army was imminent. Therefore, in the early morning of May 2nd, he assigned parts of the 63rd and 81st Re-

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serve Division. The 63rd Reserve Division was brought forward for the local counterattack on Gorlice. However, a counterattack on a broad front was only intended after the arrival of the III Caucasian Corps, which was advancing from the area south of Przemysl. To support the front threatened at the lower Dunajec, the 2nd consolidated Cossack Division and an infantry regiment of the XXXI Corps were brought in from the northern Vistula bank.

The reserves sent to support the X Corps were unable to prevent its rapid collapse. It retreated to the second position. As a result, a gap had arisen between this corps and the still-standing IX Corps, for the closure of which two infantry regiments and about 1½ cavalry divisions were set in motion south of the Brzanka mountain range. However, these forces were not sufficient. The northern flank of the X Corps remained threatened. Therefore, another cavalry division was sent from Krosno to help. Meanwhile, on May 3, setbacks also occurred further north in front of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army. The 70th Reserve Division of the X Corps was thrown back to Tuchow in full disarray, and the 5th Infantry Division also retreated to the east bank of the Dunajec. On the afternoon of May 3, the High Command of the 3rd Army no longer trusted the combat groups of the IX and X Corps on either side of the large forest zone to have any resistance strength. It hoped for the salvation of the situation only from the deployment of the III Caucasian Corps and therefore urged the parts of the X Corps still fighting south of Ropa on the afternoon of May 3 to hold out, to enable the planned deployment of the relieving corps. This did not succeed. On May 3, once again defeated, this front retreated to the third position.

For May 4, General Radko Dmitrijew subordinated the defeated X Corps to the commanding general of the advancing III Caucasian Corps. This new combat group was to counterattack against the line Olpiny–Riecz–Wola Cieklińska and, leaning on the left wing on the Magora, re-establish the connection with Gorlice. This intention also failed. The forces deployed from the northern flank of the counterattack were thrown back by the Prussian Guard Corps to the Wisłoka. The 52nd Infantry Division, brought forward by the III Caucasian Corps from Jasło to Olpiny, could no longer reach the retreating 61st Reserve Division of the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps. The 21st Infantry Division of the III Caucasian Corps was to publicly engage in the battle of the 9th Infantry Division of the X Corps against the

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Corps Emmich intervened. But it too was caught up in the retreat to the northeast towards the Wisłoka. All units deployed against the German 11th Army from May 2 to 4 suffered such heavy losses that the III Caucasian Corps could only cover the retreat. Under the pressure of this situation, the Russian 3rd Army also had to initiate the withdrawal of the IX Corps into the line Wisłoka bend north of Pilzno–Dunajec estuary. In the Carpathians, the northernmost corps (XXIV) was also withdrawn. The intention to close the torn defensive front forward of the Wisłoka at Samoklęski failed. Between the mountain front and the southern flank of the III Caucasian Corps, which had retreated far north to Zmigrod on the Wisłoka, a wide gap yawned.

3. The Operational Impact of the Breakthrough at Gorlice from May 5 to 10, 1915.

Maps 16 and 17.

a) Advance to Jasiołka on May 5 and 6, 1915.

At Corps Emmich, around noon, the 20th Infantry Division crossed the intact bridge at Zmigrod over the Wisłoka as the new spearhead of the 11th Army's attack wedge. The division was further directed towards Bieczno, followed by the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division towards Dufla. The 119th Infantry Division was to be concentrated at Zmigrod to protect against the enemy who had retreated further north to the banks of the Wisłoka. On both sides of the Popa, however, the Russians still held a bridgehead west of the Wisłoka around Jasło. The XXXXI Reserve Corps and the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps launched an attack against this. To maintain the connection to the advance of the Guard Corps, the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army had pushed its southern flank to the Wisznova Heights. Based on this situation, the Austro-Hungarian High Command issued instructions to the 11th Army at 1 p.m. to "continue with a reinforced northern flank and advance in the general line Dufla–Krosno–Strzyzow," with the 4th Army providing protection to the north. The Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army was to advance its left flank over Krempna to Tylawa and otherwise try to hold the enemy in the mountains through a general attack, to effectively support the thrust of the 11th Army along the mountains. At 2 p.m., according to Generaloberst v. Mackensen, the corps were assigned their tasks. Corps Emmich was also to continue as soon as possible from the

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To block the roads leading north through the mountains. The XXXX1 Reserve Corps was to align with it as soon as possible. The Austro-Hungarian VI Corps advanced over Jaslo towards Krosno. The Guard Corps was initially to advance north of the Jasiolka towards Moderowka and pull the 19th Infantry Division under its command in echelon over Kolaczyce.

From the Emmich Corps, the 20th Infantry Division reached the Jasiolka at Wietrzno in a bold advance at 8 p.m. The valley road north of Dulfla was blocked. The 11th Bavarian Infantry Division was positioned further west in the evening opposite the Carpathian exit at Glosce in a blocking position, secured to the north by the 119th Infantry Division. The enemy, retreating eastward under the threatening pressure of the Emmich Corps within the mountains, was followed by the northern wing of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army up to Krempna. Here, the 21st Infantry Division, now freed by the sharp right turn of the army, was to be deployed.

While the enemy could no longer hold at the upper Wisloka, he still tenaciously maintained his bridgehead around Jaslo. The XXXX1 Reserve Corps sought to envelop the enemy from the south here. The Austro-Hungarian VI Corps also aimed to encircle the particularly strong enemy position south of its 12th Division, deploying the Hungarian 39th Infantry Division across to the southern bank of the Ropa during the night. The fighting continued in the darkness. Further north, southwest of Kolaczyce, the Russians also sought to hold their position on this side of the Wisloka. The Guard Corps, sharply drawn south, only encountered this enemy in the afternoon. In the confusing mountainous terrain, it could not advance to the river valley by evening. The 19th Infantry Division was pulled up behind the left wing of the corps.

Due to the course of the battle, the 11th Army was split into two unequal groups east and west of the Wisloka by the evening of May 5th. Generaloberst v. Mackensen, to ensure the cooperation of all parts in further operations, instructed General v. Emmich at 10 p.m. to remain with his advanced divisions in the blocking position and only to reconnoiter east of the Jasiolka against the Rymanow—Krosno line. Shortly before midnight, however, the army command received an instruction from the Austro-Hungarian military leadership that it was now of utmost importance for the success of the Russian 3rd Army withdrawing over the Carpathians and for the immediate impact against the withdrawing enemy Wisloka front, to

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Corps Emmich advances over the Wisłoka on May 5.

The advance of Corps Emmich was to continue to the road Rymanow–Miejsce Piastowe and the XXXXI Reserve Corps was to cross the Wisłoka south of Jasło. Recognizing the growing operational significance of the breakthrough, the Austro-Hungarian military command had already instructed its 2nd Army to join the advance of the 3rd Army. However, no modified orders were initially given to Corps Emmich by Generaloberst v. Mackensen, as he considered further advancement possible only if stronger forces of the army crossed the Wisłoka and if the reconnaissance already underway showed that the enemy was also withdrawing further east of Jasło before Corps Emmich. By evening, Russian marching columns retreating from Jasło had been identified on both sides of the Jasło from Kolaczice to Frystat. The Austro-Hungarian 4th Army had pushed its connecting wing beyond the Wisznova Heights towards the Wisłoka. East of the Biala, the enemy continued to swing back its front on May 5, maintaining the Gorlice Heights in front of the IX and the right wing of the XIV Corps. Reconnaissance units were deployed against the Wisłoka line Brzozów–Pilzno. The divisions pursuing northward reached the line Lubcza–Zalasowa. To also bring down the Gorlice Heights, forces from the area between Biala and Dunajec were to be brought in. The Austro-Hungarian 4th Army was to concentrate its forces south of the Tarnow–Pilzno–Dębica road and create an opportunity for strong cavalry action with its northern wing. General v. Emmich received the order only on May 6 at 11:15 a.m. to continue his advance on Rymanow at the foot of the Carpathians, as soon as parts of the XXXXI Reserve Corps had crossed the Wisłoka. For this advance, the 11th Bavarian and the 20th Infantry Division were not considered due to the still unclear situation in the forested mountains. Against their front, scattered troops of the Russian 48th and 49th Infantry Divisions (XXIV Corps) had been advancing from the mountains since morning. Thus, initially only the 119th Infantry Division, located further back, began the forward movement north of Smigrod, after the foremost marching columns of the XXXXI Reserve Corps appeared advancing over Dembowice east of the Wisłoka by late morning. The Austro-Hungarian VI Corps was also in the process of crossing over Jasło by noon after the enemy's withdrawal. The Guard Corps had already reached the river by 7 a.m. and crossed it, turning left, ahead of the 19th Infantry Division. The enemy had vacated the Gorlice Heights and Tarnow during the night before the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army.

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IX and XIV Corps followed the Wisloka route Butkowa—Pilzno. In front of the German 47th Reserve Division, the enemy had retreated to the high positions at Liśtagora, north of Tarnow. Parts of the division then moved north at noon to assist the Stöger-Steiner group. The pursuit order issued at noon by Generaloberst v. Mackensen directed the Emmich Corps to Rymanow, the XXXXI Reserve Corps to cover the left flank of the decisive wing at Miejsce Piastowe, the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps to Krosno; the Guard Corps, which the 19th Infantry Division was to follow on the left, was directed to the Wislok below Orzyzon. The Emmich Corps did not reach the target Rymanow that day. The 119th Infantry Division, which had been set in motion, was forced in the evening, despite strong fatigue, to bring support to a detachment of the 20th Infantry Division left behind as a rear guard at Wietrzno, which still had to hold the enemy in a strong position on the east bank of the Jasiolka. The division was deployed comprehensively against this enemy from the south during the night to take possession of the heights of the east bank as soon as possible and to deploy artillery against the enemy's retreat route to Rymanow. The XXXXI Reserve Corps reached the Jasiolka with the 81st Reserve Division in the evening at Zrecin, the 82nd Reserve Division followed on the march route. The Austro-Hungarian VI Corps had been ordered by Generaloberst v. Mackensen to continue marching immediately over Jedlicze to Krosno after crossing the river at Jaslo. However, the corps did not reach the Jasiolka. Only cavalry was sent to Krosno. The Guard Corps encountered fighting in the evening on the heights of the east bank of the Wisloka after crossing the river. Parts of the 19th Infantry Division crossed the river southwest of Kolaczyce and then turned north. The Austro-Hungarian 4th Army also reached the Wisloka further north at Brzostek with the IX Corps at noon. The enemy still held on the eastern bank. The left wing of the corps forced strong enemy cavalry on the east bank to retreat. The XIV Corps, deployed at Pilzno, was unable to break the resistance of enemy rearguards west of Leki and Pogorzyca Wola. In front of the German 47th Reserve Division, the enemy continued to retreat under the impact of the encirclement from Tarnow, but still held the heights southwest of Liśtagora. The 11th Cavalry Division, deployed further north, did not reach its target Dabrowa.

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The 11th Army Crosses the Wisłoka on May 6.

The Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army followed from the Dukla Pass towards Szklary and Tylawa, pursuing the enemy retreating northwards. West of Tylawa, parts of its X Corps scattered enemy forces. Thus, the Russian units still in the Carpathians before the Emmich Corps were surrounded from three sides.

Aviation, favored by the weather, successfully identified a large-scale retreat across the enemy's entire front. Numerous marching columns moved in the morning through and east of Krosno towards the northeast and from Jaslo and Kolaczye towards the east. Columns also converged on Frystak and Wisłok, forming a large, cohesive march movement over Strzyzow towards Rzeszow. Numerous transport trains and marching columns were noted moving from Debica towards the east and north. In the afternoon, a strong marching column moved from Pilzno to Debica. Cavalry units were withdrawn from Dabrowa to the northeast. Persistent enemy resistance at the lower Wisłok and upper Wisłok was thus hardly to be expected. Generaloberst v. Mackensen therefore included in his evening pursuit order an advance partly beyond the Wisłok. The Emmich Corps was to secure the Wisłok crossing at Besko, blocking the valley roads leading to Dukla and Rymanow. The XXXX Reserve Corps was to aim for the line Mejsce Piasłtowe—Haczow—Jasionow—Jabłonica Polska, with the 82nd Reserve Division to be held as army reserve at Zrecin. The Austro-Hungarian VI Corps was to cross the Wisłok at Krosno, the Guard Corps at and south of Łacki, and then reach the heights at and west of the Korczyna—Wisłok road, with the 19th Infantry Division connecting over Frystak.

The right wing of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army (IX Corps) aimed to force the crossing over the Wisłoka west and south of Brzozów. The Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army intended to execute a sharp right turn, with the German Beskiden Corps, engaged in frontal combat on the Carpathian ridge at the Osława, forming the pivot: VII Corps on Bukowsko, XVII Corps, which had descended from the Dukla Pass, on Orzechowno, while the 1st Cavalry Division advanced against the road leading to Sanok, X Corps and 3rd Cavalry Division to connect with the 11th Army south of Besko. Also, at the night of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd and 2nd Army at the Lupkow Pass, the enemy was now in motion.

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Transport and departure movements were detected from there in the Oslawa Valley heading north.

The realization of the first objective set by General v. Falkenhayn for the breakthrough operation, "to make the Russian Carpathian front west of the Lupkow Pass untenable," was thus approaching. The Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army also had to prepare for an immediate follow-up attack.

b) Advance to the Wisłok on May 7, 1915.

On the left wing of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army, the 45th Infantry Division of the X Corps attacked further parts of the Russian 48th Infantry Division, which had made a front southwest of Dulla again, in the early morning of May 7 and dispersed them by noon. Further east, the 4th Cavalry Division, pursuing the enemy already fleeing from the mountains, took Rymanow at 1:30 p.m. The remnants of the Russian XXIV Corps were thus completely encircled. The area south of Rymanow was free of Russian troops according to intercepted radio messages. In the march towards the upper Wisłok, the foremost parts of the XVII Corps of the X Corps reached the area of Deszno. The center and right army wings still encountered strong resistance.

The 119th Infantry Division of the Emmich Corps had pushed the enemy back to the northeast at Wietrzno in the early morning hours. However, it encountered fierce resistance before Iwonicz, which was only overcome in the afternoon. While their cavalry tried to block the road from Rymanow to the north, the division itself advanced towards this place. This created a gap between it and the 20th Infantry Division still tied down at Dulla. General v. Emmich therefore moved the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division behind the 20th Infantry Division to the east and positioned it at Wietrzno. The 119th Infantry Division was able to extend beyond Rymanow and secure the Wisłok crossing at Besko. This ensured the junction of the two allied armies operating within the mountains and on its northern edge. During the day, as a result of this cooperation, the remnants of the Russian 48th Infantry Division surrendered to the 20th Infantry Division. Their commander, General Kornilow, escaped into the mountains and was later captured.

General v. Francois intended to move the XXXXI Reserve Corps over Meisje Piastowe to gain the high ground east of Haczow

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The Attack Section of Corps Emmich Reaches the Wisłok.

to carry out over the Wisłok. The 81st Reserve Division had followed the retreating enemy to the east bank of the Jasiołka at 10 in the morning. Their advance was halted at 12 noon in Mejsice Piastowe by heavy enemy artillery fire. Contrary to the division's intention to continue the advance only after nightfall, General v. François ordered at 4:30 in the afternoon to push beyond the Wisłok to Jabłonica Polska today. However, it was no longer possible to throw the enemy still standing on this side of the Wisłok. The division had to be prepared for an attack on Mejsice Piastowe, with the 82nd Reserve Division, which General v. François had meanwhile made available again, positioned further north for the following day.

The Austro-Hungarian VI Corps was advancing on Krosno against the enemy at 3 in the afternoon, who stood on both sides of Jedlicze behind the Jasiołka. Soon after, the news came that Krosno had already been occupied by Hungarian cavalry and cyclists of the 81st Reserve Division. Nevertheless, the advance of the VI Corps was further delayed because the 12th Infantry Division was held up by an enemy flank position at Potok and strong parts of the southern 39th Infantry Division were withdrawn there. Only in the early night hours could the 39th Division pass through Krosno. The commanding east bank heights were occupied. The 12th Division remained at Potok. The Guard Corps had crossed the Wisłok early in the morning near and north of Jasło, the 19th Infantry Division at Kolaczyce with the last parts. The enemy repeatedly confronted the 2nd Guard Infantry Division, which was positioned eastwards on both sides of the main road. Only after nightfall was it possible to penetrate the enemy positions west of Moderowka, but further advance beyond that did not occur. The 1st Guard Infantry Division and the 19th Infantry Division also advanced only laboriously in the section-rich mountainous terrain further north against enemy resistance.

On the right flank of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, the IX Corps stood at Butowa, Brzozów, and Ramenica OI. in combat; the army reserve, Brigade Szende, was inserted in the middle. Parts of the 106th Infantry Division, advancing northwards from Bielowy, sought to facilitate the advance of the XIV Corps. This corps was to attack southwest of Leżajsk and northwards on both sides of the railway. The left echeloned German 47th Reserve Division was still held south of Lisków at the eastern Dąbrowa. The left army wing had consolidated around the lower Dunajec, while the right wing continued to stretch further east. At 9° in the morning, the army-

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The IX Corps was given Frystat and Chelm, the XIV Corps the line Kamieniec—Debica—Jaslozabka Str. as the target. Previously, an advance to the north was supposed to release the left wing of the army from the lower Dunajec. Generaloberst v. Mackensen objected to this intention of the 4th Army, as the 11th Army could not advance its left wing further east without danger. The Austro-Hungarian military command agreed with his view. Ruthless advancement of all parts into the assigned areas to the east was necessary. The connection to the 11th Army was therefore maintained; even towards midnight, the Austro-Hungarian 10th Division, together with the German 19th Infantry Division, pushed eastwards on the ridge east of Butowa. Fighting continued at night at Opacionka, Brzoziet, and Gorzyczowa. Progress was made against Pilzno on both banks of the Wisloka from the south and west. The situation on the left wing of the army changed little. To ensure unified action on this, the German 47th Reserve Division, the Stoeger-Steiner Group, as well as the 11th and 2nd Cavalry Divisions were combined and subordinated to the Austro-Hungarian General of Cavalry Freiherr v. Kirchbach (I Corps).

Based on the reports received during May 7, Field Marshal Archduke Friedrich issued a new operations order at 6 p.m. It was known from radio intercepts that the enemy intended to withdraw its northern flank to the line Szczucin—Pilzno the following night. Thus, the enemy combat front began to completely detach itself from its old position immediately south of the Vistula. The Russian X Corps, mixed with the III Caucasian Corps, remained further south behind the Wisloka. The remnants of the XXIV Corps were assumed to be in the area of Jacozyn and south. The Russian corps (XII and XXI) still in the mountains up to about the Lupkow Pass also intended to retreat further before the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army during the night. To prevent the enemy from holding again, the offensive was to be continued by the 11th Army over the Wislok-Etredde Besko—Frystat in the direction of Myszolow—San—Ryczyn (south of Rzeszow), by the main forces of the 4th Army on Rzeszow.

Generaloberst v. Mackensen then ordered the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army to advance the IX and XIV Corps as well as the 11th and 2nd Cavalry Divisions over Frystat—Debica to Rzeszow—Sedziszow. He thus tied the bulk of this army to a left wing to ensure its advance to the east. The 4th Army thus remained tasked with blocking during the further advance.

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The operational consequences of the breakthrough grew.

of the Carpathian exits, until an even firmer connection to the 3rd Army was achieved. From the other corps of the 11th Army, the XXXXI Reserve Corps was directed over Brzozow to Sieblista, the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps with its left wing to Blazowa, the Guard Corps with its left wing to Tyczyn, and the 19th Infantry Division to the Wislok Valley Road. For the Austro-Hungarian Carpathian Armies, the new operations order issued at 6 p.m. was: "The 3rd Army now takes on the task of enveloping the Russian Carpathian front opposite the 2nd Army and aims particularly to catch the enemy standing before the Beskid Corps in the rear. The 2nd Army joins with detachments from the left wing in the advance of the 3rd Army." The operational consequences of the victory of the allied armies continued to expand. North of the Vistula on the Nida front, the retreat of the Russian 4th Army began. c) Hard fighting at the Wislok on May 8 and 9, 1915. Already in the early morning hours of May 8, enemy marching columns were observed retreating from Brzozow and Domaradz (at the Brzezanka) to Dynow at the San bend and from Strzyzow in the Wislok Valley to Rzeszow. The enemy thus continued the retreat before the 11th Army. It was important to follow quickly. Contrary to expectations, the day brought heavy fighting at the Wislok across the entire front for the 11th Army. General v. Emmich wanted to advance the 119th Infantry Division to Pakoszowka and the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division to Humniska. The 20th Infantry Division was to follow to Rymanow. However, the parts of the 119th Infantry Division that had entered Besko the day before were driven out again during the night. The division had to prepare for a planned attack on Besko. It was only in the afternoon that it advanced to the Wislok at the mentioned location. The enemy seemed to offer particularly strong resistance at this point. After flank battles, he brought in significant reinforcements in the evening. The 11th Bavarian Infantry Division could not bring support from the north. Its crossing of the Wislok in the hot sun was only completed by noon far north of Besko, but then it was forced by strong enemy forces on the left flank to swing northward at Jaslo. For the frontal attack against this enemy, the 81st Reserve Division was deployed from the XXXXI Reserve Corps, while the 82nd Reserve Division

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was to aim for the encirclement from the north. However, since the enemy could flank this encirclement movement from the heights north of Kroscienko Wz., the cooperation of the 82nd Reserve Division with the Hungarian 39th Infantry Division against these heights was initially agreed upon. The Hungarians stood east of Kroszno at 9 a.m., while the other division of the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps, the 12th Infantry Division, was still regrouping after fierce rearguard actions near Potok. Meanwhile, a continuous enemy front had been established east of the Wislok between Kroszno and Odrzykon, whose strong cornerstone was the height of Kroscienko Wz. The agreed attack of the 82nd Reserve Division from the south and the 39th Infantry Division from the west was directed against this. By noon, the height was captured. After eliminating the flanking from the north, the attack of the 81st Reserve Division also advanced over the wide valley line towards Haczow at 2 p.m., but only entered the town at 9 p.m. Meanwhile, contact with the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division had been established. The battle continued to the left of the night. Further north, decisive combat actions had not yet occurred. The 12th Infantry Division reached the enemy's height positions on the Olszuse only in the evening after crossing the Wislok. Meanwhile, the 39th Infantry Division was also hindered in its advance eastward. Similarly, the Guard Corps encountered unexpectedly stiff resistance at the Wislok. The 11th Bavarian Infantry Division was able to advance to Odrzykon at 8 p.m. in connection with the Austrians. The 1st Guard Infantry Division remained in front of Lacki and Leki, the 19th Infantry Division was tied up at Frystak on the western riverbank. The Russians seemed to have deployed unexpectedly strong rear troops against the 11th Army to cover their retreat. The enemy also successfully resisted the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army on the mountain heights and in the narrow valleys. The army advanced on both sides of the Olawa Valley, but did not significantly reach the heights southwest of Butowisko-Odrzykon. The left wing corps (X.) reached the upper Wislok near Sieniawa in the evening. Parts of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Cavalry Division advanced east of the river towards Besko. However, the 119th Infantry Division did not engage in the battle. This stubborn resistance at the Wislok found its explanation in the enemy's effort to cover the flank of his Carpathian front as long as possible. After the victorious breakthrough of the left wing of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army on May 8, the Russian

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Strong Resistance of the Russians at the Wisłok.

