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HISTORY
OF THE
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION
A. E. F.
DURING THE
WORLD WAR:
1917-1919

FORMATION AND TRAINING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917—1918
THE PRE-COMBAT PERIOD IN FRANCE
AT THE FRONT
THE POST-ARMISTICE PERIOD IN FRANCE
DEMOBILIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1919

111

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
HISTORY COMMITTEE 79TH DIVISION ASSOCIATION
J. FRANK BARBER, CHAIRMAN

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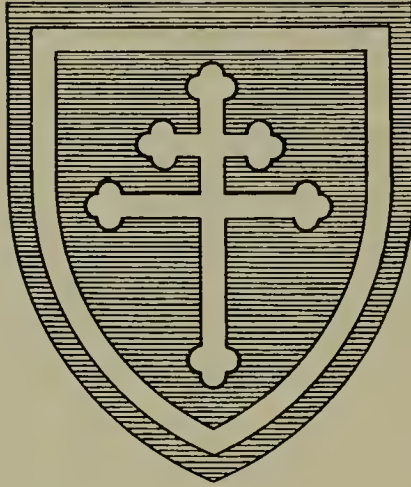
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DEDICATION

To the proud and loving memory of those men of the
Seventy-ninth Division with whom we marched and
fought over gassed and shell-swept roads and
fields, through days and nights of rain and
cold and mud, who gave their lives
for the cause of right, to the
everlasting glory of them-
selves, their Division
and their country.



SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA

The shoulder sleeve insignia of the 79th Division was approved by telegram November 16, 1918, from the Adjutant General, A.E.F., to the Commanding General, 79th Division. It is described as follows:

A blue triangular shield $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in height by $2\frac{1}{8}$ " in width, a Lorraine Cross within an orle. Cross and orle silver gray and the elements of each $\frac{1}{8}$ " in width.

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together with his valor it is his discipline which made the strength of our Armies.

L. H. H.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

March 28, 1918.

To General Foch:

"I have come to say to you that the American people would hold it a great honor for our troops were they engaged in the present battle. I ask it of you in my name and in that of the American people.

There is at this moment no other question than that of fighting. Infantry, Artillery, Aviation - all that we have - are yours to dispose of as you will. Orders are coming who will be as numerous as may be necessary. I have come to say to you that the American people would be proud to be engaged in the greatest battle of history."

Pershing



To the Veterans of the 74th Division,
With cordial regards and inspiring
recollections of their splendid services
at Montfaucon and la Borne de Commales
in the World War,
John J. Pershing

American Expeditionary Forces,
Office of the Commander-in-Chief,
France, April 13, 1919.

Major General Joseph E. Kuhn,
Commanding 79th Division,
American E. F.

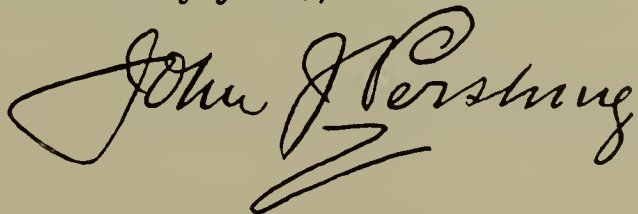
My dear General Kuhn:

It afforded me great satisfaction to inspect the 79th Division on April 12, and on that occasion to decorate the standards of your regiments and, for gallantry in action, to confer medals upon certain officers and men. Your transportation and artillery were in splendid shape, and the general appearance of the division was well up to the standard of the American Expeditionary Forces. Throughout the inspection and review the excellent morale of the men and their pride in the record of their organization was evident.

In the Meuse-Argonne Offensive the division had its full share of hard fighting. Entering the line for the first time on September 26 as the right of the center corps, it took part in the beginning of the great Meuse-Argonne Offensive. By September 27 it had captured the strong position of Montfaucon, and in spite of heavy artillery reaction, the Bois de Beuge and Nantillois were occupied. On September 30 it was relieved, having advanced ten kilometers. It again entered the battle on October 29, relieving, as part of the 17th French Corps, the 29th Division in the Grande Montagne Sector to the east of the Meuse River. From that time until the armistice went into effect, it was almost constantly in action. On November 9 Crepion, Wavrille and Gibericy were taken, and in conjunction with elements on the right and left, Etraye and Moirey were invested. On November 10, Chaumont-devant-Damvilliers was occupied, and on November 11 Ville-devant-Chaumont was taken-- a total of 9 kilometers.

This is a fine record for any division and I want the officers and men to know this and to realize how much they have contributed to the success of our arms. They may return home justly proud of themselves and of the part they have played in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John J. Pershing". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, sweeping initial "J".



MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH E. KUHN

TO MY COMRADES OF THE 79TH DIVISION

This history has been prepared primarily for you in order to preserve the ties of comradeship formed during strenuous days of training at home and stirring incidents of campaign abroad, and to make it possible, by word and picture, to convey to friends and relatives the trials and achievements of one of America's combat divisions, hastily called into being to meet a national emergency.

A scant four months between the peaceful pursuits of farm, factory and counting house to "over the top" in a foreign land against a veteran foe, practiced in more than four years desperate fighting, sounds incredible and yet this was the experience of more than half of the 79th Division when it underwent its first baptism of fire on the morning of September 26, 1918.

The capture of the dominating and strongly fortified Montfaucon and the penetration of the enemy's line to a depth of nine kilometers constitute a worthy achievement for a green division. In the subsequent desperate fighting at the salient on the scarred and rugged heights north of Verdun, the Division again demonstrated a courage and tenacity of which it is justly proud.

Not only on the field of battle but on the march, in camp, billets and bivouac you have uniformly proved yourself loyal, patriotic and unselfish soldiers and citizens. It is with a deep and abiding sense of gratitude for your faithful services that your former commander looks back upon those eventful 22 months which covered the life of the Division.

Joseph E. Kubu

JOSEPH E. KUHN, Major General, U. S. A.

General Kuhn was born June 14, 1864, in Leavenworth, Kansas. He was appointed Cadet, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., July 1, 1881, and graduated at the head of his class, June 14, 1885.

He was appointed 2nd Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. and served with Co. "C," Engineer Battalion at Willets Point, N. Y., and with the Engineer School, until 1888.

During 1888 and 1889 he was Assistant to the District Engineer at Detroit, Michigan, in charge of River and Harbor Works on the East Shore of Lake Michigan.

In 1889 he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant of Engineers, and served from then until August of 1894 as Instructor of Civil and Military Engineering at the U. S. Military Academy.

From August 1894 to 1896, he was Assistant to the District Engineer at San Francisco, California, in charge of the Works of Fortification of that harbor.

In 1896 he received his Captaincy, and from then until 1900 he was Assistant to the Chief of Engineers, and in charge of the Sea Coast Defenses of the United States, and Military Personnel of the Engineer Corps.

During the Spanish-American War General Kuhn held the rank of Major, from May 1898 to September 1899.

From August 1900 to August 1903, he commanded the Engineer Company at West Point, and was Head of the Department of Practical Military Engineering. He was also a member of the Academic Board of the Academy during this time.

From 1903 to 1904 he commanded, in the Philippine Islands, the 3rd Battalion of Engineers, and in April, 1904, he was promoted to Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

The period from March 1904 to November 1905, General Kuhn spent as Military Observer with the Japanese Armies in the Field during the Russo-Japanese War, and from December, 1905, to June, 1906, he was occupied in the Office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., writing the report of his observations. This work is published in War Department Document, "Report of Military Observers attached to The Armies in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War"—Part III.,—and is used extensively as a text book and reference by the War College.

From June to September of 1906, General Kuhn attended the famous German Army Maneuvers and there had personal contact, and some very interesting conversations, with the Kaiser, on the subjects of Military Strategy and Tactics.

From September 1906 to August 1909, General Kuhn was District Engineer in charge of the Norfolk River and Harbor District, and Works of Fortification, at Norfolk, Va.

In September 1909 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, and from August 1909 to August 1912 was Senior Instructor in Military Engineering at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

August 1912 to August 1913 was spent as District Engineer in charge of the River and Harbor District and the Fortification Work at Philadelphia, Pa.

From September 1913 to December 1914, he was Commanding Officer of the Third Battalion of Engineers, the Engineer Depot and the Engineer School at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.

From December 1914 to March 1915, General Kuhn was a member of the Military Mission to Germany. In March 1915 he was promoted to the grade of Colonel, Corps of Engineers, and from March 1915 to December 1916, was Military Attache at the American Embassy in Berlin. During this period he was attached to the German General Headquarters, and visited frequently the German Lines on both the West and East Fronts.

In January 1917, General Kuhn was promoted to the grade of Brigadier General, and appointed President of the Army War College, and a member of the General Staff. He continued on these duties until August of the same year, during which time he was in charge of the initial steps for war preparations and war training.

In August 1917, he was promoted to the grade of Major General, and placed in command (at its inception) of the Seventy-Ninth Division. He commanded the Division during its organization and training at Camp Meade, Md., from August 1917 to July 1918, and from July 1918, he commanded the Division in France, including its entire combat service and until its return to the United States and its demobilization at Camp Dix in June 1919.

From July 1919 to September 1920, General Kuhn commanded Camp Kearney, California, and from September 1920 to January 1922, commanded Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii, and organized the Hawaiian Division.

General Kuhn received the Croix de Guerre, with palm, and was invested with the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor by the French Government in recognition of his services in the World War.

During the days of the Division at Camp Meade and its period of operations in the A. E. F., more than ninety thousand men served under and passed through General Kuhn's command. He earned and holds the respect, confidence and admiration of every man of the Seventy-Ninth Division, every one of whom sincerely appreciates his splendid services to the Division, to the individual, and to the Country. Every member of the Division will, throughout his life, hold General Kuhn in the highest honor and esteem.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION STAFF



LT. COL.
WALTER A. DELAMATER,
G-1



MAJOR SPENCER ROBERTS,
G-2



COLONEL
TENNEY ROSS
Chief of Staff



LT. COL. GEORGE A. WILDRICK,
G-3



LT. COL. JAMES H. STEINMAN,
Adjutant

UNITS COMPRISING THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION,
U. S. A.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
HEADQUARTERS TROOP
310TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

157TH INFANTRY BRIGADE
313TH INFANTRY
314TH INFANTRY
311TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

158TH INFANTRY BRIGADE
315TH INFANTRY
316TH INFANTRY
312TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

154TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE
310TH FIELD ARTILLERY
311TH FIELD ARTILLERY
312TH FIELD ARTILLERY
304TH TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY

304TH ENGINEERS
304TH ENGINEER TRAIN
304TH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION
304TH DIVISION TRAINS AND MILITARY POLICE
304TH AMMUNITION TRAIN
304TH SUPPLY TRAIN
304TH SANITARY TRAIN
304TH MOBILE ORDNANCE REPAIR SHOP

INTRODUCTION

Whenever a great nation declares war, it follows as a natural consequence that history will be made. If that war is punitive in character, the masses of the people in a great nation pay little attention and are not greatly disturbed, nor are they distracted from their daily routine. But when that war is by far the greatest undertaking ever engaged in, the whole nation is awakened to its immensity and supports the concerted movement to the limit, throwing its full force—its every resource—into the fray.

Our country's part in the World War was by far the greatest project, commercial or military, ever entered into by these United States. All the nation's resources were turned from peaceful and commercial pursuits and thrown into a supreme military effort.

The Army, the military force, was increased within eighteen months from a body of less than one hundred thousand to more than five million men, and within fifteen months from the date this country declared war, we had placed a substantial fighting force in a field over thirty-five hundred miles from its base. This was augmented at the rate of several hundred thousand a month until more than two million men were in the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

It was of this great army, the American Expeditionary Forces, that the Seventy-ninth Division became a part, and it is the purpose of this book to record in an accurate, unbiased, complete and authenticated manner the history of the Seventy-ninth Division, both at home and overseas.

Standing forth in the splendid record of the Division are three achievements, three grim epics of modern warfare. To the Seventy-ninth Division fell the signal honor of conquering the two highest points on the Meuse-Argonne battlefield and thrusting into the German line on Armistice Day the deepest salient on the whole American front.

Montfaucon, impregnable for four years, famed as an observatory from which the enemy commanded the entire American line, fell before the assaults of the Division. It was taken on September 27, the second day of the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and, once it had been wrested free, the eye of the German Army was gone.

Of this front on which the Division was thus engaged General Pershing said:¹

“The Meuse-Argonne front had been practically stabilized in September, 1914, and, except for minor fluctuations during the German attacks on Verdun in 1916 and the French counter offensive in August, 1917, remained unchanged until the American advance in 1918. The net result of the four years struggle on this ground was a German defensive system of unusual depth and strength and a wide zone of utter devastation, itself a serious obstacle to offensive operations. The strategical importance of this portion of the line was second to none on the western front.”

¹ Final Report, Gen. John J. Pershing, p. 43.

Rreferring to a conference held at Marshall Foch's headquarters on September 2, 1918, at which General Petain was present, General Pershing said:¹

"It should be recorded that although the general offensive was fully outlined at the conference no one present expressed the opinion that the final victory could be won in 1918. In fact, it was believed by the French high command that the Meuse-Argonne attack could not be pushed much beyond Montfaucon before the arrival of winter would force a cessation of operations."

The 79th Division captured Montfaucon within thirty hours after its jump off on September 26th, and in the succeeding days pushed its lines far beyond into enemy territory before, its strength spent and its ranks fearfully depleted, it was relieved from the offensive, September 30, 1918.

La Borne de Cornouiller, east of the Meuse, a height from which enemy observers had directed terrible enfilading fire on the American forces through two phases of the same offensive, was stormed early in November and fell before the onslaught of the Division. A menace to communications, it had played an important part in holding up the American advance. Once it was captured, the lines east of the Meuse moved on with no molestation from the flank.

The attack was to be launched against the last line of German trenches of the Kriemhilde Stellung, the attempted assault against which, in the middle of October, had failed.

To the 79th Division was assigned the desperate task of breaking the enemy line at its pivotal and key position on La Borne de Cornouiller, known to the French as La Grande Montagne and to the Americans as Hill 378, a great bare crest rising sheer from the Meuse Valley, and commanding practically the entire Meuse-Argonne front.

The full strength of the Division was thrown into the attack on November 3rd, and after four days of terrific fighting La Borne de Cornouiller was captured, and held. Of the troops who made the assault General Kuhn at that time said: "They have done the impossible." The Division pressed on to the north, four kilometers beyond its first objective. On November 8th the Division changed its direction of attack to due east, and assaulted and carried the last of the spurs and ridges of the long line of hills that separate the Meuse from the flat plains of the Woevre, and on the 9th and 10th went down into the valley of the Thinte, sweeping the enemy before it.

Then, during the closing days of the War, its face turned directly toward Germany after making a most difficult flank movement, the Division crowned its record with a memorable advance, culminating in a salient pushing straight toward the heart of the enemy. Beyond the crest of Hills 319 and 328 it extended, a threatening menace to the enemy flung far ahead of any other American position.

The attack was resumed on November 11th; under cover of a dense fog, and good progress was being made up the western slopes of the Cote de Morimont and the Cote de Romagne, the last strongholds of the Germans, when the order came to cease fire. This, as the records show, was by far the deepest penetration of the enemy lines by American troops at the time of the Armistice.²

¹ Final Report, Gen. John J. Pershing, p. 40.

² See map of Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Final Report of Gen. John J. Pershing. Also Situation Map of G-2, G.H.Q. of Nov. 11, 1918, accompanying this History.

The Division was composed normally of some twenty-seven thousand men, yet through the period of its life—August 1917 to May 1919—more than ninety-five thousand men were received and equipped by it, and trained and served in it.

The Division was in existence about twenty-three months and in service in France from July 1918 until May 1919. It had left the States with approximately sixty-five per cent of its men in the service only six weeks, so, including the time spent on the transports and in the training area in France, this portion of our nation's fighting force had had but sixteen to eighteen weeks of military training.

As a further example of the nation's condition of gross unpreparedness, the men received by the Division as replacements, during October 1918, were from the July draft and, consequently, entered the lines without any knowledge or experience with the rifle and very short military training. Naturally, this practice of rushing green material into combat was costly in man power and an extravagance for which the people in general are alone to blame.

It is interesting to note that, of the nine shock Divisions which were in line at the beginning of America's greatest battle, the Meuse-Argonne, three divisions, the Twenty-eighth, Seventy-ninth and Eightieth, were composed principally of men from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Thus, Pennsylvania is accredited with thirty-three per cent of the shock troops which opened the American Offensive.

History is the prose narrative of past events, as true as the fallibility of human testimony will allow, and it has been attempted in this volume to cover the life and achievements of the Seventy-ninth Division on this plan. War and battle conditions are so severe, so many different incidents occur at one and the same instant, and there are so many different angles from which the same incident can be seen, surveyed and estimated, that it is humanly impossible to picture, by words, any event in a manner that would correspond to the version of all eye witnesses and those concerned in the actual occurrences.

A most careful and exhaustive search and re-search have been made of all records pertaining to the Division, and months have been spent in analyzing, assembling and collating this data, and in arranging it in the text and tables.

In reading the tables of casualties, the killed and wounded, and in reading of the individual acts cited from time to time, it should be remembered that there were many more hardships and sacrifices, acts of bravery and devotion to duty, than it would ever be possible to relate. Those given are only examples, and the operations of the Division were filled—were rife—with acts and deeds that are the true test of the real, staunch, red-blooded manhood of our country. Many heroic acts were recorded, and many brave men were rewarded; but far more numerous were the heroic acts that went unobserved and unacknowledged, and will forever go unrecorded.

This History first had its inception while the Seventy-ninth Division was in the Souilly Area in France in the winter of 1918-19. It was then placed in the hands of Lieutenants Albert S. Crandon and Warren M. Wells, who prepared a text of approximately thirty thousand words. Subsequently it was placed in the hands of Mr. James B. Wharton, who assembled more data and re-wrote the text. This version was of greater length than the first but, after careful reviewing by representatives of the different units of the Division, it was decided that the text was not yet in the form desired, and so a third and last effort was decided upon.

It was at this stage that the services of Mr. William Bell Clark were enlisted, and after months more of earnest work, collecting more data, making every effort at further research, Mr. Clark produced the text as it now stands and as it was finally accepted. The earnest way in which he undertook the task, sparing no pains to get the true understanding of his subject, the spirit of the elements he was to depict, the mass of detail—all necessary for the success of such a work—is evidence of Mr. Clark's ability and sincerity, and it is to him the Division owes a great debt for a history text, complete, authentic and yet full of human interest.

We owe also acknowledgements to Captain Joseph M. DuBarry, Captain Carl E. Glock, and Captain George L. Wright for their assistance and general contributions and help, and to Major Edward W. Madeira for his assistance in reviewing and criticising the text. Also to Lieutenant Colonel H. Harrison Smith for his contributions of many original and valuable views, taken mainly of the Grande Montagne Sector, as well as for his help in preparing the history and appendix. Mr. Virgil Kauffman and Mr. Morris C. Sparks also have been very generous to us, allowing the use of several of their best photographs.

Many of the illustrations were procured from the collection of the 304th Engineers, as that was the largest and most complete set of views of our particular areas available. Also the several maps used are reproductions for which the 304th Engineers are responsible.

To Sergeant Thomas M. Rivel, of Division Headquarters, we are indebted for the cover design. Sergeant Rivel has used for his subject the Montfaucon Chateau, a scene familiar to every member of the Seventy-Ninth Division as well as to thousands of others who occupied this sector subsequently or who were engaged in the neighboring sectors. His wonderful presentation of the typical column of troops going forward on relief, is so vivid and realistic, so lifelike, that it immediately takes the soldier back to the gloomy, misty, rainy days,—days full of action every hour of the twenty-four, days full of ghastly noise, tumult, and intensive motion, days of hunger, fatigue and carnage, days of battle—the days of September, October and November, 1918. The subject could not be more appropriate or the design better executed.

I am greatly indebted, personally, and the Division is indebted generally, to Sergeant John V. Dignan, of Division Headquarters, for the use of his very complete albums of Division orders and data, for his untiring work, his liberal assistance and his loyal co-operation in assembling of pages, the arrangement of illustrations, and his ingenuity, so liberally and generously given during the days of publication.

There were many others interested and helpful in varying degrees to whom, also, our appreciation is due. It was through the co-operation of these men and by untiring effort, undaunted by many, many obstacles, that this history was made possible and, after a period of ceaseless effort extending over four years, that it is finally accomplished. There were many difficulties and periods of trying times, when it seemed that progress was impossible; but that is ended, and now it remains for the reader to render his verdict on the result of the efforts expended.

J. FRANK BARBER,

Chairman, 79th Division History Comm.

Note: Should the reader find errors or discrepancies, the editors will welcome constructive criticism, substantiated by proper evidence.

The reader will find numerous small figure references throughout the text. By referring to pages 491 to 502 in the appendix the source of the information can be determined.

CHAPTER I

CAMP MEADE DAYS

THE Seventy-ninth Division was one of sixteen created in the spring of 1917 to meet, by universal conscription, the emergency expansion of the United States Army during the World War. It was authorized by the Army Act of May 18, 1917, which provided in part that the President "might raise by selective draft an additional force of 500,000 men and at a later time another force of 500,000."¹ Presaging the drastic legislation called forth through the declaration of a state of war against Germany, the War Department previously had prepared a paper organization for each of the proposed divisions. Consequently, the birth of the Seventy-ninth Division may be considered as coincident with the signing of the Army Act. From a typewritten table of division units as they were to be, to their actual existence upon the field, however, proved a long step. This process of incubation in the case of the Seventy-ninth Division was protracted over a period of four months. Measured in terms of days it seemed unusually long; in terms of accomplishment it proved remarkably brief.

The numerical designation of the Division was fixed by the War Department under an original plan dividing the fighting forces of the country into three groups—Regular Army, National Guard and National Army. The Seventy-ninth Division was placed in the latter category. The National Army divisions were numbered from seventy-six upward and the order followed was along geographical lines, beginning in the New England States. Tracing this plan, the result was: Seventy-sixth Division, New England; Seventy-seventh Division, Greater New York City; Seventy-eighth Division, New York State, New Jersey and Delaware; and Seventy-ninth Division, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Subsequently the distinctions between the various divisions of the army were eliminated by the War Department. Regular Army, National Guard and National Army gave way to the United States Army.² The numerical designation of the divisions, however, remained unchanged.