Carpathian Front up to before the middle of the 2nd Army in retreat. In the evening, the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army had already crossed the upper course of the Osława in pursuit. The Austro-Hungarian 4th Army did not encounter such strong resistance. Here in the open terrain, the pursuit of the enemy proceeded almost without pause. Without significant fighting, the line Frystat—Chelm—Debica was reached. A further advance from Debica to the north, as intended by the XIV Corps, was halted by the army's high command, as it wanted to maintain the left flank position against surprises from the Vistula. The 47th Reserve Division was therefore to remain west of the Vistula. It had encountered an enemy position in the line Jasion—Dulcza Wk. Radgoszcz and Smęgorzów were reached by pursuit columns. To complete the previous success through relentless pursuit, the high command of the 11th Army emphasized in its evening order once again that each unit must advance in its assigned sector in the deepest possible flank formation. Even on May 9, the resistance of the enemy rearguards proved to be very strong. All available divisions of the 11th Army were already in the battle line. A fresh, powerful reserve was missing, which could have maintained the effective, exhausting thrust of the Emmich Corps after the breakthrough at Zmigrod on May 5. However, the enemy opposed this corps with all its might to save the retreating Carpathian Front. The 119th Infantry Division, having resumed its attack in the morning, was initially left to its own devices. A vigorous cooperation with the neighboring Austro-Hungarian X Corps on the right had not yet occurred. The 11th Bavarian Infantry Division, fighting further north, which acted against the flank of the Russian Wisłok position east of Haczow, found itself in a severe combat crisis in the morning hours, as the enemy advanced from the southeast over Wzdow against its right flank and rear. As all reserves of the division were exhausted, General v. Schmiedg was forced to send parts of the 119th Infantry Division for quick assistance and to bring parts of the 20th Infantry Division over Rymanow to Besko. By noon, the danger to the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division was resolved. Meanwhile, the enemy facing the 119th Infantry Division had also been worn down, particularly by heavy artillery fire, and the encirclement south of Besko crossing the Wisłok brought the front to collapse at 3 in the afternoon. In droves, it surrendered.

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the enemy. The rest found refuge before Zarzyn through fresh troops, which were immediately brought forward against Besko. This counterattack collapsed under heavy defensive fire. However, the Russians dug in again in the afternoon close to Besko. By 6 p.m., further forces were reported at Zarzyn. Aircraft identified columns advancing from Sanok to Zarzyn. Therefore, further counterattacks were to be expected here, which apparently aimed to cover the ongoing withdrawal of the Russians from the Carpathians to the upper San.

But even on the rest of the 11th Army's front, the enemy still resisted. The 11th Bavarian Infantry Division continued its attack in the afternoon in cooperation with the XXXXI Reserve Corps. By 4 p.m., Jaslown was taken, and the encirclement movement was extended further east by evening, although the situation remained difficult on the right flank and in the rear of the division. The frontal attack of the XXXXI Reserve Corps against the heights east of Jaslown initially made no significant progress. The 81st Reserve Division, which had become heavily disorganized by the local fighting, had to regroup for an attack against the heights of the eastern bank. To the left, the 82nd Reserve Division had swung east from its front directed north over Kroscienko Wsz. and had already reached the Wisłok bend north of Jaslown in the morning hours, together with parts of the Hungarian 39th Infantry Division. General v. Szurmay now hoped for a double encirclement of the enemy standing before the 81st Reserve Division. However, this enemy still escaped encirclement by 4:45 p.m. While the 81st Reserve Division advanced frontally, the 82nd Reserve Division moved out over Jablonica Polśka through difficult forested terrain towards Brzozow. The location was reached by the infantry of the 81st Reserve Division by 11 p.m. At the Austro-Hungarian VI Corps, following the successes achieved by the right wing of the Hungarian 39th Infantry Division, its left wing had now also advanced well against the heights northwest of Jablonica Polśka, west of Staszek Głębce. The 12th Infantry Division, held up by fresh Russian forces also brought in from Przemyśl, only gained ground at Korczyna by 11 a.m., while its left wing attempted to encircle the enemy from the north from Odrzykoń. As the Guard Corps approached and took over the flank cover, this attack made good progress. By 6 p.m., the enemy also gave way here. Without a fight, the VI Corps could follow up to west of Jaslown. At the Guard Corps, the 2nd Guard Infantry Division on the right wing was already beyond the river early in hard

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Eventful Battles of the Emmich Corps at Besko on May 9.

entangled in battles. To the left, the 1st Guard Infantry Division had crossed the river at Laczki and Leki in night and fog and effectively advanced against the northern flank of the river defense at 10 a.m. This made the entire defensive front before the Guard Corps untenable by noon. Both divisions followed the retreating enemy to the Brzazanta section. The 19th Infantry Division had driven the enemy from the heights east of Frystak in the morning. However, their advance in the Wislok Valley to the east came to a halt at Wisniowa. Even units that were deployed through the mountains from the south against this enemy barrier did not break through. General Freiherr v. Plettenberg therefore ordered the 1st Guard Infantry Division in the evening to send units against the Wislok west of Strzyzow to relieve the 19th Infantry Division.

In the advance area of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army north of the Wislok, the enemy had retreated the day before to a prepared line of defense that extended from the Wislok bend at Wisniowa over Wielopole—Lopuchowa—Zawada and then from Debica to west of Szczucin. The entire front of the army was engaged in ongoing combat here. To break through the enemy front north of the Wislok and thus resume the further retreat of the Russians from here, ten battalions of the 10th and 106th Divisions were assembled south of Wielopole in the afternoon. However, no decision was reached on this army wing. Nor was it possible on the left army wing to create space for the 11th Cavalry Division in the direction of Mielec by advancing on Radgoszcz. The 2nd Cavalry Division had marched on Debica and hoped to advance to the railway junction there. However, it was drawn into particularly fierce fighting south of Debica to support the front.

The Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army remained in the foreground. The X Corps crossed the Wislok with its right wing but was still without combat connection to the 119th Infantry Division. The corps of the left wing of the XVII Corps was Orzechowa. The VII Corps had advanced under considerable terrain difficulties in the direction of Butkowko with the intention of also advancing against the lower Olawa and thereby facilitating the exit from the mountains for the German Beskiden Corps, which had gained considerable ground in the Olawa Valley. The left wing of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army was also advancing rapidly. Approximately at the 3rd Army and stood at the Gultka Heights, 15 kilometers southeast of Butkowko. The center and right wing of the 2nd Army were up to the adjoining heights.

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advanced west of the upper San. Russian rear guards attempted to halt the pursuit across the entire front.

d) Advance over the Brzezanka on May 10, 1915.

The enemy attacks expected by General v. Emmich for May 10 did not fail to materialize. As early as 4 a.m., Russian masses stormed with great force but unsuccessfully against the eastern edge of Besko. An hour later, General v. Emmich ordered the continuation of the attack. The 119th Infantry Division was to advance frontally against Zarzyun, while the 20th Infantry Division, swinging far north of Besko over Jacmierz, was to envelop the enemy from the north. This movement was again covered by the continuation of the attack by the right wing of the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division on Jacmierz, while the center and left wing advanced on Grabownica—Humniska, seeking to connect with the 81st Reserve Division at Brzozow and to relocate the enemy from withdrawing over Grabownica to the San. Feeling their own superiority, the commander of the Bavarian Division, Major General v. Neureuth, decided on this attack, not yet secured on both flanks, from the Wzdow pocket, without waiting for the arrival of the 20th Infantry Division. By 2 p.m., the heights west of the Grabownica—Humniska road were in Bavarian hands. Meanwhile, a relief of the right flank of this strong outpost had also occurred with the arrival of the 20th Infantry Division. By 11 a.m., it had developed from the northwest to attack the heights east of Jacmierz, holding back the right wing in the Wisłok plain. In a rapid assault, jointly conducted with parts of the 11th Bavarian Infantry Division, these heights and the town of Jacmierz fell. Over Bazanowka, the 20th Infantry Division now pressed against the road and railway east of Zarzyun. By 3 p.m., the enemy's departure from Zarzyun to Sanok was observed. His retreat route was already under the artillery fire of the 20th Infantry Division. By evening, the 119th Infantry Division had meanwhile held its ground in Besko. Their artillery fired against the already evening front of the Russians and against the masses converging at Zarzyun. By 4 p.m., a hasty retreat of the enemy was observed in some front sections. The 119th Infantry Division also now advanced to the assault. The resistance of the Russians completely gave way before the 20th Infantry Division. The Russian rear guard reached Bazanowka by 5 p.m. Cavalry pursued the enemy retreating to the main road east of Zarzyun.

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The Russian Defense Collapses on May 10.

This success was also contributed to by the advance of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army. It intended to exit the mountains on May 10. The left wing corps (X.) with the 4th Cavalry Division and the adjacent corps (XVII. and VII.) encountered the enemy, who was strongly positioned on the heights of Orzechowa-Nowotaniec and Butwówsko, covering the left flank of the counterattack on Besko. The Beskiden Corps aimed west of the Osława towards Butwówsko to relieve the center and left wing of the army. East of the river valley, however, it faced the left wing of the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army in fierce combat at the Stuzla Heights. The Russian rearguards successfully opposed the advancing 2nd Army. Their right wing was firmly positioned at the upper San. The resistance of the Russians in the mountains stiffened. However, the left wing of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army managed to capture the enemy's elevated position at Orzechowa before the enemy's reinforcements could take effect. They retreated to the last ridge south of the Zariszyn-Sanok road, allowing the Austro-Hungarian artillery to intervene in the ongoing battle of the Emmich Corps along this road. Thus, simultaneous attacks also occurred from the south. By 10 p.m., Zariszyn was in the hands of the 119th Infantry Division. The way to the San was clear. However, due to the ongoing battles in the difficult mountainous terrain and the three-day battle for Besko, the divisions of General v. Emmich were heavily exhausted. This also affected the advance of the Bavarians towards Pakoszowka. Their left wing did not advance further east. The connection to the XXXXI Reserve Corps was not achieved. The Emmich Corps prepared for a follow-up attack early the next day.

General v. Francois received the surprising report at 9 a.m. that Brzozow had already been occupied by the 81st Reserve Division and the 82nd Reserve Division had been in combat against Stara Wies since 7 a.m. However, the enemy was still directly opposite the 81st Reserve Division east of Brzozow. In the early morning, the place was under Russian artillery fire. Major General v. Stofeln decided to free his division from this critical situation by an infantry attack, despite the lack of artillery. Until this could be overcome with great difficulty, the division was in a difficult position. Then, in front of both divisions of the XXXXI Reserve Corps, it retreated.

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but the enemy initially moved to the heights northeast of Brzozow and was then thrown back in a joint attack from section to section until around 6 p.m. the enemy's elevated position west of Izdebki had fallen. This victorious advance of the XXXXI Reserve Corps had also exposed the northern flank of the Russian formations still facing the Emmich Corps in battle, thereby contributing to the rapid collapse of the Russians in the Barzyn area.

Further north, the enemy no longer seriously opposed the advance of the 11th Army. The Austro-Hungarian VI Corps reached the line Wisloka—Leka by evening after a short battle, the Guard Corps the area on both sides of Polomynja and the Wislok bend near Czudec. The 19th Infantry Division turned north from Strzyzow at 1 p.m. and drove the enemy through the mountains towards the already advancing 1st Guard Infantry Division in the Wislok Valley towards Gaude, capturing thousands.

Also, in the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, the attack conducted with concentrated force on the right wing pushed the enemy back over Pitagowa at the Wislok bend, and by evening the positions at Laczki and Lopuchowa also fell. However, the enemy stubbornly held out around Debica. The attack undertaken by the XIV Corps to support the Kirchbach Corps on both sides of the Wisloka to the north could not gain ground. However, upon receiving news that the enemy was weakening in front of the line west of the Wisloka, a renewed general attack was ordered on the evening of the 10th, and the army reserve was directed to the XIV Corps for an advance east of the Wisloka against the bridge of Przecław. The Austro-Hungarian military command also intended to direct the 21st Infantry Division, detached from the 3rd Army, for an advance over the Vistula to also bring down the enemy Nida front. But the Nida front now seemed to be faltering. Intercepted radio messages announced the redeployment of Russian general commands.

The Russians, using forces just returned from the Carpathians (XXI Corps), had suffered significant bloodshed for several days in the Besk area to be able to orderly conduct their retreat further east from the mountains. This was carried out in the front of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd and 2nd Armies under effective rear guard protection. Also, before the 11th and Austro-Hungarian 4th Armies, the retreat of strong forces was detected by aircraft, moving from Dynow at the San bend to Przemysl and in the Mleczka Valley to Przemysl, from the southwest, west, and north towards Rzeszow and from there in

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General Retreat of the Russian Armies

towards Lancut, as well as from Kolbuszowa to Glogow and from there to the south and north. These observations, together with reports received from the troops, provided a clear picture of a general Russian retreat to the lower San. There, adjacent to the Przemysl fortress, bridgeheads were under construction at Radymno, Jaroslau, and west of Sieniawa. According to troop observations and other reports, the Russian forces retreating before the 11th Army were in a state of severe disarray and increasing dissolution. Even the smallest units were capturing far superior enemy forces. Russian artillery was barely active anymore. However, the sacrificial perseverance of the rear guards had enabled the enemy to save the bulk of the defeated army from pursuit by both the 11th and Austro-Hungarian 4th Army. Extensive destruction of engineering structures on railways and roads, effective demolition of the solid surface of the few paved roads over long distances, as well as the burning of countless localities along the retreat routes, showed the now systematic nature of the retreat here too. The difficulties and marching demands for the pursuing columns had visibly increased as a result. Disruptions in the supply of provisions and ammunition were already having a hampering effect.

4. The Pursuit to the San from May 11 to 13, 1915.

Maps 1, 16 and 18.

a) Operational Considerations.

The uncertainty of the political situation, particularly Italy's persistently ambiguous stance, represented a continuous, heavy burden for the decisions of the allied military commands, which, while not yet directly affecting the course of operations in Galicia, strongly influenced the extent of force deployment. When General v. Falkenhayn decided to transfer the 56th Infantry Division from the Western Front to the 11th Army, he suggested to General v. Conrad on May 4 that additional forces from the Austro-Hungarian 5th Army stationed against Serbia should be made available for the decisive operation in Galicia; for there seemed to be no danger at the time due to the high water levels of the Danube and Save rivers. General v. Conrad, while also believing that "the current operation in Galicia must mature to full decision," thought he could not weaken the 5th Army "because it was needed to defend against a Serbian-Montenegrin attack on Bosnia-Herzegovina, which due to the water level"

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should be independent, just enough and at most also the most necessary covering troops for the southwestern border" — that meant against Italy — would have to be given up. General v. Falkenhayn nevertheless tried again on May 6 through General v. Cramon to influence General v. Conrad: "Since there now seems to be hope that the Italians will continue to negotiate, there is time, and every man with Mackensen strengthens the prospect of a final success, which can be decisive for the campaign." However, General v. Conrad refrained from giving increased emphasis to the pursuit operation, which had been so promisingly initiated, by immediately bringing in fresh troops. The German Supreme Army Command also did not sufficiently take this point of view into account. On May 7, the Commander-in-Chief East was ordered to release additional forces beyond the three divisions to be newly established in the event of Italy's entry into the war. Field Marshal v. Hindenburg also reported that he would provide two divisions, parts of the 8th Reserve Division and the 103rd Infantry Division, which he could already make available for transport to the 11th Army. However, General v. Falkenhayn temporarily refrained from bringing these troops to the Galician theater of war. The reasons that led him to this decision are no longer ascertainable. Apparently, concern about the development of the Italian question played a role. On May 8, the German Kaiser, accompanied by the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army, visited German troops of the 11th Army. On May 9, the German Great Headquarters was moved from Mézières to Pleß to facilitate the communication of the army commands. This also outwardly expressed the shift of the focus of operations to the east.

With the abandonment of the area around the Lupkow Pass and the withdrawal of the Russian mountain front further east, the first task assigned to General v. Mackensen was accomplished. General v. Falkenhayn now considered new agreements on the further use of the German units necessary, "impresses a framework, of which the i. k. t. Army can take place fully." Upon his arrival in Pleß, v. Falkenhayn received proposals from General v. Conrad for this. He immediately replied: "In the common interest of our armies and the Reich, I wish in the current extremely critical situation to see the exploitation of the previous beautiful successes in Galicia only in the relentless pursuit of the defeated enemy with full force. We must, through the immediate continuation of the attack, bring the Russian 3rd Army within a short time into line Debica—Trzylat—Krosno—Sanok—Risko—Lutowiska (30 km

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southwest of Stary Sambor)–Turka to establish a foothold and must – immediately advancing – push behind the San line. For this purpose, I initially envisage advancing with the consolidated 3rd Army over the area Sanok–Jasło–Lisko, with the German 11th Army on Mzrygold at San–Tycyn, with the main force of the 4th Army in the direction of Rzeszow." General v. Conrad further planned to reinforce the left wing of the 4th Army with freely available forces of the 3rd Army, both to protect the left flank of the assault group against enemy actions from the northern Vistula bank and to make the Russian Nida front untenable by advancing over the Vistula. He asked General v. Falkenhayn to consider whether additional German forces could be assigned to the 4th Army. "Any hindrance to our ongoing attacks would nullify all previous successes," he added. He further intended to reinforce the army group of General v. Pflanzer-Baltin, which had been hit by a superior attack, with two divisions of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army. From a radio message intercepted on May 7, it was clear that the enemy intended to push this army group back behind the Pruth and take possession of the area around Kolomea.

On May 10, General v. Falkenhayn initially rejected the transfer of additional forces from the western theater of war, as the German western army was tied up by the large English-French offensive that had begun southwest of Lille. The two divisions to be freed on the Eastern Front were also not yet available. Then General v. Falkenhayn opposed General v. Conrad's intention to transfer two divisions of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army to the Pflanzer-Baltin army group, as they would be unavailable for all military events during this transport, while they could be immediately used at a decisive point with the 11th Army or on the northern wing of the 4th Army. "I consider the weakening of our assault groups – 3rd, 11th, 7th Army – in favor of secondary theaters of war to be highly questionable," he added. "The more I agree with Your Excellency's view that we must seize the opportunity to deal the enemy an irreparable blow, the more I must oppose the weakening of the assault group for secondary purposes. Here in West Galicia lies the decision. It plays a role in it

1) This contradicted the report of the Supreme Commander Aft from May 7. Here too, the reasons for General v. Falkenhayn's statement can no longer be determined.

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It does not matter whether the Pflanzer group has been pushed back a few kilometers or not. If the strike we have initiated succeeds, the Pflanzer issue will also be resolved, and if it does not, the Butwinka will not be held either. Undertaken with gathered forces, it will surely succeed. General v. Conrad feared, however, as he immediately replied, that a setback for the Pflanzer-Baltin army group could blur the favorable impression of the operations in Galicia among the neutrals and could have a highly unfavorable impact on Romania's further behavior. He maintained the ordered reinforcement of the army group.

Despite the differences of opinion that emerged regarding the further use of freed-up forces, both army commands were completely united in the most important decision of the time: exploiting the victory of Gorlice by continuing the pursuit.

h) The Pursuit on May 11, 1915.

The pursuing armies encountered little resistance on May 11. Only the difficulties of the terrain caused delays and required the utmost exertion from the troops. The enemy continued the general retreat.

The Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army, under General of Cavalry v. Boehm-Ermolli, advanced on and over the San above Lisko. The Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army reached the upper San in the evening with the German Beskiden Corps west of Lisko, the XVII Corps at Zagorz, where the 4th Cavalry Division followed to the east bank, and with the X Corps at Sanok. In the sharp right turn conducted on this front, the VII Corps found no more space and remained in the second line at Butwinko. The 1st Cavalry Division scouted towards Dobromil, the 4th Cavalry Division towards Przemysl. The 11th Army reached, as ordered on May 10, with the two southern corps (Emmich, XXXXI Reserve Corps) the road Mszgolod–Dynow, with the other two corps (Austro-Hungarian VI and Garbe-) in the line Bachorz–Dynow. The 20th Infantry Division was to be assigned to the left army wing, where the 56th Infantry Division, which had meanwhile reached Strzyzon, was also moved, both divisions as army reserve. On the southern flank of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, the resistance of railway troops near Rzeszow was soon broken by the IX Corps in the southwest and west. This quick success affected the road Debica–Rzeszow, where the right wing of the XIV Corps

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The Pursuit on May 11.

to also seize Sedizionsv. The advance of the 8th Division east of the Wisłoka to the north came to a halt again at Wola Dziecka and east of Przecław. Under this flank protection, the enemy then cleared the western bank of the Wisłoka, as in the evening the German 47th Reserve Division and the Hungarian 11th Cavalry Division, advancing east of Radomysl W., reached the Wisłoka at Mielec and the Stoeger-Steiner group further north.

Airmen had hardly detected any enemy in the large San bend southwest of Przemyśl. Extensive withdrawals were observed further south in front of the 3rd and 2nd Armies from Lisko and in the Strwiąż Valley to the northeast. The eastern wing of the Russian 8th Army was already retreating towards Stary Sambor. Long columns moved from Bachórz to the heavily garrisoned fortress of Przemyśl and from Jawornik Polski and Rzeszów to Jarosław. Here, the retreat continued on the eastern bank of the San. North of the Wisłok, marching columns moved over Sokołów to the north and from Kolbuszowa to the east. There was heavy traffic on all railway lines leading east and north. The overall result of the aerial reconnaissance was a large-scale retreat of the enemy both at and behind the lower San as well as over the upper San into a position leaning on Przemyśl. North of the Vistula, the enemy had already begun the retreat from the Nida front.

Based on this overall impression, Generaloberst v. Mackensen, in agreement with the Austro-Hungarian military command, wanted to continue the advance with the center of the 11th Army now towards Jarosław, with Rawa Ruska as a further objective. The attack on Przemyśl was to be left to the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army. The dividing line between the two armies was laid over Mrzygłód-Krzywcza and then north past Przemyśl. The now reinforced Austro-Hungarian 4th Army was tasked with securing north of the lower Wisłok against the extensive bridgehead of Sandomierz identified in the San-Vistula angle. It was considered likely that the Russian 4th Army would seek support on the northern bank of the Vistula; for there too, the enemy had vacated his positions before the Austro-Hungarian 1st Army at dawn. The army followed with the right wing over the Nida. Generaloberst v. Mackensen gave the order at 7° in the evening for the 11th Army to continue the pursuit over Iżak on San-Land towards Jarosław. Meanwhile, the Guard Corps on the left wing could continue its advance on Przeworsk to the east, while for the others

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The corps of the 11th Army required a sharp left shift into the narrower area north of the San west of Przemysl. The 20th and 56th Infantry Divisions followed in the second line. This gave the previously compressed Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army room, with its next target being the line Dobromil–Przemysl. The Austro-Hungarian 4th Army was ordered to advance from the line Rzeszow–Kolbuszowa north of the lower Wislok, with the northern wing folding left over Mielec.

For the Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army, the command was to advance with a strong left wing in the Strwiaz Valley towards Chyrow to disrupt the retreat of the Russian 8th Army. It was expected that the pursuit movements of the 11th, 11th, and 4th Armies would proceed smoothly, without the enemy engaging in serious combat on this side of the Przemysl–San section.

c) Consolidation of the 11th Army at Jaroslaw on May 12, 1915.

The movements planned for May 12 were carried out without interference from the enemy.

The Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army, after crossing the San in the narrow area, continued the deployment and right turn into the new eastward-facing front, with the German occupation corps moving over Tyrana Woslota towards Dobromil, the X Corps over Sanok via Sachawa towards Przemysl. The XVII Corps was to later insert itself between the two other corps over Lezsczawa Lomna–Ryboczyce, with the VII Corps following behind the left army wing as a reserve. The two foremost corps reached only as far as Tyrana Woslota on May 12. The Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army also turned with its left wing over the San to the railway line near Dziancia. On the left wing of the Southern Army, the Szurmay group was already descending from the ridge to the upper Dniestr.

In the 11th Army, the Emmich Corps (11th Bavarian and 119th Infantry Division) reached over Ulucz Zsflan on the San, the XXXXI Reserve Corps over Bachorz Dubiecko, with preceding detachments after fierce fighting with Russian cavalry at Pruchnik. The Austro-Hungarian VI Corps marched from Jawornik Polski to Ranczuga, the Guard Corps from the line Blazowa–Hyczyn to Chodakowka–Lancut. Upon entry, the enemy retreated from Rognatow Przemysl to Jaroslaw.

In the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, the IX Corps moved the 10th Division to Stobierna and the 106th Division there.

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Concentration of the 11th Army on Jaroslau on May 12.

towards Glogow. The concentric advance of the XIV Corps, with the 3rd Division from Sedziszow and the 8th Division from Przeclaw towards Kolbuszowa, no longer reached the retreating enemy. The Russians also voluntarily gave up the lower course of the Wisloka, so the wide encircling movement from the south by the German 47th Reserve Division on the east bank of the river failed to achieve its purpose. In the evening, the XIV Corps was around Kolbuszowa. Further to the left, staggered backwards, stood the 47th Reserve Division and the Stoeger-Steiner Group, both on the eastern bank of the Wisloka. In this formation, the 4th Army intended to continue its advance eastward the next day. The 11th Cavalry Division, again under the 11th Army, entered Rzeszow in the afternoon and was to jointly disrupt the enemy's retreat before the 4th Army with the 2nd Cavalry Division.

North of the Vistula, the Austro-Hungarian 1st Army, following the enemy, advanced further and reached with its right wing up to the height of Szczucin. The enemy also evacuated its positions in front of the two southern divisions of the Boehm Army. In the pursuit, Kielce was reached in the evening.

During the hasty retreat, the Russians seemed to lose their connections. They also extensively used radio messages for the transmission of tactical and operational orders, even in plain text. Based on the interception results, a clear picture of the enemy was obtained in agreement with the findings of aerial reconnaissance, confirming the general retreat to the Przemysl—San line. Marching columns heading east through Przemysl and Jaroslau were also spotted by the flyers. The northernmost part of the Russian forces defeated by the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army turned sharply northeast towards the bridgehead-like fortress of Sandomierz. The Russian 8th Division of the XV Corps was reported in transit there as reinforcement. The next intentions of the Russian command were revealed from the intercepted orders of General Radko Dimitriew to the 3rd Army. He ordered a "stubborn active defense" of the San; to hold firm positions on the left bank of the San, from which to launch an attack against the pursuing enemy. The Russian 8th Army continued to retreat south and southeast of Przemysl.

Regarding the continuation of operations in Galicia, a meeting took place in Teschen on the morning of May 12 between Generals v. Falkenhayn and v. Conrad. It was discussed whether to focus further operations south past Przemysl towards Lemberg...

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or along the Vistula against the lower San or towards Jaroslaw. The decision was made for the latter solution, which had already been initiated by the orders of the 11th Army on May 10. Accordingly, new fundamental instructions were issued by the Austro-Hungarian military command on the morning of the 11th. "The next goal is to force the San downstream to Przemysl and to prepare for further advance on the eastern bank of the San." The 11th Army remained positioned on the river section on both sides of Jaroslaw, covered on the left flank by the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army. The Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army was to advance south of the San with its northern wing against the western and southern front of Przemysl and take the fortress by storm if possible. Its right wing was directed at Mosciska (25 kilometers south of Przemysl), the left at the adjoining Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army at Stary Sambor. Strong forces of this army were to be kept ready to advance eastward south of the Dniester if necessary. The German South Army was directed towards Drohobycz; east of it, the Austro-Hungarian 7th Army was to hold its ground. North of the Vistula, the Woyrsch Army was to join the advance of the Austro-Hungarian 1st Army.

The army order corresponding to these instructions from Generaloberst v. Mackensen for May 13 foresaw a reorganization of the 11th Army. The 119th Bavarian Infantry Division, intended as the right wing south of the XXXXI Reserve Corps, was subordinated to General v. François. General v. Emmich was to take command of the 19th Infantry Division on the left wing with the general command of the X Army Corps and subsequently also take over the 20th and 56th Infantry Divisions upon their arrival. This reinforcement of the northern wing seemed necessary as strong flank attacks from the San-Vistula angle had to be expected during further advances. In this reorganization, the army corps were to reach the line Krzywcza—Pruchnik—Sieniawa on May 13 and push forward to Boratyn for reconnaissance and finally obvious reconnaissance up to the enemy. The 56th Infantry Division was to reach Lancut, the 20th Infantry Division was to reach Trzyncz marching north, and the 119th Infantry Division was to remain at Dubiecko on the San as army reserve.

d) Deployment against the Russian San Front on May 13, 1915.  
The movements of the 11th and Austro-Hungarian 4th Army against the lower San were not conducted by the enemy on May 13. General v. François ordered his three divisions to

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Deployment against the Russian San Front on May 13.

Reaching their daily objectives in the area of Krzywocza—Helusz—Pruchnik—Jaworowice to entrench. The Austro-Hungarian VI Corps reached the Mleczka section up to Rozniatow, the Guard Corps with the 2nd Guard Infantry Division in the area of Urzejowice and with the 1st Guard Infantry Division up to Przeworsk, the 19th Infantry Division of the new Emmich Corps moved folded to the left into the area between the Lancut—Przeworsk road and the Wisłok. All corps made contact with the enemy through advanced detachments still on this side of the San. The Austro-Hungarian 4th Army also moved closer to the San in its previous deployment position. After arduous marches on standing paths, in scorching heat, they reached the line Jodlna—Grobow—Raniżow—Vistula east of the Wisłoka mouth. A union of the 11th and 2nd Cavalry Divisions did not occur, as the individual brigades were distributed across the entire front by the leader of the 11th Cavalry Division as a reserve for reconnaissance. Insight into the San—Vistula angle was not gained. The Austro-Hungarian 1st Army reached downstream of the Vistula to the area west of the Wisłoka mouth. Also, in front of the left wing of the Boroević Army, the enemy retreated on this day. Thus, the entire front north of the Vistula to the Pilica had come into motion. The advance of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army, south of the 11th Army, proceeded under the strong destruction of mountain roads carried out by the enemy. Nevertheless, the 1st Cavalry Division reached Mraźenina at noon in the advance on Dobromil. It was followed by the Beskiden Corps. The X Corps aimed for the line Bircza—Brzuzka. Behind it, the XVII Corps moved up to about Tyrana Wołosta, the VII Corps reached Samov. The Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army reached in the advance on Stary Sambor with the left wing Starzawa. The day after, it wanted to connect with the 3rd Army at Dobromil.

The combat successes achieved so far by the allied armies had thus also shown a great operational result. On May 2, the 11th Army had succeeded in breaking into the enemy positions over about 40 kilometers in width and initially only a few kilometers in depth. Now, twelve days later, the enemy's position system over more than 300 kilometers of front width, from the middle of the Carpathians to far north of the Vistula, had been lifted. The pressure that had long weighed heavily on the allied armies of the Carpathian Front was thus eliminated. Seven armies of the allies had taken up the pursuit of the enemy, who, thrown out of his fixed positions, further back

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seeking a new reinforcement of its defense. Radiant sunshine had accompanied the troops on their victorious march. This favor of the weather had enabled extraordinary marching achievements despite the greatest road difficulties and almost daily battles. Starting from Gorlice, over 100 kilometers of front line and across three major river sections, the allied armies had now advanced to the San. In doing so, they had taken 140,000 prisoners, 100 guns, and 300 machine guns from the Russian 3rd Army initially hit by the breakthrough battle. A combat success hardly hoped for at the initiation of the breakthrough operations from Gorlice was thus achieved.

However, various material difficulties, which had already become more and more noticeable for days, now grew into a serious hindrance for the further advance of the armies to the east. It was confirmed by experience that the supply of ammunition and provisions encounters significant difficulties as soon as one moves far from the railway. Thorough destructions further increased the difficulties already posed by the terrain alone. Systematic destruction of accommodations and local supplies by the Russians forced the troops to rely extensively on resupplied provisions. A distance of over 150 kilometers from the railway points had to be overcome by horse-drawn columns, as the load-bearing capacity of the bridges and the condition of the roads did not allow or severely hindered the use of the existing truck columns. For days, reports from individual units had stated that the regular provisioning of the troops was no longer feasible. The performance of the horses was exhausted due to the lack of fodder. General v. Falkenhayn also pointed out to the 11th Army before reaching the San that in this situation the supply issue had to be resolved before further advance. Its regulation was an indispensable prerequisite for the continuation of the offensive beyond the San.

5. The Events on the Adjacent Fronts until Mid-May 1915.

a) The Developments South of the Dniester and in the Carpathians.

With the overcoming of the serious crisis at the Austro-Hungarian 2nd and 3rd Army in mid-April, the massive battle in the Carpathians had come to an end after almost four months. No unified larger combat actions had occurred here anymore. At

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Eventful Battles of the German Southern Army.

The German Southern Army, which, due to reports of Russian attack intentions against the junction with the Pflanzer-Baltin Army Group, had to extend its front eastward to the path from Felstjöszinever into the Moldava Valley, succeeded on April 24 in storming the contested height of Dstry and the ridge stretching from here to Koziowa with parts of the Austrian-Hungarian Corps Hofmann; the left wing of the Bothmer Corps had already been able to recapture the position lost on April 11 by the Hungarian 38th Division. As a result, the right wing of the Szurmay Group was also pushed forward. Until the end of the month, unsuccessful Russian counterattacks continued here, which extended to the entire front of Field Marshal Lieutenant Szurmay on April 21. With strong forces, the Russians advanced against the Ung Valley and seized positions southeast of Wolosate. General v. Linsingen managed to secure support from the Austrian military leadership, but this was limited to artillery support. Fortunately, the Russians did not exploit their success, allowing the Szurmay Group to fend off further advances. On May 2, parts of the Hofmann Corps, in a brilliantly executed assault, took the long-stretched height north of Dstry, but this gain had to be relinquished two days later due to extraordinarily fierce counterattacks; even east of there, the Russians were able to push back the Austrian-Hungarian lines and establish a foothold on the southern Holowczant-Old-Foot. Only the intervention of neighboring corps was able to prevent a deeper breach.

Despite these setbacks, General v. Linsingen was determined to support operations at Gorlice through immediate action by his army. Therefore, on May 6, after a similar request from April 20 had been rejected, he again approached the Austrian-Hungarian military leadership with a request for reinforcement by two divisions; if this was not possible, the 2nd Army should at least extend its front to the Hnyla-Bache, so that he could free the Szurmay Group for the offensive of his army and deploy it comprehensively to the east. In another report, General v. Linsingen also pointed out that the enemy "can only be decisively destroyed by strong offensive pressure against the left flank and rear, thus by an advance over Dolina. Such an advance would have to be carried out by fresh troops to the right of the Southern Army under their command and in conjunction with their right wing..."

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General v. Conrad agreed with the proposals of General v. Linsingen in principle, but believed that due to the overall situation and lack of forces, he could not proceed with them for the time being. General v. Linsingen therefore sought to create reserves for the intended thrust himself, and withdrew an Austrian brigade from the Szurmay group and two regiments of a mountain battery from the Gerok corps from the front. Meanwhile, the first effects of the success at Gorlice began to be felt on the rest of the front: On May 6, the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army reported that the Russians were in a hasty retreat in front of their front, and the 2nd Army also expected the enemy to withdraw; on May 7, aircraft were able to detect retreating movements of columns and trains in front of the left wing of the Southern Army itself. General v. Linsingen therefore ordered on May 8: "The enemy is in full retreat in front of the 2nd Army and the Szurmay group..., the Southern Army continues the pursuit of the defeated enemy and attacks where it still holds, without waiting for it to completely evacuate its positions..." In front of the 2nd Army, the enemy had indeed retreated by the morning of that day, but the Szurmay group only managed to gain the ridge line Byczof—south of Riczera Sofiiska—southeast of Felsznowaty—north of Halicz in the next two days and connect here to the right wing of the 2nd Army. In front of the rest of the Southern Army's front, the situation initially remained unchanged. However, when the Szurmay group prepared to storm the still heavily occupied ridge position Jaslowice—Ostyn on the evening of May 11, and further reports of the enemy's retreating movements arrived, General v. Linsingen ordered a general attack for May 12: on the right wing, the Gerok corps was to advance on Wygoda, the center on both sides of the Munfasz—Stryj road; the Szurmay group was to remain advancing on Turka. Soon thereafter, instructions from Teschen arrived, regulating the pursuit out of the Carpathians: "The 2nd Army seeks with strong forces, on the left wing along the Usztrzyki bl.—Chyrow road to disrupt the retreat of the Russian 8th Army, with the extreme right movement direction Smolnik—Boberka—Holdowice—Strzalzki—Lopulnica—Sambor. The Southern Army joins the general advance from the left wing in the direction of Drohobycz—Stryj—Dolina."

In the Pflanzer-Baltin army group, signs had already increased in April that the enemy was gathering strong forces for the best Weichsflieger in the valleys of the Lomnica and Czeszawa. General v. Pflanzer-Baltin therefore felt compelled to shift the focus of his front back to the west, especially since the food-

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General v. Linsingen Orders the Attack.

position for the Southern Army in the mountains was only weakly secured\*). General v. Conrad, due to these threatening reports, had demanded the creation of a strong reserve behind the left wing of the army. When General v. Pflanzer-Baltin received instructions from Teschen on April 24, to engage the enemy in front of his line in light of the Gorlice operation, he decided to preempt the Russian attack intentions and advance towards the enemy between Czeczwa and Bystrzyca-Solotwinska; he hoped to push the front forward to the line Wisniowczy-Perehinsko-south of Dub\*). On May 1, Field Marshal Ljubicic was to assemble 21 battalions from various divisions and seven batteries behind the left wing for the attack. As a replacement for the forces taken from the Eastern Group, General v. Pflanzer-Baltin made available to their leader, General d. Freivernm Marschall, the Austro-Hungarian 8th Cavalry Division; the siege-like attack against Zaleszczyki was to continue.

The attack by the Ljubicic group, beginning on May 1 between Bystrzyca-Solotwinska and Czeczwa, was often halted by strong counterattacks, until May 8, reaching the heights southwest of Tarten-south of Lipowica-southern slope of Szyblas-Szymana\*); on this day, the Russians advanced here with considerable reinforcements for a counterattack. Further east, in front of the West Group's line, the enemy had also been reinforced.

Meanwhile, the situation had completely changed on the rest of the front. On the evening of May 7, a message from Teschen arrived at the army headquarters in Kolomea, according to which, based on an intercepted radio message, the Russian commander of the Southwest Front was ordered to advance over the Dniester, push the Pflanzer army back behind the Pruth, and set up the Speiß Nestrauen around Kolomea. From here, the Russian attack was to be carried over the Carpathians into Hungary and simultaneously liberate Bukovina. General v. Pflanzer then acted in confidence in the strength of his army. General v. Conrad promised him the III Corps, withdrawn from the 3rd Army, with the 22nd and 28th Divisions; at the same time, the army group was renamed to "Austro-Hungarian 7th Army."

On May 9, the heavily fortified bridgehead Zaleszczyki could finally be taken by storm. At the same time, the long-threatening disaster against the center of the army group broke out. On the left

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The wing of Group Marschall — German 5th Cavalry Division — managed to thwart attempts by the Russians to force the Dniester crossing at Kopaczynce, and to block the Dniester loop northeast of it. However, further west, they were able to break through the front of Group Czitulla at Jezierzany and push back to the area of Chocimierz. On both flanks of the 7th Army, heavy fighting broke out on May 9. In the afternoon, the eastern group north of the Pruth was attacked by superior forces, the bridgehead of Jaleszczyki had to be abandoned again, and all available forces had to be thrown to the threatened front. On the extreme western flank, Group Lubiczic was forced, in alternating fierce battles, to give up ground to the south and east. During the day, the Russians brought new troops across the Dniester and pushed the weak forces of the German 5th Cavalry Division back to the line Czernelecia-Kopaczynce. The division commander, Lieutenant General v. Heydebreck, still hoped to restore the situation with hastily summoned reinforcements and to cover the back of the also heavily struggling Group Czitulla, especially since it had initially succeeded in halting the Russian attack at the stream section just east of the road Niezwiñta-Obertyn and on the heights northwest of Obertyn and south of Chocimierz. The next day, the situation between Pruth and Dniester could be restored with scraped-together reinforcements in a counterattack. On the rest of the front, enemy attacks were repelled; only the left flank had to retreat to the heights south of Niezwiñta. In the new front of Field Marshal Lieutenant Czitulla and on the extreme western flank in the mountains, heavy fighting took place. On May 11, the danger seemed to be overcome for the eastern group; in the counterattack, even the old positions could be regained. However, on the rest of the front, there were new severe setbacks. The center and right wing of Group Marschall had to give up the right bank of the Dniester under superior attacks and finally retreat along the entire front to the line stream section south of Horodnica-Horodenka-Otno. Subsequently, Group Czitulla retreated westward in the face of new strong attacks to the line northeast of Otno-Obertyn. The battles of Group Lubiczic on the western flank of the army also led to the withdrawal of the front to the heights south of the Lomnica and the Moldau Valley. The threatening situation of his army and the constantly increasing pressure of the Russian offensive, which with three to four infantry-

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Setback at the Army Group Pflanzer-Baltin.

led by two cavalry divisions, General v. Pflanzer decided to withdraw his entire front from the enemy. The eastern group was to move behind the Pruth and cover the line from the Reich border to southeast of Sniatyn, then withdraw the front over Kulaczowce—Kaminoka Wł.—Ottynia and from there leave the old positions over Grabowice—Solotwina—Porohy. On the extreme western flank, only weak forces, about ten battalions, were to cover the area around Dniestr-Lada, while the main body of the Ljubiczic group was to be gathered at Zielona as army reserve. Between the groups Marschall and Czibulka, the already arrived parts of the III Corps under Field Marshal Lieutenant Krautwaldt were to be inserted, with the entire movement to be initiated on the night of May 12.

Meanwhile, the Russians pressed heavily against the center of the army, so that here too the front had to be relocated behind the Pruth to the line south of Sniatyn—Zalucze—Kolomea—Lanczyn—Pasieczna, which was reached by May 14.

b) The Front between Vistula and Pilica.

On April 24, General Dankl and Generaloberst v. Bojna were informed of the intentions of the allied army commands for the operation in Galicia. General v. Conrad had pointed out that the armies not involved in the attack, both on the Carpathian front and north of the Vistula, had the task of preventing any withdrawal of Russian forces through active operations. Consequently, artillery fire intensified along the entire front north of the river, strong patrols advanced against the Russian positions, new trenches were dug close to the enemy, and saps were driven forward in many places to create the impression of an impending attack.

On May 1, the Austro-Hungarian 1st Army with 53 battalions, 36 squadrons, and 230 guns faced parts of the Russian 4th Army — three infantry divisions and two cavalry brigades — with a strength of 48 battalions, 42 squadrons, and 147 guns, north of it the Army Bojna with five infantry and two cavalry divisions with a strength of 74 battalions, 59 squadrons, and 302 guns, the main force of the Russian 4th Army in six divisions (with a strength of approximately 96 battalions, 36 squadrons, and 351 guns). Despite the successful breakthrough at Gorlice, the Russians initially did not seem to consider a withdrawal;

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On the night of May 3, even an attack against the German Landwehr Corps had to be repelled. It was only on May 10 that intercepted Russian radio messages indicated the withdrawal of opposing general commands. By the next day, the enemy had retreated before the Austro-Hungarian 1st Army. This army followed and by evening was positioned with its right wing at Swiniary-Smegorzow. The left wing was still held back at the Nida. On May 12, the enemy also evacuated its positions in front of the two southern divisions of the Woyrsch Army. These advanced, with the Landwehr Division Bredow already positioned by evening close to the city of Kielce, still defended by the Russians. The Russians only abandoned their positions in front of the 4th Landwehr Division and the Koevess Group on May 13. This set the entire front between the Vistula and the Pilica in motion.