To facilitate the mobilization of the selected men, the War Department decided to establish the training centres, or cantonments, within each geographical division and, in the case of the Seventy-ninth Division, the site chosen was near Annapolis Junction, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The Government commandeered 4,000 acres which hitherto had been used exclusively for truck raising and fruit growing, prepared plans for a permanent encampment capable of housing 40,000 men, and named it Camp Meade in honor of Major General George Gordon Meade, the Pennsylvania commander of the Army of the Potomac who turned Lee back at Gettysburg in '63. The construction of what became eventually a modern city, located nearly midway between Baltimore and Washington and with Philadelphia 110 miles away, began on July 2, 1917.³

In the meanwhile the machinery was evolved whereby conscription was to be enforced. The Army Act of May 18, 1917, gave the President the power to enroll all men in the United States between the ages of 21 and 31, and, by proclamation, June 5, 1917, was assigned as national registration day.⁴ Prior to this a provost marshal general had been appointed to administer the draft, and calculations of the number of men available had been worked out on the basis of the census of 1910. These calculations were used in preliminary surveys whereby the various apportionments had been estimated in a rough manner, but with sufficient accuracy to enable the authorities to group the prospective draftees within the contemplated geographical boundaries. Actual figures were available for the necessary computations when 9,586,508 men of military age enrolled on national registration day.⁵ The next step, to establish the order of call to the colors for each individual, came on July 20, 1917. The country had been divided into draft districts, each district containing approximately 2,100 men. In each district the men were given serial numbers from one upward. At Washington, on July 20, a series of these numbers was placed in a bowl and the order of their being drawn forth established the order of the individual call.⁶

While the draft preliminaries were under way, the War Department was also taking up the question of officers to command and train the units of the new divisions. Recognizing that the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army was totally inadequate in number, the Officers' Reserve Corps was enlarged and numerous camps, for a three months' intensive training course, provided. One of these, established at Fort Niagara, New York, produced the majority of the men who were assigned ultimately to the Seventy-ninth Division. The Fort Niagara Training Camp opened on May 8, 1917, the officer candidates arriving during three successive mornings on trains known as the "Red, White and Blue Specials."⁷ The candidates were drawn chiefly from Pennsylvania and Maryland and were formed into nine companies of infantry, three batteries of artillery, two troops of cavalry and one company of engineers. Barring those training in the company of engineers, they remained at Fort Niagara until August 15, 1917, when the successful men received their commissions and assignments. In the case of the engineers, the company was transferred on June 15, 1917, to the Engineer Training Camp, American University, Washington, D. C., and Belvoir, Va.⁸

The number of men to be called in the first draft had been placed at 687,000, the excess over 500,000 being required to fill up the National Guard to war strength.⁹ This 687,000, however, was known as the gross quota, and the draft officials announced that credits would be given in all districts for volunteer enlistments. The working out of the net quota was not completed until well into August, 1917. The final figures of the first draft for the Seventy-ninth Division showed the net quota to be 39,951, divided as follows:¹⁰

District of Columbia (11 draft boards)	929
Baltimore (24 draft boards)	2,866
Maryland (21 counties; 29 draft boards)	4,230
Philadelphia (51 draft boards)	14,665
Pennsylvania (36 counties; 108 draft boards)	17,261

Under the credit system for volunteer enlistments two cities within the Seventy-ninth Division area were exempt from the first draft. They were Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the former with a gross quota of 811 and enlistments of 887 and the latter with a gross quota of 476 and 531 enlistments.¹¹

Directions were issued by the Adjutant General of the Army on August 8, 1917, calling the National Army to the colors as follows:¹²

- 30 per cent to be delivered commencing September 1.
- 30 per cent to be delivered commencing September 15.
- 30 per cent to be delivered commencing September 30.
- The remainder as soon thereafter as practicable.

Five days later, however, the Secretary of War changed the dates because "Saturday, Sunday and Labor Day are three of the first five days in September."¹² The rearrangement set the first call for September 5, instead of September 1; the second call for September 19, and the third call for October 3. Another modification was found necessary because of the extensive use of the railroads in transporting the National Guard southward during the early part of September. On August 25, therefore, it was announced that only five per cent would be called beginning September 5, to be moved at the rate of one per cent a day, and that forty per cent would be called upon each of the other days, September 19 and October 3.¹²

But Camp Meade, despite its rapid growth, was not ready for the drafted men from Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia on September 5. According to the Provost Marshal General, "the water supply system would not be completed."¹² From the report of Lieutenant Colonel P. E. Pierce, of the General Staff, and a member of the War Industries Board, it was apparent that more than the water supply was at fault. Lieutenant Colonel Pierce's report, dated September 1, 1917, gave the status of completion as follows:¹³

Annapolis Junction, Md. (Camp Meade)

Buildings: Company barracks, 44 per cent; company lavatories, 44 per cent; officers' quarters, 44 per cent; officers' lavatories, 44 per cent; storehouses, 56 per cent. Materials: Frame lumber, 72 per cent; boards, 68 per cent; flooring, 68 per cent; hardware, 68 per cent; finish lumber, 72 per cent; sash and doors, 68 per cent.

Water Supply: Source of supply, 80 per cent; pumping stations, 28 per cent; supply main, 60 per cent; storage, 28 per cent; purification works, 28 per cent; distribution system, 64 per cent. Materials: Piping (cast iron or wood over 6 inches), 64 per cent; piping (cast iron or wood 6 inches or under), 64 per cent; piping (galvanized iron), 100 per cent; machinery, 84 per cent.

Sewerage: Collecting system, 60 per cent; disposal, 40 per cent. Material: Piping, 80 per cent.

Plumbing: Company lavatories, 44 per cent; officers' lavatories, 44 per cent; kitchens, 44 per cent; hospitals, 16 per cent. Materials: Heaters and boilers, 24 per cent; lavatory outfits, 72 per cent; shower outfits, 100 per cent. Piping: Valves and fittings, 72 per cent; sinks and grease traps, 36 per cent.

Roads: 32 per cent bridges and culverts, 32 per cent. Materials: Broken stone and gravel, 96 per cent.

Electrical work: Transmission line, 44 per cent; cantonment distribution, 44 per cent; interior wiring, 44 per cent. Materials: Lamps, 44 per cent; wiring, 44 per cent.

Number of men employed, September 1, 1917, 9,140.

As a result of this report, the War Department, under date of September 1, 1917, made an announcement that "draft of the first increment of the National Army has been postponed to September 19. This includes only the first five per cent and only men who are to report to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md."¹⁴

Preparations for the reception of the first of the selected men had been going on apace in the partly completed camp. On August 3, 1917, the War Department, in General Order No. 101, specified the various units to be incorporated in the Seventy-ninth Division and, on August 11, in Special Order No. 186, designated the officers of the Regular Army and of the Officers' Reserve Corps to be assigned to the Division. In the meanwhile, on August 5, 1917, Joseph E. Kuhn, a brigadier of the Regular Army, had been promoted to the rank of major general in the National Army and assigned to Camp Meade to organize and command the new Division. He arrived at the cantonment with his staff on August 25, while still a brigadier, not accepting his new commission until four days later. On the day of his arrival, however, he organized the Division officially with the issuance of General Order No. 1, Seventy-ninth Division, the first of a long series to follow.

The graduates of the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara, 1100 in number, having enjoyed a two weeks' leave of absence after their strenuous three months of training, reported for duty on August 29. Simultaneously there arrived the Regular Army officers selected to command brigades and regiments, and about 600 enlisted men from the Regular Army to form the non-commissioned cadre, or framework of companies, battalions and regiments. General Order No. 2, issued on August 26, 1917, was awaiting the newcomers. It assigned the officers to their respective units and, by September 1, the skeletonized Division was formed according to the War Department Tables of Organization. The commanding officers assigned to the various units as of August 26, 1917, some of whom served with the Division throughout the entire war, were as follows:

Commanding General	*Major General Joseph E. Kuhn
Chief of Staff	*Lieutenant Colonel Tenney Ross
Adjutant	Major Charles B. Moore
Division Engineer	Colonel James P. Jervy
Quartermaster	Major Robert F. Tate
Inspector	Major Samuel G. Talbott
Ordnance Officer	Major Townsend Whelan
Judge Advocate	Lieutenant Colonel James J. Mayes
Signal Officer	*Major George S. Gillis
Surgeon	*Lieutenant Colonel Philip W. Huntington
Headquarters Troop	*Captain Eugene S. Pleasonton
310th Machine Gun Battalion	*Major Andrew W. Smith
157th Infantry Brigade	*Brigadier General William J. Nicholson
313th Infantry Regiment	*Colonel Claude B. Swezey

314th Infantry Regiment	Colonel Thomas W. Darrah
311th Machine Gun Battalion	
158th Infantry Brigade	Brigadier General Everard E. Hatch
315th Infantry Regiment	Colonel Otho B. Rosenbaum
316th Infantry Regiment	Colonel Oscar J. Charles
312th Machine Gun Battalion	Major Edmond L. Zane
154th Artillery Brigade	*Brigadier General Andrew Hero, Jr.
310th Field Artillery Regiment	Colonel Dan T. Moore
311th Field Artillery Regiment	*Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Mortimer
312th Field Artillery Regiment	Colonel James F. Brady
304th Trench Mortar Battery	Captain William G. Huckel
304th Engineer Regiment	Colonel James P. Jervey
304th Division Trains and Military Police	*Colonel William C. Rogers
304th Ammunition Train	Lieutenant Colonel Walter E. Prosser
304th Field Signal Battalion	Major Sidney T. Moore
304th Supply Train	K. I. A. Major Israel Putnam,
304th Sanitary Train	*Lieutenant Colonel James F. Trout.

* Indicates those who served with the Division throughout the war.
K. I. A. Killed in action.

At the time the various unit commanders, officers and non-commissioned officers arrived, Camp Meade was just beginning to take form. Its appearance is thus described by the historian of Company "I", 315th Infantry:

In the few weeks preceding the permanent organization of the Division, Camp Meade presented the disheveled appearance of a lumber camp or of a railroad pioneer camp in the first stages of constructive work.

The ground chosen for the cantonment lay in ridges and vales, running northwest and southeast, heavily wooded with scrub pine and scattering trees of the deciduous varieties. Dotting the open land, like toy ornaments, sat the little old cottages built of silvered, weather-beaten clapboards; souvenirs of many winters, and of a construction, hand-hewn and massive, to secure man from the raging elements. Such of these dilapidated little houses as the Government allowed to remain standing were often, in later months, seized upon eagerly in maneuvers as ideal nests for machine guns, and as such came to fill the eye of the dough-boy with suspicion and distrust. Clustered around these rustic cottages, and marking spots where others of equal magnificence had stood, rose many delicately formed small cedars, whose dusky richness formed landmarks which guided many a warrior, pleasure bent, to satiate his craving for pears, apples and cherries in the abandoned orchards that adjoined them.

At this time, great gangs of darkies were clearing sites and blasting stumps, hiding under any small brush nearby until after the explosion, frightened ashen-grey one moment and singing heart-high the next. Trucks from Truck Company 328, which had only recently arrived from Texas, roared up and down the sandy roads, carrying piles of lumber and pipes, as well as cots and blankets for the first few barracks that were up. On many occasions, these trucks sank hubdeep in the soft Maryland sand, and it was no uncommon sight to see a mixed crowd of soldiers and laborers digging one of the mired trucks out of its over-soft resting place. Day and night the pile-drivers were at work and were followed in turn by gangs of carpenters, erecting the framework of barracks, laying floors and putting on roofs, so that the Camp seemed to spring up from a waste almost by magic.

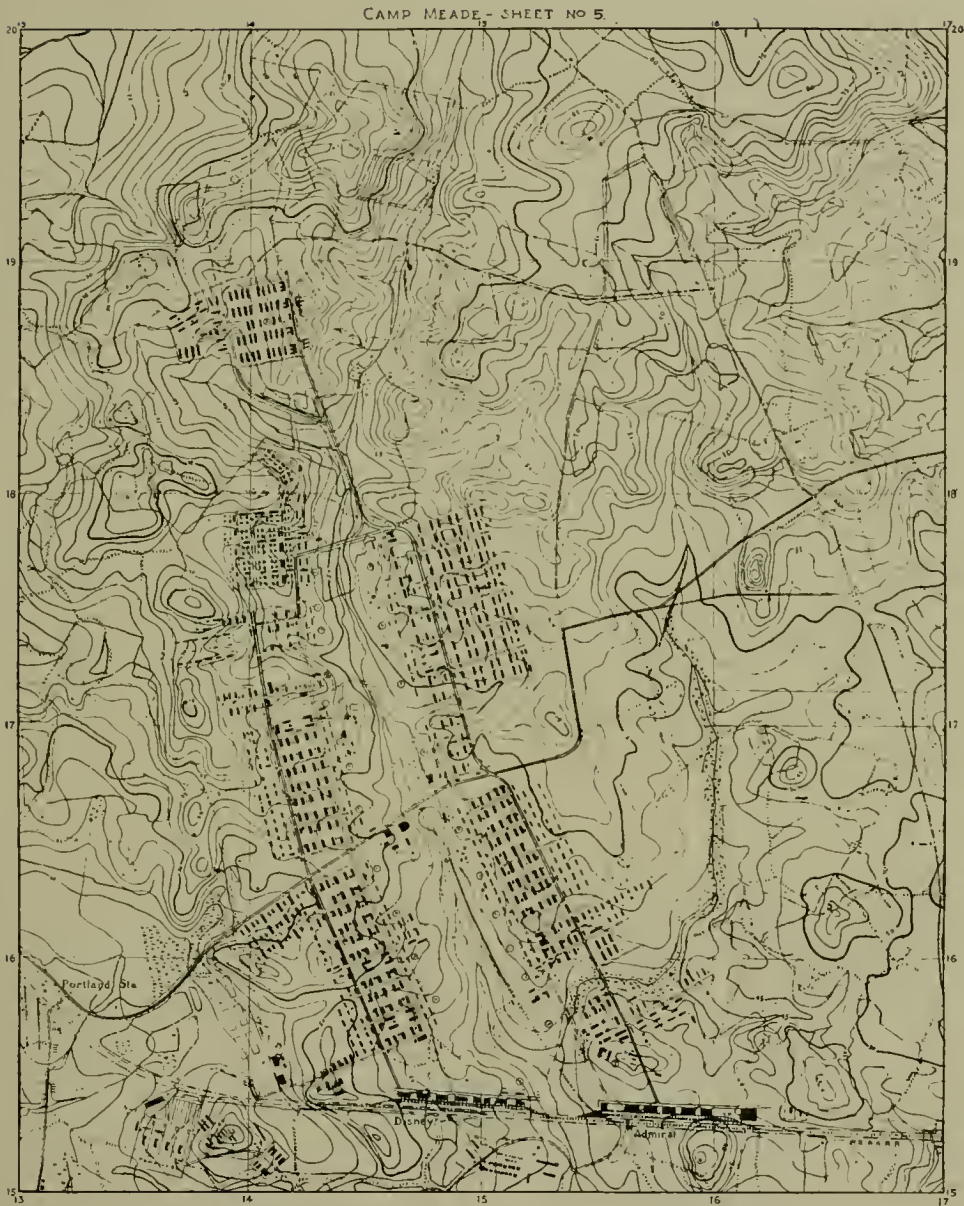
Through the balance of the day the selected men came pouring into the camp. All in civilian attire, their habiliments were as varied as their types. Some wore brown suits and some checked suits, some showed the latest cuts of a custom tailor's art and some were attired in the baggiest of trousers, coatless and with shirt sleeves rolled up. Their headgear was as variegated—straw hats, felt hats, derby hats, caps, and no hats. They carried suitcases, bags and bundles, these civilians—business men, school teachers, clerks, farmers, barkeepers, peddlers, laborers, Americans, Hebrews, Irish, Slavs—of all occupations and of many of the nationalities of the earth. Some were a little frightened, some dumb-struck by the sudden change in the more or less even tenor of their lives, others contemptuous, the majority eager, but all, consciously or unconsciously, stirred deep down in their souls by what they were doing. They were proud to be playing their part in the world's most stupendous undertaking and, as a whole, they were pretty sure of themselves.

Daily, for the ensuing week, scenes similar to the foregoing were witnessed as contingent after contingent came swinging in, first from Pennsylvania and then from Maryland and the District of Columbia.

September 20 saw 2,304 men delivered at the camp—all Pennsylvanians. Adams County sent 120 of these; Bucks County, 80; Chester County, 142; Cumberland County, 86; Dauphin County, 225; Delaware County, 277; Chester City, 179; Franklin County, 140; Juniata County, 45; Lancaster County, 208; Lebanon County, 138; Monroe County, 52; Northampton County, 75; Perry County, 59; Philadelphia, 113; Pike County, 29; York County, 317; and York City, 19.

Pennsylvania's eastern counties, still contributing, on September 21, added 2,615 to the growing total. They came as follows: Berks County, 315; Reading, 269; Carbon County, 127; Columbia County, 133; Scranton, 208; Luzerne County, 500; Wilkesbarre, 43; Montgomery County, 415; Norristown, 46; Montour County, 34; Schuylkill County, 363; Sullivan County, 37; Susquehanna County, 77 and Wyoming County, 38.

September 22 and 23 were Philadelphia days. Three Philadelphia boards had sent contingents on September 19 and one on September 20. Twenty boards entrained 2,490 men on September 22 and twenty-four boards sent 2,582 men the following day. In the five days Pennsylvania had sent 12,768 men to camp.¹⁷



MAP OF CAMP MEADE, MD., MADE BY THE TOPOGRAPHIC SECTION, 304TH ENGINEERS, FALL, 1917
This area was occupied by the 79th Division during its mobilization and training before going overseas—August, 1917—June, 1918

The District of Columbia sent its first forty-five per cent on September 26,¹³ 420 of its net quota of 929 men arriving at about the same time that the first Baltimore contingent heralded the beginning of the Maryland influx. The Maryland movement continued from September 26 to September 30. The first day 700 men arrived from Baltimore and surrounding counties.¹⁹ By September 30, the forty-five per cent quota, 3,000 men, were in camp and a total of 16,000 raw recruits, from two states and the National Capital, awaited welding into soldiers.

Camp Meade, by October 1, 1917, was well on its way to becoming the second largest city in Maryland, a rank which it later attained. It was an unfinished city, however, and remained so until about November 30 of the same year. Not until that later date was it of sufficient size to house the entire division and the depot brigade, 40,000 men in all. Like all other cantonments and large war industries, it sprang up like a mushroom. Its construction required 450,000,000 feet of lumber, used in the erection of 1200 wooden barracks, stables and other buildings. Most of the barracks were of two stories and housed between 200 and 250 men. Fifty-two miles of sewer pipe and fifty miles of water pipe were laid, the latter distributing 3,000,000 gallons of water daily.³

The cantonment was laid out along highly scientific lines with the parade grounds running through the centre, and the various brigade and Division units located to the east and west on either side. Barring the remount station, all the Division buildings lay to the north of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad, which passed through the cantonment grounds from east to west, with the Admiral and Disney sidings located on either side of the inverted "U", or southern mouth, of the parade grounds. Along these sidings for a distance of more than a mile stretched the Division warehouses. Turning northward through the centre of the parade grounds, on the right hand side were barracks of the following units in order: 304th Ammunition Train, 304th Supply Train, 304th Engineers, 316th Infantry, 315th Infantry, 312th Field Artillery, 23rd Engineers (not a Division unit), 311th Field Artillery, 310th Field Artillery and 304th Trench Mortar Battery.

On the left side of the parade grounds, beginning at the south, were the barracks of the 351st Field Artillery (colored) and 368th Infantry (colored) (neither a Division unit), 310th, 311th and 312th Machine Gun Battalions, 314th Infantry, 313th Infantry, Headquarters Troop, 304th Field Signal Battalion, 304th Sanitary Train, 304th Division Trains and Military Police, 27th and 28th Engineers (not division units), 324th Field Signal Battalion (not a Division unit), and 154th Depot Brigade with its training battalions.

Division headquarters was almost in the centre of the encampment in front of the 313th Infantry barracks and facing the artillery brigade, while the three brigade headquarters were located in barracks housing particular brigade units. Beyond the parade ground, nearly a mile to the north, lay the permanent base hospital.

A task of tremendous magnitude confronted the officers and non-commissioned officers assembled in this large cantonment. They had been brought together suddenly to constitute the framework of a combat division and to direct its training—the training of thousands of men who had never before marched in

formation, shouldered a rifle, obeyed orders, or had the slightest knowledge of military life and discipline. Only a handful of the Regular Army officers assigned possessed the experience necessary for the organizing and training of this mass of raw material. The large body of young officers from the Officers' Training Camp was somewhat divided as to previous military experience. A great many had been members of the National Guard and could draw upon the training secured in the enlisted or commissioned ranks there, but the majority confessed to no more military knowledge than that gained in three months at Fort Niagara. Most of the soldiers from the Regular Army, slated for non-commissioned posts, had seen but short service, owing to the absorption of the older and more valuable enlisted men in the expansion of the Regular Army. In fact, in many instances, the training cadres sent to the National Army camps were used as means to clear Regular Army outfits of undesirable soldiers and, hence, proved of little assistance. But, if there was a dearth of experience, there was no lack of zeal, willingness and ability, which, as later events showed, met and successfully overcame all obstacles.



NEW MATERIAL GOING TO BE OUTFITTED

The handling of so large a body of untrained men as was shunted into Camp Meade during the last eleven days of September, 1917, was a serious problem alone. Outside of the framework of company and non-commissioned officers, there was no organization to enable each unit to commence immediately its daily routine. These new arrivals were not yet soldiers, classified according to the tasks for which each one was fitted, but thousands of civilians taken from every walk of life and suddenly plunged into a new and strange environment. It was necessary to determine the qualifications of all of these men—who could cook, who were mechanics, who had handled horses, who were chauffeurs, and most important, which ones possessed the quality of leadership to hold non-commissioned rank. It was this which gave the officers many trying days and much serious thought before every unit was functioning smoothly.

The personnel of the regiments was vastly different. Those which were made up of men drawn from Philadelphia or Baltimore contained far different types from those composed of men from the farm regions of the two states, and the

farmers, in turn, differed largely from miners from the Eastern Pennsylvania coal regions. An excellent indication of the various kinds and classes represented in the Division was secured in a statistical census taken by the 310th Field Artillery.

In this one regiment there were fifteen nationalities, American, Russian, Italian, Polish, Austrian, Jewish, Swiss, English, Lithuanian, Greek, Bohemian, French, Irish, Roumanian, and even German. There were four different religious beliefs, Protestant, Catholic, Hebrew and Greek Catholic, while twenty-five men of the regiment asserted they had no religious adherence. As to educational attainments, but fifty men in the regiment had ever attended college, while 114 had no education of any sort. Others had been to elementary, grammar and high schools. These statistics are typical of other units in the Division. They indicate the heterogeneity of the regiments and the mammoth task it was to weld these thousands into a fighting unit.

Under the original plan, to place only selected men from Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia in the Seventy-ninth Division, the geographical allocation was carried into the personnel of the various units as well. The best illustration of this method is given in the original distribution of the men from the fifty-one Philadelphia draft districts, which was as follows:

315th Infantry: Contingents from Local Boards Nos. 1, 9, 12, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 35, 36, 44, 47 and 51.

304th Engineers: Contingents from Local Boards Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16 and 23.

312th Field Artillery: Contingents from Local Boards Nos. 8, 10, 18, 20, 22, 25, 30, 39, 41, 48 and 49.

316th Infantry: Contingents from Local Boards Nos. 32 and 43.

304th Field Signal Battalion: Contingent from Local Board No. 11.

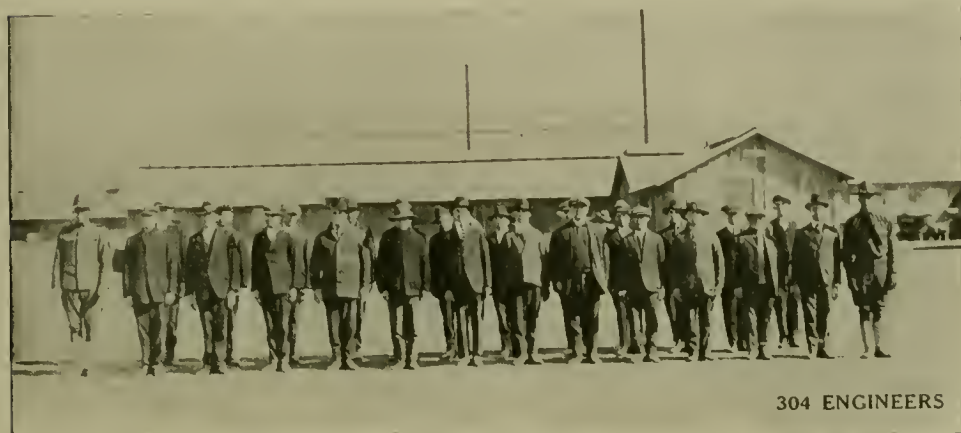
314th Infantry: Contingents from Local Boards Nos. 3, 33, 37, 38, 42 and 46.

304th Ammunition Train: Contingent from Local Board No. 45.

310th Field Artillery: Contingents from Local Boards Nos. 7 and 40.²⁶

During the calling of the first 100 per cent every effort was made to assign the men to the same regiment to which their predecessors from the local boards had gone, the idea being to make as distinct geographical units as possible. In carrying this out, the men from the District of Columbia were placed in the 312th Machine Gun Battalion; from Baltimore and Western Maryland in the 313th Infantry, and from Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore in the 310th Field Artillery. Of the Pennsylvanians from the thirty-six counties, exclusive of Philadelphia, those from the mining regions were sent to the 311th Field Artillery and the 314th Infantry, and from the central and southern counties of the state to the 316th Infantry, 304th Engineers, 310th and 311th Machine Gun Battalions and Division auxiliary troops. In the early months of the camp, before drafts from other sections of the United States had, in a measure, destroyed the geographical distinctions, two of the infantry regiments, the 313th and 315th, had been named "Baltimore's Own," and "Philadelphia's Own," respectively, because of their personnel.

Before the rudiments of military training could be taught to the first contingent of 16,000 men, the War Department ordered another five per cent to the colors and, on October 5 and 6, a two day movement brought 1,739 men from Pennsylvania, 350 from Maryland and 50 from the District of Columbia. In addition, from Pennsylvania, between October 1 and 14, came numerous delayed contingents which should have reported in September, totaling 1,126 men.¹⁷ The five per cent and the delinquents, added to the 16,000 of the first contingent, brought the total of selected men at Camp Meade as of October 11, 1917, to 20,300.²¹ The War Department kept pace with the draft movement in supplying clothing for the new soldiers, and, on the same day that the total of 20,300 men was given for the cantonment, it was announced that the equipment which had gone to the camp consisted of 30,000 bedsacks, 80,532 blankets, 16,096 cotton breeches, 21,295 woolen breeches, 16,691 cotton coats, 24,188 woolen coats, 50,815



RECRUITS LINED UP FOR THEIR FIRST INSTRUCTION

summer drawers, 116,911 winter drawers, 42,062 hats, 24,111 leggings, 22,034 overcoats, 53,996 flannel shirts, 66,878 cotton stockings, 41,453 light woolen stockings, 48,615 cotton undershirts, 77,595 woolen undershirts and 36,642 pairs of shoes.²¹

Receiving the clothing and assigning it to the men were different matters, particularly in the case of shirts, breeches, shoes and socks where the question of size intruded. Company and regimental supply officers realized the herculean task soon enough, but the sympathy was never extended to them but went to the "rookies" who couldn't be fitted. For several weeks after the first draft contingents arrived, companies could be seen daily at drill garbed in a weird mixture of civilian and military attire. The parade of the non-descripts was a feature of almost every organization of the Division until well into October. Even after O. D.'s (olive drab) were supposed to be plentiful, civilian articles of apparel clung tenaciously to each company. The problem was solved only when the supply officer succeeded in begging, swapping or stealing certain needed sizes of blouses, breeches, leggings, shoes, etc.

Throughout the first week in October work went on in earnest, and all cleared spaces in and about the camp were filled from early morning until night with squads of men performing setting-up exercises and receiving instructions in the fundamentals of military training. The general lack of knowledge was more than offset by the enthusiasm with which the men sought to learn. This spirit brought results and within a few weeks marked progress had been made. Squads, platoons, companies, regiments, in fact, had a military appearance when assembled and the men had a soldierly bearing when alone. As an illustration of the enthusiasm with which the transformation from civilian to soldier was carried on, four days after the first men had reached Camp Meade a uniformed band had been organized in the 315th Infantry and on September 25 it played the National Anthem at retreat.²² And all the while, as the drilling was carried on, the changes throughout the camp became marked. The old sweet potato and strawberry patches around the barracks rapidly became tramped bare by the passage of countless feet, while the erection of the barracks went on apace. Where once had been a paying truck farm was now a drill field or an athletic ground. As the camp neared completion the contractors' army of laborers and artisans gradually diminished. Fewer lurching lumber wagons, drawn by teams of Maryland mules, jolted along the uneven roads with their darkey drivers dozing on the seats. The roads, in turn, through the tireless efforts of grading gangs, became more and more what roads should be, while rapid progress was made on the main highway, a concrete U-shaped road skirting the building line of the cantonment.

The entire Division, as it was then constituted, was assembled upon the parade grounds for the first time on October 11, 1917, the occasion being the formal opening of the Second Liberty Loan Drive. General Kuhn, from a stand erected on a knoll, delivered a brief address and the massed bands of the Division rendered a creditable performance.²³ In addition to the rivalry between the thirty or more training camps and cantonments throughout the country during the Second Loan, there was keen competition between the various units of the Division to see which would subscribe the largest quota. In the end, \$1,700,000 was subscribed by men of the Division, which took first place among National Army cantonments and second place among all the camps of the country.

While the Liberty Loan campaign was under way, the War Department made the first of a long series of drafts upon Camp Meade, robbing the Division of many of its trained men at a time when they were most needed to train pending incoming drafts. Between October 16 and 20 the four infantry regiments were stripped of 1,000 men each and two of the artillery regiments of 500 men apiece, making a total of 5,000 transferred to the Eighty-second Division at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.²⁴ To offset this another draft movement, calling for thirty per cent more of the first quota, was ordered by the War Department. Notification of the pending movement was given October 27 to the State Draft authorities, the instructions calling for the men to be sent to camp between November 2 and 6.²⁵ Pennsylvania responded with 7,306 men in the period; Maryland with 2,000 and the District of Columbia with 250. The result brought the Division strength up to about 23,000.

In the early days of the cantonment, the anxiety and concern of relatives and friends of the men, who were solicitous for their material and moral welfare, caused a mixture of pity and amusement. The belief seemed to have prevailed that the moment a citizen put on a suit of khaki he became at once a starving hero, subjected to all manner of cruel and ruthless treatment from a relentless army discipline. Much that was both pathetic and ludicrous might be written upon this subject, but the main point is that the public had to be more or less educated to accept new and unusual situations at the same time that the citizen soldiers were being trained. The men themselves fell with avidity into army life. Canteens appeared to take the place of the corner drug store and cigar stand; company messes were made more homelike by purchase of edible luxuries to garnish the army rations; some organizations bought cutlery and table wear and relegated the less inviting mess gear for use at Saturday inspections only; while sleeping in underwear and discarding a necktie slipped in like second nature. Man's adaptability to circumstances was evidenced on all sides.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CANTONMENT FROM DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

At the same time the various welfare organizations stepped forward with much to offer in the way of recreation, amusement and education, moral and mental. The illiterates of the Division found, in the classes formed by the Young Men's Christian Association the opportunity to learn; the foreign-born, profiting likewise, took pride in the mastery of the English language, while the men with an eye to the future, who wished to speak French, found teachers only too ready to aid them. These various agencies, in addition to the Young Men's Christian Association, included the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Red Cross, the Young Women's Christian Association, the American Library Association, the Episcopal War Commissions of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the Fosdick Commission on Training Camp Activities. Of all of them, probably the Y. M. C. A., with its central auditorium and eight huts conveniently located throughout the camp, was the most appreciated. Nightly entertainments, varying from song services to boxing matches, were held in each

of the "Y" buildings, while on Sunday religious services were conducted there by army chaplains or by denominational clergymen from outside the camp.

Several months after the camp opened, the Young Women's Christian Association provided an artistic, well-built Hostess House which radiated cheer and hospitality to the members of the Division and the numerous visitors who flocked into the cantonment each week-end. The Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, the Library Association and the Episcopal War Commissions also erected buildings for carrying on their several activities and contributed materially to the maintenance of contentment and morale. The Fosdick Commission provided an able and popular song leader in Kenneth Clark, who remained with the Division continuously and whose rallying cry, "Alre-a-d-y let's go-o-o-oh" became famous. He was a tower of strength upon many occasions. Colonel Tenney Ross, the Division Chief of Staff, credits Mr. Clark with doing "more than any other one man of or with the Division" in keeping the morale at a high standard and making the men satisfied with conditions. Later in the life of the camp, the Fosdick Commission also provided a large Liberty Theatre with a capacity of 3,000, where plays were provided nightly at a nominal fee.

Recreation and amusement, however, did not interfere with the grim business of preparing for modern warfare. By the beginning of November the cantonment was ready for something more than rudimentary training. On November 3, two distinguished foreigners, General McLaughlin, of the British, and General Vignal of the French War Missions to the United States, visited the camp to make arrangements for the attachment of British and French officers to the Division for training purposes. With them came Lieutenant Paul Rochat, a French expert on automatic rifles. The 158th Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier General Hatch, and with Colonels Rosenbaum and Charles at the head of the 315th and 316th Infantry, respectively, paraded 4,000 strong before the visitors.²⁶ The result of the inspection was apparent when, during the next week, there arrived a little group of ten British and French specialists in modern warfare, together with a number of non-commissioned officers from the two Missions. Included in the officers were Major Duncan Campbell and Major Liebenrood, from the British Mission, and Captain Marie Adolphe de Casteja and Lieutenant Rochat, who had accompanied General Vignal on the visit of November 3, from the French Mission.²⁷

On Monday, November 12, the foreign officers began their courses in special instruction.²⁸ Rifle ranges, bayonet courses and various types of trenches were constructed and the troops entered upon a period of advanced training. Everything became specialized. Bombing schools were organized, bayonet schools, schools of automatic arms, intelligence schools, machine gun schools, small arms schools, schools of engineering, classes in gas defense, in signalling, in artillery fire, in first aid, in fact, schools and classes covering all of the major and many of the minor requirements for each of the units.

Thanksgiving Day came and brought leaves of absence for many of the men, and for those left in camp menus of turkey and cranberries, celery, ice cream and pie, cake and candy—a true Thanksgiving dinner. From this time on, every week-end long trainloads of khaki-clad, healthy and well-disciplined soldiers left

Camp Meade for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the hundreds of little towns of Pennsylvania and Maryland which had sent their sons to form the Seventy-ninth Division. One of the largest leave of absence crowds journeyed to Philadelphia on December 1, to watch their Division football team play Camp Dix. The result was a set-back for the Seventy-ninth's championship aspirations as Camp Dix won, 13 to 6.²⁹

In mid-December the War Department renewed its drains upon the Division personnel. On December 12 a large draft of men was taken from the infantry brigades and transferred to the Fourth Division, at Camp Greene, N. C., and on December 13, sixty-nine second lieutenants of the Quartermasters' Corps, who had been temporarily assigned to the Division, were transferred, forty-nine to Camp Joseph E. Johnston and the remainder to Camp Greene.³⁰ An event of interest preceded the Christmas holidays when, on Saturday, December 22, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker reviewed the Division and was quite complimentary upon its appearance.³¹ As Christmas approached preparations were made for the celebration of the day. Greens were picked and taken into all the mess halls, the curriculum was suspended for four days, and company funds were spent lavishly. Reports of Uncle Sam's gift of turkey for the big dinner filtered through the camp in advance. The day passed with many of the men on leave, while those who were obliged to remain in camp feasted bountifully and enjoyed themselves as much as it was humanly possible to do upon such an occasion away from home and in an army post.

With the beginning of the New Year, the War Department ordered all local boards to forward to Camp Meade sufficient men to fill up deficiencies in percentage due to physical rejections at camp. At that time Camp Meade was supposed to have received eighty-six per cent of the first quota from all sources, but figures showed that approximately 3,000 more men were needed to make the eighty-six per cent accurate.³² The instructions were that the deficiencies were to be made up prior to February 15. As a result, on January 3, 1918, Philadelphia moved 881 men to camp. Pennsylvania's total between January 1 and February 14 was 1,891,¹⁷ and Maryland's and the District of Columbia's about 1,100. These men, unlike those who had gone before, were not assigned immediately to units of the Division. Instead, they were placed in the 154th Depot Brigade, from where, after partial training, they were transferred to the special and technical services and to other divisions. Few of them found their way into the Seventy-ninth Division units. They went to aviation, engineering, ordnance, quartermaster and other special branches of the service. Between February 2 and 5 large drafts were sent from both the 154th Depot Brigade and also the long-suffering infantry and artillery brigades to the Eighty-second Division, while another lot went to the Eightieth Division at Camp Lee, some to the Fifth Division and still others, in small dribbles, to other training camps. By the end of March, 1918, the depot brigade was almost depleted and the Division itself numbered scarcely more than 15,000 men.

Meanwhile there had been some few changes in the officer personnel. In January, 1918, the Third Officers' Training Camp was organized in the Division and, for those chosen to attend, three long months of intensive drilling, tiresome

hours of study and nerve-racking examinations followed. On May 17, 1918, the camp ended with 103 soldiers receiving certificates of eligibility for commissions.³³ Prior to this, on December 15, 1917, a small number of commissioned men, graduates of the Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., were assigned to the Division.³⁴

In December, 1917, and January, 1918, had come cold weather and much snow. The winter of 1917-1918, in fact, was one of the bitterest in years. Its frigidty forced a partial abandonment of outdoor work; lectures in barracks took the place of training on the snow-covered drill fields. Even though barrack-room stoves were kept red hot, it was hard to keep warm.

Outside, the thermometer flirted always with zero. Sentries could testify to that as they felt the cold gripping at their finger tips and nipping their ears. So could the hapless companies hauled out on the ice-coated fields to stagger through the intricacies of a bayonet drill, each man expecting to see his opponent skid and receive the point of the weapon somewhere in his frozen anatomy. But

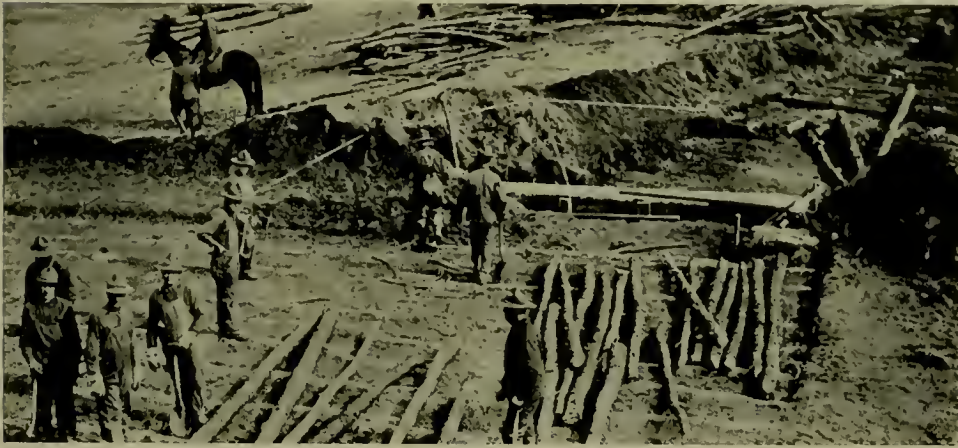


304 ENGINEERS

COMPANY DRILL AFTER WEEKS OF TRAINING

miracles still happen, or at least they did that winter, for never a casualty was reported from these hazardous instructions. Right in the heart of the cold weather, on January 29th, the Second Battalion of the 304th Engineers was ordered off to Accotink, Virginia, to begin construction on one end of a spur railroad line running from Accotink Station to Camp Humphreys. The work consisted of clearing timber, grading, making cuts and fills and building four trestles. Not until April was it finished and the battalion ordered back to Camp Meade. The winter training was dreary, at times discouraging and always amid discomforts, but the men persevered with unflagging zeal and, as April approached, those who had been unmolested by the War Department drafts found themselves fast rounding into something considerably better than recruits.

During February, 1918, the final contingents of the first quota had been called out, the men arriving at camp between February 18 and 28, with some delayed shipments in the first two weeks in March. Pennsylvania contributed 2,945 men to complete its quota;¹⁷ Maryland, 1,000, and the District of Columbia



EMERGENCY ROAD CONSTRUCTION BY THE 304TH ENGINEERS AT CAMP MEADE

1. Placing stringers for the foundation
2. View of excavation and foundation
3. Placing corduroy for the surface

about 100. These proved a mere drop in the bucket to the insatiable demand for men from other camps and finally, in late March, a second quota was demanded from the divisional territory. The War Department went further afield, however, and dropped the old boundary lines, ordering men to Camp Meade not only from Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia, but from West Virginia and Ohio. The movement began on April 1 and continued, with slight interruptions, for a whole month. The final shipment, on May 1, consisted of 465 men from Ohio.³⁵ The total movement was 8,316, of which 2,700 were from Pennsylvania, 1,000 from Maryland, a few from the District of Columbia, and the balance from West Virginia and Ohio.

While this converging movement was on foot, the various units of the Division acquired their first taste of army life under real field service conditions. Late



SUNSET VIEW OF PUP TENT CAMP

in March, each organization was required to hike out to the fringe of the reservation and pitch a shelter tent camp for at least one night. The chill of winter was still in the air and the ground had not yet dried out from its winter deluge of snow and rain. The troops, however, regarded their one night stand as a welcome relief from the monotony of work in the regimental areas, and carried through their maneuver in a manner that drew commendation from the Division Staff.

Shortly after this the Division was given an opportunity to show the results of its long months of hard work by a review in Baltimore on April 6 before the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, President Wilson, in commemoration of the first anniversary of America's entry into the World War. The Division marched from Camp Meade to Baltimore and back, 22 miles each way, and in this, the first real test of endurance, the men acquitted themselves well. It was a great day for the Division as rank after rank of those, who a few months before had been untrained civilians, passed through the streets, erect in carriage, keen eyed and

bronzed by the outdoor training. With "eyes right," platoon after platoon passed the official reviewing stand whereon the President and his party showed their appreciation of the moulding of a greater American Army as typified by the Seventy-ninth Division. The occasion was an especially eventful one for the 313th Infantry, which marched on home soil for the first time since created at Camp Meade.

Shortly after the review at Baltimore, the 312th Field Artillery was given an opportunity to shake the dust of Camp Meade for a two-days hike. On April 25 the entire regiment, in heavy marching order, went out the Baltimore pike and wound through the picturesque hilly country to a camp site on a bluff overlooking the Severn River. It was a twenty-one mile hike and wound up with every artilleryman in the outfit swimming in the Severn. The regiment broke camp the following day and returned by the shortest route to the cantonment. The hike was repeated on May 3 and 4, being made particularly interesting on the second occasion by a sham battle the first day and a rain storm during the night which blew down ninety per cent of the pup tents. The camp on the Severn was made possible through the friendship between the owner of the land and Major James Patterson, commanding the second battalion. Excluding the review at Baltimore, the 312th Artillery and the 304th Engineers were the only outfits to get away from Camp Meade for over night stretches during the period of the divisional training there.

The result of the intensive and specialized training became apparent as spring crept on. Upon one occasion the machine gun units of the Division gave a demonstration of indirect firing and barrage work before a group of officials from the War Department and high-ranking officers of the Army. This demonstration, directed by Major Liebenrood, of the British Machine Gun Corps, was fired with the new Browning guns. It was a distinct success and was instrumental in establishing confidence in the new Browning, which later resulted in its adoption as standard equipment.

During the week after the return from the Division review in Baltimore, the 316th Infantry regiment repaired to the target range, on the southern end of the cantonment.³⁶ For six days the men sought to make marksmen of themselves. During this time they slept in shelter tents, securing just a glimpse of some of the experiences in store for them. The 316th was followed to the range by the 315th, which was succeeded in turn by the two regiments of the 157th Infantry Brigade. On May 3, the 314th Infantry was awarded the highest honors for rapid fire work at the 100, 200 and 300 yard rifle range. The regiment made the best showing of any unit in the National Army, thirty-one of the men qualifying for the mid-ranges.³⁷

With the rifle practice completed, the attention of the entire Division was turned to the "open war game." Hitherto the trend of training had been toward trench warfare, but a new era of fighting seemed to be developing on the Western Front and its effect was apparent in the changed curriculum at Camp Meade. A bayonet assault course was constructed by one of the regiments as part of the larger scheme of offensive work, and, by mid-May, the Division as a whole was solving real problems; "capturing" strategic points, "outmaneuvering" strong

columns, "routing" heavy attacks, and "surprising" unsuspecting encampments. The new training had a novelty to it which the tedious instruction through the winter had lacked. The men took part with avidity in the new "game," and Division "offensives" were remarkably battle-like save for the absence of gunpowder.

During the spring months a great deal of stress was laid upon the subject of gas training and gas discipline. Certain officers and non-commissioned officers were selected from each regiment to take a special course of training at the Division Gas School, in order that they might serve as instructors in their respective units. Returning from the Division course of training, they lost no time in explaining the dread effects of German gas, to which explanations their comrades listened with broad, sickly grins, and learned to don the gas mask in less than five



RIFLE PRACTICE ON THE RANGE AT CAMP MEADE, MD., SPRING, 1918

seconds. As a grand finale to the general course of gas instruction, each company was required to visit the gas chamber, located in a ravine near the southwestern edge of the reservation, and there spend a certain amount of time in a room filled with lachrymatory gas.

But still the Division was being robbed of its men by the War Department. On April 24 a total of 1900 were sent to the Twenty-eighth Division at Camp Hancock, and the drain continued until June, when the Division had been reduced in strength to 12,000 men. This was despite the fact that in May alone 11,065 men were added in a third call upon the two original states. The third quota began to arrive on May 25, when 2,038 men were despatched from thirty-six Pennsylvania counties. The subsequent arrivals were, May 26, 1,244 from Philadelphia, May 27, 1,500 from Philadelphia and 1,085 from Eastern Pennsylvania and 500 from six Maryland counties; May 28, 500 from Baltimore, 220 from Maryland,

446 from Philadelphia and 1,180 from Pennsylvania, and May 29, 675 from Baltimore and 618 from Pennsylvania.³⁸ The majority of these men got no further into Camp Meade than the Depot Brigade, taking the place of 2,126 men forwarded elsewhere on May 30 and 31, of which 1502 went to Camp Lee and 574 to Fort Niagara. These 2,126 comprised many of the men who had arrived at the camp in the late April draft.³⁹

The reasons lying behind the wholesale raids upon Camp Meade for men are much in dispute. Whether it was failure of the volunteer system, failure of the cantonment builders to meet contract time, failure of the War Department to call sufficient men to the colors in the beginning, or lack of vision of the political leaders of the period are mooted questions. Whatever the causes were, the result was disheartening and discouraging to the Seventy-ninth Division, as it was also called upon to furnish details of officers who were sent to the various towns in eastern Pennsylvania to stimulate recruiting for the Twenty-eighth Division. Approximately 95,000 men were called to Camp Meade to be trained and of these only 27,000 were retained by the Division.⁴⁰ In addition to that, of the 27,000, about 15,000 were men selected for military training in June of 1918 and consequently went overseas with the Division as green troops. Maryland and the District of Columbia alone of the original Camp Meade area contributed quotas to the final draft. No more men went from Pennsylvania after the month of May. Maryland sent 2,150 men beginning June 22; the District of Columbia sent 300 and the balance were received from New York City, Brooklyn, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Ohio and West Virginia.⁴¹ In the time allotted before sailing, it was impossible to give these men, representing fifty-eight per cent of the Division, more than the mere rudiments of a military education. They secured overseas clothing, accoutrements and rifles along with the rest of the Division, learned the elements of movements by columns, had a brief lesson or two in the use of the gas mask and that was all.