6. The Russian Command from May 5 to 13, 1915.

Map 18.

The unfavorable development of the situation for the Russian 3rd Army in the early days of May quickly had repercussions on the Carpathian Front. After the High Command of the Southwestern Front had already been forced on the night of May 4 to 5 to order the withdrawal of the right wing of the 8th Army (XXIV and XII Corps) from the area of Mezölaborcz in an easterly direction, the Chief of General Staff, General Dragomirov, viewed the overall situation on May 5 as so serious that he proposed a general retreat behind the San. However, the Supreme Army Command insisted emphatically that the Wisloka should be regarded as the utmost limit for the retreat. In a meeting held in Cholm on the morning of May 7 with the army group commanders, the Grand Duke reiterated that he would not allow any further withdrawal to the east in Galicia, particularly a retreat of the 3rd Army behind the San. Overall, he considered the defeat of the 3rd Army up to that point only a local setback, but he ordered the reinforcement of the Southwestern Front by the XV Corps from the Northwestern Front and the V Caucasian Corps from Odessa¹). On the evening of May 7, he telegraphed Lord Kitchener and General Joffre, pointing out the failures of recent days, to immediately begin the agreed offensive against the German Western Front.

¹) See note on p. 330.

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The increasingly threatening situation of the 3rd Army prompted General Dragomirov, albeit without the consent of his commander-in-chief, General Iwanow, on May 9 to repeat his proposal to withdraw the southwestern front behind the San and Dniester. But even this time he did not succeed. The Quartermaster General at the Supreme Command, General Danilow, recommended that he, with the help of the population and prisoners of war, undertake the construction of a strong rear position along the Vistula—San—Dniester line. Furthermore, the Supreme Command hoped that the long-planned attack by the 9th Army against the area of Nadworna—Delatyn—Kolomea would bring about a change in the overall situation on the southwestern front.

On May 10, General Radko Dimitrijew was forced to order the retreat of the 3rd Army to the line Wiszlow—Mündung—about nine kilometers south of Samot. In connection with this, the adjacent wings of the neighboring armies also had to be withdrawn. General Radko Dimitrijew believed he could not hold the new line and was already preparing for further retreat towards the San. In his report to the army group, he emphasized: "The army has fulfilled its duty to the end. It fought heroically in the nine-day battles and is literally bled dry. Many divisions count only a few hundred fighters each. Holding the new line is hopeless given the premature arrival of reinforcements." While General Iwanow requested the decision of the Supreme Command for his further actions of his army group, his Chief of Staff, General Dragomirov, again strongly advocated, in line with his earlier proposals, "to make a feasible decision and not to indulge in unattainable hopes." The armies had to be withdrawn behind the San and Dniester, Przemysl had to be evacuated. The Grand Duke was then willing to designate the San—Dniester line "as the utmost eastern boundary for the new defense.

On May 11, General Radko Dimitrijew ordered the retreat behind the San. By the night of the 13th, this section was reached. Reinforcements included the XV and V Caucasian Corps on the move. To the right, the 4th Army (General Ewret) joined the San at Rozwadów, 20 kilometers above the confluence, its right wing had to retreat from the position at Radom. The 8th Army (General Brussilow), adjacent to the left of the 3rd, occupied Przemysl with its right wing, followed by the newly formed, initially only in the strength of two corps

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11th Army (General Schtscherbatschow) and finally the 9th Army (General Letschizky), which had meanwhile reached the Pruth in their successful advance. The line reached was to be stubbornly defended and held, with Przemysl treated only as part of the position, not as an independent fortress.

As victims of their own failures, the Chief of Staff of the Southwestern Front, General Dragomirov, and the Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Army, General Radko Dmitrijew, were relieved of their positions, the former replaced by General Sawritsch, the latter by General Lisch. Prince Kudachew reported, probably influenced by military authorities or under censorship, on May 14 to Minister Sasonow: "Our situation has fortunately improved again. The retreat of Radko Dmitrijew was carried out in exemplary order, he will probably hold at the San. Dragomirov is solely to blame for everything. Our losses in personnel are enormous, they are said to reach 150,000. The X Corps and the III Caucasian Corps are almost destroyed, yet there were no cases of panic and weak surrender. Equipment and supplies have been lost very little."

The Grand Duke had already stated the day before in a communication to General Joffre and Lord Kitchener, clarifying the situation: The losses of the 3rd Army are very large, but it is hoped to hold the San line. In view of the significantly reduced German forces on the Western Front and the support of the allied armies in an energetic and uninterrupted offensive. Since the beginning of the war, the number of German infantry divisions in the East has grown from nine to 38, perhaps even to 42, and the cavalry divisions from one to nine or ten, but conversely, not a single German unit deployed on the Russian front has been transferred to the Western Front thanks to the efforts of the Russians. The Grand Duke considered it highly desirable that in the future the transfer of German troops to the Russian front be made impossible. Furthermore, the accelerated entry of Italy into the war would be desirable, and the fastest possible dispatch of artillery shells and rifle cartridges is absolutely necessary.

1) Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Russian Great Headquarters. See p. 265.

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7. Reflections.

The German Supreme Army Command was not decisively involved in the operations on the Eastern Front in the winter of 1915. The continuation of the offensive of the 9th Army north of the Pilica, demanded by General v. Falkenhayn, was even replaced without his consent by the operation on the Carpathian Front following direct agreements between General v. Conrad and the Commander-in-Chief East. He had no choice but to retroactively agree to the already initiated transfer of significant German forces to the allied army. He had no influence on the conduct of this operation. His proposal to deploy the German Southern Army at the Uszok Pass and west of it was disregarded. After his initial concerns about this operation proved to be correct, he endeavored to persuade the allied Chief of Staff to halt the Carpathian Offensive. This too was unsuccessful. His assistance was only sought to the extent that he was repeatedly asked to provide new forces. Within the limits of what was possible, he strove to meet these requests.

Equally minimal was the influence General v. Falkenhayn exerted during the winter months on the operations in the area of the Commander-in-Chief East. Here too, his activities were initially limited to providing the forces deemed necessary for the offensive in East Prussia — incidentally, according to his own admission, only "with a heavy heart" — and agreeing to the operational intentions and measures reported by Field Marshal v. Hindenburg. He abandoned his original desire to take control of these operations himself after the Chief of Staff and refrained from any intervention during their course. Even after the operations there concluded with victory in the Winter Battle in Masuria, he contented himself with the general objective for the Commander-in-Chief East, considering the military and political overall situation, to put the Russian armies in such a position by the second half of March at the latest, that they would not be able to pose a threat to us in the foreseeable future.

This picture underwent a fundamental change with the spring offensive in Galicia, beginning with the breakthrough at Gorlice.

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Here, General v. Falkenhayn emerged from the previously reluctant restraint as an active and decisive personality. This was already evident in the considerations that preceded the decision to deploy strong German forces on the Eastern Front in the second half of March. It was quite understandable that the German Chief of General Staff also embraced this idea only with a heavy heart, because its execution meant that all hopes and wishes for the early resumption of a decisive offensive on the Western Front had to be postponed indefinitely. Nevertheless, even then, with a cool sense of reality, he sharply focused on the inherently undesirable and inconvenient possibility that the constantly growing plight of the ally on the Carpathian Front might force him to take such action. Thus, the suggestion transmitted by General v. Conrad at the beginning of April from the Austro-Hungarian Chief of General Staff to send four divisions to West Galicia, "to halt the advance of the Russians," fell on already prepared ground. General v. Falkenhayn still maintained a freedom of decision regarding the overall task, but he was completely clear from the outset that if the plight forced him to act, stronger forces would have to be deployed. While General v. Conrad's proposal only aimed at a local offensive to halt the further advance of the Russians in the Carpathians, General v. Falkenhayn had from the outset the larger, albeit initially operationally limited, goal in mind, "to force the Russians to evacuate their front in West Galicia up to the height of the Lupkow Pass." He steadfastly adhered to this goal when the plight arose, rejecting new, given the situation, ill-considered proposals from the allied Chief of General Staff, which now suddenly amounted to nothing less than a double-encompassing offensive operation of the greatest style on the Eastern Front. General v. Falkenhayn deserves credit for clearly recognizing the limits of what was possible and achievable.

Much easier than this fundamental decision to deploy new strong forces in the East was answering the question of where and how the set goal should be pursued. The German Chief of General Staff quickly reached a decision in thorough discussions with his responsible advisors, fully considering the proposals made by General v. Conrad, which were linked to General v. Conrad's initial suggestion.

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Limited Objective for the Offensive in Galicia.

“says Colonel General v. Seeckt in a letter¹) to the Reichsarchiv: “If one assumes that the entire deployment of German forces in the East was requested by the allies for immediate deployment to their Galician-Hungarian border, that the turn had to come soon and be effective quickly, that they also wanted to make an impression on Italy for political reasons, which was very much in line with General v. Falkenhayn, then possibilities of action that did not correspond to these points of view in terms of space and time, such as the deployment of German reinforcements on the front of the Commander-in-Chief East, were excluded from the outset. Only the southern half of the Eastern Front, which was mainly formed by our allies, remained. Here again, the extreme right wing in Bukovina and Eastern Galicia was out of the question due to completely inadequate connections. An attempt to break through the Carpathian Front had failed, promising at least no quick success based on all previous experiences. Thus, the effective breakthrough point of the enemy front almost presented itself to the observer of the situation, and no special operational enlightenment was needed for selection. The question of the authorship of the plan for the breakthrough at Gorlice has been much disputed after the war. Success has many fathers, failure is an orphan. The credit goes to the one who turns the idea into action — and that was certainly none other than General v. Falkenhayn.”

The eight infantry divisions made available by the German side for the Galician front corresponded to the objectives agreed upon with General v. Conrad. General v. Falkenhayn certainly had his reasons for this operationally limited objective. As the responsible leader of the overall German operation, he believed he had to maintain the freedom to quickly redeploy the forces used in Galicia to other theaters of war depending on the situation. He did not want to commit these forces for a long time from the outset. The forces he made available, as the course of events shows, together with the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army, proved just sufficient for the execution of the assigned task. It is questionable whether the German Chief of Staff would have been able to mobilize even stronger forces from the beginning. General v. Conrad repeatedly described this as urgently desired before the start of the offensive. In view of the possibility of attacks by the allied powers on the Western Front, General v. Falkenhayn was initially reluctant to further deplete these forces.

¹) From November 13, 1927.

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The Breakthrough Battle at Gorlice.

blüßen. However, since he decided a few days after the start of the breakthrough operation to move the 56th Infantry Division to the Galician theater of war, it is regrettable that this division was not already present at the beginning of the combat action. As a timely available army reserve, it could likely have contributed to an even faster success of the tactical breakthrough and its operational exploitation. There are also no compelling military reasons apparent as to why the use of forces from the area of the Commander-in-Chief East, as suggested several times by the Chief of the Field Railway Service, Colonel Groener, on April 9 and later, was completely disregarded. Given the calm situation that prevailed on that front since early April, it seems that without great risk, some divisions could have been freed up for operations in Galicia. Instead, the Commander-in-Chief East received the hardly solvable task of tying down the Russian forces located in front of his front. Rightly, he refused in his response to guarantee that the enemy, given the existing strength ratios, would not free up forces for other uses. For the deception possibilities remaining to the Commander-in-Chief East thereafter — feint operations or spatially limited advances against specific sections of the enemy front — he could have managed with fewer forces.

The conduct of the operations itself was in the hands of the allied Chief of General Staff. General v. Falkenhayn secured decisive influence over the course of events, firstly through the agreement that the Austro-Hungarian military leadership had to reach an understanding with the German side before all important decisions, and secondly through indirect exchange of ideas with the Mackensen High Command, to which the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army was also subordinated. The cooperation with General v. Conrad then proceeded smoothly in complete agreement of intent. Finally, the allied Chief of General Staff now found the long and painfully missed opportunity to see the general superiority of the leading ideas of the creator of a highly treacherous troop served, which was enabled by sufficient rest to fight and win. How necessary such preparations were for the success of the upcoming offensive became clear to him in the considerations and decisions that were decisive for the layout of the breakthrough operation, in retrospect of the reduced performance level of the Carpathian Front due to months of mountain fighting. General v. Falkenhayn had, following a suggestion of the Gene-

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Smooth Cooperation of the Allied Army Commands.

Following the advice of Colonel v. Cramon and Colonel Groener, it was proposed during the first communication of his plan to General v. Conrad that during the advance of the assault group, the Austro-Hungarian 2nd and 3rd Armies on the Carpathian Front should "gradually retreat, drawing the enemy behind them," to "significantly facilitate and enhance the success of the operation." If General v. Conrad did not agree with this convincing proposal, it was likely due to doubts, among other reasons, about whether the Carpathian Front, already heavily engaged and exhausted by previous severe and costly battles, could be entrusted with carrying out such a difficult maneuver. However, General v. Conrad knew how to accommodate the idea of operational cooperation between the Carpathian Front and the breakthrough group in a way that suited the capabilities of his Carpathian troops. He simultaneously planned a staggered advance from the left wing of the Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army south of the Prezgonina Valley and the Magora Ridge, with the intention that the offensive on the rest of the Carpathian Front would gradually follow if the enemy withdrew forces from there. The addition he made to the attack directive of the German Supreme Army Command to the 11th Army Command — "general direction for the strongly held southern flank Imigrod—Dukla—Czarnor" — clearly expressed the importance he placed on the concentric cooperation with the Carpathian Front.

This addition further shows that General v. Conrad intended to achieve the success of the planned breakthrough not by uniformly strong engagement along the entire front line between the Beskids and the Vistula, but by concentrating forces at the tactically decisive point near Gorlice. The task of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army on the northern flank was more of a secondary task, securing the left flank of the German breakthrough army. Generaloberst v. Mackensen fully adhered to this guiding principle both in the attack preparations and throughout the execution of the breakthrough operation. Contrary to the original intention of the army command, he did not extend the attack field of his army's left wing to Gromnik but limited it to Tursko. For this, he ordered the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army to focus its advance on its left wing and behind this prepared reserve. If the 11th Army Command did not initially place its own reserve, the X Army Corps, entirely behind the right

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Rather than the entire wing, part of the 19th Infantry Division was moved behind the left wing. The guiding principle was to prevent the danger of a shortage of forces on the northern wing during its required rightward pivot, while maintaining the focus on the southern wing. On the second day of battle, the deployment of the 20th Infantry Division at the Kneussl Corps was ordered to strengthen the southern wing's attack, while the 19th Infantry Division was held back as a reserve. Continuing the operation to the Wisłoka, Generaloberst von Mackensen moved the 11th Army's front even tighter to the right against the Zmigrod-Wisłoka-Bogen line south of Kolaczyce. Simultaneously, both neighboring armies were instructed to directly assist in completing the breakthrough. On May 7, when the high command of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army intended to withdraw its right wing northward, risking loss, Generaloberst von Mackensen integrated the bulk of this army as the left wing echelon into the advance of the 11th Army, thereby extending the operational success of previous tactical achievements. The measures taken by the army commander tasked with the breakthrough consistently aimed to concentrate as much force as possible in a limited area for a deep-impacting thrust. A temporal expansion of these forces to widen the breach area was not effective, as the thrust directed against the enemy front's breaking point, along with overcoming the opposing frontal position system, also rolled up the Russian Carpathian front from the flank. By May 8, the task assigned to Generaloberst von Mackensen was accomplished with the reaching of the Wisłok. If General von Falkenhayn agreed with General von Conrad's intention to continue the pursuit to the San, it was with the consideration that "the opportunity to deliver an irreparable blow to the enemy must be seized." The day's successes not only improved the military situation on the Galician front but also significantly enhanced the overall political situation of the Central Powers, considering the stance of neutral states. It would have been logical to use the reinforcements becoming available in the area of the Supreme Commander East after the breakthrough success to further exploit the victory on the Galician theater of war. The reasons that led General von Falkenhayn to refrain from this are unknown.

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Contrast of Opinions between the Chiefs of General Staff.

It is not possible to determine with certainty to refrain from it. Perhaps the concern about the Italian and Turkish crisis was not without influence. Apparently, he wanted to keep open the possibility of using these reinforcements elsewhere. He considered it all the more necessary to bring in all the forces released from the Carpathian front of the wounded Wehrmacht to increase the striking power in West Galicia, regardless of a setback on secondary fronts, as was now threatening in Bukovina. The contrast, in which General v. Conrad found himself with the opinion of the German Chief of General Staff, remained without adverse effects on the execution of the pursuit operation up to the San. However, whether it would influence the future development of the military situation in Galicia was a question for the future.

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Appendix 1.  
Troop Overview.  
Preliminary Note.

Due to space constraints, only those units involved in major combat operations have been included in the troop overview of the Western Front. Regarding the composition of other German and Allied armies on the Western Front, reference is made to the maps and sketches.

For calculating the number of German and Austro-Hungarian divisions, the number of battalions of individual units has been used as a basis; e.g., 10th Reserve Division (23 Battalions, 12 Batteries) = 2 Infantry Divisions, Austrian 45th Rifle Division (6 Battalions, 3 Squadrons, 9 Batteries) = 1/2 Infantry Division. For Russian troops, two independent brigades are considered equivalent to one division.

The 3rd Army and the Right Wing of the 5th Army

on February 23, 1915.

3rd Army

(10½ Infantry Divisions, 1 Cavalry Division)

[Detailed military unit listings follow with commanding officers and unit compositions]

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Troop Overviews.

Foot Artillery: 5th and 8th/Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 3 (for Field Service), 1/2 6th/Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 9 (10 cm guns); 6 9 cm guns from Metz, 4 French 12 cm guns, 3 12 cm guns from Cologne. Assigned: Landwehr Foot Regiment 104, 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 7th/Landwehr Foot Regiment 106, Signal Company and Replacement Signal Company/Guard Rifle Battalion, 1st Reserve/Pioneer Battalion 12, 2nd/Pioneer Regiment 23.

III. Army Corps: General of Infantry Riemann. 15th Infantry Division: Major General Vollbrecht (12 Battalions, 1 Squadron, 12 Batteries). 80th Infantry Brigade (Regiments 65 and 160), 1st Bavarian Landwehr Brigade (Bavarian Landwehr Infantry Regiments 1 and 2), 4th/Cuirassier Regiment 8, 15th Field Artillery Brigade (Field Artillery Regiments 59 and 83), 1st/Pioneer Battalion 8, 3rd/Pioneer Regiment 23, Reserve/Pioneer Company 55, 2nd/2nd Landwehr Pioneer Company VII Army Corps.

19th Reserve Division: General of Infantry von Baberfeldt (23 Battalions, 12 Batteries). 30th Infantry Brigade (Regiments 28 and 68), 31st Infantry Brigade (Regiments 29 and 69), 37th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve Regiments 73 and 78), Guard Rifle Battalion, III./Landwehr Foot Regiment 106, Landwehr Foot Regiment 116, 22nd Field Artillery Brigade (Field Artillery Regiments 23, 24, 41, 42, 1st and 2nd Landwehr Pioneer Battalion 10, 1st/Pioneer Regiment 23, 7th and 8th/Pioneer Battalion 28, Reserve Pioneer Company 87, 1/3 1st Landwehr Pioneer Company VII Army Corps.

Foot Artillery: III./Foot Artillery Regiment 9 (for Field Service), 7th/Foot Artillery Regiment 7 (21 cm mortars), 6th/Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 7 (15 cm guns); 6 9 cm guns from Metz, 4 French 12 cm guns, 7 15 cm guns.

Field Aviation Detachment 10. Assigned: 39th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve Regiments 74 and 92), Reserve Regiment 104, 7th/Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 2 (for Field Service), 3/2 Landwehr Pioneer Company VIII Army Corps.

II. Reserve Corps: Lieutenant General Felde. 16th Reserve Division: Major General von Altrvof (12 Battalions, 1 Squadron, 6 Batteries). 29th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve Regiments 29 and 65), 31st Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve Regiments 28 and 68), 1st/3rd/Scout Reserve Cavalry Regiment 2, Reserve Field Artillery Regiment 16, 1st and 2nd Reserve/Pioneer Battalion 8, 1st/Pioneer Regiment 23, 2nd/2nd Landwehr Pioneer Company VII Army Corps.

15th Reserve Division: Lieutenant General von Liebert (9 Battalions, 1 Squadron, 6 Batteries). 30th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve Regiments 25 and 69 [2 Battalions]), 32nd Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve Regiments 17 and 30 [each 2 Battalions]), 1/2 3rd/Scout Reserve Cavalry Regiment 2, 1st/Reserve Field Artillery Regiment 15, 4th/Pioneer Battalion 8, 1st/Pioneer Regiment 23, 2nd/2nd Landwehr Pioneer Company VII Army Corps.

Foot Artillery: 5th and 7th/Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 14 (for Field Service), 2nd and 4th/Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 20 (for Field Service), 8th/Foot Artillery Regiment 7 (21 cm mortars), 5th/Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 9 (10 cm guns); 6 9 cm guns from Metz, 4 French 12 cm guns.

Assigned: Staff of the 1st Reserve Replacement Brigade with Reserve Replacement Regiments 1, 3, 7, 21, 56, Reserve Regiment 107, 2nd/1st and 2nd Replacement Batteries, Field Artillery Regiment 63, 2nd Landsturm Battery XVIII Army Corps, 4th and 1st and 1st/2nd 3rd/Pioneer Battalion 8, 1st/Pioneer Regiment 23, 2nd/2nd Landwehr Pioneer Company VII Army Corps.

Division Lippe: Colonel Count of Lippe-Biesterfeld-Weissenfels (20 Squadrons, 1 Battery). 23rd Cavalry Brigade Moritz (Hussars 7, 7th Cuirassier Regiment 8 [without 4th Squadron], 1st/Scout Reserve Uhlan Regiment), Cavalry Brigade Buthenau (Reserve Uhlan Regiment 5, 5th/Scout Reserve Hussar Regiment, Scout Reserve Cavalry Regiment 2 [without 3rd], 2nd/Scout Reserve Uhlan Regiment), and 92nd 2 [without 1st]) Landsturm Battery XIX Army Corps, Pioneer Detachment.