By June the War Department was beginning to establish records in the way it was shipping men to the American Expeditionary Forces. Rumors of sailing orders, which had been prevalent around the cantonment for several months, grew more believable. Issuance of the overseas equipment was evidence that a movement was anticipated soon. The departure between June 26 and 29 of advance detachments from the various units was significant enough.⁴² The personnel of the Division, even to the newest recruits, was more than satisfied to get away soon. To a man, the Division was eager to go.

SHANGHAI

CHAPTER II

OVERSEAS AND THE TRAINING AREA

IN THE first six months of 1918, while the Seventy-ninth Division at Camp Meade was being plucked of its men more rapidly than the local boards could supply them, the war had brought grave conditions to the Western Front. The old stalemate of trench warfare was at an end. Ludendorff, that German Quartermaster General who specialized in shock formations, was hammering at the Allied line. Amiens in March! Flanders in April! To the Marne in May! Montdidier in June! Four offensives in four months and the last two of them toward Paris!¹ The Germans had battered their way to within seventy kilometers of the French Capital and the struggle "had cut wide swaths in the British and French ranks."² Elements of three American divisions had been thrown into the fighting—the First at Cantigny, the Third at Chateau Thierry, and the Second at Belleau Woods and Vaux. More American divisions were training behind the battlefield and still more were on the way overseas. France, England and America had pooled their maritime interests in the hour of dire necessity. The joint tonnage had transported 225,000 men across the Atlantic in May and 230,000 in June.³ July's record was to eclipse that, and, to the Seventy-ninth Division fell the honor of being in the forefront of the July movement.

On June 30, 1918, General Kuhn and his staff and the Advance School Detachment of the Division, composed of various regimental officers and enlisted men who had left Camp Meade between June 25 and 28, sailed from New York for France. Their departure marked the first move of the Division toward the battlegrounds of Europe. The Division Commander and his staff sailed on the *Calamares*; the regimental infantry officers and all the enlisted men on the *Duca Degli d'Abruzzi*, and the regimental artillery officers on the *Mongolia*. These ships were in a convoy of ten others and arrived in Brest on July 13.

The departure of General Kuhn left the command of the Division at Camp Meade to Brigadier General Nicholson, of the 157th Infantry Brigade. It was the second time in the history of the cantonment that he had been at the helm, there having been a period of about nine weeks in the winter of 1917-18 when the Commanding General and his Chief of Staff made a tour of inspection on the Western Front. Upon General Nicholson devolved the task of entraining the Division for the port of embarkation. His success was noted after the war when, in an address before the General Staff College at Washington, the Chief of the Transportation Service, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines U. S. A., stated that "the Seventy-ninth made the quickest entrainment of any division in the United States."⁴

Changes in commanding officers in a number of the units also had taken place, some permanent and others merely temporary. Colonel Darrah, of the 314th Infantry, and Colonel Rosenbaum, of the 315th Infantry, had been promoted to brigadier generals and transferred to other divisions, the latter being detached upon the eve of departure from Camp Meade.⁵ Lieutenant Colonel William H. Oury succeeded to the command of the 314th, and was promoted to his full Colonelcy on May 12th, 1918, and assigned to command the 314th Infantry; but in the 315th where the lieutenant-colonelcy was vacant and the two senior majors were in the Advance School Detachment, the command devolved upon Major Francis V. Lloyd, of the third battalion.⁵ In the Artillery Brigade, Colonel Howard L. Landers had, some time before, succeeded Colonel Dan T. Moore in command of the 310th Artillery,⁶ while other new leaders were Captain Edward W. Madeira, Headquarters Troop, vice Captain Pleasonton, promoted to Major and assigned as Adjutant of the 157th Infantry Brigade,⁷ and Major Stuart S. Janney, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, vice Major Zane, transferred. As Brigadier General Hatch also had been detached from the Division, the 158th Infantry Brigade command fell to Colonel Charles, of the 316th Infantry, as the senior ranking officer. Also, a new unit had been organized in May, the 304th Engineer Train, commanded first by Lieutenant Clinton W. Morgan and later by Lieutenant Edward A. Hill. With all of these changes, some of several months previous and others of a more recent date, the manner in which General Nicholson and his various unit commanders won the praise of the Chief of the Transportation Service is a tribute to their individual ability.

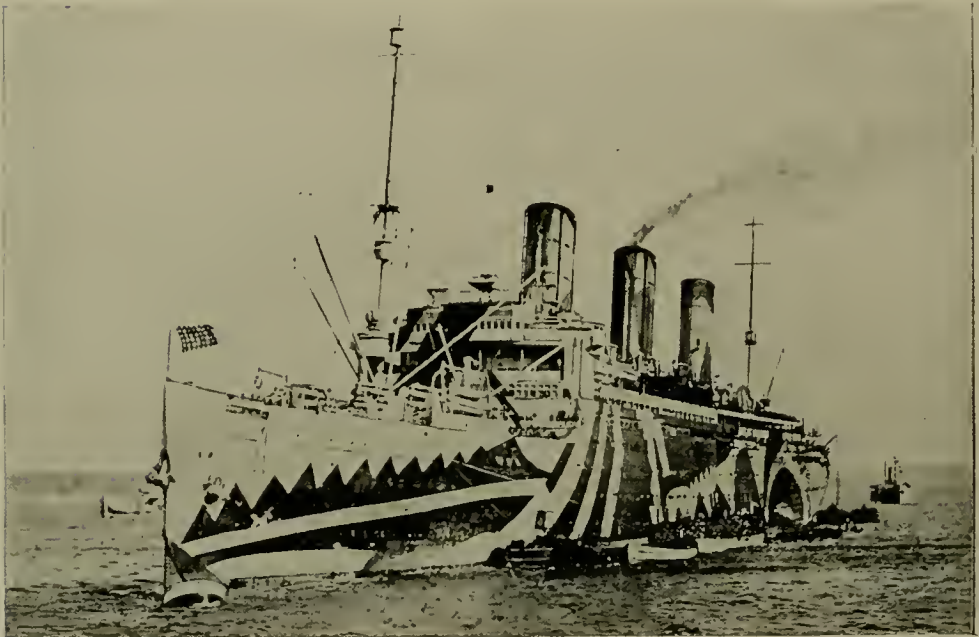
The units of the Division began to entrain at Disney Station on July 6. Efforts had been made toward the utmost secrecy in carrying out the troop movement; but for a week or more the atmosphere of the cantonment had been electric with rumors of the Division's departure, and on Saturday, July 6, and Sunday, July 7, there were quite a number of mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers and sweethearts on hand to bid the men a heart-aching farewell as companies, battalions and regiments marched across the parade ground for the last time and halted along the tracks, awaiting their turn to board the long trains of day coaches. By nightfall of July 7 all had gone except the Artillery Brigade and Ammunition Train. The troop trains ran north, each containing a noisy and excited crowd. There could be no concerted effort to give a rousing send-off to the men of the Division. Theoretically, no one in civilian life was to know they were going. Yet, somehow, at the little towns, the station platforms were fairly well crowded with cheering people, and at North Philadelphia, where all the trains made a brief stop, the word had spread that the Division was bound overseas, and the relatives and friends of Philadelphia men were on hand by the hundreds.⁸ Beyond Philadelphia lay a quick run across New Jersey, and then ferries from the Jersey City railroad yards took the men to the great embarkation piers at Hoboken.

The U. S. S. *Leviathan*, once the famous Hamburg-American liner *Vaterland*, was waiting at Hoboken for part of the Seventy-ninth Division. On July 7 and 8 the embarkation was carried out until slightly more than 10,000 troops were on board. These, with the crew, made more than 13,000. The Division units on board were Division Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, 310th Machine

Gun Battalion, 304th Field Signal Battalion, and the 157th Infantry Brigade complete (313th and 314th Infantry and 311th Machine Gun Battalion). It is interesting to note that the two machine gun battalions were the first to sail overseas equipped with the new Browning guns.

The sailing of the great liner is best described in the words of one of the officers of the Division who was a passenger:

I have a distinct recollection of the evening of July 8, 1918, when, with a screech of her siren, the *Leviathan* left her pier at Hoboken. We had just completed our first Abandon Ship drill, and the troops were all on deck as the engines of the ship moved her away from the pier. As she swung down stream, gaining speed at every moment, the troops all cheered and the bands played. On the buildings of New York were great crowds of



U. S. S. LEVIATHAN

people likewise cheering, and every whistle, both in the city and on the ships in the river saluted the ship. Above all, on each flagstaff were the Stars and Stripes, flying at half-mast in honor of Mayor Mitchell, who had just been killed in an airplane accident, but flying, nevertheless, triumphant. We stayed on deck as the ship moved down stream in the afternoon sunlight and passed the Statue of Liberty, which we were not to see again for many long months. Finally, as twilight came and the land gradually disappeared in the west, the word was passed to clear the decks and we went below.

German submarines had appeared off the American coast in June, so warships of Squadron No. 1, Cruiser Force, U. S. N., were escorting all troopships to

a rendezvous twelve hours out of New York, where the overseas convoy usually was formed.⁹ The *Leviathan*, because of her superior speed, left the cruisers at the end of the twelve hour period and steamed onward alone, disdaining protection in the twenty-two knot speed of her engines. Life on board was not monotonous. It could not be with 13,000 human beings packed on the great ship. The feeding of some 10,000 troops on board was a stupendous task in itself, but was accomplished successfully twice a day. The meals were served in the main salon of the big ex-German liner and were excellent, which is more than can be said regarding some of the other transports. Constant practise in the "Abandon Ship" drill was the chief evidence of danger from enemy U-boats. The men became so expert that, before many days out, they could clear their compartments and get to their lifeboat stations in slightly more than seven minutes after "Abandon Ship" was sounded on the bugle. Incidents typical of the voyage are found in a memorandum of July 13, 1918, for "Officers' Call." It is an almost forgotten bit of war-time literature, but quotations from it are interesting. For illustration, the following:¹⁰

Services will be held for the 313th Infantry on B deck aft Starboard at 10.30 A. M. tomorrow. Services will be held on B deck aft Port at the same time for the 314th Infantry.

Or this:

It is reported that Headquarters Company, Supply Company and part of Company G, 314th Infantry quartered in E. R. S. 1, moved out to dinner ahead of their time. Apparently no officers were present with these men.

Or even this:

It is reported that at the "Abandon Ship" drill 11:00 A. M., July 13, Company L, 313th Infantry, came from the upper decks with no officer leading. This Company was halted with its head at No. 4 Stairway, thereby causing more congestion.

Anyone desiring reading matter on the voyage found it in the twenty-seven or more pages of memorandum on "Provisional Instructions on Embarkation, Entraining and Detraining of Troops in France and England; also General Instructions for Debarkation on Base Sections."¹¹ The memorandum, as formidable as its title implies, consisted of an original on July 3 and extensive supplements on July 10 and 11. It contained information of all variety, ranging from orders to erase distinguishing marks from base drums to form sheets for lighter services, with advice on spies, French money, rest camp rations and many other matter, thrown in.

Four destroyers picked up the *Leviathan*, when twenty-four hours out of Brest, on July 14. Everyone had been feeling a little uneasy, knowing they were in the danger zone, and it was with the greatest sense of relief and security that the men viewed the greyhounds which were to escort them to port. The big troopship arrived at Brest on the morning of July 15, six and one-half days after leaving New York¹² and but two days after the arrival of General Kuhn and the Advance

School Detachment, who had sailed on June 30. On July 16 the debarkation was completed, the troops moving to Pontanezen Barracks and vicinity for a rest of three days.¹²

On July 9, the day after the *Leviathan* sailed from Hoboken, a second convoy put out from New York Harbor with the 158th Infantry Brigade complete (315th and 316th Infantry and 312th Machine Gun Battalion), 304th Engineers, 304th Engineer Train, 304th Division Trains and Military Police, 304th Supply Train and 304th Sanitary Train. These units of the Division were divided among five transports, the *Agamemnon*, *America*, *La France*, *Mount Vernon* and *Orizaba*. The *Agamemnon* carried all of the 316th Infantry except Co. M and the Supply Company;¹³ the *America* bore the 315th Infantry;¹⁴ *La France* had on board the 312th Machine gun Battalion, 304th Engineers and Engineer Train, and the balance of the 316th Infantry,¹⁵ and the other Trains were on the *Mount Vernon* and *Orizaba*.

Poignant recollections of this sailing from home are brought back in this description, written by the historian of the 316th Infantry, who was aboard one of the troopships of this convoy:¹³

“The subway was filled with its evening rush crowd; the commuters were jamming the ferries to Jersey; the lights of Manhattan were barely awakening into radiance; the thoughts of some millions of busy humans were turning once more to home in tenement or flat or mansion, as the *Agamemnon*, with a hoarse blast of its siren, left its dock and floated down the river, past the crowded ferries, past the figure of Liberty and out into the broad Atlantic. Behind lay the imposing sky-line of New York, a mass of majestic ghosts in the twilight—ahead, lay France, and the Western Battlefront.”

Unlike the voyage of the *Leviathan*, the trip of the second convoy proved eventful. At 11.50 o'clock on the night of July 14, the *America* rammed the British freight steamer *Indestructo*. The *America*, at that time the third largest transport carrying the American flag, was running without lights at a speed of about fifteen knots. The big ship's bow plunged into the freighter amidships, plowing through it like a knife and practically cutting it in two. The *Indestructo* was hurled to starboard where it sank in seven minutes.¹⁶ The *America*, veering off and coming to a stop, well nigh collided with the *La France*.¹⁷ Lifeboats from the *America* rescued eleven of the forty-two members of the crew of the freighter. The rest were lost.¹⁶

Two days later, on the morning of July 16, eight sub-chasers arrived to escort the five transports into Brest. Their presence proved fortunate when, on the following morning, an enemy submarine was sighted. It dove as the sub-chasers started toward it, and then emerged a little astern of the convoy. The after port gun of *La France* was fired and the U-boat submerged. The sub-chasers bombed the spot for an hour, but nothing happened.¹⁸

The transports reached Brest, without further incident, on the afternoon of July 18, and debarkation began at once. The men were marched to open fields adjoining Pontanezen Barracks and pitched shelter tents, resting for three days

where "the face of the land was pleasant enough but the face of the sky was marred with continual weeping."¹⁹

To return to the Artillery Brigade at Camp Meade. The three regiments, the Trench Mortar Battery and the Ammunition Train had watched the infantry, machine gunners and other units depart on July 6 and 7, knowing their own turn would come soon. The order arrived in time to send them forth on July 13. The trains took them not to Jersey City, but to the Port Richmond piers at Philadelphia where, awaiting them, was the most nondescript collection of troop ships the men could imagine. It consisted of the *Haverford* and *Northland*, former liners which had been converted into auxiliary cruisers, transports, supply ships or anything else the British Navy had required of them in four years of war, and the *Saxonia*, *Mesaba*, *Nevasa* and *Morvada*, all of which had been horse or cattle ships for several years. A great crowd, which grew as the word spread that the artillery of the Seventy-ninth Division was embarking, congregated on the waterfront to say good-bye. During the morning of July 14, Bastille Day, the vessels were freighted with their human cargo. The departure is described by the historian of the 310th Field Artillery, who was on board the *Northland*:²⁰

In broad daylight the ship pulled out and passed down the river, cheered by the crowds on ferry boats and pier heads. Next morning the hotels of Cape May loomed out of the mist off the port beam; by dark we passed Fire Island Light. Wednesday night, the 17th, we lay off Halifax and nosed into the harbor next morning. The larger part of the fleet already lay at anchor but we lay over two days while the stragglers came in. Saturday, July 20, at 8 A. M., the convoy filed out, twenty-two transports and freighters, one light cruiser, H. M. S. *Berwick*, another of the "leaf" type, and two sub-chasers. From ships, shore and docks, bands played and crowds cheered. At sundown the chasers turned back; with the danger zone extending to our own coast, the great fleet seemed curiously naked and exposed."

On July 30, the artillery transports arrived off the coast of England and paused to await the escort of destroyers due to guide them through the danger zone. This picturesque and thrilling incident in the passage to France is well described by an officer of the 311th Artillery on board the *Saxonia*:²¹

At last they topped the crest and tore over the horizon—two, four, six, eight destroyers—and bore down upon us, their funnels pouring out great clouds of dense black smoke, the spray dashing wildly from their bows, careening over to port, then to starboard, in seeming imminent peril of vanishing for good and all beneath the surface but suddenly bobbing up again and crashing through the waves. Then they were upon us.

As we approached land, though not yet in sight, our own look-outs gave the dreaded warning, "Submarine in sight!" Like a flash the destroyers wheeled and struck across our bows to the starboard side. The transport came out of its lethargic mood and, like an ancient gray-hided monster, suddenly lurched forward with a crash and roar and dropped a shell two hundred feet in front of our bows, but, if the truth must be told, the gallant old hulk had fired at a fish which had lucklessly leapt out of its ele-

ment, tossing up white foam in its path. Meanwhile the destroyers were combing the sea, blasting the depths for miles around with their powerful and deadly bombs. For some time the heavy detonations continued and then, slowly, steadily, a film of oil rose and spread, carrying the tale of success to our arms. Out it stretched in a great wide pool, sinister, merciless, betraying the death of the skulking Boche. Back swept the destroyers, and falling into line, the convoy pushed on, and then, in sight of land, our party split, each boat destined for a different port.

The transports docked at Liverpool and Birkenhead, England, and Avon-



TYPICAL FRENCH LOCOMOTIVE

mouth, Wales, on July 31, the men being sent to the rest camp at Knotty Ash and subsequently to the American camp at Romsey. On the night of August 3 and 4, the 311th Field Artillery crossed the channel from Southampton to Cherbourg, France; the 312th crossed and debarked at Le Havre on August 5, and the 310th at Cherbourg on August 8. While the completion of this final step, the entire Division was at last in France. However, it was not assembled there, nor was it to be until after the Armistice. Henceforth, save where otherwise indicated, the term, "Division," will exclude the Artillery Brigade.

Some time before the Artillery Brigade reached France, the balance of the Division had departed from Brest for a training area. To the men, the three days in the rest camp had been a nightmare. But few had been billeted in the Pontanezen Barracks, the majority sleeping in shelter tents in the mud. Commenting upon the conditions, the historian of the 304th Sanitary Train states that "at first men became righteously indignant over conditions but later came to regard the 'rest camp' idea as an atrocious form of Yank humor, and so just grinned and

stood up under the strain.²² On July 19, Division Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, 310th Machine Gun Battalion and the 157th Infantry Brigade were marched back to Brest and informed that they were headed for the Twelfth Training Area to which had been ordered all of the Division except the Artillery Brigade and the Artillery Section of the Ammunition Train. The men embarked in something new—French box cars, now forever famed in American Expeditionary Force annals as “Hommes 40, Chevaux 8,” a title drawn from the legend painted upon each car. These queer vehicles called to mind a paragraph in the debarkation memorandum which had read:²¹



AN “8-40” FRENCH BOX-CAR—THE SOLDIER’S TRAVELING PALACE

Box cars are usually provided for the accommodation of the troops. They hold from 32 to 40 men. Sometimes seats are provided. Straw will be provided whenever practicable to make the men as comfortable as possible when traveling in cold weather. Space at each end of the car should be left clear for rifles, rations and accoutrements; the rifles being secured by an improvised rack made with screw rings and a strap or sling.

The paragraph had not exaggerated. If anything, it had painted a prettier picture than the real articles turned out to be. For three days these box cars were the habitation of the “Hommes 40”; fortunately there was no attempt to crowd in the “Chevaux 8.” The way led through the very heart of France, disclosing scenes of rural beauty which thrilled and yet saddened the men. The absence of young men in the towns and villages and the use of women to take their places in fields provided a deep reminder of what war meant. Men unaccustomed to a dearth of youth for farm work, found it strange indeed to see women spading or plowing in the fields. German prisoners also were seen work-

ing along the railroads. And the men of the Division from the farming communities eyed with astonishment the land cultivated and divided into neat little strips of different kinds of crops. Always the French people were cheerful, interested in the Americans, and gave them gay receptions. The route led by way of Laval-Rennes and Le Mans. At the latter place while one of the troop trains stopped in the train shed, a number of Turkos were brought in wounded, all covered with mud and badly cut up. In a large baggage hall many stretchers were lined up, each containing a very badly wounded man. The men standing about were astonished to think that a battle was on so near; that is, near enough to allow men so badly wounded to be transported from it and still live. The wonders and discomforts of the ride were brought to a close only with the arrival, on July 22, in the Twelfth Training Area around Chatillon-sur-Seine.

Before the balance of the Division put in an appearance at Chatillon-sur-Seine, General Headquarters decided suddenly that the Seventy-ninth Division should go to the Tenth Training Area, around Champlitte and Prauthoy, in the Department of Haute-Marne and midway between Dijon and Langres. The decision was reached in time to divert the 158th Infantry Brigade, which had entrained at Brest on July 21 and 22, but the 157th Infantry Brigade and Division units were getting comfortably ensconced in the Twelfth Training Area and had to be rooted out of their billets around July 25 and consigned to truck trains for another ride. Fortunately, the distance was short. By July 29, the final units had reached the area designated. Division Headquarters were established at Prauthoy; 157th Infantry Brigade Headquarters at Champlitte and 158th Infantry Brigade Headquarters at Vaux-sous-Aubigny near Esnomes. The various outfits were scattered among some thirty-eight towns, a few being Boussenois, Choilley, Chassigny, Percy-le-Grand, Maatz, Dommarien, Courcelles, Chalancey, and Leuchey, which made up the area. The soldiers were billeted in stables, barns and anything else with a roof on it. In many instances "the billets of the men were identical with the billets of horses, cows and chickens; foul, dark, damp places, reeking with a million unsavory odors."²² The 304th Sanitary Train had its work cut out during that occupation of the training area and spent many weeks making that particular spot in France measure up to American Sanitary standards.

By the first of August the intensive training schedule was laid out and the men realized suddenly that the lessons of Camp Meade days had been little more than the primer of warfare. Several of the French officers, assigned to the Division in America, had accompanied it overseas and they were augmented by many more, all specialists in their several lines—Captains Antoine Prevost Du Comte, Antone Raoul Erondelle and Robert Feuardent, First Lieutenants Paul Medinger, Louis Olivier, Emile Comoy, Stephan Knocker, and Second Lieutenants Edouard Cauchois, Henri Castel, Raymond Bezancon, Andre Garelle and Jean Bezos.²³ Eight hours a day were devoted to training, and made a varied and crowded curriculum.

The war was not waiting for anyone in those days of August, 1918. The German had shot his bolt at Rheims and Chateau Thierry on July 15 and was being hurled back by American and French troops across the Marne and the

Ourcq to the Vesle, while, further north, the British had opened up the magnificent August offensive in which two more American divisions were about to participate.

It was the task of the Seventy-ninth Division to learn much and learn quickly, for it was needed at the front. Rifle ranges were constructed and the men who had joined in the June draft had their first opportunity to receive instruction in musketry, to fire at various ranges and to become generally acquainted with their rifles. Specialists were selected and received individual instruction as automatic riflemen, carriers, rifle grenadiers, runners, bombers and so forth. A Division Intelligence School, established at St. Broingt-Le-Bois, had a large attendance and trained the men who subsequently functioned in the intelligence detachments with division, brigade and regimental headquarters. The machine gun battalions sent experts to the machine gun companies of the infantry to train them in handling the light Brownings, first of their kind to be used abroad.²⁴ Maneuvers formed a large part of the instructions. Division terrain exercises were held weekly in the vicinity of *Frettes* near Champlitte, to train the elements of the Division in the important work of liaison and combat.

In the middle of August, the officers and men who had formed the Advance School Detachment rejoined the Division, and others were sent to the Second Corps School at Chatillon.²⁵ Some changes had also been made in the unit commanders. On July 27, Lieutenant Colonel Alden C. Knowles, of the 316th Infantry, had been transferred to the 315th Infantry and was later commissioned a colonel and assigned permanently to the regiment.²⁶ In the 310th Machine Gun Battalion, Major A. W. Smith was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and became Divisional Machine Gun Officer, being succeeded by Captain J. L. Evans, promoted to major.²⁷ On August 14, Brigadier General Robert H. Noble arrived and was assigned to the command of the 158th Infantry Brigade.²²

As the period of training approached an end, surplus clothing and equipment were salvaged. Steel helmets and gas masks were issued. The gas officers and non-commissioned officers, recently returned from a short term at gas school, told gruesome stories of the German use of different kinds of deadly vapors.

Influenza first made its presence felt in the Division in the latter part of August. In one organization, the 304th Engineers, the epidemic became so severe that it was quarantined. In the late August period, the Division had a total of about 600 cases with four per cent mortality.²³

The country about Champlitte and Prauthoy had never been scorched by the fires of the World War. It was picturesque from one end of the training area to the other, with the peasants always ready to extend a hearty greeting. Men of the Ammunition Train tell of a large sign displayed on the town hall, or hotel de ville, of one of the places they entered, bearing the inscription, "Welcome to our American Friends," and of the formal address of welcome delivered by the town's patriarch, while the children and girls threw flowers to the men standing in the ranks. There was, however, little to do in the area by way of recreation. At the end of a hard day's work the sole amusements would be a stroll through quaint village streets, a halting conversation with a native, or a glass of light wine sipped in a sidewalk cafe. Regulations forbidding the sale of strong liquors

were enforced by the military authorities, and were well observed on the part of the French population. The conduct of the American soldiers, General Kuhn is quoted as saying, was in every respect all that could be desired.

News of what was going on at the front was received by the various units daily. On August 18, the office of G-2, Seventy-ninth Division, began the issuance of Summaries of Intelligence, which embraced the activities of the Allies and the enemy, and the mimeographed copies were posted on each company bulletin board for one day and then destroyed.²⁹ Copies of the London Daily Mail, the Continental edition of the New York Herald, the Stars and Stripes, and newspapers and magazines from home, were read with eagerness.

In late August three officers of the Division participated in a successful deception of the enemy as to the actual point where the initial attack of the First American Army was to be launched. The trio, none of whom dreamed they were merely acting as decoys were, Major George A. Wildrick, G-3 of the Division staff; Major Alfred R. Allen, of the 314th Infantry, later killed in action and Major Norman E. Borden, of the 315th Infantry. They were sent under secret orders to Belfort, in the Sixth (American) Corps front line sector, near the Swiss border. At Belfort they were instructed to make a reconnaissance of the sector opposite Altkirch, which, they were told, would be the area selected for the Seventy-ninth Division to attack in a pending offensive, vast preparations for which were already underway. As the officers learned long afterwards, the entire affair was a "demonstration" which misled the Boche and resulted in some German divisions being sent to that part of the front, with the consequent weakening of other sectors. This will explain many a rumor which circulated in the Division Training Area at the time. The ruse was so well kept a secret that it deceived everyone except those few who knew its purpose.

September came and the first day of the month found several of the units that were billeted on the outer edge of the area, headed toward Champlitte, with full field equipment, on a march of concentration which was scheduled to conclude with a divisional maneuver by the entire Division on September 3d. However, before the end of the first day's hike, news had apparently reached Division Headquarters that changed the whole complexion of affairs, for the units which were already on the road received orders to return to their billets the following day. To the rank and file of the Division this news indicated strongly that something important was in the wind, and that idea was strengthened materially by a secret order with a long supplement which were issued by Division Headquarters on September 1 and 4, respectively, and which was found to contain important general instructions regarding movements in front line positions, concealments, reconnaissances, combat employment, infantry deployment, artillery barrages, cleaning-up operations, organization of conquered ground, liaison, etc.³¹ Division Headquarters had nothing to say specifically, but rumor said much. The men listened to rumor and waited, but not for long.



COMMANDING GENERAL AND STAFF AT PRAUTHOY AUGUST, 1918.

TOP ROW, L. to R.—2ND LIEUT. WM. T. DAUGHERTY, 1ST LIEUT. ALBERT S. CRANDON, 1ST LIEUT. FRED R. CLARK, 1ST LIEUT. WARREN M. WELLS,
 1ST LIEUT. FRED B. GREEN, CAPT. FRANK R. WHEELLOCK, 1ST LIEUT. H. R. COON, 1ST LIEUT. RICHARD E. ROBINSON, CAPT. DANIEL T. BOWERS 1ST LIEUT.
 WM. SHESTER, LIEUT. COL. G. W. COMBY, CAPT. . . . WICKS, 1ST LIEUT. LINCOLN GODFREY, 1ST LIEUT. ROBERT L. GLOSE, 1ST LIEUT. VICTOR BIGLER,
MIDDLE ROW, L. to R.—1ST LIEUT. HARRY BAUSER, CAPT. JOHN A. KEYTON, CAPT. A. B. CLARK, CAPT. ERNEST W. HOGG, MAJOR J. HALE STEINMAN, MAJOR
 BARRY WRIGHT, CAPT. H. A. RAPELYE, CAPT. W. R. SCOTT, 1ST LIEUT. JAY COOKE, 3RD, MAJOR . . . McRAE, CAPT. JOSEPH W. DENTON, CAPT. E. W.
 MADEIRA, 1ST LIEUT. JAMES WOODS, 1ST LIEUT. PAUL M. ROBERTSON, 1ST LIEUT. OSCAR WEBB.
BOTTOM ROW, L. to R.—MAJOR GEO. S. GILLIS, MAJOR LEWIS J. ROSENTHAL, MAJOR THOMAS W. MILLER, MAJOR O. A. PRITCHETT, COLONEL JAMES P. JERVEY,
 COLONEL TENNEY ROSS, CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH E. KUHN, MAJOR GEORGE A. WILDRICK, CAPT. SPENCER ROBERTS, MAJOR
 EDW. H. TARBUTTON, MAJOR T. CHARLTON HENRY, MAJOR ANDREW SMITH, CAPT. JAMES H. CARROLL.



LT. WOODS AND THE POST OFFICE DETACHMENT.



RUE DE LANGHES, PHAUTHOY, HAUTE MARNE—79TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, JULY 29—SEPT. 8, 1918.

CHAPTER III

THE AVOCOURT-MALANCOURT SECTOR.

THE training period of the Seventy-ninth Division in the Tenth Area came to an abrupt termination on September 7, 1918, when, in the early hours of the afternoon, a telegram from General Headquarters at Chaumont came ticking into the Division telegraph office at Prauthoy. It was concise and it was welcome, this message, which read:¹

G-3 No. 221. The Seventy-ninth Division will proceed by train, morning 8th September to Robert Espagne Area, west of Bar-le-Duc, reporting upon arrival to Second French Army for tactical control and administration. Entraining points: Vaux-sous-Aubigny, Maatz, La Ferté-sur-Amance, Oyrieres. Detraining points: Longéville, Mussey, Révigny. Billeting parties will proceed tonight to new area reporting for arrangements to Zone Major at Robert Espagne. One officer will report at Second French Army Headquarters at Laheycourt afternoon September 8th. After detraining all precautions will be taken as to secrecy of movement. Acknowledge receipt.

DRUM

Within two hours Field Order No. 1, the first in the history of the Division, and indicative in its very title of marches, bivouacs and battles, was on its way to each unit in the wide-spread area, telephone calls in advance summarizing its contents to the various commanders.² A wave of suppressed excitement communicated itself to the men, first around Division Headquarters, then further afield, to the Headquarters Troop, the Supply Train and the Military Police, all billeted not far off. Everyone was positive the Division was headed for the front line, but no one knew in what direction. That first Field Order was a model of discretion. It conveyed to the Division at large only a part of the information contained in the telegram from Chaumont. It told the men where they were to entrain, but it did not mention where they were to get off. The fact that the Robert Espagne Area was the destination and that the Seventy-ninth Division would pass from American to French control were matters confided in the beginning to only a few—the G-1 section of the Division staff.

Briefly, Field Order No. 1 concerned itself with getting the men out of the Tenth Training Area as rapidly as it could be done. It assigned each unit to one of the four entraining points specified by G. H. Q.; designated the officers to be responsible "for detailed arrangements regarding the march to entraining points;" stated that the motorized trains would proceed under their own power;

provided for the early departure of the advance billeting parties; directed the entrainment to be made September 8 and 9, and announced that Division Headquarters would close at Prauthoy at 8 P. M., or 20 H. according to the French time which our army had adopted, September 8 and reopen at the same hour and date at the ultimate destination. As to the destination, the order specified that "detraining stations will be indicated to Commanding Officers of Trains on arrival at 'first destination.' This information will not be communicated by C. O. of Trains to others."² The precaution warning of the G. H. Q. telegram was being observed even in advance of detraining.

At Vaux-sous-Aubigny, located just south of Prauthoy, and where the major portion of the Division was to entrain, Brigadier General Noble was in charge. Units ordered to that point were Division Headquarters, Headquarters Train and Military Police, Headquarters Troop, the three Machine Gun Battalions, one company of the Ambulance Section of the Sanitary Train, 158th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, and the 315th Infantry. La Ferte-sur-Amance, the second entraining point, was outside the Training Area to the east and was under the charge of Colonel Oury, of the 314th Infantry. To it were ordered the 314th and 316th Infantry and the balance of the 304th Sanitary Train. Maatz, with Colonel Jervey, of the 304th Engineers, in charge, was in the very centre of the area and was the entraining point for the 304th Engineers and Engineer Train, the 304th Ammunition Train (less the Artillery Section), the 304th Supply Train, Sales Commissary No. 21, attached to the Division, and the Y. M. C. A. representatives. The final point, Oyrieres, under Brigadier General Nicholson, of the 157th Infantry Brigade, lay south of Champlitte, and was designated for both the 157th Infantry Brigade Headquarters and the 313th Infantry.²

Practically all the Division units, save the 316th Infantry, were within a few hours march of entraining points. The 316th, however, with Regimental Headquarters at Choilley, near Prauthoy, was forced to proceed eastward on foot across two-thirds of the Training Area. Consequently, to comply with the schedule, it was necessary for it to move first, and, two hours after the order had been received, the third battalion was swinging out in heavy marching column, followed, before dawn, by the remainder of the regiment.³

Meanwhile, in the small towns from Chalancey in the far west to Argillieres in the east, the Training Area was seething with activity, as Town Majors called for statements of claims and damages to settle their accounts; company clerks dismantled field orderly rooms; officers' trunks and boxes were pushed into far corners of billets to be stored; final instructions were given, packs rolled with care and properly adjusted, and farewells exchanged with the villagers. And while the preparations went on, through the night of September 7 and the morning of September 8 the rain fell in abundance, breaking a drought which had been upon the area for more than a month and breaking it at a time when the Division fervently desired dry weather.

The entrainment began on the morning of September 8, long lines of French box cars having been pushed in to the designated points during the night. The first train from each point, departing sometime before noon, carried the advance

billeting parties of the regiments and such separate units as could be crowded on board.² Division Headquarters, 158th Brigade Headquarters and the 315th Infantry cleared Vaux-sous-Aubigny that day; the 314th Infantry cleared La Ferté-sur-Amance; 157th Brigade Headquarters and the 313th Infantry cleared Oyrrières, and the 304th Engineers (less two companies⁴) and part of the trains cleared Maatz. On September 9 the balance of the Division, with one exception, departed on the long troop trains. This exception was a battalion of the 316th Infantry which did not get away until the early morning of September 10,⁵ the men having marched for hours in a driving rain to reach the entraining point.³

The commanding officers of the trains had been told by aides from G-1 just where the Division was bound, the information having been vouchsafed at the last minute, but the men remained in total ignorance throughout the trip. The



PREPARING TO GO TO THE FRONT.

four entraining points were on branch lines of the main Paris-Belfort Railroad. The way led generally north over the branches to the junction at Chalindrey and then due north through Chaumont (G. H. Q.) and St. Dizier to Longéville, Mussey, or Révigny, as the case might be. Each of the detraining points lay on the section of the railroad between St. Dizier and Ste. Ménehould, the most northern, Révigny, being just forty kilometers due west of the apex of the St. Mihiel salient. Longéville and Mussey lay within the Robert Espagne Area, but Révigny was beyond it. As a result, the units which detrained at the former towns had but brief marches, ranging from two to eight kilometers, to their billets, while those sent through to Révigny spent long hours on foot in a heavy rain storm before reaching the villages assigned to them. Division Headquarters had, meanwhile, opened at the town of Robert Espagne, ten kilometers southwest of Bar-le-Duc.

To complete the official passage to French control, G. H. Q., on September 9, transferred the Seventy-ninth Division from the Sixth to the Third American Corps and attached the Third Corps to the Second French Army.⁶

The northern part of the Robert Espagne Area had been in the hands of the Germans in 1914, when they had swung to the southward just prior to the first battle of the Marne. Many of the villages in 1918 showed the effects of the Boche occupation in 1914 and afforded to the men of the Division their first glimpse of war devastation. It was merely a glimpse, however, as the worst damage in the Robert Espagne Area was but slight in comparison to the ruins which they were to see in the future. The French civilian population had thronged back as soon as the Boche left, and the Seventy-ninth Division found with surprise that the area was far richer and more densely populated than the one it had just left.

Great troop concentration was going on somewhere further east as the Division moved in. Just where and why intrigued the men. Those detraining at Révigny had passed columns of Italian infantry on the road, just coming out of the line,⁵ and all the troop trains had been delayed while specials, routed through and laden with Americans of other divisions, passed them bound eastward. On every side were preparations which indicated a big offensive somewhere near. It was the gathering of the First American Army for the attack on the St. Mihiel salient, although the ranks of the Seventy-ninth Division knew nothing more of the plans than what they saw with their own eyes. Division Headquarters knew what was pending, but Division Headquarters, with instructions before it to start the Division for the front line not later than the night of September 12, knew also that the St. Mihiel offensive was not to require the services of the Seventy-ninth.

The instructions regarding the next move of the Division had been received on September 9 from the Second French Army. They were contained in what was known as Special Order No. 3518/3 which specified that "the Seventy-ninth Division, U. S. A. (actually without artillery), stationed in the zone of Robert Espagne(Hq), Fains, Longeville, Sommelonne, is placed, beginning 12 Sept at the disposition of the 17th Corps (French) to relieve 157th Div. (French)."⁷

The special order divided itself between instructions for the relief by the Seventy-ninth Division and subsequent movements of the 157th French Division. That part pertaining further to the Seventy-ninth Division directed that cadres of the Division carry on necessary reconnaissances to reduce to a minimum the duration of the relief; that the move from the Robert Espagne Area be "by autos, for the unmounted elements" and "by roads for the mounted elements and trains"; that a General Staff officer from the Division report to the Third Army Bureau, General Staff, Lahey-court, at 11 A.M., September 11, to regulate the relief movement, and that the Division supplies should be requisitioned through the Fourth French Army and would be received at Rampont Rail Head.⁷

Secret Order No. 3, of the Seventy-ninth Division, was issued on September 10 to cover preliminary arrangements for the pending move. It stated that "the Seventy-ninth Division will relieve troops in a front line sector within the next two or three days" and added that officers to be concerned with the relief would be despatched on reconnaissance to the sector in question the following day.

Further, it directed that the Division should not undertake any work not connected with the maintenance of the troops "other than that required in connection with salvage, equipment of troops and what is absolutely necessary to make billets habitable."² The exact contents of the individual field kit was set forth as was what constituted company baggage, and it was made mandatory that all equipment in excess of the list should be salvaged at once.² The men were acquainted with only the latter part of the secret order, the part regarding the front line sector and the reconnaissance being withheld from them. However, the instructions regarding unnecessary work and field kits indicated to them that the stay in the area would be brief.

Two days later, at noon on September 12, came the second Field Order from Division Headquarters.² It was all embracing, naming the section of the front line to be taken over as Sector 304, and giving explicit instructions not only for the departure from the Robert Espagne Area but for the actual relief of the units of the 157th French Division. A table showing the order in which the units would depart from the area accompanied it, and this indicated that the first to move would be the 313th and 315th Infantry regiments and a company of both the 311th and 312th Machine Gun Battalions, scheduled to embus that night. The necessity for absolute secrecy was set forth in a paragraph which read:⁸

On and after embussing all unnecessary noises will be avoided, smoking is prohibited during the night and after debussing the rattling of equipment will be prevented. No member of the command will, pending arrival at debussing point, furnish any information as to his identity, the organization to which he belongs, his mission or destination, to any person other than an officer of the 79th Division or Military Police personnel.

Busy with final inspections of supplies and equipment and issuance of emergency rations, the Division, nevertheless, paused in its preparations on September 12 to listen to the guns rumbling far over to the eastward. The noise had begun long before daybreak with what was apparently a barrage of some hours, and had lessened through the morning and afternoon. The men speculated about it as they worked but did not learn until afterwards that it was the First American Army pinching out the St. Mihiel salient.

That night the first units started away to the northward, all movements from then on being made under the cover of darkness. Into the small towns, as dusk fell, came long trains of French motor trucks, each truck capable of holding twenty-two men. The drivers were Anamites, French Colonial troops from Indo-China, who, bundled in great coats of goatskin and wearing French helmets, tam-o'-shanters, caps or turbans, presented odd spectacles to an American eye. The Anamites showed no expression on their faces, but soon proved that they could make their camions go like the wind. The trains, in long columns, moved cross-country to the Verdun- Bar-le-Duc road, (the "Sacred Way" of France which had been the means of feeding Verdun in 1916,) and turned northeastward along it. The men had no means of knowing this. It was pitch dark; village lights were extinguished as a precaution against air-raids, and non-coms in each camion enforced rigidly the prohibition against smoking. The trucks bounced and pitched

over the uneven road beds while the occupants sought comfort by standing up, or squatting or lying down, but found it not. All through the night the journey continued, the columns leaving the main highway finally near dawn, and bearing more to the north. When the first streaks of light appeared in the sky, the trucks stopped and the men, stiffened and sore, piled off. The Anamites, the unloading completed, cranked up and moved off, the now empty camions turning back to the south before their presence might betray to German aerial observers that troops were in the vicinity.

Officers hurried the men off the roads and into the woods for cover. As they went, they eyed in awe the sight before them—villages in ruins, fields pitted



BLERCOURT-MEUSE, 79TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, SEPT. 13 TO 15, 1918.

with shell holes and showing only the rank vegetation which betokened neglect, and mud, mud everywhere, regular quagmires through which they slogged. It was the region lying between Rampont, Blercourt and Dombasle, not more than a dozen kilometers southwest of Verdun, and just south of the Avocourt-Malan-court Sector—a part of the original French Sector 304. The devastation had been wrought by the German guns of 1916 striving to cut off the supply source during the heroic defense of Verdun.

Division and Brigade Headquarters had moved with the first echelon of the Division on the night of September 12 and at 3 A. M., September 13, Division Headquarters was established at Blercourt,⁹ 157th Infantry Brigade Headquarters being located at Recicourt, and 158th Brigade Headquarters at Dombasle at

9 o'clock the same morning.⁸ On the night of September 13 another echelon of the Division, including the 314th Infantry and the bulk of the 316th Infantry, made the camion trip from Robert Espagne, and on the night of the 14th and the morning of the 15th, the remainder came up the "Sacred Way" to Blercourt and vicinity. Between September 14 and 16 the various motorized trains also pulled into the new area until the entire Division had arrived. Before the relief of the 157th French Division, as set forth in Field Order No. 2, was taken up, a special order from G. H. Q. on September 13 directed that a battalion of the 304th Engineers and the Engineer Train should proceed to Dombasle for service in Engineer Park and to supply forward engineering dumps.¹⁰

On the night of September 13, the relief began. The 313th and 315th Infantry regiments, designated to take over the front, were in position and ready for guides by 9 P. M., September 13, the regimental headquarters of the 313th being at Camp de Pommieres and of the 315th being at Dombasle. The officers had a working knowledge of the positions they were to assume, as the field order had pointed out that Sector 304 was divided into two brigade sectors, the one on the right (Favry) being held by the 333rd French Infantry, and the one on the left (Avocourt), by the 371st Infantry (colored), a unit of the Ninety-third American Division, which, throughout the war, fought with the French.

On the right, where the 315th Infantry moved in at dark, the sector was sub-divided into equal parts for a two battalion front. The second battalion was on the right (Zouaves) and the first battalion on the left (Legrand), each with a company in the front line trenches, two more in the zone of resistance and one in reserve at the respective battalion headquarters. A company of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion was in support of the second battalion, and the regimental machine gun company was in support of the first battalion. The third battalion acted as brigade reserve and had three companies secreted in Normandie Woods and one company at regimental headquarters, then established on Hill 309, immediately behind the headquarters of the advance battalions.¹¹

The left half of the sector, where the 313th relieved the colored men of the 371st Infantry, was also sub-divided for a two battalion front. The third battalion was on the right (La Noue) and the second battalion on the left (Croix Presheur), the positions of the companies corresponding to those assumed in the advance battalions of the 315th Infantry. A company of the 311th Machine Gun Battalion and the regimental machine gun company were in support from right to left. The first battalion of the regiment was in brigade reserve behind regimental headquarters at Verrieres.⁸ The 314th and 316th Infantry were in reserve, the former in Camp Deffoy, and the latter in Camp Normandie, north of Dombasle.

While the companies in the advance line and those in the zones of resistance reached their assigned positions before dawn on September 14, the relief was not completed over the entire sector until 5:30 o'clock on the morning of September 15.¹² The original front, as then taken over by the Seventy-ninth Division, covered roughly a distance of about four and one-half kilometers from a point a few hundred metres west of the hamlet (long since destroyed) of Avocourt to a point about 500 metres southeast of the town of Haucourt (likewise in ruins).



SHELL PITTED AREA DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF LINE WHERE 79TH RELIEVED THE FRENCH.

The defensive system consisted of a series of outpost trenches which were connected by means of communicating trenches, or *boyau*, with island strong points, and these formed the main line of resistance. The usual barbed wire entanglements were in place, and several batteries of 75's, from the 203rd and 211th French Artillery regiments, were assigned to furnish the necessary protective artillery fire.