Right Wing of the 5th Army.

VIII. Reserve Corps: General of Infantry von Steuben. 21st Reserve Division: Lieutenant General von Schwyerin (12 Battalions, 3 Squadrons, 8 Batteries). 30th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve Regiments 28 and 87), 42nd Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve Regiments 81 and 88), 1st/Pioneer Battalion 7, 3rd/Reserve Field Artillery Regiment 21, 1st and 2nd/Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 20, 5th/Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 14, 1st/Replacement/Pioneer Battalion 10. Assigned: 1st/Reserve Regiment 79, Landwehr Regiment 105 (Field Artillery Regiment 62, 1st/Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 6 (15 cm guns); 6 12 cm guns from Germersheim.

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The French troops opposite the German 3rd and the right wing of the 5th Army in the Prunay–Aisne section on February 23, 1915, at the beginning of the French attack.

Commander-in-Chief: General de Langle de Cary. Chief of General Staff: Colonel Paquette.

XII Corps (24th Inf. Div., 96th and 91st Territorial Div., 8th Cav. Div., 23rd Inf. Div.), 60th Inf. Div., XVII Corps (34th and 33rd Inf. Div., assigned by department: 7th and 8th Inf. Div.), I Corps (2nd and 1st Inf. Div., assigned: 3rd Inf. Div.), I Colonial Corps (2nd and 3rd Colonial Div.); behind the front: at Châlons 1 with XVII Corps (31st and 32nd Inf. Div.) and 1st Cavalry Corps (1st and 3rd Cav. Div.), at l’Épine: IV Corps (temporarily without divisions), at Laval: II Corps (4th Inf. Div.).

\*) The units still retained their wartime organizational strength in infantry (each Inf. Div. 12, each corps additionally 4 battalions). The field artillery also remained at its initial strength. On February 10, 1915, the 4th Army had 236 batteries with a caliber over 75 mm, and on February 15, 1915, had 5 reconnaissance aircraft units. — The designation "Reserve" had been dropped from the divisions since February 19, 1915.

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The Army Detachment Stranz on March 15, 1915.

(10 Inf. Div., 1/3 Cav. Div.)

Commander: General of Infantry v. Stranz.

Chief of General Staff: Lt. Col. Fischer.

Army Troops: II./Bdw. J.R. 66, heavy coastal mortar battery 7 (30.5 cm mortar), foundation, 30.5 cm mortar battery 3, II./Pi. Btl. 16 (4th and 1st and 2nd Res./Pi. Btl. 16), III./Pi. Btl. 16 (1st Ldw. Pi. Comp. IV. A. K., 2nd Ers./Pi. Btl. 16, 1st Ers./Pi. R. 20), II./Pi. Btl. 27 (4th and 1st and 2nd Ref./Pi. Btl. 27), 1st Ldw. Pi. Comp. VIII. A. K., 2nd Ldw. Pi. Comp. XVI. A. K.

5th Ldw. Div.: Genlt. Auler (12 Btl., 1/2 Sq., 10 Battr.).

14th Ldw. Brig. (Ldw. J. R. 36 and 66 [without II.], Ldw. J. R. Gundlach [2 Btl.]), 30th Ldw. Brig. (Ldw. J. R. 25 and 65 [without I.]), 1./2./Res. Foot R. 2, 2./2 Ldw. Foot R. 3 (4 cm and 10 cm guns), 1st Ldw. Pi. Comp. XI. A. K., 1st Ldw. Pi. Comp. XVI. A. K.; subordinated: Rad. Brig. v. Rob (All R. 1 [without 1/4 Sq.], Jäg. R. 4. Jf. 1 [without 1/4 Sq.], 4./Feldb. A. 7).

V. Army Corps: Gen. of Inf. v. Oven.

33rd Res. Div.: Genlt. Bausch (13 Btl., 2 Sq., 13 Battr.):

8th Bavarian Inf. Brig. (Bavarian J. R. 4 and 8), 9th Res. Inf. Brig. (Res. J. R. 67 and 130 [4th], 68 [5 Comp.]), 1./Res. Foot R. 2, 1st Ldw. Foot R. 5 (15 cm guns), 1./Res. Foot R. 8 (10 cm guns), 1./Feldb. A. 7, 2./Feldb. A. 8, 1./Feldb. A. 10 (10 cm guns).

10th Inf. Div.: Genlt. v. Larisch (12 Btl., 1/4 Sq., 12 Battr.)

9th Inf. Brig. (Gen. R. G. F. R. 46), 20th Inf. Brig. (F. R. 47 and 50), 1/4 Sq./Jäg. R. 19, 10th Field Artillery Brig. (Field Artillery R. 5 [without 4. 1. 41]), 1./Pi. Btl. 5.

Foot Artillery: I./Foot R. 5 (F. S. S.), II./Foot R. 18 (21 cm mortar), 1/2 I./Res. Foot R. 8 (10 cm guns), 6./Foot R. 8 (15 cm guns); 12 9 cm guns from Metz, 1 15 cm gun.

Field Flying Detachment 19.

III. Bavarian Army Corps: Gen. of Cav. Frhr. v. Gebsattel.

6th Bavarian Inf. Div.: Genlt. Ritter v. Gÿßling (12 Btl., 4 Sq., 12 Battr.).

11th Bavarian Inf. Brig. (Bavarian J. R. 10 and 13), 12th Bavarian Inf. Brig. (Bavarian J. R. 11), Chevau. R. 2, 6th Bavarian Field Artillery Brig. (Bavarian Field Artillery R. 3 and 8), 2nd and 3rd/Bavarian Pi. Btl. 3.

Bavarian Reserve Div.: Gen. of Inf. Ritter v. Benzino (10 1/2 Btl., 3 Sq., 8 Battr.):

5th Bavarian Res. Brig. (Bavarian J. R. 1, 2, 11, 15), 59th Res. Brig. (Ldw. J. R. 120, Bavarian J. R. 28 [5 Comp.]), Cav. Res. Det. I., II. and III. Bavarian A. K., Bavarian Field Artillery R. 4, 1st and 12th/Bavarian Field Artillery Res. Det. 4, 2nd/Bavarian Field Artillery Res. Det. 8, 1st/Res./Field Artillery R. 10, 1st/Bavarian Field Artillery Res. Det.

5th Bavarian Inf. Div.: Gen. of Inf. v. Schoch (Gußtaf) (13 Btl., 4 Sq., 12 Battr.).

9th Bavarian Inf. Brig. (Bavarian J. R. 14 and 21, Bavarian Res. Jäg. Btl. 2), 10th Bavarian Inf. Brig. (Bavarian J. R. 16 and 18, Bavarian J. R. 7, Bavarian Jäg. Btl. 1), 1st/Bavarian Field Artillery R. 6 and 10), 1st/Bavarian Pi. Btl. 3.

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Troop Overviews.

Foot Artillery: I./Bavarian Foot Artillery Regiment 3 (see F. S.), II./Bavarian Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 2 (see F. S.), II./Bavarian Foot Artillery Regiment 3 (21 cm Mortar), III./Foot Artillery Regiment 18 (21 cm Mortar), 8./Foot Artillery Regiment 8 (15 cm Cannon); 20 9 cm Cannons from Strasbourg and Metz, 4 10 cm Cannons, 8 French 12 cm Cannons, 2 13 cm Cannons.

Bavarian Field Flying Detachment 3.

9th Replacement Division: General of Infantry Baron von Gayl (13 Battalions, 3 Squadrons, 12½ Batteries).

25th Mixed Replacement Brigade (Replacement Grenadier Battalion 25, 26, 27, 28 and 79, Cavalry Replacement Detachment VII Army Corps, Field Artillery Replacement Detachment 43, 37th Mixed Replacement Brigade (Brigade Replacement Grenadier Battalion 31, 36, 39 and 40, Bicycle Replacement Grenadier Battalion 9, 12 and X, Field Artillery Replacement Detachment 46 and 62), 43rd Mixed Replacement Brigade (Brigade Replacement Battalion 43, 44, 76 and 83, Cavalry Replacement Detachment XI Army Corps, Field Artillery Replacement Detachment 47 and 55, 3rd Replacement Pioneer Battalion 11), 3rd and 4th/Landwehr Foot Artillery Battalion 9 (see F. S.), 1st Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 10 (13 cm Cannon); 12 9 cm Cannons from Metz, 4 from Mainz, 4 12 cm Cannons; 2nd Bavarian Landwehr Pioneer Company III Bavarian Army Corps.

4th Replacement Division: General of Infantry von Twardowski (11 Battalions, 1 Squadron, 14½ Batteries).

6th Replacement Brigade (5th Replacement Pioneer Battalion 2, 6th Replacement Grenadier Brigade (Brigade Replacement Battalion 5 [I and II], 6 and 8), 6th Replacement Squadron, 6th Replacement Field Artillery Regiment (Field Artillery Replacement Detachment 1 and 2, Field Artillery Replacement Detachment 38), 1st Replacement/6th Foot Artillery Regiment 3 (see F. S.), 2nd Bavarian Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 2 (see F. S.), 3rd/4th/Landwehr Foot Artillery Battalion 9 (see F. S.), 1st Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 10 (12 cm Cannon), ½ 3rd Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 10 (13 cm Cannon); 8 9 cm Cannons from Metz and Germersheim.

10th Replacement Division: General of Cavalry von Hausmann (17 Battalions, 3 Squadrons, 17 Batteries).

29th Mixed Replacement Brigade (Brigade Replacement Battalion 29, 30, 31, 32, 80 and 86, Bicycle Replacement Detachment VIII Army Corps, Field Artillery Replacement Detachment 23 and 44), 41st Mixed Replacement Brigade (Brigade Replacement Battalion 41, 42, 49 and 50, Cavalry Replacement Detachment XVIII Army Corps, Field Artillery Replacement Detachment 27), 51st Mixed Replacement Brigade (Brigade Replacement Battalion 51, 52, 53 and 54, Cavalry Replacement Detachment XIII Army Corps, Field Artillery Replacement Detachment 29 and 65), 2nd Landwehr Pioneer Company II Bavarian Army Corps, Staff 44th Replacement Landwehr Division (Replacement Landwehr Infantry Battalion 14, 15, 16, 5th Field Artillery Replacement Detachment 15, 1st Landwehr Foot Artillery Battalion 9 (see F. S.), 4th and 5th Replacement/Foot Artillery Regiment 12 (10 cm Cannon), 4th Bavarian Landwehr Foot Artillery Battalion 3 (12 cm Cannon); 8 9 cm Cannons from Mainz, Strasbourg and Germersheim, 2 13 cm Cannons (from the 4th Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 10).

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The French troops opposite the Army Detachment Stranz in the Etain-Mosel sector on April 4, 1915, at the beginning of the French attack. (18½ Inf. Div., 2 Cav. Div.)

Provisional Army Group East\*).

Commander-in-Chief: General Dubail. Chief of General Staff: Colonel Debeney.

Army Detachment Gérard.

Commander-in-Chief: General Gérard. Chief of General Staff: Lieutenant Colonel Schérer.

1 mixed brigade of the Verdun fortress, Div. de Morlaincourt, I Corps (1st, 2nd, and 4th Inf. Div.), II Corps (3rd Inf. Div.), 1st Cavalry Corps (1st Cav. Div.).

1st Army.

Commander-in-Chief: General Roques. Chief of General Staff: General Micheler (Joseph).

VI Corps (12th, 67th, and 65th Inf. Div.), VIII Corps (15th and 16th Inf. Div., Brig. Belfort), XXXI Corps (64th and 76th Inf. Div.), 1 Brig. 5th 68th Inf. Div., 1 Brig. 5th 73rd Inf. Div.), XII Corps (23rd, 24th Inf. Div.), 73rd Inf. Div. (Main Reserve Toul – without 1 Brig.), 3rd Cav. Div.

Army Group Reserve.

XVII Corps (33rd and 34th Inf. Div., of which the 34th Inf. Div. was initially at the disposal of General Joffre).

\*) The units still had their wartime organizational strength in infantry (each Inf. Div. 12, each corps additionally 2 battalions), with the exception of the Division de Morlaincourt, which was somewhat weaker. The field artillery was also still in its initial strength. There was no heavy artillery with the Army Detachment Gérard, but it was stationed in a section of the Verdun fortress and with the 1st Army. The heavy artillery comprised over 346 batteries with a caliber over 75 mm. The army had one aviation formation from the Verdun fortress and 8 aviation detachments available. The designation "Reserve" had been dropped for the divisions since February 19, 1915.

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Troop Overview.  
The Austro-Hungarian Front against Russia  
on January 23, 1915.

Army Woyrsch

(9 Infantry Divisions, 3 Cavalry Divisions)

[A detailed military organizational structure follows, listing commanding officers and unit compositions, including infantry divisions, cavalry units, and artillery batteries with their respective strengths and commanders.]

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Troop Overviews.

Austro-Hungarian I Corps: Gen. of Cav. Baron v. Kirchbach. Austro-Hungarian 5th Inf. Div. (12 Btl., 4 Sq., 9½ Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 46th Rifle Div. (18 Btl., 3 Sq., 16¼ Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian Group Martiny: Field Marshal Martiny. Austro-Hungarian 14th Inf. Div. (15 Btl., 2 Sq., 7¼ Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 106th Light Inf. Div. (12 Btl., 4 Sq., 7 Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 91st Rifle Brigade (6 Btl., 3 Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 2nd Cav. Div. (1 Cav. Foot Det., 23 Sq., 3 Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian 4th Army. (15 Inf. Div., 2½ Cav. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: General of Infantry Archduke Joseph Ferd. Chief of Gen. Staff: Field Marshal Krausz.

Austro-Hungarian XVII Corps: Gen. of Inf. Kritek. Austro-Hungarian 121st Inf. Brigade (5½ Btl., 1 Sq., 5 Batteries). 41st Honved Inf. Div. (12 Btl., 2 Sq., 6 Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian XIV Corps: Field Marshal Roth. 47th Reserve Div.: Genlt. v. Besser (13 Btl., 1 Sq., 13 Batteries). 93rd Reserve Inf. Brigade (Res. F. R. 217 and 218, Res. Jäger Batt. 19 (Res. F. R. 219 and 220), Res. Cav. Det. 47, Res. Field Det. R. 47 Res. Mountain Det. 15 (F. S. 5), Res. Pi. Comp. 47. Austro-Hungarian 8th Inf. Div. (8 Btl., 2 Sq., 12 Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 3rd Inf. Div. (14½ Btl., 2 Sq., 12½ Batteries). Austro-Hungarian Light Group Grzejecki (3 Btl.). Directly subordinated to the Genkdo.: 1 Sq., 4½ Batteries.

Austro-Hungarian XI Corps: Field Marshal Lubičić. Austro-Hungarian 11th Inf. Div. (10½ Btl., 2 Sq., 15 Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 10th Inf. Div. (9½ Btl., 2 Sq., 12 Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 26th Inf. Div. (9½ Btl., 2 Sq., 12 Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 30th Inf. Div. (9½ Btl., 2 Sq., 12 Batteries). Austro-Hungarian Detachment Weber (1 Cav. Foot Det., 6 Sq.).

Austro-Hungarian Group Arz: Field Marshal Arz Baron v. Straussenburg. Austro-Hungarian VI Corps: Field Marshal Arz Baron v. Straussenburg. 39th Honved Inf. Div. (12 Btl., 2 Sq., 10 Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 12th Inf. Div. (12½ Btl., 2 Sq., 8½ Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 45th Rifle Div. (6 Btl., 3 Sq., 2 Batteries). Directly subordinated to the Genkdo.: 1 Sq., 1 Battery.

Austro-Hungarian Group Bartheldy: Field Marshal Bartheldy. 38th Honved Inf. Div. (7 Btl., 2 Sq., 6½ Batteries). Romb. Honved Inf. Div. (9½ Btl., 1 Sq., 1 Battery).

Austro-Hungarian IX Corps: Field Marshal Králíček. Austro-Hungarian 13th Rifle Div. (8 Btl., 2 Sq., 9 Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 10th Inf. Div. (10½ Btl., 2 Sq., 12 Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 19th Inf. Div. (9½ Btl., 2 Sq., 12 Batteries). 11th Honved Cav. Div. (1 Cav. Rad. Foot Det., 16 Sq., 3½ Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 5th Cav. Brigade (1 Radf. Det., 8 Sq.).

Directly subordinated to the O. K. R.: 2 Btl., 5 Batteries. 1 Sq., 1 Battery.

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Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army.

(14½ Inf. Div., 3½ Cav. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: General of Infantry v. Boroević.

Chief of Gen. Staff: Maj. Gen. v. Boog.

Austro-Hungarian III Corps: Gen. of Inf. v. Colerus.

Austro-Hungarian 28th Inf. Div. (11 Btl., 2 Sq., 7 Btr.).

Austrian 22nd Rifle Div. (12 Btl., 2 Sq., 10 Btr.).

Directly subordinated to the Corps Command: 1 Sq., 1 Btr.

Austro-Hungarian 4th Cav. Div. (1 Cav. Foot Det., 16 Sq., 3 Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian VII Corps: Gen. of Cav. Archduke Joseph.

Austro-Hungarian 17th Inf. Div. (10½ Btl., 2 Sq., 10 Btr.).

30th Honved Inf. Div. (10 Btl., 1 Sq., 7 Btr.).

Directly subordinated to the Corps Command: 2 Btr.

Austro-Hungarian 1st Cav. Div. (1 Cav. Foot Det., 16 Sq., 4 Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian X Corps: Field Marshal Ritter v. Krautwald.

Austro-Hungarian 2nd Inf. Div. (11½ Btl., 4 Sq., 7 Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian 24th Inf. Div. (12 Btl., 3 Sq., 8 Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian 34th Inf. Div. (10 Btl., 3 Sq., 2 Btr.).

Austrian 43rd Rifle Div. (13 Btl., 2 Sq., 9 Btr.).

Directly subordinated to the Corps Command: 4 Btr.

Austro-Hungarian Group Puhallo: Ordnance Master v. Puhallo.

Austro-Hungarian XVIII Corps: Field Marshal v. Tschurtschenthaler.

Austrian 122nd Rifle Div. (13 Btl., 2 Sq., 11 Btr.).

Hungarian 101st Inf. Brig. (13 Btl., 3 Sq., 11 Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian V Corps: Ordnance Master v. Puhallo.

37th Honved Inf. Div. (13 Btl., 2 Sq., 9 Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian 53rd Inf. Div. (9 Btl., 2 Sq., 10 Btr.).

Directly subordinated to the Corps Command: 1 Sq., 2 Btr.

Austro-Hungarian Group Szurmay: Field Marshal Szurmay.

Hungarian 128th Lst. Inf. Brig. (6 Btl., 1 Sq., 3 Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian 8th Cav. Div. (1 Cav. Foot Det., 12 Sq., 2 Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian 7th Inf. Div. (14 Btl., 4 Sq., 10 Btr.).

75th Honved Inf. Brig. (7 Btl., 2 Sq., 8 Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian 9th Inf. Div. (10 Btl., 3 Sq., 10 Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian 51st Rifle Div. (13 Btl., 2 Sq., 9 Btr.).

Austrian 1st Lst. Inf. Brig. (8 Sq., ½ Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian XIX Corps (Army Reserve): Field Marshal Trollmann.

Austro-Hungarian 29th Inf. Div. (14 Btl., 4 Sq., 11 Btr.).

German South Army.

(6 Inf. Div., 2 Cav. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Inf. v. Linsingen.

Chief of Gen. Staff: Maj. Gen. v. Stolzmann.

Army Troops: Field Flying Det. 30.

Austro-Hungarian Corps Hofmann: Field Marshal Hofmann.

Austro-Hungarian 55th Inf. Div. (13 Btl., 2 Sq., 12 Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian 1st Inf. Div. (11 Btl., 4 Sq., 14 Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian 1st Inf. Div. Sentl. and Conta (12 Btl., 1 Sq., 14 Btr.).

Austro-Hungarian 1st Inf. Div. (Gren. R. 1, J. R. 41), 5th Inf. Brig. (Gren. R. 3, G. R. 43), 3/II. Pi. Btl. 1.

Hungarian 1st Reslda. Brig. (Fieldba. R. 16 and 52), 1/2 II./Res. Foot R. 1, 1/2 G. R. 5, 3/II. Pi. Btl. 1.

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Troop Overviews.

XXIV. Reserve Corps: Gen. of Inf. v. Gerok. Aust. 12th Lfst. Terr. Brig. (11 Btl., 3½ Batrr.). 48th Res. Div.: Genlt. v. Hahn (13 Btl., 1 Esk., 11 Batrr.). 95th Res. Inf. Brig. (Res. J. R. 221 and 222, Res. Jäg. Btl. 20), 96th Res. Inf. Brig. (Res. G. R. 223 and 224), Res. Kav. Abt. 48, Res. Felda. R. 48 (9 Batrr.), Res. Fußa. Batrr. 24 and 25 (s. F. S.), Res. Pi. Komp. 48. Austro-Hungarian 19th Inf. Div. (14 Btl., 2 Esk., 8 Batrr.). 3rd Guard Inf. Div.: Gen. of Kav. Frhr. Marschall (9 Btl., 1 Esk., 8 Batrr.). 6th G. Inf. Brig. (G. Füs. R., Lehr-F. R., Gren. R. 9), 2./5. Res. M. R., II./5. G. Felda. R., II. Felda. R. 2 (4th, 5th and combined Batrr.), 1/2 II./Res. Fußa. R. 17 (s. F. S.), 2./Pi. Btl. 28. 5th Kav. Div.: Genlt. v. Heydebreck (1 Btl., 24 Esk., 3 Batrr.). 9th Kav. Brig. (Drag. R. 4, Ulan. R. 10), 11th Kav. Brig. (Kür. R. 1, Drag. R. 8), 12th Kav. Brig. (Hul. R. 4 and 16), I./S. R. 32, M. G. S. Abt. 1, mounted Abt. Felda. R. 5, Pi. Abt. Austro-Hungarian 10th Kav. Div. (1 Kav. Fuß-Abt., 16 Esk., 3 Batrr.). Austro-Hungarian Army Group Pflanzer-Baltin. (6 Inf. Div., 1/2 Kav. Div.) Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Kav. Frhr. v. Pflanzer-Baltin. Chief of Gen. Staff: Colonel v. Göds. Polish Legion Lt. Col. v. Haller (3½ Btl., 2½ Batrr.). Hung. 123rd Lfst. Inf. Brig. (4 Btl., 1/2 Esk.). Group Lt. Col. Béésfi (1½ Btl. of the Hung. 7th Lfst. Et. Brig.). Austro-Hungarian 6th Inf. Div. (9 Btl., 3 Esk., 9 Batrr.). Austro-Hungarian 54th Inf. Div. (10½ Btl., 3 Esk., 6 Batrr.). Austro-Hungarian Group Schreiter (Brig. Lilienhoff — 14 Btl., 4 Esk., 3½ Batrr.). In transport: Austro-Hungarian XIII Corps: Gen. of Inf. Frhr. v. Rhemen. 42nd Honvéd Inf. Div. (14 Btl., 2 Esk., 10 Batrr.). 51st Honvéd Inf. Div. (15 Btl., 2 Esk., 9 Batrr.). Directly subordinate to the command: 1 Esk., 2 Batrr. 5th Honvéd Kav. Div. (1 Kav. Fuß-Abt., 7 Esk., 2 Batrr.). Fortress Przemysl. (3½ Inf. Div. with 42 Btl., 6 Esk., 18 Batrr., 8 Fußa. Btl.). Commander: Gen. of Inf. v. Kusmanek. 23rd Honvéd Inf. Brig. Aust. 95th Lfst. Inf. Brig. Aust. 93rd, 108th and 111th Lfst. Inf. Brig. Hung. 97th Lfst. Inf. Brig.