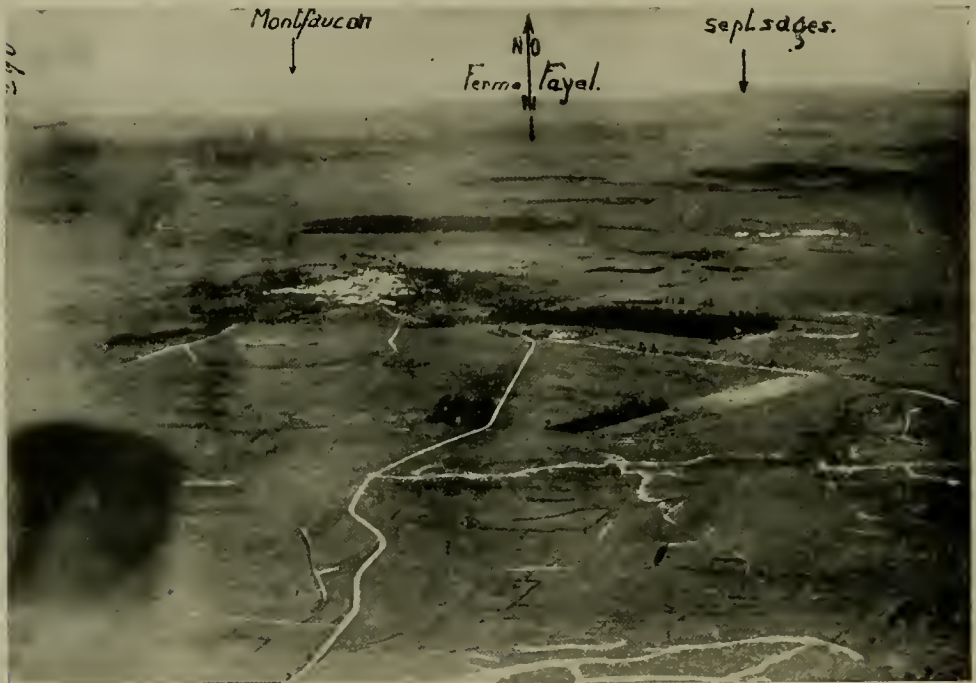
A study of any war map of the Western Front will show that this area lies on the high water mark of the ebb and flow of the battle of Verdun. For almost the whole of the preceding four years of the war the line, for some ten kilometers to the west, had surged backward or forward scarcely a yard. It had lain practically anchored fast by the impregnable depths of the Argonne Forest on the extreme left. For about the same distance to the east, that is, to the Meuse River, probably no ground in the entire theatre of the war had witnessed so much conflict of the bitterest sort. This was the battlefield of Verdun where the great Armies of France and Germany had fought the greatest battles in history—the battlefield of Verdun with *Le Mort Homme* and Hill 304, in all their ghastly memories, rising within or near the sector now being held by the Seventy-ninth Division.

Facing the Avocourt-Malancourt sector, the Germans held one of the most formidable of their positions on the entire Western Front. Just 500 meters beyond the Division outpost line on the right lay the ruins of Haucourt, and a half kilometer beyond that Malancourt, another town in name only. The outpost line on the left faced the eastern edges of the Bois de Malancourt, while in between was the pock-marked, shell-torn strip of "No-Man's land." To the north, the country rolled in a series of rough, steep hills and ravines, which were literally covered with barbed wire entanglements as well as small clumps of trees and underbrush. On the horizon, the dominating heights of Montfaucon rose threateningly, the white ruins of the village on its crest giving it a curious snow-capped appearance. It was from these heights that the German Crown Prince had observed the futile assaults upon Verdun two years before. So strong was this position that the Germans called Montfaucon the "Little Gibraltar" and boasted that it could never be taken. Even French officers were positive that no frontal attack ever would be attempted upon the place. Strong as the enemy positions were by nature, the Boche had rendered them still more formidable by four years of ceaseless labor, constructing trenches, gun positions, entanglements and pill boxes, all on ground chosen particularly for defensive purposes.

This scheme of defense had been organized and constructed in accordance with the best tactical principles of the German High Command. Montfaucon was on the main line of German resistance about six kilometers in the rear of the Boche front line. The German outpost zone on the immediate front of the Seventy-ninth Division was about three kilometers in width. This was due to the fact that the most advanced German line, known as the Hagen Stellung, consisted, between Haucourt and Avocourt, of an abandoned element of the French line, and the chief line of resistance in the outpost zone—the Hagen Stellung Nord—was the original German line. The battle zone, north of the Hagen Stellung Nord line, was of a depth of about three kilometers.¹³ Behind that, on beyond

Montfaucon, the ground was heavily defended clear to the Kriemhild Stellung (Hindenburg Line) fifteen kilometers away from the American outposts in the Avocourt-Malancourt sector.

No doubt on account of the formidable nature of the German position, for two years this sector had been known as a quiet one. To quiet sectors it was the custom to send those troops who, worn and decimated by long periods of action elsewhere, had need of a protracted period of inaction for rest and recuperation. Like all such sectors, by mutual understanding, all activity was kept at a minimum and on both sides the plan of defense, so far as the front line was concerned, had been devised with this idea in view. As a result, the men of the 313th and 315th Infantry on outpost found that the system consisted of a series of half-



AEROPLANE VIEW WHILE BOCHE WERE IN MONTFAUCON, TAKEN SEPT. 2, 1918.

platoon posts—20 men—scattered at about quarter mile intervals along the front line trench, four posts assigned to each company. The rest of the company, that is, two additional platoons, were located at convenient points within a thousand yards to the rear, with the line of resistance approximately another thousand yards further back, and the balance of the formation as previously described.

The relieving units of the Division, at the time they “took over,” had been instructed that under no consideration was this plan of defense to be altered in any way without the consent of the Commanding General. It was desired that every precaution be taken to conceal from the Germans that a change of units on their front had taken place. There was no doubt that the plan of defense under

the conditions was an admirable one and entirely adequate for meeting any situation that might arise without some forewarning through intelligence channels. In that case it could have been altered quickly to meet the special situation.

For those of the men assigned to the little half-platoon outposts, however, the matter appeared in a totally different light. There were only twenty or so of them to each post and they were anywhere from a half to three quarters of a mile from any support. They were there to give warning of any attack and to resist it to the utmost. Their sole mission was "to die as loudly as possible."

To the men of the Division in the outpost lines, and, in a lesser degree to the troops stationed on the line of resistance and in reserve, the task of taking over a sector of the front line presented a situation beset with innumerable thrills. Everything was new, strange, and weird. In the outpost lines, the battered, crumbling trenches, oftentimes only waist deep, which zig-zagged through the sea of shell holes, gave visible evidence of the titanic struggles of the past. This evidence was intensified by the unmistakable signs of the death and destruction which existed on every side. Scattered articles of French and German equipment, rusting helmets, broken rifles and bayonets, half-rotted bits of clothing, here and there a bleached bone protruding from the earth, in a word, the flotsam and jetsam of a battle field—all told their own gruesome tale of devastating conflict.

Farther back, on the line of resistance, the men of the Division also saw the signs of war, but in a different way. Here, long stretches of revetted trenches, their bottoms here and there lined with dilapidated duck-boards and their sides covered with a net-work of telephone wires (most of which had long since passed the stage of usefulness) showed the effects of four years of continuous warfare, but at the same time evidenced a high state of organization.

An example of what might be termed the almost permanent organization of the line of resistance in Sector 304, was found in the "mitrailleuse de position," literally, machine guns of position, which the French maintained in the sector, even after it was taken over by the Division. These machine guns were posted at strategic points along the line of resistance, and more than one 79th Division doughboy experienced a shock of surprise when he suddenly turned the corner of a trench and bumped into one of these machine guns, manned by a French poilu in his uniform of faded horizon blue. Many of these French machine gunners had occupied the same position in Sector 304 for over two years, and the Division subsequently learned that the "mitrailleuse de position" played a cardinal part in any French defensive scheme. Later, from bitter experience, it was found that the enemy had adopted this same plan of organization for defense on the immediate front of the Division.

While the troops in the outpost and resistance positions found trench-warfare pretty much as they had pictured it before-hand, the men in the reserve positions, which were located in patches of woods far behind the front, encountered conditions far different from their anticipations. Steeped as they were in all the theoretical lore of trench warfare during the days in the training area, the members of the Division who were stationed in reserve were distinctly surprised to find themselves living an almost normal camp life. In some places in the woods the men lived in huts and shacks, half underground, built of tar paper or boards or

of corrugated iron, while others, not so fortunate, had no better dwelling place than deep gallery shelters or dugouts, each holding several hundred men. These, however, were so chilly and damp that the men preferred to risk the shells and sleep under the shelter tents in the open.

Instead of the long series of trenches stretching toward the front lines that imagination had led them to expect, they found only pathways, paralleled by the ever-present "lead" wires for guidance at night, which led across country to the seemingly far distant positions on the line of resistance, and which were traversed in broad daylight by carrying details, reconnaissance parties and runners.

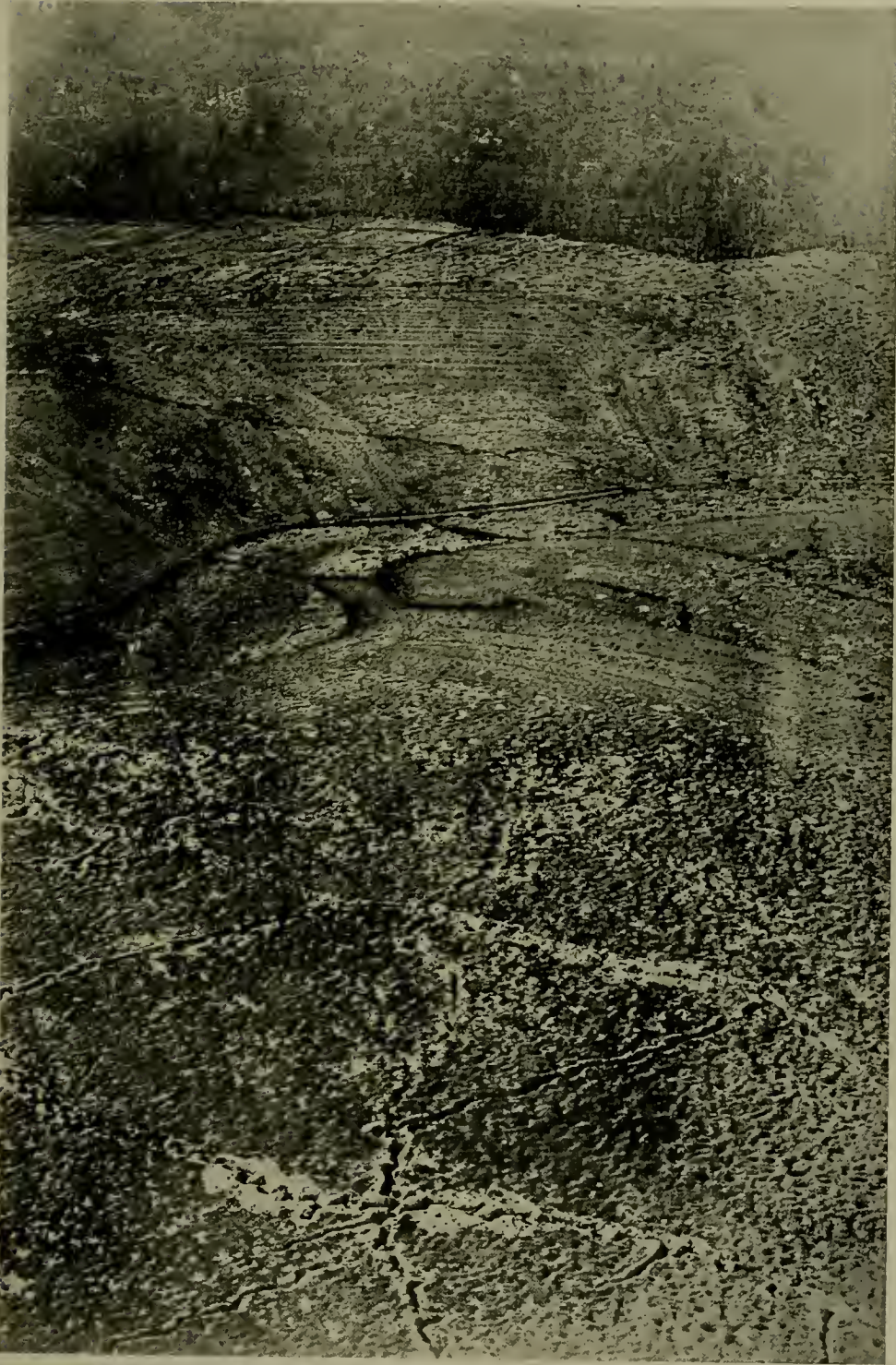
In all parts of sector 304, however, whether outpost, support or reserve, the men of the different units took an intense interest in the daily aeroplane encounters which occurred far above their heads between the Boche and Allied aviators engaged in reconnaissance work. To practically every man in the Division the sharp, muffled "Pouf" of the shells from the anti-aircraft guns became a familiar sound, followed in turn by the familiar sight of tiny puff-balls of black and white smoke from the bursting shells.

With the coming of night, the most picturesque side of trench warfare presented itself to the men in the thousands of star shells, rockets and flares which blazed against the night sky from dusk to dawn in a display that cast into shadow any Fourth of July celebration ever witnessed. A certain number of the star shells, rockets, etc., soared forth from the American trenches, but by far the larger number had their origin in the German lines, for the Boche seemed to be a bit nervous, and lost no opportunity to illuminate "No Man's Land" to the fullest extent possible.

In the routine of trench life, the officers of the front line troops found that much of their time was taken up with the study of the "dossier," a neat little packet of papers which each unit commander had inherited from his French predecessor. These "dossiers" had been kept with the neatness and precision of a business ledger, and contained complete maps of the position held, detailed accounts of its organization, the general system of defense and attack, and itemized lists of all trench stores. Taken all in all, the "dossiers" contained much valuable information and gave the officers of the Division a clear insight into the methodical manner in which the French carried on the general game of trench warfare.

Despite the hardships on all sides, health conditions in the Division improved. The influenza, which had threatened in the Training Area, disappeared almost completely, very few men being evacuated. The medical officers kept a lookout for "trench feet," but no such cases developed. Sanitary conditions were admittedly bad and chlorinated water had to be used. As a result, officers kept careful watch to see that the men filled their canteens at the beginning of the day and drank no other water.¹⁶

The first fatality on the front occurred in the right sector, held by the 315th Infantry, on the night of September 15. A German plane, seeking to destroy the regimental headquarters on Hill 309, dropped a bomb which exploded and mortally wounded Corporal Thomas L. Landenberger, of Company "I."¹⁴ "His courage, while suffering severely from the wound was an inspiration to the



SHELL-PITTED TERRAIN EAST OF AVOCOURT OVER WHICH THE RAIDS OF SEPT. 19, 20 AND 22 WERE REPULSED BY THE 313TH INFANTRY.

company; he increased the morale of the company by the manner in which he bore himself," states the Division citation which was awarded posthumously.¹⁵

On the following night another Boche airplane came over and dropped a bomb or two in the neighborhood of Dombasle. Subsequently, during the entire occupation of the sector, there was considerable air activity. The planes came over regularly at mess times—noon and 5 P. M.—and it was only with difficulty that the men could be kept in concealment and the mess kits prevented from flashing in the sunlight.

Enemy shelling was not severe. The Summaries of Intelligence, issued from September 14 on, made daily mention of it. Thus, on September 14 and 15, "intermittent shelling right subsector in vicinity of P. C., 315th Infantry" was reported.¹² Beginning the following day an exact report was kept of the number of shells fired, the time of firing, the calibre, the objective, the direction fired from and the purpose, whether to register or destroy. Seventy-eight shells fell within the sector in the first twenty-four hour period this record was kept, and forty-seven in the next.¹²

On the night of September 17, the enemy suddenly rained heavy shells upon a platoon of Company "L," 313th Infantry, in the right sub-sector of that regiment. Sergeant Raymond Jordan, in command of the men, moved along the line encouraging them personally to hold and "maintaining the platoon intact and in position prepared to meet any attack that might be made."¹⁷ As a whole, however, gas shells were more feared than the occasional high explosives. The troops were not used to being gassed as yet, and several bad cases occurred, despite the precautions of klaxon warnings. Five men of the outpost company of the 304th Field Signal Battalion received enough of it, while running some telephone lines through a wood, to necessitate evacuation.¹⁸ Likewise, six men from Company "A," 304th Engineers, were gassed while going to the assistance of a wounded French soldier in a dugout near Dombasle.¹⁹

Orders had been received by the Division that a constant watch should be kept on the enemy, but that no raids should be made and patrols conducted cautiously, as every precaution was being taken to prevent the Boche from learning the identity of the troops opposing him in this sector. The Germans, however, suddenly displayed considerable activity. It indicated, beyond a doubt, that they had suspected a relief in progress in the opponent's line. How they did so might be accounted for in any one of a number of ways, or in all of them. The men of the Seventy-ninth Division, unskilled in what was to them a totally novel maneuver, no doubt gave themselves away when they took over the sector from the colored and French troops previously occupying it. It was seldom that an outfit, effecting a relief for the first time, did not do so. Again, the relieved troops, French and colored, had been completely accoutred as French Colonials, including the French style of helmet, khaki colored instead of blue. The difference in the shape between these helmets and the American ones might have been detected easily from the German observation posts. But probably the most positive indication to the Germans was the difference in the tactics pursued by the men in the outpost positions. In thorough accord with the involuntary habit of all new troops in the line, the men became obviously aggressive. Varying

disturbances, such as a shot from the German lines, or a new shadow caused by the moon appearing from behind a cloud, begot a fusillade of shots from the American rifles. It was as unnecessary as it was novel to the ever observant enemy. And no one can possibly estimate how many furtive peeps over the top of the trench at this much talked of "No Man's land" were noted by the enemy.

For the first six days, almost every night produced its reports of enemy patrols heard prowling along the front, or of movements of a suspicious nature observed somewhere within the German lines. The Summaries of Intelligence of the period have much to say on the subject.

These summaries, as well as all orders, etc., used French Military Time. In fact, all operations of the American Army in France were based upon this method which simply runs the hours in numerical order from midnight to midnight, 1 o'clock in the afternoon becoming 13 h, and so on. Midnight is 24 h, but one minute after midnight, and the 24 is succeeded by 0, the designation then becoming, 0 h 1 (0 hour, one minute). The above explains the following quotations from the Summaries of Intelligence:¹²

September 15: Small convey movement seen near Hill 342.

September 16: At 3h 25 five Germans observed in front of K Company sector. [313th Infantry]. At 16h 46, two enemy seen at the right of Bois de Tuilerie, joined by two others and all disappeared in woods. At 24h to 3h wagons heard opposite to K Company [313th Infantry]. During same period train on tramway heard. During previous night incessant barking of dog on enemy front. On left sub-sector our patrols have twice been shot at by machine guns.

The first actual clash with one of the German patrols occurred on the night of September 19-20. First Lieutenant Anthony L. McKim and a detachment of E Company, 313th Infantry, occupied the extreme left outpost position of the regimental and divisional sector. Lieutenant McKim was in a shell-proof dugout with two of his noncommissioned officers. Without any warning, a German potato-masher (grenade) rolled into the midst of the group, thrown from the rear of the trench. It failed to explode. Immediately, however, one of those melees started known as a night raid. Of comparatively little military importance considered from the standpoint of the ultimate outcome of the war, these raids were, for the men involved in them, events of gigantic importance. The greatest battle ever fought at its very height never offered more terrifying thrills than is offered when twenty or so men, in the pitch dark, scramble around a group of trenches trying to kill and not be killed by twenty or so other men whom they cannot distinguish as friend or foe. This particular raid lasted about a half hour and terminated by the enemy being driven off. There were only minor casualties among the "E" Company men involved. That should have been enough for one night, but two hours later this same platoon was again raided, the resulting fight lasting another half hour. The reason for the second raid was divulged the next morning when a reconnoitering party came upon the dead body of a German officer lying on the edge of "No Man's Land," just outside the sector. Later, information confirmed the speculation that, killed in the first attack, the raiding party had been sent back to recover the body of the officer. He was Frederick



AEROPLANE VIEW OF ENEMY FRONT-LINE TRENCHES, SECTOR 304.

von Frienburg, a second lieutenant in the First Regiment, First Division, Prussian Guards.¹²

A second raid in far greater strength was made on Sunday morning, September 22, and also fell on the left of the Division sector. Between 5h 36 and 6h 30 the front line and the line of resistance were heavily shelled, after which two attacks were delivered simultaneously, one on an outpost of "E" Company, 313th Infantry, on the left sub-sector, and the other on an outpost of "A" Company, on the right of the regimental sector, the first battalion having relieved the Third Battalion on the night of September 18-19, in compliance with Field Order No. 4, 79th Division, dated September 17.² In the dim light of early morning, the two outposts, each half-platoons, put up sterling resistance. The attack on the "A" Company platoon apparently was delivered by a strong force. After a fierce melee in trench and dugouts, the Americans drove the invaders off with severe losses. The platoon, however, had three men killed—Private 1st cl Samuel A. Lanard and Privates Thomas H. Gray and Edwin C. Pearson—while an officer and six men were wounded and one private was missing who had been taken prisoner.

The half-platoon of "E" Company was under the command of First Lieutenant Carl E. Geis, who was slightly wounded, and Sergeant James McGarvey. The latter, with the utmost coolness, directed the fire of each man under him, while Sergeant Joseph W. Oppitz, and Privates John G. Rhodes and Joseph N. Wright, composing an automatic rifle team, swept the oncoming raiders with their rapid-fire weapons. Two other men, Privates George Remfrey and Wilbur E. Forrest, who formed a sentry squad and were cut off by the barrage, remained at their post and aided by their marksmanship in repulsing the enemy.¹⁷ One of the "E" Company men, Private Rodney E. Dixon, was killed, three others beside Lieutenant Geis were wounded, and a fourth was missing, and was subsequently found to have been captured. The total casualties to the regiment were four men killed, two taken prisoner and two officers and nine men wounded. In front of the outposts the next day were found the bodies of three Germans, while a fourth was taken prisoner. The bodies of the enemy dead were brought within the lines and identified as a lieutenant, 12th Company, 157th Regiment, 117th Division; Corporal, same company and regiment, and a private, 233rd Pioneer Company, attached to the 117th Division.

The prisoner, who was examined by Lieutenant Colonel George N. Russell, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 5th Army Corps, said that orders had been received by the 157th Regiment at 3 a. m., September 22, for three companies of the third battalion and two companies of the first battalion to make a raid for the purpose of obtaining prisoners. He told Lieutenant Colonel Russell that the 9th, 11th and 12th Companies had started out from the third battalion, but that he knew nothing of the movement of the first battalion. That one of the two companies from the first battalion had been the 233rd Pioneers was established by the identification of the dead private. The prisoner also established the identity of the German unit on the right of his Division as the First Guard Division, which accounted for the presence of the young guard officer killed on the night of September 19-20. The failure of the first raid to secure prisoners and thus establish the

identity of the newcomers in the Avocourt-Malancourt Sector had been the reason for the larger daylight undertaking with artillery fire preceding it.¹²

While trench raids, shell fire and gas were occupying the attention of the units in the line and in reserve, matters of greater moment were arising for the Division staff. Division Headquarters had been set up at Jouy-en-Argonne, two and one-half kilometers north of Blercourt, at 8 a. m., September 16, the hour on which the command of the entire sector passed into the hands of General Kuhn. Almost immediately advance preparations for the pending offensive began.

The definite decision for the American First Army to attack on the Meuse-Argonne front had been decided as early as September 2, 1918, in conference between General Pershing, Marshal Foch and General Petain.²⁰ The former considered the strategical importance of this portion of the line as "second to none on the Western Front."²⁰ He chose it for the First American Army because, in his opinion, "no other Allied troops had the morale or the offensive spirit to overcome, and successfully, the difficulties to be met in the Meuse-Argonne sector and our plans and installations had been prepared for an expansion of operations in that direction."²¹

The purpose of the offensive he well summarized as follows:²⁰

The Army was to break through the enemy's successive fortified zones to include the Kriemhild-Stellung, or Hindenburg Line, on the front Brioules-Romagne-sous-Montfaucon-Grandpre, and, thereafter, by developing pressure toward Mezieres, was to insure the fall of the Hindenburg Line along the Aisne River in front of the Fourth French army, which was to attack to the west of the Argonne Forest. A penetration of some 12 to 15 kilometers was required to reach the Hindenburg Line on our front, and the enemy's defense were virtually continuous throughout the depth.