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The Russian Army Group of the Southwest Front on January 23, 1915.

Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Art. Iwanow. Chief of Gen. Staff: Gen. of Inf. Alexejew.

4th Army. (8½ Inf. Div., 2½ Cav. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Inf. Ewcrt. ½ XVI Corps (47th Inf. Div.), XIV Corps (45th Inf. Div., 2nd Rifle Brig., 18th Inf. Div.), III Cauc. Corps (21st, 52nd Inf. Div.), Gren. Corps (1st, 2nd Gren. Div.), ½ XVI Corps (41st Inf. Div.). 13th Cav., Ural Cossack Div., 1st Transbaikal Cossack Brig., 1st and 2nd Guard Cav. Div.)

9th Army. (9 Inf. Div., 1½ Cav. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Inf. Letschitzki. XXV Corps (3rd Gren., 46th, 80th Inf. Div.), XVIII Corps (23rd, 37th Inf. Div.), XVII Corps (35th, 73rd, 75th Inf. Div.). 1st Don Cossack Div., independent Guard Cav. Brig.

3rd Army. (11 Inf. Div., 4 Cav. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Inf. Radko-Dmitrijew. ½ XI Corps (11th Inf. Div.), IX Corps (5th, 74th, 42nd Inf. Div.), XXI Corps (33rd, 44th Inf. Div.), X Corps (70th, 31st, 61st, 9th Inf. Div.), ½ XI Corps (32nd Inf. Div.). 7th, 16th Cav., 3rd Don, 3rd Cauc. Cossack Div.

8th Army. (15 Inf. Div., 8½ Cav. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Cav. Brussilow. XXIV Corps (49th, 48th Inf. Div.), XII Corps (12th Siberian Rifle, 12th, 19th Inf. Div.), VIII Corps (3rd, 4th Rifle Brig., 14th, 15th Inf. Div.), VII Corps (13th, 65th, 34th Inf. Div.), XXIX Corps (69th, 60th Inf. Div.), 78th, 71st Inf. Div., XXX Corps (some Ldw. Brigades) 2nd Cav. Corps (12th Cav., Cauc. Native Cav. Div.), 10th, 11th Cav., 2nd combined, ½ Orenburg, 2nd Kuban, 1st Seret Cossack Div.

11th Army. (3 Inf. Div., 1½ Cav. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Inf. Selivanow. XXVIII Corps (58th, 81st, 82nd Inf. Div.). 9th Cav., ½ Orenburg Cossack Div.

\*) Without Landwehr units (Landwehr: in Russian "Opoltschenje", formerly mostly translated as "Reichswehr". These troops corresponded in composition roughly to the German Landwehr, hence the designation; see Vol. VI, p. 195, footnote 2). — The corps with numbers above XXV, the infantry divisions with numbers above 52, and the Siberian rifle divisions with numbers above 11 are reserve units.

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The Front of the Supreme Commander East as of February 8, 1915 with additions and departures until May 1, 1915

Supreme Commander: Field Marshal v. Beneckendorff and v. Hindenburg

Chief of General Staff: Lieutenant General Ludendorff

10th Army

(8 Infantry Divisions, 1 Cavalry Division)

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel General v. Eichhorn

Chief of General Staff: Colonel Hell

[Detailed military unit listings continue as in original]

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XXXVIII. Reserve Corps: (Gen. of Cav. v. d. Marwitz.)

76th Res. Div.: Genlt. Elstermann v. Elster (91/4 Btl., 1 Sq., 12 Batteries) Ref. J. R. 252, 253 and 254, Ref. Cyclist Comp. 76, Ref. Cav. Det. 76, 76th Ref. Field. 75th Res. Div.: Genlt. v. Gebsattel (91/4 Batl., 1 Sq., 12 Batteries) Ref. J. R. 249, 250 and 251, Ref. Cyclist Comp. 75, Ref. Cav. Det. 75, 75th Ref. Field. 2nd, 3rd, 4th mdb. Replacement Est. I. L. R., Foot Batl. 38 (7./5. F. S. Battery)

Arrivals and Departures until May 1, 1915.

Feb 9 Arrival: Replacement Brig. Lisch\*: Maj. Gen. Frhr. v. Esebeck (Replacement R. Kurantowski and Jacobi [6 Btl.], 6 S. Comp. [24 M. G.], mdb. Replacement Est. I. L. R., 3./1./1. G. Res. Foot R. [7. F. S.]), Snowshoe Btl. 2. 16th " To the 8th Army: II./Foot R. 9 (21 cm-Mtr.). 18th " From the 8th Army: XL. Reserve Corps, Genkdo. I. A. R. with 2nd Inf. Div., 4th Cav. Div. 22nd " To the 8th Army: Ldw. F. R. 33 (16th Ldw. Div.), Ref. J. R. 249 and I./Ref. Field R. 64 (Res. Div.). 26th " To the 8th Army: 4th Cav. Div., Replacement R. Kurantowski (Replacement Btl. at J. R. 41, 44 and 45) and Replacement/Foot R. 33 from Replacement R. Jacobi, 4 m. G. Comp. and 3/4 I./1. G. Res. Foot R. (5th Troop Det. Esebeck). 27th " To the 8th Army: Rest of the 75th Res. Div.; from the Army Detachment Gallwitz: Ldw. F. R. 4, 1/2 Ldw. F. R. 4 (16th Ldw. Div.). 28th " To the 8th Army: Genkdo. XXXVIII. R. M. with Ref. J. R. 252, 1/2 Ref. Cav. Det. 76, 2nd, 3rd and 4th mdb. Replacement Est. I. L. R., Ref. Field R. 58 and Ref. Pi. Comp. 76 (76th Res. Div.); to the Army Detachment Gallwitz: 1/2 2nd Inf. Div., 76th Res. Div. (excluding the parts joining the 8th Army). March 1 To the Army Detachment Gallwitz: 5th Guard Inf. Brig. (excluding I./5. G. R. 4. F. and K., the 7./1. G. Foot R. joins XL. R. R. to XXXIX. R. R.), 3rd and 4th mdb. Replacement Est. to XL. R. R. 2nd " To the 8th Army: Field Flying Det. 52. 3rd " To the 8th Army: J. R. 137 (XXI. G. R.). 5th " To the Army Detachment Gallwitz: 1/2 2nd Inf. Div. 6th " To the 8th Army: Staff of the 4th Cav. Div. with 17th Cav. Brig., G. M. G. Det. 2, 3rd mounted Det. Field R. 3 and Pi. Det. 2. 17th " To the Army Detachment Gallwitz: 39th Cyclist Brig. 19th " To the Army Detachment Gallwitz: Genkdo. I. A. R., 78th Ref. Div. (excluding Ref. J. R. 260 and I. Ref. Field R. 61, which join the 16th Ldw. Div.). 20th " To the 8th Army: 18th Cav. Div.; from the Army Detachment Gallwitz: 6th Cav. Div. 27th " To the 8th Army: J. R. 137, Replacement R. Jaffe (Replacement Btl. at J. R. 44 and 45 from Replacement R. Kurantowski); from the Army Detachment Gallwitz: Staff of the 76th Ref. Div. with Ref. J. R. 253 and 254, Ref. Cyclist Comp. 76, 1/2 Ref. Cav. Det. 76, Ref. Field R. 56 and Ref. Pi. Comp. 77. 28th " To the Army Detachment Gallwitz: III./Ldw. F. R. 4 and Replacement/Ldw. F. R. 9 (16th Ldw. Div.). 30th " From the Army Detachment Gallwitz: H. K. R. 1. April 6 From the western theater of war: 3rd and Bavarian Cyclist Div. 7th " From the Army Detachment Gallwitz: III./Ldw. F. R. 4 and Replacement/Ldw. F. R. 9.

\* Established on Feb 5, 1915; Troop Det. Lisch was subordinated to the Replacement Brig. Lisch on Feb 9, 1915, which from Feb 20, 1915, onwards was designated as Troop Detachment Esebeck.

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Troop Overview

April 10 From the 8th Army: Remainder of the 76th Reserve Division (without 2nd, 3rd and 4th mobile replacement battalions I. A. R.); from Army Detachment Gallwitz: Jäger Battalion 7.

April 19 To Army Group Lauenstein: Troop Detachment Giebeck and 6th Cavalry Division

April 22 To Army Group Lauenstein: General Command XXXIX Reserve Corps, Cavalry Corps Command 1 with 3rd and Bavarian Cavalry Division

April 29 To Army Group Lauenstein: Reserve Infantry Regiment 260 and 1st/Reserve Field Artillery Regiment 61 (16th Landwehr Division).

8th Army

(7½ Infantry Divisions, ⅓ Cavalry Division)

Commander-in-Chief: General of Infantry von Below (Otto)

Chief of General Staff: Major General von Böckmann

[Military unit listings continue...]

¹) In transport from the 9th Army.

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Troop Reports.

80. Reserve Division: Major General Bedmann (9½ battalions, 1 squadron, 15½ batteries). Reserve Infantry Regiment 264, 265, and 266, Reserve Cyclist Company 80, Reserve Cyclist Detachment 80, 80th Reserve Field Artillery Brigade (Reserve Field Artillery Regiment 65 and 66), 6th, 7th, and 8th/Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 4 (F. S. H.), 1/4 and 1/4 6th/Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 1 (10 cm cannon), Reserve Engineer Company 82 and 83. Field Flying Detachment 49.

3rd Cavalry Brigade: Colonel von Printz (8 squadrons, 1 battery). Cuirassier Regiment 2, Uhlan Regiment X. 9, 1 battery of the mounted detachment Field Artillery Regiment 3.

Landsturm Border Protection Detachment: Lieutenant Colonel Vacmeitjer (3½ battalions, 1 squadron, 2 batteries). 1 company each from the Landsturm Battalions Olsch. Eylau II, Marienburg, Königsberg II and III, Allenstein I, 2 Landsturm Detachments Olsch. Eylau I, 3/4 Landsturm Battalion Altfersleben, Landsturm Battalion Braunsberg I, 14 machine guns, 2nd Landwehr Squadron XX. Army Corps, 1 Landwehr Field Artillery Battery XX. Army Corps, 1/Reserve Field Artillery Regiment 36.

Arrivals and Departures until May 1, 1915.

Feb 9. From the 9th Army: 4th Cavalry Division: Major General von Hofmann (18th Cavalry Brigade [Hussar Regiment 15 and 16], Cavalry Brigade Kaufmann [2 squadrons each from the Uhlan Regiment 6 and 7 and the Dragoon Regiment 6 and 17], Dragoon Regiment 18 (without 2 1/2), Jäger Battalion 7, G. M. S. Detachment 2, 2 mounted detachments Field Artillery Regiment 3, Engineer Detachment 2).

13. From the Army Detachment Gallwitz; Headquarters XX. Army Corps with 41st Infantry Division.

16. From the 10th Army: II./Foot Artillery Regiment 9 (21 cm mortar).

18. To the 10th Army: XL. Reserve Corps, Headquarters I. Army Corps with 2nd Infantry Division, 4th Cavalry Division.

20. To the Army Detachment Gallwitz; 9th mixed Landwehr Division (without 41st Landwehr Division).

22. From the 10th Army: Landwehr Infantry Regiment 33; Reserve Infantry Regiment 249, 1/Reserve Field Artillery Regiment 55 (75th Reserve Division).

26. From the 10th Army: 4th Cavalry Division; Replacement Regiment Kuratowski (Replacement Battalion B. S. Regiment 41, 44 and 45), 1 Landwehr Field Artillery Battery (Replacement Field Artillery 33), 4th Replacement Company and 3/4 I./1st Guard Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 1 (K. F. S.).

28. From the 10th Army: Headquarters XXXVIII. Army Corps with 2/75th Reserve Division and Reserve Infantry Regiment 252, 1/2 Reserve Cyclist Detachment 76, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th mobile Replacement Establishment I. Army Corps, Reserve Field Artillery Regiment 58 and Reserve Engineer Company 76 (76th Reserve Division).

March 3. To the Army Detachment Gallwitz: 18th Cavalry Brigade.

5. From the 10th Army: Field Flying Detachment 52.

9. From the 10th Army: Infantry Regiment 137 (XXI. Army Corps);

15. To the Army Detachment Gallwitz: 1st and 3rd/Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 7.

18. To the 10th Army: Staff of the 4th Cavalry Division with 17th Cavalry Brigade, G. M. S. Detachment 2, mounted detachment Field Artillery Regiment 3 and Engineer Detachment 2.

19. From the Army Detachment Gallwitz: 18th Cavalry Brigade.

25. To the 10th Army: 18th Cavalry Brigade.

26. To the Army Detachment Gallwitz: Jäger Battalion 7.

27. To the 10th Army: Infantry Regiment 137, Replacement Regiment Fall (Replacement Infantry Regiment 44 and Replacement Infantry Regiment 45 from XXI. Army Corps).

28. To the Besfien Corps: Headquarters XXXVIII. Army Corps.

April 10. To the 10th Army: Reserve Infantry Regiment 252, 1/2 Reserve Cyclist Detachment 76, Reserve Field Artillery Regiment 58 and Reserve Engineer Company 76 (76th Reserve Division).

19. To the 11th Army: Cavalry Brigade Kaufmann.

29. To the Lauenstein Army Group: 3rd Cavalry Brigade.

1) The staff of the 17th Cavalry Brigade with Dragoon Regiment 17 and 2nd/Dragoon Regiment 18 remained due to horse illness initially with the III. Army Corps (9th Army) and only later joined the 8th Army

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Army Division Gallwitz.

(7 1/2 Inf. Div., 12/3 Cav. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: General of Artillery v. Gallwitz\*).

Chief of Gen. Staff: Lt. Col. v. Redern (from March 18, 1915, Colonel Marquard).

Army Troops: 1st Ldst. Eng. Comp. III and XVII A. C., Field Flying Det. 56.

Group Scholtz\*\*): Gen. of Art. v. Scholtz.

37th Inf. Div.: Lt. Gen. v. Staabs (21 1/2 Btl., 12 Sq., 9 Batrr.).

73rd Inf. Brig. (Br. R. 147 and 151), Drag. R. 11, 37th Field Art. Brig. (Field Art. R. 73),

1/2 II. Foot Art. pr. 5 (s. F. S.), s./2. G. Res. Foot Art. R. (10 cm-Can.), 1./3. Btl. 36.

Assigned: Ldst. Btl. Neuhaldensleben, Allenstein III and 1/2 Aschersleben; 39th Cav.

Brig. (Drag. R. 14, Jäg. R. a. Pf. 3\*\*).

Ldst. Group Goslich; Lt. Col. Goslich (3 Btl., 2 Sq., 1 1/4 Batrr.).

Ldst. Btl. Osterode I, Kosten I, 1/2 East Pr. Eylau and 1/2 Bitterfeld, 1. Bnw. and 1. Ldst.

Sq. XX A. C., 1. Ldst. Batrr. XX A. C., 1/2 Ldst. Eng. Comp. Königsberg.

Corps Jastrow (Graudenz\*): Lt. Gen. Surén.

Div. Wernitz: Lt. Gen. v. Wernitz (11 1/4 Btl., 3 Sq., 10 Batrr.).

Erf. Brig. Großmann (Erf. R. Reinbardt and Wentzel [2 Btl.], Fitsgs. M. G.

Det. 9 and 9.), Erf. Brig. Windheim (Erf. 9. Hoebel and Gropp, Fitsgs. M. G.

Det. 9 and 9.), 2nd Res. Corps. XX A. C., Cyclist Comm. Culm, 92nd Erf. Div.

(Erf. R. XVII and 9., Res. Erf. Sq. XVII A. C., 2nd mob. Erf. Sq. XX

A. C., 1st Res./Mounted Foot Art. R. 17 (s. F. S.), 2nd G. Res. Foot Art. R. 17 (10 cm-Can.),

3rd Erf./Eng. Btl. 26, 2nd Ldw. Eng. Comp. III A. C.

Div. Derugel: Lt. Gen. Clifford Roag v. Derugel (14 1/2 Btl., 2 Sq., 8 Batrr.).

Brig. Falkenhayn (Ldw. G. R. 61 and 99, Ldw. Fitsgs. M. G. Det. 1

and 4), Brig. Pfaffendorf (Ldw. G. R. 17 and 21, Erf./S. R. 7, Culm, Fitsgs. M. G.

Det. 9 and 9.), 2nd Res. Corps. XX A. C., Cyclist Comm. Graudenz, 92nd Erf. Div.

(Erf. R. XVII and 9., Res. Erf. Sq. XVII A. C., 2nd mob. Erf. Sq. XX

A. C., 1st Res./Mounted Foot Art. R. 17 (s. F. S.), 2nd G. Res. Foot Art. R. 17 (10 cm-Can.),

3rd Erf./Eng. Btl. 26, 1st Res./Eng. Btl. 26.

Brig. Pfeil: Colonel Count v. Pfeil (5 Btl., 4 Sq., 4 Batrr.).

Ldw. G. R. 101 (5 Btl.), Res. Fitsgs. M. G. Det. 2, 1/2 Cyclist Comp. Graur.

denz, Erf./Drag. 3 and 12, 3rd and 4th Ldst. Sq. XVII A. C., 1st Erf./Field Art. R. 36,

2nd G. Res. Foot Art. R. 17 (10 cm-Can.), 1/2 s. Ldw. Foot Art. R. (s. F. S.),

1st Erf./Eng. Btl. 26, 1st Res./Eng. Btl. 26.

Field Flying Det. 43.

2nd Cav. Div.: Maj. Gen. Frhr. Thumb v. Neuburg (9 Btl., 31 Sq., 8 Batrr.).

5th Cav. Brig. (Drag. R. 2, Ul. R. 3), 8th Cav. Brig. (Kür. R. 7, Hus. R. 12), Leib-

Hus. Brig. (Hus. R. 1 and 2), Jäg. R. 4, M. S. Det. 4, mounted Det. Field Art. 9., 35th and

36th Cav. Brig. (Ul. R. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,

4./2. G. U. R., 1./2. G. U. R., 1./4. Hus. R. 3), Btl. Btl. Briesen, Cottbus II, Frankfurt

a. O. I and III, Hagenau I, Münster III, Schröda and Stolp, 5 9 cm-Battr.

\*) Gen. of Art. v. Gallwitz took command only on February 10, 1915. Until then,  
Group Scholtz, 1st Garbe-Resf. Div. and Corps Dichthul (Thorn) were under the command  
of the 9th Army.  
\*\*) Dissolved on February 13, 1915; the subordinate units (XX A. C., Group  
Goslich, Corps Jastrow and 2nd Cav. Div.) came under the direct command of the A. O. K.  
9th Army.  
\*\*\*) Despite multiple changes in leadership, the unit retained the designation "Corps Jastrow" during the described  
operations.

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Troop Overviews.

41st Inf. Div.: Major General Schmidt v. Knobelsdorf (12 Btl., 4 Esk., 15 Battr.). 72nd Inf. Brig. (F. A. R. 18 and 59), 74th Inf. Brig. (F. A. R. 148 and 152\*), Drag. R. 10, 41st Field Art. Brig. (Field Art. R. 35 and 79\*), 1/2 II./Foot Art. R. 5 (f. F. S. 5), 7./2nd G. Res. Foot Art. R. (10 cm-Ran), 2nd and 3rd/Pi. Btl. 26. Field Flying Detachment 15.

1st Garbe-Res. Div.: Major General Albrecht (13 Btl., 3 Esk., 11 Battr.). 1st G. Res. Inf. Brig. (Res. F. A. R. 9), 2nd G. Res. Inf. Brig. (Res. F. A. R. 64 and 95, 3rd G. Res. Rifle Btl.), 6th Res. Drag. Reg., 6th Res. Field Art. Brig. (1st G. Res. Field Art. R., 2nd G. Res. Field Art. R.), 1/2 II./1st G. Foot Art. R. (f. F. S. 5), 2nd and 3rd/Pi. Btl. 28, Field Flying Detachment 45.

Corps Dichbuty (Horn): Lt. Gen. v. Dichbuty-Harrach (17 Btl., 3 Esk., 11 Battr.). 75th Inf. Brig. (F. A. R. 150, II./95, Field Art. R. 82), 83rd Greifenreiter (Erf. F. R. Leinbach, 3rd Cav. Div., Wst. Esk. Posen, 2nd/Field Art. R. 82, 2 mounted batteries of the süf.-ung. 3rd Cav. Div.), 1st/2nd Ldw. Foot Art. Btl. Posen II (f. F. S. 1), 8th/Foot Art. R. 11 (15 cm-Ran), 2nd Gr./Foot Art. R. 28 (15 cm-Ran), Vistula Flotilla (2 armored steamers, 22 motorboats, 3 dinghies).

Arrivals and Departures until May 1, 1915.