The concentration for such an offensive as planned, of necessity began long before the day set for its opening. To the Division units in reserve it soon became apparent that something on a gigantic scale was underway. With the coming of dusk and darkness each night, battery after battery of light horse-drawn artillery and heavy motorized guns would come lumbering down the roads and take up positions in the heavy woodland. Truck after truck, piled high with ammunition of all calibres and kinds, as well as other supplies, nightly unloaded their burdens at newly established dumps and dashed back to return with more and still more. French tanks later joined the rumbling throng. It seemed as if all of the army traffic in France had been diverted suddenly to the Seventy-ninth Division area. It was almost impossible to believe that room could be found to place all the guns and supplies along so short a front. As it was, the reserve elements of the Division were compelled to shift their positions frequently to make room for the constantly increasing mass of artillery which kept pouring in.

The men watched all these preparations with widening eyes. Somehow they did not connect it with their own future movements. Most of them knew that the usual process of seasoning required of green troops was several weeks holding the line on a quiet sector and then a transfer somewhere else for active operations. They looked upon the tenantry of the Avocourt-Malancourt Sector as part of

the seasoning process, and would not have been surprised if at the end of a few weeks they should have been withdrawn and sent in somewhere else. No one in the enlisted ranks dreamed that the Division, without previous "bleeding," was to be one of the center divisions in the opening phase of the final drive of the World War. If the men heard rumors that they were destined to take Montfaucon they laughed at them. It would not be likely that a green division would be hurled at the strongest point in the whole German line.

Back at Division Headquarters, where the truth was known, the time was all too short for the many arrangements to be made. Many conferences were held, plans were made and unfolded, schemes of liaison outlined, maps studied and certain important data marked down, while at the same time the final preparations and placing of the Division units in position—on paper—were carried out. Busy orderlies and couriers hurried between regiments and Division Headquarters and from Division to Corps and Army. The Seventy-ninth Division had passed



JOUY-EN-ARGONNE, SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, SEPT. 15 TO 25, 1918.

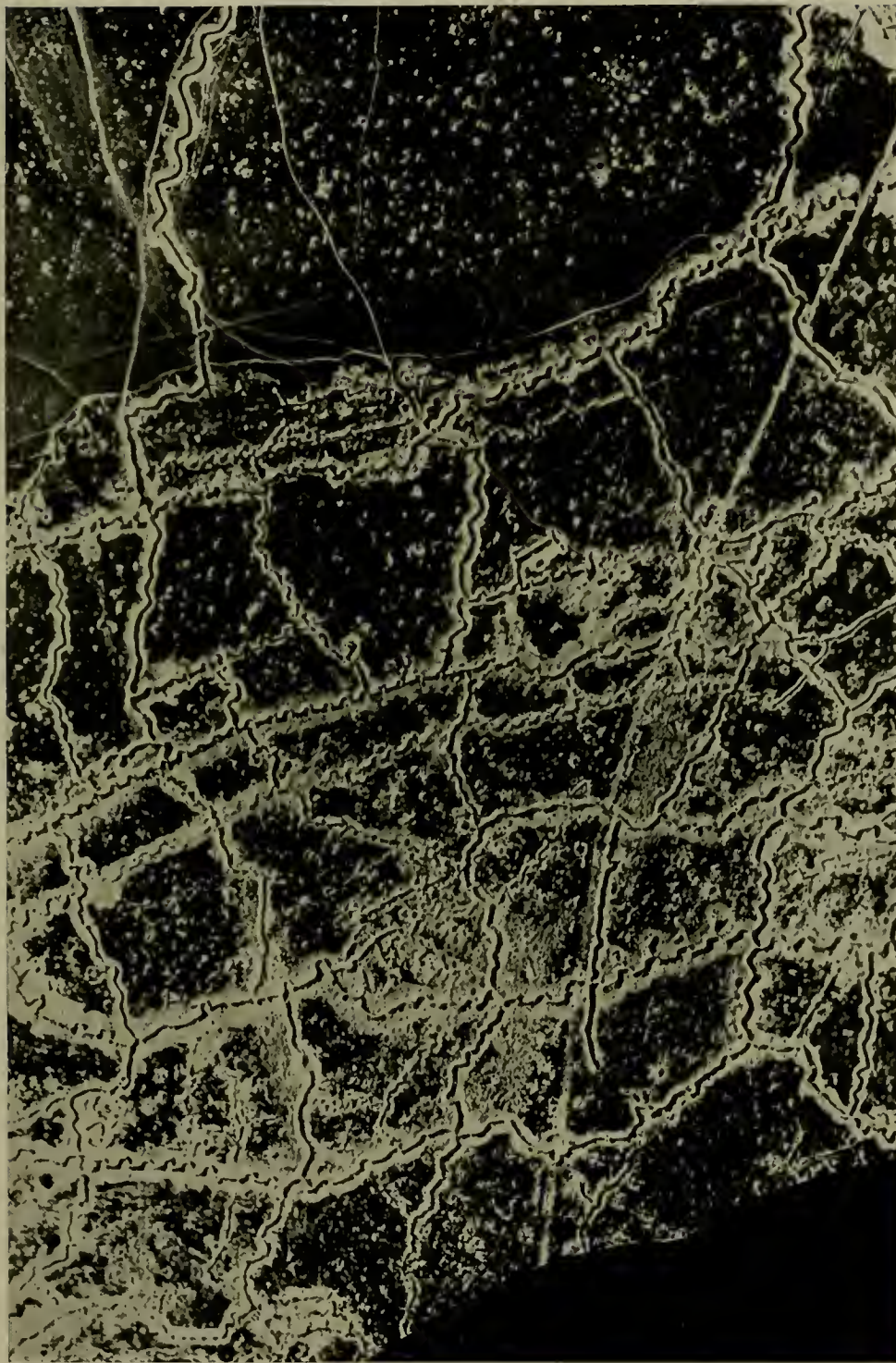
again from French to American control on September 21, and was now a part of the Fifth American Corps, whose Field Order No. 31, of that date, had directed preparations for the pending attack and covered all Corps details. All messages were now received and sent in code. A Division code had come into being on September 16 whereby every member of the Division staff, from the Major General commanding down, became "Itasca" with a numeral affixed. General Kuhn was "Itasca-1" and the Division Sergeant Major was "Itasca-28." Similarly, the 157th Infantry Brigade was "India," its commander being "India-1" and the 158th Brigade was "Italy," with its brigadier, "Italy-1." The other units were as follows:²² 313th Infantry, "Incite"; 314th Infantry, "Instruct"; 315th Infantry, "Invade"; 316th Infantry, "Invent"; 304th Engineers, "Indicate"; 304th Field Signal Battalion, "Index"; 304th Headquarters Train and Military Police, "Iron"; 304th Ammunition Train, "Insure"; 304th Supply Train, "Issue"; 304th Sanitary Train, "Iodine"; 310th Machine Gun Battalion, "Inlet"; 311th Machine Gun Battalion, "Island"; 312th Machine Gun Battalion, "Isthmus." Units

having battalion subdivisions added "er" to the key word for first battalion; "ed" for the second battalion, and "ing" for the third battalion.

One of the first steps in preparation consisted in shortening the Division front. This was effected under Division Field Order No. 5, dated September 21, when the left brigade sector was turned over to the Thirty-seventh Division, U. S. A. The relief began on the night of September 22-23, the first battalion of the 313th Infantry, in the right sub-sector being replaced by a battalion from the 73rd Infantry Brigade, and the second battalion, 313th Infantry, in the left sub-sector, by a battalion from the 74th Infantry Brigade. On the following night the relief was completed when the machine guns of the 157th Infantry Brigade were succeeded by the machine guns of the Thirty-seventh Division.² The regimental P. C. (Poste de Commande) of the 313th Infantry, at Verrieres-en-Hesse F^{me}, was evacuated on the afternoon of September 22 and established with the first and second battalions in the Bois de Lambchamp, while the third battalion was in Camp Bretagne.

As a result of this maneuver not only had the Seventy-ninth Division line been reduced from four and one-half to a little more than two kilometers, but the entire length had now become a single brigade front, with two battalions of the 315th Infantry holding the line of resistance. On the night of September 24-25, however, the first battalion and the Machine Gun Co. of the 316th Infantry relieved the first battalion and the Machine Gun Co. of the 315th Infantry in the left sector,²³ the second and third battalions of the 315th having effected a mutual relief on the night September 18-19. Both units of the 158th Infantry Brigade then held a position on the line of resistance. Neither, however, held the outpost positions. The same field order which had relieved the 313th Infantry in the left sector (Field Order No. 5) had sent a battalion of the 129th Infantry of the Thirty-third Division, U. S. A., into the outpost line along the entire Avocourt-Malancourt Sector.² This was in order to deceive the enemy as to the identity of units on his front should he take any prisoners by a raid or strong patrol.

Meanwhile the Intelligence Department anxiously maintained a sharp observation on the enemy front line and on all back areas, through the regimental observers in the line and by its own observers and airplane reports, to see if the plans and preparations had been detected by the enemy, and if there had been a counter concentration of men and guns to meet an expected offensive or to launch a surprise attack. One of these observers, Private 1st cl Russell M. Harrison, Company "C," 304th Field Signal Battalion, maintained a buzzer phone at Gabriel outpost for five continuous days and nights, remaining at the post alone and without relief under heavy and constant fire."²⁴ The Boche was showing unmistakable signs of uneasiness. His numerous captive, or "sausage," balloons and his air patrols remained up through the day, and at night the area to the north was illumined by flares and star-shells which lighted up "No-Man's Land" and the front from dusk to daybreak.¹² Efforts to keep him guessing were never abated. On the night of September 17, for example, a French 75 was brought up from Montzeville on a truck and from a point near the front hurled sixteen shells into the German trenches on the northern edge of the Bois de Montfaucon. The gun was taken back to Montzeville before midnight, the purpose being to give



TYPICAL VIEW OF ENEMY TRENCHES OVER WHICH 79TH DIVISION TROOPS PASSED.

the Germans the idea that there were permanent gun emplacements at the point from which it fired.¹²

As preparations neared completion and the zero hours approached, men, animals and trucks labored night and day pulling and hauling the vast stores of supplies and thousands of rounds of ammunition from the railheads at Rampont and Dombasle to the main division dumps and from there to forward area dumps. Batteries already in position now and again sent a shell screaming overhead across "No-Man's Land" and into the enemy's line. The anti-aircraft guns, ("Archies"), fired many rounds into the air in an effort to drive back the enemy reconnaissance planes, while an occasional air battle between Allied and Boche aviators furnished a thrill to the troops on the ground below. To the increased Allied artillery activity, the Boche replied with shots that did little harm.

On September 25, the Division P. C., with the advance echelon of Division Headquarters, was established near Hill 309, west of Montzeville.⁹ Late that afternoon General Pershing visited the new Division Headquarters, and after a conference with General Kuhn he continued his inspection of the preparations for the tremendous drive so soon to begin. At 13h 30, on that same day, September 25, Field Order No. 6 was issued. Only thirty-eight copies were mimeographed, for, unlike the field orders which had gone before, the contents of this one was meant for the immediate enlightenment of but a few. It was the first battle order of the Division and it ended all questions as to the part the Seventy-ninth was to play in the offensive whose preparations were being carried on all around. Green division it might be, but just the same it was "*going-in*" and the direction was straight ahead from the position then held. The goal was Montfaucon, aye, and beyond that as well. A single paragraph told the story:²⁵

The 79th Division, maintaining close combat liaison with the 4th Division (III Corps) on its right, and with the 37th Division (V Corps) on its left, will advance rapidly to the Corps objective, the line 05.5-77.5, 08.2-80.2, 11.5-81.0. It will seize in succession Malancourt, Montfaucon and Nantillois.

A glance at the co-ordinated "Argonne Special," the map issued for the occasion, showed the Corps objective for the first day running just north of Nantillois, and Nantillois was three full kilometers north of Montfaucon. When that first day was to be, remained unanswered in the field order. It specified "D day" for the attack and "H hour" for the time it was to begin, "D" and "H" being the unknown quantities, much like the unknown quantity of "X" in the algebraic equation. But if the day and hour remained a mystery, there was enough in the field order to give all concerned plenty to do and think about. The main text was three mimeographed pages in length; the plans of liaison, divided into eight parts, covered eight pages more, and the administrative annex was about the same length. To take the main text and dissect it, was what the recipients of the order did first; the disclosures were all embracing.

While the Seventy-ninth Division was to make the direct assault on Montfaucon, the Fourth Division, on the right, was to aid in turning the stronghold and also in subsequently turning the sector of the hostile second position at Nantillois. At the same time, the Thirty-seventh Division, on the left, was to con-

tribute its part by assisting in turning the Bois de Montfaucon, a woods which lay to the south and west of the town of the same name. The axis of advance for the Seventy-ninth, according to the sector boundaries prescribed, was north, about twenty-five degrees west, to a point beyond Montfaucon, and then bore slightly more to the west to beyond Nantillois.

The enemy, the order stated, "holds his line from the Meuse to the Aisne with about five divisions. In the immediate front of the 79th Division he has about one regiment of infantry."²⁵ This deduction may have been responsible for the deep objective for the first day—it was nine full kilometers from the Avocourt-Malancourt Sector to Nantillois. This unusual distance was recognized, as the order, while stating that the advance should be pushed "with the greatest vigor," also directed that "brigade commanders will provide by echelonment in depth, the necessary driving power."²⁵



AEROPLANE VIEW OF MONTEFAUCON LOOKING EAST.

A preparation fire, to include "wire cutting, harassing, destructive, counter-battery and interdiction fires,"²⁵ was to precede the infantry advance and was to begin at an hour to be designated later. At H hour, however, the artillery was to concentrate on the enemy first line positions for twenty-five minutes and then change to a rolling barrage which should leap forward 100 meters every four minutes. There were to be certain pauses in the barrage, ten minutes to fire on the hostile intermediate position just beyond Malancourt and twenty minutes on the hostile second position in front of Montfaucon. In addition, a covering fire was directed to precede the barrage by 200 meters.²⁵

The Division was to advance with the 157th Infantry Brigade attacking and the 158th Infantry Brigade in Divisional Reserve, but following the 157th Brigade at about 1000 meters. The brigade front was to consist of four battalions

abreast, two from each regiment, with machine gun units in support. The troops were to advance to within 300 meters of the barrage and follow it "as closely as possible."²⁵

So much for the main features of the order. The remainder of it contained specific instructions for all other units participating; how the machine gun battalions were to distribute their companies in support; how the 304th Engineers, (with the exception of one company) were to follow the advance and "reconnoiter, repair and maintain the road on the axis of supply"; how that one company of Engineers was to go with the 14th and 15th Tank Battalions (French) which were to remain unemployed during the first stage but be on hand at H-12h to assist the advancing infantry; how Company D, First Gas Regiment, was to assign its mortars equally to the regiments of the 157th Infantry Brigade; how the 214th French Aero Squadron and the Sixth U. S. Balloon Company were to keep Division Headquarters informed as to enemy concentration, new battery positions and the course of the advance; how liaison was to be maintained with the divisions to the left and right; how the flanks were to be protected by combat patrols; how the Division trains were to forward ammunition and supplies from the railheads, and how the various batteries of the supporting artillery should be employed.

The artillery at the disposal of the Seventy-ninth Division consisted of the 57th Artillery Brigade, of the Thirty-second Division, U. S. A.; 119th Field Artillery (complete); 120th Field Artillery (three batteries) and 121st Field Artillery (four batteries); five batteries of the 147th Field Artillery, of the Forty First Division, U. S. A.; two batteries of the 65th Coast Artillery Regiment, U. S. A.; the 302nd Field Artillery (French), and the 330th Field Artillery (French). The total was twenty-three batteries of 75's, two batteries of 9.2's (the Coast Artillery), ten batteries of 155's, and a trench mortar battery (107th, U. S. A.) of twelve guns. The whole was under the command of Brigadier General G. LeRoy Irwin, of the 57th Artillery Brigade.²⁵

The plans were laid! The maps drawn! All was ready for the final order establishing the day and hour; the order which would send men and guns to their assigned stations for the opening of the great Meuse-Argonne offensive. It came that same afternoon, an "Addendum to Field Order No. 6." The first paragraphs were a few last instructions—to the tanks, to keep off the axial road; to the light batteries, to follow the infantry at noon and try to cross "No-Man's Land" by following in the paths of the tanks; to the platoons of Company "D," First Gas Regiment, to maintain liaison by runners with their commander at Division Headquarters—and then came that for which the Division waited.²⁵

Tomorrow, September 26th, will be "D" day; "H" hour will be 5.30 o'clock, A. M.

CHAPTER IV
THE MEUSE-ARGONNE—FIRST PHASE

MALANCOURT AND MONTFAUCON

THE decisive final attack of the Allies on the Western Front, the American contribution to which was known as the Meuse-Argonne offensive, opened on September 26, 1918, and resulted in the greatest battle in the history of warfare. "Armageddon" was the term applied to the colossal struggle by Major General Sir Frederick Maurice, former Director of Military Operations in the British War Office.¹ It involved almost simultaneous assaults by four army groups—American, Belgian, British and French—and engaged the enemy line from Flanders to the Meuse.² The German salients on the Marne, at St. Mihiel, and facing the Somme had previously been pinched out by the "preliminary punches" delivered in July, August and early September by the Allies.¹ As a result, the defensive line then occupied by Ludendorff's German armies ran roughly "from north to south from the North Sea coast near Nieuport, just east of Ypres, by Armentieres, west of Douai, Cambrai and St. Quentin to the River Oise near La Fere" and then made a big bulge westwards round the St. Gobain Forest along the Oise and the Vesle to Rheims, where it again straightened out and ran eastward through the Champagne heathlands across the Argonne Forest to the Meuse, northwest of Verdun."³ The objective of the combined offensives is set forth with clarity in General Pershing's Final Report as Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, which states:⁴

All supplies and evacuations of the German armies in northern France were dependent upon two great railway systems—one in the north, passing through Liege, while the other in the south, with lines coming from Luxemburg, Thionville, and Metz, had as its vital section the line Carignan-Sedan-Mezieres. No other important lines were available to the enemy, as the mountainous masses of the Ardennes made the construction of east and west lines through the region impracticable. The Carignan-Sedan-Mezieres line was essential to the Germans for the rapid strategical movement of troops. Should this southern system be cut by the Allies before the enemy could withdraw his forces through the narrow neck between Mezieres and the Dutch frontier, the ruin of his armies in France and Belgium would be complete.

Thus, while the First American Army, to the east, and Gouraud's French Army, to the west of the Argonne Forest, were to drive straight north toward Sedan and Mezieres, combined British, French and Belgian attacks in Flanders and along the line north of the St. Gobain Forest were to prevent the Germans from detaching reinforcements to the imperiled railroad defenses and also force a general withdrawal from the Hindenburg line and the Belgian coast.⁵

For the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the American First Army deployed nine divisions into line on the night of September 25. On the right, from the west bank of the Meuse to the ruined hamlet of Haucourt, was the Third Corps, Major General Bullard commanding. It consisted of the Thirty-third Division on the right, the Eightieth Division in the centre, and the Fourth Division on the left. Adjoining the Third Corps on the west lay the Fifth Corps, Major General Cameron commanding. Its units were the Seventy-ninth Division on the right, the Thirty-seventh Division in the centre, and the Ninety-first Division on the left. The extreme western point of the Fifth Corps' sector, la Hardonnerie Fme (Farm), formed junction with the First Corps, Major General Liggett



HILL 304, SHOWING SHELL-TORN AREA OVER WHICH THE MEN OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION PASSED BEFORE REACHING BOCHE FIRST LINE, SHOWN IN FOREGROUND.

commanding. The First Corps, the left wing of the American Army, extended to the western edge of the Argonne Forest, with the Thirty-fifth Division on the right, the Twenty-eighth Division in the centre and the Seventy-seventh Division on the left.⁶ Each of the three corps held a division in reserve, while, in addition, there was an army reserve of three more divisions.⁶ Regarding the Fifth Corps, of which the Seventy-ninth Division was the right wing, it was to attack on a front of about 11,600 yards, and had an infantry rifle strength of about 37,000 rifles, which represented approximately 321 rifles to every hundred yards.⁷ To support the infantry attack on the entire First Army front were assembled "about 2,700 guns, 189 small tanks (142 manned by Americans), and 821 airplanes (604 manned by Americans)."⁶

Nightfall of September 25, on the Avocourt-Malancourt sector, found the preparations in and behind the Seventy-ninth Division growing more and more intensified. The last moves had, perforce, to await the arrival of dusk. It would not do, in the final hours, to give the enemy aerial observers an inkling of what was to come. With darkness, the roads, so deserted by day, suddenly became filled with panting horses, rumbling guns and caissons, motor trucks and long columns of infantry. From Dombasle and Rampont came streaming convoy after convoy bearing ammunition to the reserve dump in the Bois de Deffoy and the forward dumps near Camp de Civils and in the Bois d'Esnes; rations to the



AVOCOURT, THE RUINED TOWN AT WHICH OUR LEFT SECTOR LIMIT STOPPED.
THIS TOWN WAS RIGHT ON THE ALLIED FRONT LINE.

same dumps and engineer supplies to the Bois d'Esnes. A narrow-gauge train, mule drawn, passed constantly between Camp de Civils and Avocourt with engineering material, ammunition and rations, in that order of priority, until enemy shells put the Avocourt end out of operation. About 100 burros augmented the flow of material northward from Camp de Civils, the donkeys marshaled by men from the Wagon Company of the 304th Ammunition Train.⁸ The motorized heavy batteries emerged from concealment in the woodlands and forged toward the front, headed for pre-arranged battery positions. The lighter guns carromed past, their advance punctuated by low warnings from groups of signalmen along the way, who, stringing the last telephone wires, saw in the heavy wheels ever present menaces to connections. But through the first few hours the artillery

had the right of way. The program was to open with the heavies, and the Division artillery was scheduled for the first encore.