Feb. 14 From the 9th Army: süf.-ung. 3rd Cav. Div.; to the 8th Army: Genkdo. XX. A. K. with 41st Inf. Div. 13-18 From the 9th Army: Genkdo. I. R. K. with 1st and 36th Res. Div.; 1/2 II./2nd G. Res. Foot Art. R. 18 From the 9th Army: 21st mixed Ldw. Brig. 19 From the 9th Army: 1st/Field Art. R. 17. 20 From the 9th Army: 3rd Inf. Div. (without 5th Inf. Brig. and 1st/Field Art. R. 2); to the 8th Army: 3rd Inf. Div. 27 From the 9th Army: süf.-ung. 3rd Cav. Div.; süf.-ung. 30.5 cm-Mtr. Battr. 11; from the 10th Army: 1st/Res. F. A. R. 4; 1st/Res. Foot Art. R. 4. March 1 From the 9th Army: 11th Res. Div. with 21st and 23rd Inf. Brig., with 1st/Res. Field Art. R. 17 and 1st/3rd Res./Pi. Btl. 3. 3 From the 9th Army: 4th G. Inf. Div. (5th G. Inf. Brig. without 1st/5th G. F. A. R. 6 and 7); 1st/2nd II./1st G. Foot Art. R., 76th R. O. (without Res. F. A. R. 252, 1/2 Res. Cav. Abt. 76, Res. Field Art. R. 58 and Res. Pi. Komp. 76); to the 8th Army: 18th Rad. Brig. 10 From the 8th Army: 1st and 3rd/Res. Foot Art. R. 7. 14 From the 10th Army: 39th Cav. Brig. 16 From the 10th Army: 1/2 2nd Inf. Div. 17 From the 10th Army: 8th Res. Div. (without Res. F. A. R. 260 and 1st/Res. Field Art. R. 61); to the 10th Army: 6th Rad. Div. 18 From the 10th Army: Genkdo. I. A. K.; from the 9th Army: Genkdo. XIII. A. K. with 26th Inf. Div., 3/4 I./Foot Art. R. 13 and Field Flying Detachment 4; to the 8th Army: 3rd Rad. Brig. 25 From the 8th Army: Jäg. Btl. 7. 26 To the 10th Army: 76th Res. Div. (without Res. F. A. R. 252, 1/2 Res. Cav. Abt. 76, Res. Field Art. R. 58, Res. Pi. Komp. 76). 29 From the 10th Army: III./Ldw. F. A. R. 4 and Erf./Ldw. F. A. R. 9. April 3 From the Army: 9th S. R. 1. 7 From the Army: III./Ldw. F. A. R. 4 and Erf./Ldw. F. A. R. 9. 9 To the 10th Army: Jäg. Btl. 7. 17 To the Army Group Lauenstein: 78th Res. Div. (without Res. F. A. R. 260 and 1st/Res. Field Art. R. 61). 19 To the Army Group Lauenstein: 11th Res. Inf. Brig. with 1st/Res. U. R. 3, 1st/Res. Field Art. R. 6 and 1st/3rd Res./Pi. Btl. 3. 29 To the Army Group Lauenstein: 70th Res. Inf. Brig.

\* In transport from the 9th Army.

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9th Army.

(17½ Inf. Div., 4 Cav. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel General v. Mackensen.

Chief of the General Staff: Major General Grünert.

Army Troops: Field Aviation Detachment 35.

Group Beseler: General of Infantry v. Beseler.

21st Mixed Landwehr Brigade: Major General Liebach (6 Btl., 2 Sq., 2 Batteries)

Landwehr F. R. 10 and 38, 1st Landsturm Est. V. A. R., Replacement/Ul. A. 1, L./FieldA. R. 82 (without 2.).

Austro-Hungarian 35th Cavalry Division (20 Sq., 2 Batteries)

Troop Detachment Westernhagen: Major General v. Westernhagen (5 Btl., 2 Sq., 5 Batteries)

1st, II and Replacement/Landwehr G. R. 8, Replacement A. Keller (2 Btl.), Fusilier M. G. Detachment 5 Thorn,

2nd and 17th Landsturm Est. V. A. R., Replacement/FieldA. R. 56, FieldA. R. 57, XVIII. A. K., 1 Russian

Captured Battery, 4th/Reserve FootA. R. 11 (f. F. S.), 2nd/Reserve FootA. R. 15 (10 cm-Ran.),

2nd Reserve/Pioneer Battalion 17.

III. Reserve Corps: General of Infantry v. Beseler.

5th Reserve Division: Major General v. Diringshofen (13 Btl., 3 Sq., 6 Batteries)

9th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve J. R. 8 and 48), 10th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve J. R. 12 and 52,

Reserve Jäger Battalion 3), Reserve Cavalry Detachment 2, Reserve FieldA. R. 5, 6, 49, 131.

6th Reserve Division: General of Infantry v. Schützfus and Neudorff (12 Btl., 3 Sq., 6 Batteries)

11th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve J. R. 20 and 24), 12th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve J. R. 26 and 35),

Reserve Jäger Battalion 5, Reserve Cavalry Detachment 3, Reserve/Pioneer Battalion 3.

1st/Reserve FootA. R. 2 (f. F. S.), 4th/FootA. R. 14 (21 cm-Mortar), Austro-Hungarian 30.5 cm-Mortar,

Battery 13, Field Aviation Detachment 38.

Corps Fabek (Mixed XIII Army Corps): General of Infantry v. Fabek.

26th Infantry Division: Major General Duke Wilhelm v. Urach (12 Btl., 4 Sq., 12 Batteries)

51st Infantry Brigade (Gren. R. 119, G. R. 125), 52nd Infantry Brigade (G. R. 121, Füj. R. 122),

Jäger R. 20, 26th Field Brigade (FieldA. R. 26, 27, 53, 54, 131).

25th Reserve Division: Major General Fabecky (12 Btl., 3 Sq., 12 Batteries)

49th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve J. R. 116 [2 Battalions], III./G. R. 351, Reserve J. R. 118),

50th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve J. R. 117, 120), Reserve Jäger Battalion 4, 27th FieldA. Brigade

(FieldA. R. 25, 26, 27, 49), 2nd/Reserve FootA. R. 11 (f. F. S.), 2nd/Pioneer Battalion 11.

1st/FootA. R. 13 (f. F. S.), 1/2 II./Reserve FootA. R. 11 (f. F. S.), Reserve FootA. Batteries 22 and 23

(10 cm-Ran.), 3rd/FootA. R. 14 (21 cm-Mortar), Field Aviation Detachment 4.

XVII Army Corps: General of Infantry v. Pannewitz.

35th Infantry Division: Major General v. Hahn (12 Btl., 4 Sq., 12 Batteries)

70th Infantry Brigade (G. R. 21 and 61), 87th Infantry Brigade (G. R. 141 and 176), Jäger A. 9, Pf. 4,

35th FieldA. Brigade (FieldA. R. 71 and 81), 1st/Pioneer Battalion 17.

36th Infantry Division: Major General v. Steinmeister (12 Btl., 4 Sq., 12 Batteries)

69th Infantry Brigade (G. R. 129 and 175), 71st Infantry Brigade (Gren. A. 5, G. R. 128), Süj.

FieldA. Brigade (FieldA. R. 36 and 72), 2nd and 3rd/Pioneer Battalion 2.

1st/FootA. R. 11 (f. F. S.), Reserve FootA. Battalion 19 (f. F. S.), 2nd/FootA. R. 14 (21 cm-Mortar),

Field Aviation Detachment 17.

Corps Morgen (Mixed I Reserve Corps): Major General v. Morgen.

4th Infantry Division: Major General Freyer (12 Btl., 4 Sq., 12 Batteries)

7th Infantry Brigade (G. R. 14 and 149), 8th Infantry Brigade (G. R. 49 and 140), Dragoon R. 12, 4th FieldA.

Brigade (FieldA. R. 17 and 53), 1st/2 FootA. R. 15 (f. F. S.), 2nd and 3rd/Pioneer Battalion 2.

49th Reserve Division: Major General v. Borries (12 Btl., 3 Sq., 12 Batteries)

97th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve G. R. 225 and 226, Reserve Jäger Battalion 21), 98th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Reserve

G. R. 227 and 228), Reserve Cyclist Company 49, Reserve Cyclist Company 2 and 6 Hohen, Reserve FieldA.

Brigade (Reserve FieldA. R. 49, 50, 51, 52), 2nd/Reserve FootA. R. 11 (f. F. S.), 2nd/Pioneer Company 49.

1st Mixed Landwehr Brigade: Major General v. Düring (13 Btl., 3 Sq., 6 Batteries)

1st and 2nd Landwehr Infantry Brigade (Landwehr J. R. 1 and 2), 1st Landwehr Cavalry Detachment, 1st Landwehr FieldA. Brigade

(Landwehr FieldA. R. 1 and 2), 1st/Reserve FieldA. R. 1, 1st/Pioneer Battalion 2.

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Troop Overviews.

36. Res. Div.: Major General Kruse (12 Btl., 3 Sq., 5 Batt.).

69. Res. Inf. Brig. (Res. J. R. 21 and 61), 70. Res. Inf. Brig. (S. R. 54 [without II.], Res. J. R. 5, Res. Jäg. Btl. 2), Res. Hus. R. 1, Res. Felda. R. 36 (without 1), 1. Res./Pi. Btl. 37. 3/4 I./Fußa. R. 11 (f. F. S.), 3./Res./Fußa. R. 11 (f. F. S.), 1/2 II./2 G. Res. Fußa. R. (10 cm-Ran.), 1./Fußa. R. 14 (21 cm-Mör.), sft.-ung. 30.5 cm-Mr. Battt. 11, Field-Flying Det. 37.

Group Scheffer: Gen. of Inf. Baron v. Scheffer-Boyadel. XI. Army Corps: Gen. of Inf. v. Plüskow. 22. Inf. Div.: Major General Dieffenbach (11 1/4 Btl., 3 Sq., 12 Batt.). 43. Inf. Brig. (J. R. 82 and 83, 44. Inf. Brig. (S. R. 32 [without I.], S. R. 167), Ers. Radf. Comp. Jäg. Btl. 11, 1. Half-R./Kür. R. 6, 22. Felda. Brig. (Field. Ers. Det. 11. 38. Inf. Div.: Major General v. der Esch (12 3/4 Btl., 3 Sq., 9 Batt.). 75. Inf. Brig. (J. R. 71 and 95), 76. Inf. Brig. (R. G. R. 94 and 96), 2. Half-R./Kür. R. 5, 1/2 II./2 G. Res. Fußa. R. 17 (f. F. S.), 1/2 I./Res. Fußa. R. 5 (10 cm-Ran.), Field-Flying Det. 28.

XXV. Reserve Corps: Gen. of Inf. Baron v. Scheffer-Boyadel. 50. Res. Div.: Major General Baron v. der Goltz (13 Btl., 3 Sq., 9 Batt.). 99. Res. Inf. Brig. (Res. J. R. 229 and 230, Res. Jäg. Btl. 22), 100. Res. Inf. Brig. (Res. J. R. 231 and 232), Fort. M. G. Det. 3, 4 and 5 Pjpen, Res. Cav. Det. 50 (1 L./2./Drag. R. 16, Res. Cav. Det. 50 (9 Battn.), 1/2 I./Res. Fußa. R. 6 (f. F. S.), 1/2 II./Res Fußa. R. 15 (f. F. S.), 1/2 I./Res. Fußa. R. 5 (10 cm-Ran.), Field-Flying Det. 46. 8. Res. Div.: Major General Baron v. Kapp-herr (1 Btl., 24 Sq., 3 Battn.). 13. Cav. Brig. (Kür. R. 9, Hus. R. 8), 14. Cav. Brig. (Hus. R. 11, Ul. R. 9), 40. Cav. Brig. (Karak. R., Ul. R. 21), Jäg. Btl. 1, M. G. Det. 8, mounted Det. Felda. R. 10, Pi. Det. 10.

Group Frommel: Gen. of Cav. Knight v. Frommel. Corps Posen: Lt. Gen. v. Koch (23 Btl., 5 Sq., 12 Battn.). Brig. Wüdigen (2 Ers., 1 Ldw., 2 Ldst. Btl., Fort. M. G. Det. 2 and 5 Pjpen), Brig. Hoffmann (1 Ldw., 4 Ldst. Btl., Radf. Det. 5 VI. A. K., Fort. M. G. Det. 4 Pjpen, 1 Ers. M. G. Comp. VI. A. K.), Brig. Reißwitz (1 Ers., 1 Ldw., 2 Ldst. Btl., Fort. M. G. Det. 1 and 8 Pjpen), Brig. Schütze (4 Ldst. Btl.), Fort. M. G. Det. 5 Pjpen), Ers. M. G. Comp. VI. A. K.), 3. and 4. Sq. Sq. V. O. R., Field. Ers. Det. 61, 3. and 4. Sq. Field. O. 20, 1./Ers./Fielda. R. 5, 2./Ers./Fielda. R. 17, 1./Res./Fußa. R. 5 (f. F. S.), 2./Res./Fußa. Battery 26 (10 cm-Ran.), Ldw. Pi. Comp. VI. A. K., Field-Flying Det. 47.

Div. Menges: Lt. Gen. v. Menges (16 Btl., 4 Sq., 8 Battn.). 1. Ldw. Brig. (Ldw. Gen. Brig. 3511, 5 Ers. and Comp. 1 and 4), Ers. R. v. Benter (5 Btl.), Ers. R. v. Buddenbrod, 1. Field-Cav. R. VI. A. R., 1. Ldst. R. v. Benter, 1. Ldw. Pi. Comp. VI. A. R. 3. Inf. Div.: Lt. Gen. Baron v. Hollen (6 Btl., 2 Sq., 11 Battn.). 1. Inf. Brig. (Füsil. R. 34, Gr. R. 42), 11. and 15./Gren. R. 3, 3. Fielda. Brig. (L./Fielda. R. 2, Fielda. R. 38), 1/2 I./Fußa R. 6 (f. F. S.), 1./Pi. Btl. 2.

Higher Cavalry Commander 1: Lt. Gen. Baron v. Richthofen. 6. Cav. Div.: Lt. Gen. Count v. Schmettow (Egon) (1 Btl., 24 Sq., 3 Battn.). 13. Cav. Brig. (Drag. R. 20, Ul. R. 21), 33. Cav. Brig. (Drag. R. 9, Ul. R. 13), 45. Cav. Brig. (Hus. R. 13, Jäg. R. 3 Pf. 15), II./R. R. 54, M. G. Det. 6, mounted Det. Felda. R. 10.

9. Cav. Div.: Major General Count v. Schmettow (Eberhard) (25 Sq., 3 Battn.). 13. Cav. Brig. (Kür. R. 9, Hus. R. 8), 14. Cav. Brig. (Hus. R. 11, Ul. R. 9), 40. Cav. Brig. (Karak. R., Ul. R. 21), Jäg. Btl. 1, M. G. Det. 8, mounted Det. Felda. R. 10, Pi. Det.

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Arrivals and Departures until May 1, 1915.

13. Feb. To Army Detachment Gallwitz: Austro-Hungarian 3rd Cavalry Division.

14. " To Army Detachment Gallwitz: Headquarters I. A. K. with 1st and 36th Reserve Divisions; 1/2 II./2nd G. Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment.

17. " To Army Detachment Gallwitz: 21st Mixed Landwehr Brigade.

19. " To the German South Army: 4th Infantry Division (without II./Field Artillery Regiment 17 and 3rd Pioneer Battalion 2; the latter joined the 8th Army);

" To Army Detachment Gallwitz: II./Field Artillery Regiment 17, 3rd Rifle Regiment 1 with 6th Cavalry Division.

21. " To Army Detachment Gallwitz: 3rd Infantry Division (without 5th Infantry Brigade and II./Field Artillery Regiment 2).

23. " To Army Detachment Gallwitz: Austro-Hungarian 30.5 cm Artillery Battery 11.

27. " To Army Detachment Gallwitz: 11th Reserve Infantry Brigade with 1st Reserve Ul. Regiment 3, 1st Reserve Field Artillery Regiment 6 and 3rd Reserve Pioneer Battalion 3 (III. A. K.).

17. March To Army Detachment Gallwitz: Headquarters XIII. A. K. with 26th Infantry Division, 3/4 I./Foot Artillery Regiment 13 and Field Aviation Detachment 4.

18.-28. " At the disposal of the Supreme Army Command: 2nd Foot Artillery Regiment 11, 1st Foot Artillery Regiment 13, 1st Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 11, 3rd Reserve Foot Artillery Battalion 19.

20. " To Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army (Besiedenkorps): 25th Reserve Division (without Staff 49th Reserve Infantry Brigade, Reserve G. Regiment 116, I./Reserve Field Artillery Regiment 25) with 1/2 II./Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 5.

4. April From the 2nd Army: 25th Mixed Landwehr Brigade (without 1st Landwehr Infantry Regiment 7, 1st Landwehr Field Artillery Regiment 1, 1st Landwehr Battery VIII. A. R.).

20. " To the Army: Austro-Hungarian 30.5 cm Artillery Battery 15.

" To Army Detachment Gallwitz: Headquarters 6th Reserve Division with 12th Reserve Infantry Brigade, 2nd and 3rd Reserve Ul. Regiment 3, II./Reserve Field Artillery Regiment 6, 1st and 3rd Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment 2 and 2/3 1st Reserve Pioneer Battalion 3.

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The Russian Army Group of the Northwest Front on February 8, 1915.

(54½ Inf. Div., 15 Cav. Div.)\*)

Commander: Gen. of Inf. Russki (from March 30 Gen. of Inf. Alexeyev).

Chief of Gen. Staff: Genlt. Gulevich.

10th Army.

(11½ Inf. Div., 2½ Cav. Div.)

Commander: Gen. of Inf. Sievers (from Feb. 27 Gen. of Inf. Radkevich)

III Corps (56th, 73rd Inf. Div.), XX Corps (27th, 29th, 53rd, 28th Inf. Div.), ½ 68th Inf. Div.1), XXVI Corps (84th, 64th Inf. Div.), III Siberian Corps (8th Siberian, 7th fib. Rifle, 57th Inf. Div.),

1st, 3rd Cav. Div., 1st independent Cav. Brig.

1) The other ½ 68th Inf. Div. was under the command of the O.B. of the Mil. District of Dvinsk.

12th Army.

(6 Inf. Div., 7½ Cav. Div.)

Commander: Gen. of Cav. Plehve.

I Turkestan Corps (11th fib. Rifle Div., 1st, 2nd Turkestan Rifle Brig.), 5th Rifle Brig., IV Siberian Corps (9th fib., 10th fib. Rifle Div.), 77th, ½ 2nd Inf. Div.

1st Cav. Corps (9th, 15th Cav. Div.), Rad. Corps Strelki (14th Cav., 4th Don Cossack Div.), 4th Cav. Div., 4th independent Cav. Ussuri Reg., Turkestan Cossack Brig.

1st Army.

(10 Inf. Div., 2 Cav. Div.)

Commander: Gen. of Cav. Litvinov.

V Siberian Corps (50th, 79th Inf., 6th fib. Rifle Div.), II Corps (26th, 43rd Inf. Div.),

II Caucasian Corps (thousand Gren., 1st Siberian Rifle, 1st Caucasian Rifle Brig.), 3rd Turkestan Rifle Brig., 7th fib. Corps (1st, 3rd fib. Rifle Div.),

Cav. Corps, 1 consolidated Guard Cossack Div.

2nd Army.

(15 Inf. Div., 2 Cav. Div.)

Commander: Gen. of Inf. Smirnov.

VI and VI fib.2) Corps (55th, 59th Inf., 14th fib. Rifle2), 25th Inf., 3rd fib. Rifle2),

4th Inf., 13th fib. Rifle2), 16th Inf. Div.), 67th Inf. Div.2), II fib. Corps (5th fib., 4th fib. Rifle Div.), XXVII.3) Corps (63rd, 76th Inf. Div.), 1 consolidated Inf. Div. of the I Corps4), 1 consolidated Inf. Div. of the IV Corps4), Guard Corps5) (1st G., 2nd G. Inf. Div., G. Rifle Brig.),

2nd, 5th Cav. Div.

1) Of these, 5 were assigned from the 1st Army, 2 from the 5th Army, and 2 from the Army Group Reserve. — 2) From the 1st Army. — 3) From the Army Group Reserve. — 4) From the 5th Army. — 5) In the reserve of the Army Group south of Warsaw.

5th Army.

(9 Inf. Div., 1 Cav. Div.)

Commander: Gen. of Inf. Tschurin.

I Corps1) (22nd, 24th Inf. Div.), IV Corps1) (40th, 30th Inf. Div.), XXIII Corps (3rd, 6th, 7th Inf. Div.), 1st Rifle Brig.), XIX Corps (17th, 38th Inf. Div.),

3rd, ½ 2nd Inf. Div., 70th Inf. Div.,

2nd Don Cossack Div.

1) Of these, one consolidated Inf. Div. was assigned to the 2nd Army.

\*) See footnote on p. 455.

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The Russian Army Group of the Northwest Front up to the Vistula End of March 1915.

(42¾ Inf. Div., 13½ Cav. Div.)\*)

10th Army.

(11¾ Inf. Div, 4 Cav. Div.)

Commander: Gen. of Inf. Radkewitsch.

68th Inf. Div., III Corps (56th, 73rd Inf. Div., independent Inf. Brig. of XIII Corps), II Corps (26th, 43rd Inf. Div.), XXVII Corps (64th, 84th, 3/28.1 Inf. Div.), III Siberian Corps (1/4 53.1, 1/2 29.1, 1/27.1) Inf., 5th fib., 7th fib. Rifle Div.), 1st Guard, 2nd Guard, 1st, 3rd Cav. Div.

1) From XX Corps, the headquarters and parts of its divisions were captured on February 21.

12th Army.

(15 Inf. Div., 3 Cav. Div.)

Commander: Gen. of Cav. Plehwe.

57th Inf. Div., I Corps (24th, 22nd Inf. Div., 1st running Rifle Brig.), Guard Corps (1st G. Inf. Div., 6th Rifle Brig., 2nd G. Inf. Div.), V Corps (7th, 10th Inf. Div., 3rd Turkestan Rifle Brig.), III running Corps (21st, 52nd Inf. Div.), IV Siberian Corps (5th Rifle Brig., 9th fib., 10th fib. Rifle Div.), XV Corps (8th, 6th Inf. Div.), 2nd, 4th Cav. Div., Guard, 1st independent Cav. Brig.

1st Army.

(16 Inf. Div., 6½ Cav. Div.)

Commander: Gen. of Cav. Artimonow.

XXIII Corps (3rd G., 69th Inf. Div.), I fib. Corps (2nd fib., 1st fib. Rifle Div.), II fib. Corps (5th fib., 4th fib. Rifle Div.), XIX Corps (17th, 38th Inf. Div.), 1st running Corps (51st Div., 1st running Gren. Div.), 1st Turkestan Corps (11th fib. Rifle Div.), 1st Turkestan Cav. Div. (1st Turkestan Cav. Div.), XXVII Corps (77th, 76th, 63rd Inf. Div.), 19/2 2nd Inf. Div., 1st Cav. Corps (8th, 15th Cav. Div.), 14th Cav., 4th Don Cossack Div., 4th independent Cav., 1st Turkestan Rider, Turkestan Cossack Brig.

\* See footnote on p. 455.

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The Austro-Hungarian Front against Russia on May 1, 1915.

Army Woyrsch.

(5½ Inf. Div., 2 Cav. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel General v. Woyrsch.

Chief of General Staff: Lt. Col. Heye.

Austro-Hungarian Army Group Kövess (XII Corps): Gen. of Inf. v. Kövess.

Austro-Hungarian 35th Inf. Div. (13 Btl., 2 Sq., 8 Field-, 2 Heavy Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian 36th Inf. Div. (10 Btl., 3 Sq., 9 Field-, 2 Heavy Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian 9th Cav. Div. (4 Btl., 19 Sq., 2 Cav. Fusilier Detachments, 3 Mounted Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian Brigade Goldbach (5 Btl., 4 Mounted Batteries, 2./Reserve Fusilier R. 11 [for F. S.]).

Austro-Hungarian 7th Cav. Div. (22 Sq.).

Army Detachment Woyrsch: Colonel General v. Woyrsch.

Army Troops: Field Flying Detachment 31.

Landwehr Corps: Gen. of Cav. Baron v. König.

4th Landwehr Div.: Major Gen. v. Hofacker (16 Btl., 7 Sq., 8 Field-, 4 Heavy Batteries).

22nd Landwehr Brigade (Landwehr R. 11 and 51), 23rd Landwehr Brigade (Landwehr R. 22 and 23),

Landwehr F.R. 19, III./Detachment Gr. R. 84, Bicycle Brigade Lupin (Eri. Bicycle Detachment 6/57,

1./Fusilier R. 95, 1./5. Garden Field Battery, 1./Combined Field Battery Eri. Detachment 6/57,

1./Fusilier R. 18 [for F. S.], 1./Reserve Fusilier R. 11 [for F. S.]), 4./Reserve Fusilier

R. 15 (10-cm Cannon), 2. Eri./Engineer Battalion 6.

3rd Landwehr Div.: Major Gen. Chelnius (15 Btl., 4 Sq., 6 Field-, 2 Heavy Batteries).

11th Landwehr Brigade (Landwehr R. 13 and 14), 12th Landwehr Brigade (Landwehr R. 37 and 40), West-

phalian Landwehr R., Landwehr R. 7, 1. Field Battery Eri. Detachment 10 and 41, 1./Reserve Fusilier

R. 6 (for F. S.), 4./Engineer Battalion 17, 1. Eri./Engineer Battalion 5.

Landwehr Div. Bredow: Major Gen. Count v. Bredow (9½ Btl., 2 Sq., 4 Field-,

6 Heavy Batteries). 19th Landwehr Brigade (Landwehr F. R. 47 and 72, 1 Bicycle Company), Landwehr

R. 135, Gr./Jäger R. 9, 1. Eri./II. R. 2, Field Battery Eri. Detachment 17 and 21, 11./Reserve

Fusilier R. 6 (for F. S.), 1½ Landwehr Fusilier Battalion Pöplen 2 (for F. S.), 2. Eri./Engineer Battalion 1,

2. Reserve/Engineer Battalion 26.

Austro-Hungarian 1st Army.

(4 Inf. Div., 1 Cav. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: General of Cavalry Dankl.

Chief of General Staff: Major Gen. Esler v. Kochanowski.

Austro-Hungarian II Corps: Field Marshal Baron v. Kirchbach.

Austro-Hungarian 25th Inf. Div. (11 Btl., 2 Sq., 7 Field-, 4 Heavy Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian 43rd Inf. Div. (7 Btl., 3 Sq., 7 Field-, 2 Heavy Batteries).

1st Brigade of the Polish Legion (6 Btl., 3 Sq., 1 Field Battery).

Directly subordinated to the General Command: 1 Btl., 1 Sq.

Austro-Hungarian I Corps: Gen. of Cav. Baron v. Kirchbach.

Austro-Hungarian 92nd Rifle Brigade (11 Btl., 1 Sq., 6 Field-, 2½ Heavy Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian 106th Landwehr Div. (13 Btl., 1 Sq., 5 Field-, 2 Mounted Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian 46th Rifle Div. (16 Btl., 1 Sq., 10 Field-, 4½ Heavy Batteries).

Directly subordinated to the General Command: 1 Btl., 1 Sq.

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Troop Overview.  
Austro-Hungarian 4th Army  
(8 Infantry Divisions, 1 Cavalry Division)

Commander-in-Chief: General of Infantry Archduke Joseph Ferdinand

Chief of General Staff: Field Marshal Lieutenant Krauß

[The document continues with a detailed organizational structure of military units, including divisions, corps, and their respective compositions in terms of battalions, squadrons, and batteries. This appears to be a military order of battle document showing the complete structure of the Austro-Hungarian 4th Army and 11th Army.]

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Troop Overviews

Corps Kneusl: Major General Ritter v. Kneusl. 119th Inf. Div.: Major General v. Bebr (9 battalions, 3 squadrons, 6 field, 1 heavy battery). G. R. 46 and 58, Res. R. 46, 3./All. R. 7, 3./II. R. 1, 4./Jäg. A. 1; Pi. 1, Field Construction R. 237, 3/Bavarian Res. Fusba. R. 2 (for F. S.); Pi. Comm. 237, A./Pi. Btl. 21. 11th Bavarian Inf. Div.: Major General Ritter v. Speidel (9 battalions, 3 squadrons, 1 mountain hunter battery). Bavarian J. R. 3, Bavarian Res. J. R. 22, Bavarian Res. J. R. 13, 1/Bavarian Chevau. R. 2, 2./Bavarian Chevau. R. 3; Pi. Comm. 21, Bavarian Field Construction R. 21, 5/Bavarian Res. Fusba. R. 2 (21 cm mortars); Pi. Comm. 19 and 21. 3./I./Fusba. R. 4 (for F. S.), 1./II./Res. Fusba. R. 4 (for F. S.), III./Fusba. R. 4 (21 cm mortars); Mountain Battery, stft.-ung. 12 cm-Ran. Battery 21, stft.-ung. 5. f. F. H. Battery 2/9, stft.-ung. 3. Battery 12.

X. Army Corps: General of Infantry v. Emmich. 19th Inf. Div.: Lieutenant General Hofmann (9 battalions, 4 squadrons, 12 field batteries). G. R. 77 and 91, 92, 3./Suf. R. 17, 1 and 3./II. R. 6, 19. Field Artillery Brigade (Field Artillery R. 26 and 62), 11. and 5./Pi. Btl. 10. 20th Inf. Div.: Lieutenant General Ritter and Gsler v. Oetinger (9 battalions, 2 squadrons, 12 field batteries). G. R. 77, 79 and 92, 5./II. R. 17, 20. Field Artillery Brigade (Field Artillery R. 10 and 46), 2. and 3./Pi. Btl. 10. 3/4 II./Fusba. R. 20 (for F. S.), Field Flying Detachment 21.

Austro-Hungarian 3rd Army. (14 Inf. Div., 2½ Cav. Div.) Commander-in-Chief: General of Infantry v. Boroević (Chief of Gen. Staff: Major General v. Boog).

Austro-Hungarian X. Corps: Field Marshal Martiny. Aust. 21st Rifle Div. (11 battalions, 2 squadrons, 4 field, 1 mountain battery). Aust. 45th Rifle Div. (8 battalions, 3 squadrons, 11½ field batteries). Austro-Hungarian 23rd Inf. Div. (8 battalions, 4 squadrons, 6 field, 1 mountain, 3 heavy batteries). Austro-Hungarian 24th Inf. Div. (8 battalions, 4 squadrons, 5 field, 1½ mountain batteries).

Austro-Hungarian III. Corps: Field Marshal Ritter v. Krautwald. Austro-Hungarian 28th Inf. Div. (16½ battalions, 2 squadrons, 9 field, 1 mountain, 1 heavy battery). Aust. 26th Rifle Div. (11½ battalions, 2 squadrons, 6 field, 1 heavy battery). Aust. 25th Rifle Div. (8½ battalions, 2 squadrons, 6 field batteries). Directly subordinated to the command: 2 squadrons.

Austro-Hungarian XVII. Corps: General of Infantry Krieff. Austro-Hungarian 11th Inf. Div. (12 battalions, 2 squadrons, 7 field, 1 heavy battery). Austro-Hungarian 4th Cav. Div. (17, 17 squadrons, 1 cavalry foot detachment, 6 field, 1 heavy battery). Hungarian 1st Light Suf. Brigade (8 squadrons, 1 cavalry foot detachment).

Austro-Hungarian VII. Corps: General of Cavalry Archduke Joseph. Austro-Hungarian 1st Cav. Div. (16 squadrons, 1 cavalry foot detachment, 5½ field batteries). Austro-Hungarian 17th Inf. Div. (10½ battalions, 2 squadrons, 6½ field, 2 heavy batteries). 20th Honved Inf. Div. (12 battalions, 2 squadrons, 7 field, 1 heavy battery).

Besikdent Corps: General of Cavalry v. der Marwitz. 4th Inf. Div.: Major General Greiner (12 battalions, 4 squadrons, 9 field, 2 heavy batteries). G. R. 14 and 149, 11th Inf. Brigade (3. R. 49 and 140), Drag. R. 12, 2nd Field Construction Brigade. 4th Field Artillery Brigade (Field Artillery R. 53, I./Field Artillery R. 17), 1/2 I./Fusba. R. 15 (for F. S.), 3./Pi. Btl. 10. 25th Div.: Lieutenant General v. Schmettau (9 battalions, 3 squadrons, 4 field batteries). G. R. 15 and 55, 2./II. R. 6, 2nd Field Construction Brigade (Field Artillery R. 10 and 46), 2. and 3./Pi. Btl. 17. 26th Div.: Lieutenant General Jarotzky (9 battalions, 3 squadrons, 4 field batteries). G. R. 16 and 18, 11th Res. Div. (9 battalions, 3 squadrons, 4 field batteries). II./Reg. Gen. R. 13, 11th Res. Div. (9 battalions, 3 squadrons, 4 field batteries). Reinforced: stft. F. H. Div. 45, stft.-ung. 30.5 cm-Mtr. Battery 12.

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Austro-Hungarian 2nd Army.

(14 Inf. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: General of Cavalry v. Böhm-Ermolli.

Chief of General Staff: Major General Dr. Bardolff.

Austro-Hungarian XIX Corps: Field Marshal Trollmann.

Austro-Hungarian 34th Inf. Div. (8½ Btl., 3 Sq., 5 Field Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian 29th Inf. Div. (11 Btl., 3 Sq., 6 Field, ½ Heavy Battery).

Austro-Hungarian VIII Corps: Field Marshal v. Scheuchenstuel.

Austro-Hungarian 51st Honved Inf. Div. (9 Btl., 1 Sq., 3 Field Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian 14th Inf. Div. (12 Btl., 2 Sq., 7 Field, 1 Mountain, 1 Heavy Battery).

41st Honved Inf. Div. (7 Btl.).

Austro-Hungarian IV Corps: General of Cavalry v. Terjázkyánszky.

Austrian 13th Rifle Div. (8½ Btl., 2 Sq., 6 Field, 1 Mountain Battery).

Austro-Hungarian 20th Inf. Div. (9 Btl., 2 Sq., 6 Field, 1 Mountain, 1½ Heavy Battery).

Austro-Hungarian 31st Inf. Div. (13 Btl., 1½ Sq.).

Austrian 43rd Rifle Div. (9 Btl., 1 Sq., 1 Cavalry Foot Detachment, 7 Field, 2 Heavy Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian 1st Inf. Brigade (5 Btl.).

Austro-Hungarian XVIII Corps: Field Marshal Ritter v. Ziegler.

Austrian 44th Rifle Div. (8 Btl., 3 Sq., 12 Field, 1 Mountain, 1½ Heavy Battery).

Austro-Hungarian 53rd Inf. Div. (9 Btl., 2 Sq., 4 Field, ½ Mountain, 1 Heavy Battery).

Austro-Hungarian 53rd Inf. Brigade (2 Sq.).

Austro-Hungarian V Corps: Field Master of Ordnance v. Puballo.

37th Honved Inf. Div. (12½ Btl., 2 Sq., 6 Field, 1 Mountain Battery).

Austro-Hungarian 33rd Inf. Div. (13 Btl., 1½ Sq., 1 Cavalry Foot Detachment, 11 Field, 1 Heavy Battery).

German Southern Army.

(10 Inf. Div.)

Commander-in-Chief: General of Infantry v. Linsingen.

Chief of General Staff: Major General v. Stolzmann.

Army Troops: 6 Austro-Hungarian Engineer Companies, Field Flying Detachments 30, 54, and 59.

Austro-Hungarian Group Szurmay: Field Marshal Szurmay.

Austro-Hungarian 128th Inf. Brigade (10 Btl.).

Austro-Hungarian 7th Inf. Div. (13 Btl., 3 Sq., 10 Field, 1 Mountain, 1½ Heavy Battery).

40th Honved Inf. Div. (14 Btl., 2 Sq., 9 Field Batteries).

Corps Bothmer: General of Infantry Count v. Bothmer.

38th Honved Inf. Div. (8½ Btl., 3 Sq., 9 Field, 1 Mountain Battery).

Austro-Hungarian 1st Inf. Brigade (Major General v. Friedeburg) (3 Btl., 1 Sq., 6 Field, 3 Mountain, 2 Heavy Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian 6th Foot Training Brigade X., Grenadier Regiment 9, 2nd/S. Regiment I. R., II./S. Field Artillery 20.

Austro-Hungarian 2nd Inf. Brigade (Major General v. Conta) (12 Btl., 1 Sq., 12 Field, 1 Mountain, 2 Heavy Batteries).

1st Inf. Brigade (Grenadier Regiment 1, 3, 7, G. 41), 2nd Inf. Brigade (Grenadier Regiment 3, J. R. 43), 3rd/M. 2.

Austro-Hungarian Mountain Artillery Battery 5, 5½ II./Reg. Foot Artillery 11

Austro-Hungarian Mountain Artillery Battery 2 and 8./8, 1½ Austro-Hungarian Mountain S. Battery 2./4, 1st/Engineer Detachment 28,

1st/Engineer Detachment 22.

Austro-Hungarian Corps Hofmann: Field Marshal Hofmann.

Austro-Hungarian 10th Inf. Div. (14 Btl., 2 Sq., 4 Field, 3 Mountain, 2 Heavy Batteries, German Mountain R. Artillery Batteries 3 and 4).

Austro-Hungarian 12th Rifle Div. (9½ Btl., 1 Field, 2 Mountain Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian 131st Inf. Brigade (9 Btl., 1 Field, 2 Mountain Batteries).

Directly subordinated to the General Command: 1 Rifle Battery 30.

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XXIV. Reserve Corps: Gen. of Inf. v. Gerok. 48. Res. Div.: Senlt. v. Hahn (13 Btl., 1 Esk., 9 Field, 1 Mountain, 2 Heavy Batteries). 95. Res. Inf. Brig. (Res. J. R. 221 and 222, Res. Jäg. Btl. 20), 96. Res. Inf. Brig. (Res. J. R. 223 and 224), Res. Cav. Det. 48, Res. Field Eng. R. 48, Res. Foot Art. Batteries and 25 (in F. g. K.), Austro-Hungarian Mountain S. Batteries 1./3, Res. Eng. Comp. 48. Austro-Hungarian 19. Inf. Div. (15 Btl., 2 Esk., 6 Field, 2 Mountain Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian Army Group Pflanzer-Baltin¹). (9 Inf. Div., 5 Cav. Div.)

Commander: General of Cavalry Frhr. v. Pflanzer-Baltin. Chief of Gen. Staff: Lt. Col. Ritter v. Seyneck.

Austro-Hungarian XIII. Corps: Gen. of Inf. Frhr. v. Rhemen. Austro-Hungarian Group Lubińice (21 Btl., 1 Esk., 7 Mountain Batteries²). Austro-Hungarian 6. Inf. Div. (8 Btl., 3 Esk., 9 Field, 1 Heavy Battery). Austro-Hungarian 5. Inf. Div. (8 Btl., 2 Esk., 10 Field, 2½/2 Heavy Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian Corps Czbukla: Field Marshal v. Czbukla. Austro-Hungarian 36. Inf. Div. (17½ Btl., 3 Esk., 10½ Field, 3½/2 Heavy Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 15. Inf. Div. (13 Btl., 2 Esk., 9½ Field, 2 Heavy Batteries).

Group Marschall: Gen. of Cav. Frhr. Marschall. 5. Cav. Div.: Senlt. v. Heydebreck (1 Btl., 24 Esk., 3 Mounted Batteries). 8. Cav. Brig. (Org. R. 9, U. R. 10, Inf. Cav. Brig. (Kür. R. 1, Drag. R. 12, Rad. Brig. (Huj. R. 4 and 6), 1./8. and 32. Machine Gun Det. 1, Mounted Det. Field Art. 5, 9½. Esk. 5. Austro-Hungarian 30. Inf. Div. (12 Btl., 2 Esk., 1 Cav. Foot Det., 8 Field, 2½/2 Heavy Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 10. Cav. Div. (1 Btl., 1 Cav. Foot Det., 16 Esk., 3 Mounted Batteries).

Austro-Hungarian XI. Corps: Field Marshal Ebler v. Korda. 42. Honved-Inf. Div. (11 Btl., 3 Esk., 3 Field Batteries). 36. Honved-Cav. Div. (16 Esk.) 2. Brig. of the Polish Legion (6 Btl., 2 Esk., 1 Cav. Foot Det., 1 Field, 1 Mountain Battery). Austro-Hungarian 6. Cav. Div. (2 Btl., 15 Esk., 1 Cav. Foot Det., 3 Mounted Batteries). Austro-Hungarian Brig. Papp (9 Btl., 2 Esk., 5½/2 Field, 1½/2 Heavy Batteries). Austro-Hungarian Brig. Schnitzler (3 Btl., 1 Esk., 2½/2 Field Batteries). Austro-Hungarian 8. Cav. Div. (Army Reserve — 17 Esk.).

¹) From May 8, 1915: Austro-Hungarian 7th Army. ²) Austro-Hungarian 9th and 16th Inf. Brig. and Austro-Hungarian Brig. Kuhn.

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The Russian Army Group of the Southwest Front on May 1, 1915.

(50½ Inf. Div., 17 Cav. Div.)\*) Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Art. Ivanov. Chief of Gen. Staff: Genlt. Dragomirov. 4th Army. (10 Inf. Div.1), 2½ Rad. Div.) Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Inf. Ewert. XIV Corps (45th, 18th Inf. Div.), XVI Corps (41st, 47th Inf. Div.), Gren. Corps (2nd Gren., 1st Gren. Div.), XXV Corps (46th Inf., 3rd Gren. Div.), XXXI Corps (83rd, 75th Inf. Div.). 13th Rad., Ural-Coss. Div., 1st Transbaikal-Coss. Brig. 1) Additionally 4 Ldw. Brigades (24th, 84th, 22nd, 19th). 3rd Army. (15½ Inf. Div.1), 6 Cav. Div.) Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Inf. RadkoDmitriev. IX Corps (5th, 42nd, 70th Inf. Div.), X Corps (31st, 61st, 9th Inf. Div.), 63rd Inf. Div.2), XXIV Corps (49th, 48th Inf. Div.), XII Corps (12th fib. Schütz., 12th, 19th Inf. Div.2), XXI Corps (33rd, 44th Inf. Div.), XXIX Corps (5th Schütz. Brig., 81st Inf. Div.3), 7th, 11th, 16th Cav., 2nd combined, 3rd Don-, 3rd taut. Coss. Div. en route: III taut. Corps (21st, 52nd Inf. Div.4). 3) Additionally 5 Ldw. Brigades (81st, 21st, 26th, 25th, 27th). — 2) In the army reserve. — 3) Of which one brigade in the army reserve. — 4) In the army group reserve. 8th Army. (10½ Inf. Div.1), 2 Cav. Div.) Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Cav. Brusilov. VIII Corps (15th, 35th, 13th Inf. Div.), XVII Corps (14th, 3rd Inf. Div.), XXVIII Corps (23rd, 60th Inf. Div.), VII Corps (65th, 34th, 69th Inf. Div., 4th Schütz. Brig.). 9th Cav., Orenburg-Coss. Div. 1) Additionally 40th Ldw. Brig. 11th Army. (5 Inf. Div.) Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Inf. Schtscherbatschev. XXII Corps (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Finnish Schütz. Brig.), XVIII Corps (37th, 80th, 58th Inf. Div.). 9th Army. (7½ Inf. Div., 6½ Cav. Div.) Commander-in-Chief: Gen. of Inf. Letschizki. XI Corps (74th, 11th, 32nd Inf. Div.), XXX Corps (71st Inf. Div., 2nd Schütz. Brig.), XXXIII Corps (82nd Inf., Transamur-Border Div.), XXXII Corps (some Ldw. Brigades, 82nd Inf. Div.). 2nd Rad. Corps (12th Cav., Kaut. Native Cav. Div.), 3rd Cav. Corps (10th Cav., 1st DonCoss. Div., independent Guard-Cav. Brig.), 1st Kuban-, 1st Terek-Coss. Div.

\* See footnote on p. 455.

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The presentation is based on the files in the Reichsarchiv as well as on the information provided by the leading personalities involved and their staff. Below, the most important sources of the available literature are listed. As far as they are cited in the presentation, this has been done with the keyword highlighted in bold in this directory.

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