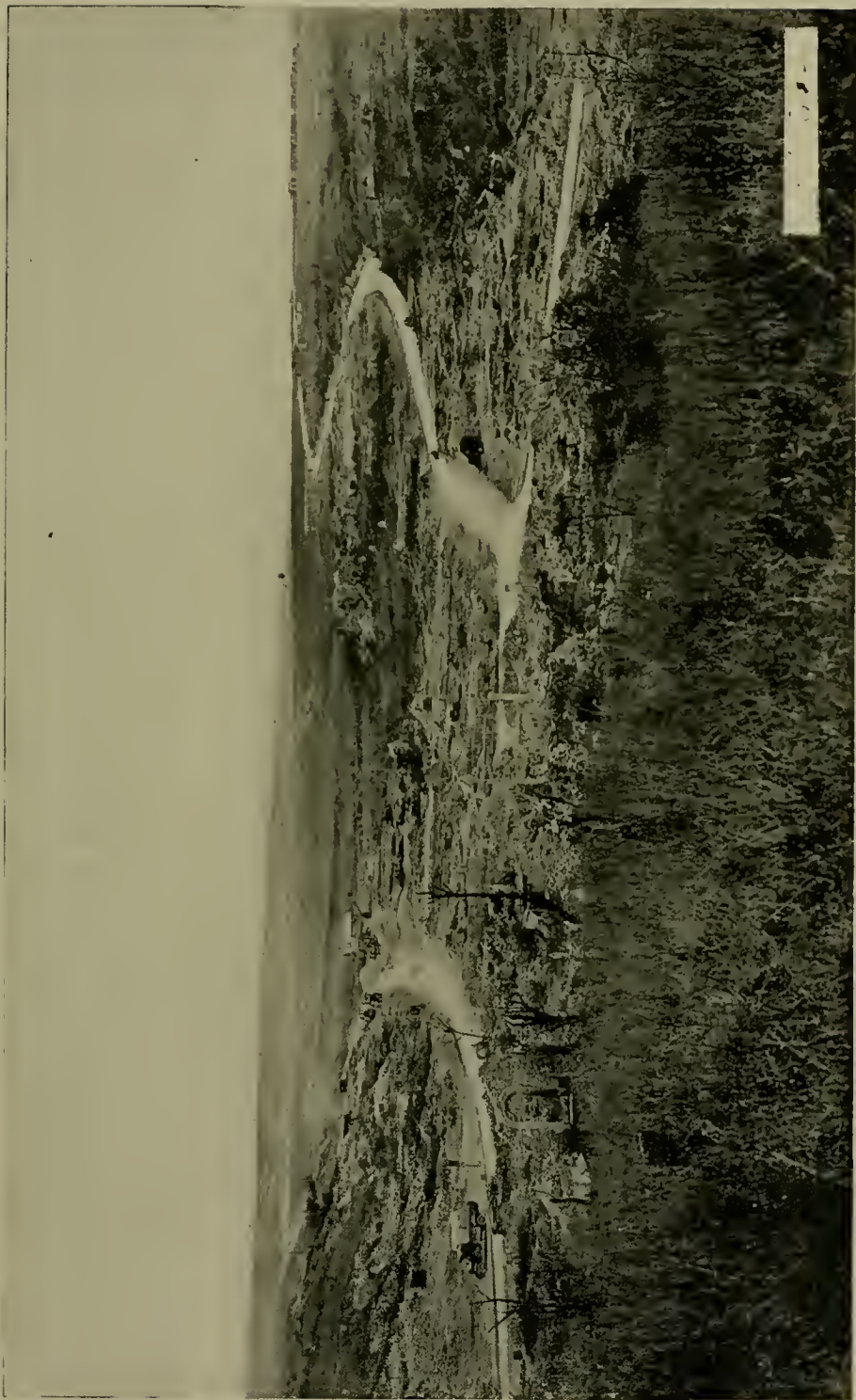
Out in front, ahead even of the outposts, final reconnaissance patrols were determining the sixteen points where the German barbed wire entanglements were to be cut, while a group of officers from the 157th Infantry Brigade, moving stealthily in the uncanny quiet, were measuring and fixing the tape line from which the infantry attack was to be launched.⁹ There was no stir as yet between the outpost line and the main line of resistance. The former was still held by the battalion of the 129th Infantry, and the battalions of the 315th and 316th Infantry, 1,000 yards in the rear, had instructions to maintain their positions until the 157th Brigade had passed through and their companion units of the 158th Brigade came up.

Back in the Bois de Lambechamp, where the 313th Infantry had been lying in reserve, dusk had brought hasty summons of all battalion and company commanders to regimental headquarters at Verrieres F^{me.}, where marked maps and orders were distributed and instructions issued to get the men underway at once for the front. It was a long march from reserve to outpost line, and it would take the better part of the night at a stiff pace if the regiment was to be in position for "H" hour. The 313th Infantry began to swing out from the Bois de Lambechamp at 19h., September 25th.¹⁰

The 314th Infantry, in the Foret de Hesse, had even a longer distance to go than the 313th. It, too, got under way at 19h under verbal orders from the regimental commander, Field Order No. 6, of the Division, not being received at regimental headquarters until 19h 10, after the troops were already in motion.¹¹

The two battalions of the 315th Infantry and the two of the 316th, which were in brigade reserve in the Foret de Hesse and Camp de Normandie, respectively, also began the forward movement at nightfall, timing themselves so as to follow the units of the 157th Brigade into position. As the 311th and 312th Machine Gun Battalions also had some marching to do to reach their assigned posts, it will be seen that practically two full infantry brigades were afoot and pressing forward a few minutes after darkness descended.

Just a half hour before "D" day—23h 30 of September 25 to be exact—the preliminary bombardment by the heavy corps and army artillery began.¹² The silence of the night gave way to the deep throated intonations of the great 155's and 9.2's which, from the Meuse to the Argonne, were concentrating their terrific explosives upon the Hagen-Stellung and the Hagen-Stellung Nord lines. The infantry had, in many cases, come up abreast of the positions of the heavies when the infernal clamor began. It was the first time the men of the Division had been so close to such large calibre weapons in action, and the roars which splintered the darkness, the weird red glare accompanying them, and the pungent battle smoke filtering under the trees, made "many a stout heart tremble." The columns swept past the camouflaged heavies without a pause, officers urgent, men willing, and the crashing racket of the bombardment drowning out every other sound until the roads seemed peopled by an army of spectres. Another hour, and the advance battalions of the 157th Brigade were beginning to enter the support trenches, platoons feeling their way along in the darkness past the quiet lines of the front



RUINS OF AVOCOURT, NEAR WHICH OUR MEN REPULSED THE GERMAN RAID.

battalions of the 315th and 316th Infantry. By 2h, September 26, the relief of the battalion of the 129th Infantry on outpost was begun, and the first files of these men from the Thirty-third Division were coming back when the real fury of the Franco-American artillery attack developed.

It was 2h 30 on that memorable 26th of September, when to the roar of the heavies was added the thunder of all the Division guns. It was the "greatest concentration of artillery the world had ever known."¹³ The 2,700 guns, mentioned in General Pershing's report, echeloned on the entire American front, were blasting the enemy positions. The artillery fire was covering every point, for five or more kilometers in depth, with a hurricane of shrieking, splintering missiles. The night became lurid, then murky as the smoke settled lower. Red flares stabbed the blackness, faded out, and were repeated. The intonations, first distinct, became merged into an ear-splitting drumming. Ahead, through the tangled woodland or in the rolling country, the ground became silhouetted momentarily by the projectiles bursting over or upon enemy positions. The night moaned and whined and shrieked to the terrible fusillade, which seemed to grow more and more intensified as the minutes passed. To this leaden tempest the enemy made but a feeble retaliatory fire. Perhaps most of the German guns had been withdrawn or were then being hastened to safety beyond the hills north of Romagne. Those which were still in position sent their shells plunging into the American sector, but with slight effect. As the second battalion of the 315th Infantry was making its way through the communicating trenches toward the jump-off position, a vagrant shell burst in the midst of a platoon, killing one member of it and wounding six others. In the 313th several high explosives burst and caused some casualties—no fatalities—while the 314th escaped unscathed.

Both regiments of the 157th Brigade were in front of their own guns at 2h 30, when the real bombardment began, but neither was quite in position. In fact, it was not until 4h that the final elements of the 313th reached their assigned positions, and a half hour after that when the 314th reported itself as "all set."¹² Not until then did the officers of the 314th receive the marked maps and orders which should have been in their hands before leaving the Forêt de Hesse.¹¹ By that time also, the reserve battalions of the 315th and 316th had come up, the battalions of those regiments already in line contracting their fronts to make positions for them. Shortly before 5h the entire Division was ready for the attack. The exact position of each unit, to amplify the official report of operations, was then as follows:

The 157th Infantry Brigade, Brigadier General William J. Nicholson commanding, was in the front line of the Division zone of advance (Favry sector). The 313th Infantry, Colonel Claude B. Swezey commanding, was on the left (Legrand sub-sector); and the 314th Infantry, Colonel William H. Oury commanding, on the right (Zouaves sub-sector). Each regiment had two battalions in the attacking line and one in the Brigade Reserve. The front line battalions were echeloned in depth by companies, with one company echeloned in depth on the front line, one company echeloned in depth in support, and one company as battalion reserve—each battalion furnishing one company to the regimental reserve. One company from the Brigade Reserve was distributed through each

regiment and assigned to the task of mopping up. The 311th Machine Gun Battalion, Major Charles M. DuPuy commanding, furnished one company to each front line regiment.¹⁴

The 313th Infantry assigned two platoons of its own Machine Gun Company to the right battalion (Third Battalion, Major Jesse R. Langley commanding) and one platoon to the left battalion (Second Battalion, Major Benjamin Franklin Pepper commanding) to protect the flanks. In addition, one platoon of the company from the 311th Machine Gun Battalion (Company A) was assigned by the 313th Infantry as a combat platoon of infantry protecting the left flank and to form combat liaison with the Thirty-seventh Division on the left. The balance of the company of the 311th Machine Gun Battalion, assigned to the 313th, was held in regimental reserve, together with the one-pounder platoon of the Headquarters Company, 313th Infantry. The regiment also had one-half of Company D, First Gas Regiment, assigned to it.¹⁴ The "lead off" companies in the two front battalions were "H" and "K." The "moppers up" were "C" Company, with "G" Company as regimental reserve while the Brigade Reserve consisted of the First Battalion, Major Israel Putnam commanding, less "C" Company.¹⁰

The 314th Infantry, on the right, assigned the company from the 311th Machine Gun Battalion (Company "C") to its left battalion (Third Battalion, Major Harry M. Gwynn commanding) and the regimental Machine Gun Company to the right battalion (Second Battalion, Major Robert B. Caldwell commanding), and one section of the one pounder platoon of the Headquarters Company to each battalion. This regiment was also assigned one-half of Company D, First Gas Regiment.¹⁴ The "lead off" companies of the 314th were "E" and "L," with "H" and "I" Companies in regimental reserve. The First Battalion, Major Alfred R. Allen commanding, was in Brigade Reserve.¹¹ The Brigade Reserve, in addition to one battalion from each infantry regiment, included the remaining two companies of the 311th Machine Gun Battalion. From this force one company of infantry and one machine gun platoon were detached to each flank for contact combat liaison with the 4th and 37th Divisions.¹⁴

The 158th Infantry Brigade, Brigadier General Robert H. Noble commanding, constituted the Division Reserve. It was composed of the 315th Infantry, Colonel Alden C. Knowles commanding; the 316th Infantry, Colonel Oscar J. Charles commanding, and the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, Major Stuart S. Janney commanding. In addition, the 310th Machine Gun Battalion, Major John L. Evans commanding, was right behind as a Division Reserve also. The formation of the 158th Brigade was practically the same as that of the 157th Brigade.¹⁴

The 315th Infantry, on the right, had the Third Battalion, Major Francis V. Lloyd commanding, and the First Battalion, Major Fred W. McL. Patterson commanding, in the front line from right to left.¹⁵ On the left, the 316th Infantry had the Third Battalion, Major J. Baird Atwood commanding, and the First Battalion and Machine Gun Company, Major Harry D. Parkin commanding, from right to left.¹⁶ Companies "A" and "C," of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, were assigned to the 315th and 316th Infantry, respectively, while the remaining two companies of the battalion were assigned to the Brigade Reserve.¹⁷

This reserve also included the Second Battalion of the 315th, Major Norman E. Borden commanding,¹⁵ and the Second Battalion of the 316th, Captain Alan W. Lukens commanding.¹⁶

The supreme Division command was exercised from the advance P. C., near Hill 309, west of Montzeville, or more specifically indicated as "the eastern exit of road in north edge of Bois de Lambechamp."¹² The Division Commander, Major General Joseph E. Kuhn, had at that time the following principal members of his staff:

Chief of Staff, Colonel Tenney Ross; G-1, Major Charles B. Moore; G-2, Captain Spencer Roberts; G-3, Major George A. Wildrick; Division Engineer, Colonel James P. Jervy; Signal Officer, Lieutenant Colonel George S. Gillis; Adjutant, O. A. Pritchett, succeeded October first by Major James H. Stein-



ROAD OVER NO-MAN'S LAND, RECONSTRUCTED BY 304 ENGRS., SHOWING METHOD OF FILLING SHELL HOLES.

man; Judge Advocate, Major Barry Wright; Quartermaster, Major Joseph W. Denton; Surgeon, Lieutenant Colonel Philip W. Huntington, and Ordnance Officer, Major Thomas W. Miller.

With Colonel Jervy at Division Headquarters, the field command of the 304th Engineers devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel J. Frank Barber, who, by 3h, September 26, had Company D in the second line trenches ready to start construction, at the earliest possible moment, of a road for tanks across "No Man's Land," and the balance of the regiment in Camp des Gendarmes.¹⁸

Of the other units of the Division, as "H" hour approached, forty men of the Headquarters Troop, Captain Edward W. Madeira commanding, were in the advance P. C. of the Division;¹⁹ Companies "A," "B," and "C," of the Ammunition Train, were at Jouy-en-Argonne and Camp de Civils;²⁰ and the Supply Train, Major William T. R. Price commanding, was at Dombasle.²¹

The Sanitary Train, Major Robert B. Shackelford commanding, had the Division Triage at Clair Chênes, one field hospital packed on trucks and ready to move forward, medical detachments with each infantry regiment, the ambulance dressing stations near the front, and the horse drawn ambulances at Dombasle.²²

Twenty seconds prior to "H" hour, the trench mortars of Company "D," First Gas Regiment, filled "No Man's Land" with a protective screen of smoke and flame.¹¹ At 5h 30—the long awaited "H" hour—the fury of the artillery preparation was concentrated, for twenty-five minutes as prearranged, on the enemy front line.²³ Under this crescendo of fire, the men of the advance companies of the 313th and 314th Infantry, with fixed bayonets, "jumped off" for the attack, each company maintaining a distance of ten to fifteen meters between each man.¹⁰ At the same moment, all up and down the Meuse-Argonne front, the shock companies of eight other divisions surged forward.



AVOCOURT THRU WHICH THE TRANSPORT OF THE DIVISION MUST PASS ON ITS WAY TO MALANCOURT. THE ROAD FROM THIS POINT TO MALANCOURT HAS BEEN ENTIRELY DESTROYED BY THREE YEARS OF SHELL FIRE

The devastating effect of the artillery deluge upon the opposing trenches was apparent to the men in the advance companies. The air was fairly alive with whining, whistling, screaming missiles. The concussions and flashes from every point of the compass temporarily deafened and blinded. Through this the shock companies made their way, the support units getting into motion as the prescribed distances were reached. In the first twenty-five minutes the advance was supposed to cut the barbed wires, get through and be prepared "to hop" the first enemy line. Or, in the words of Field Order No. 6, "approach to within 300 meters of the barrage and follow it as closely as possible."²³

Promptly at "H" hour 25, as specified, the barrage began to move northward in bounds of 100 meters every four minutes, while a covering fire from five bat-



IT WAS OVER SUCH TERRAIN THAT THE INFANTRY SWEEPED—THRU A MAZE OF SHELL HOLES—RUINED TRENCHES AND TANGLED BARBED WIRE, AFTER WHICH OUR ENGINEERS WERE FORCED TO CREATE A ROAD OVER THIS GROUND, DEVASTATED BY SHELL FIRE SINCE THE GREAT BATTLE OF VERDUN 1916-1917.

teries of 75's, the 155's and the Coast Artillery howitzers preceded it by 200 meters, picking out successive targets as it went.²³ A German counter-barrage, attempted in retaliation, failed of its purpose, but inflicted some casualties in the support companies.¹¹ The support companies were stepping out, the regimental reserves advancing, the 158th Infantry Brigade, 1,000 meters to the rear, also leaving the second line trenches. The entire infantry and machine gun strength of the Seventy-ninth Division was in motion as the barrage began to move. At the same time the rest of the First American Army, from the Argonne Forest to the banks of the Meuse, was surging forward under the protection of its artillery fire. The first phase of the great offensive was under way.

The squad and platoon columns slowly and steadily snaked their way through the gaps in the wire and gradually drew near to the enemy trenches—the Hagen Stellung outpost line. At first, in the half-light of early morning, nothing could be seen of the Boche. The roar of the guns in the rear continued, sounding like the beating of myriad drums. From time to time a new sound was added, the nasty whining of machine gun bullets. Then, as those in advance topped the enemy trenches, the day grew momentarily lighter and it could be seen that the enemy was gone. There were a few dead here and there, but the majority had retired, following, no doubt, the German precept, “When it is known that the enemy is going to attack, the division may order the methodical evacuation of the outpost zone.”²⁴ The first rush, overwhelming the German first line, had occurred with surprisingly little resistance, had been almost simultaneous on either flank and had been conducted in similar manner on both flanks. From this point forward, however, the leading regiments found that each had its separate work cut out over ground which differed in every respect.

Here began to develop a situation that came very near to threatening the success of the entire action. It had been anticipated by the higher command that the terrain immediately in front of the 313th Infantry would offer unusual difficulties and orders had provided an extra minute every 100 meters in the barrage schedule at that point. Covered by dense underbrush and the shattered remains of the Bois de Malancourt and by an unusual quantity of old and new wiring, cratered and shell-holed to an unbelievable degree by artillery of large calibre for nearly four years and made even more so by the terrific intensity of the recent American barrage, this country retarded progress by human beings on foot to a snail's pace. Even the extra time provided was not sufficient. As a result, the barrage gradually drew away from the breathless, sweating, stumbling, struggling infantrymen, leaving them to meet the most stern resistance along the entire twenty kilometer front with their great offensive weapon gone.

It is not hard to appreciate the helpless, heart-sick feeling of the front line officers and those others whose understanding of battle tactics was sufficient to convey the significance of it to them, when they realized that the almost essential protection of that great tidal wave of steel missiles was lost to them for good. For a while the full extent of the loss did not manifest itself. Aside from a scattered machine gun here and there, an isolated pill box, or a lone sniper cracking away from some point of vantage overhead, there was little to check the advance except the terrible conditions of the ground. But it was not for long. At about

9h, at a point some three kilometers beyond the first German defense, the front line of the 313th ran into a situation that justified fully the darkest anticipations to which the loss of the barrage had given rise.

At this point the Bois de Malancourt opened suddenly into a clearing, known on the military maps as the Golfe de Malancourt. This clearing, nearly a mile wide and something less than that in depth, resembled nothing so much as a triangular rent in the woods from right, to left. On the right lay open country beyond the eastern boundary of the Bois de Malancourt. To the left, the woods curved around continuously to the far side, directly opposite, where they were known as the Bois de Cuisy. From the edge of the Bois de Malancourt, on the south side of the clearing, the ground sloped up gradually to the edge of the Bois de Cuisy, where the rise became rapid and more pronounced, with the result that



ENTRANCE TO THE GOLFE DE MALANCOURT. HERE THE 313TH INFANTRY REGIMENT MET ITS FIRST DETERMINED RESISTANCE.

it afforded the Germans a defensive position of the greatest advantage. They had made the most of it. In the clearing, protected by great bands of barbed wire, were located the German second line trenches—the Hagen Stellung Nord—well constructed and practically intact. Due to the rising ground, the Germans had been able to place effectively many more machine guns than would ordinarily have been possible in the same area. Beyond and above, in the Bois de Cuisy, were innumerable machine gun nests perfectly concealed and ideally situated to support those in the trenches below them with overhead fire.

It was this position, defended to its fullest possibilities by the enemy, that held up the 313th Infantry for nearly five hours and effectively checked the capture of Montfaucon, as planned, on the first day of the attack. It resisted numerous frontal attacks of the most determined sort, not only by the two front line

companies but by additional companies of the front line battalions as they came up. It was simply an impossibility for men in any numbers to survive the machine gun fire that the slightest or most carefully concealed sortie from the woods brought forth. And the few who did get across some part of the open ground lost their lives in, or were checked by, the barbed-wire entanglements. It was here in the Golfe de Malancourt that Major Benjamin Franklin Pepper, of the Second Battalion, was shot through the head by a sniper and mortally wounded, while his adjutant, First Lieutenant Francis Stuart Patterson was instantly killed.²⁵ Here also Major Jesse R. Langley, of the Third Battalion, was shot through both legs and seriously wounded,²⁵ and the regimental casualties on all sides piled higher and higher.

The slaughter at this particular point, as the infantry left the protection of the woods and emerged in the open of the Golfe, commanded as it was by innumerable machine guns, in permanent selected positions, and augmented by the great number of portable machine guns, hastily thrown into position by the enemy, was indescribable. The German map, showing the disposition of their machine guns for this defensive organization, indicates that in this particular sector there were 113 and it was fair to assume that in addition to these fixed guns there were at least half as many more movable or portable machine guns, in action against our advancing infantry.

The plan of flanking the position, as a solution, suggested itself almost from the first, and a very definite effort to organize such an attack was made. The difficulties in the way were numerous. The first of these was the great area of the German position and its wonderful commanding height giving, as it did, an almost perfect field of fire for several kilometers in every direction, and the almost total absence of any terrain protection for the attacking troops. It would have taken a very carefully worked out plan, involving coordinated effort on the part of a number of widely separated units, to have functioned effectively. The second of these was the entire absence of lateral communication due to the hopelessly staggered position of what should have been parallel units, due in turn to the breakdown of the time schedule because of the unforeseen and unequal difficulties offered by the terrain. The third was the precarious position of the 313th Infantry, although doing nothing more than holding the position on the edge of the Bois de Malancourt. The Germans continually raked the woods with machine-gun fire and, while its effect was necessarily much reduced by the woods this fire was taking a continuous toll.

But far more effective was the fire of scores of snipers in concealed positions in the tops of trees and elsewhere above, and actually behind. These snipers, emboldened by the proximity of a strong German position, had stuck to their posts and succeeded in doing what was expected of them to a highly successful degree. Scarcely a runner despatched with a message between separated units of the regiment escaped their fire. Their only restraint was exercised when to fire would have given away their positions.²⁶ One of these snipers wounded First Lieutenant Robert N. Schauffler, of the Regimental Intelligence Section, while he and Colonel Sweezey were bending over a map, the latter having pushed his P. C. almost to the northern edge of the Bois de Malancourt.²⁷ Even while this happened,

in an attempt to flank through the Bois de Montfaucon, on the left, First Lieutenant David M. Rupp, of Company "G," led his platoon through the woodland and surprised a German machine gun position, the outfit bagging twenty-two German prisoners.²⁸ At the same time, no opportunity was lost to push the attack wherever it offered even the most remote possibility of accomplishing its object.

While the 313th Infantry was held up by the enemy defenses in the Golfe de Malancourt and the Bois de Cuisy, the 314th Infantry, on the right, was experiencing great difficulties in its advance. No woodland faced the 314th. It had jumped off into a valley, running toward the northwest parallel with the edge of the Bois de Malancourt through which the 313th was fighting. As in the case of the



EDGE OF BOIS DE MALANCOURT, SHOWING P.C. 313 INF.

kindred regiment to the west, the difficult terrain prevented the men from keeping within the protection of the barrage. In addition, the thick smoke and fog, which filled the ravines, caused the intermingling of units and resulted in the front line passing by machine gun nests, unobserved in the murky atmosphere. This advance was made against heavy machine gun fire from the village of Malancourt. The regimental P. C. was advanced with the attack, and at one point Colonel Oury and his headquarters detachment captured five enemy machine gunners, from whom it was learned that a regiment of Machine Gun troops was in the Malancourt basin.

The first rush had engulfed Haucourt, the ruined hamlet on the enemy front line, and by 10h the shock companies had pushed on toward Malancourt, reaching the southern end of the shattered town as the fog lifted. Immediately, from



ESWES, IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION



NO-MAN'S LAND



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE TOWN OF MA



THE GERMAN LINES, SHOWING HILL 304



AND MALANCOURT



MARGONTE SECTOR



every point of the compass, hostile machine guns, which lay ahead, on the flanks and even within the ground already occupied, opened a destructive fire.²⁹ This was verification in deadly earnest of the previous information received from the prisoners. The front line was swept by machine guns in the ruins of Malancourt and from two strongholds, one on a trench on the hilltop running parallel to the Malancourt valley and inside the sector of the division on the right,³⁰ and the other from a strong point one and one-half kilometers northwest of Malancourt.³¹ Second Lieutenant Harvey R. Jagger, Company "C," 304th Field Signal Battalion, was mortally wounded at this point while directing a detail laying a telephone wire from Colonel Oury's P. C. to the rear.

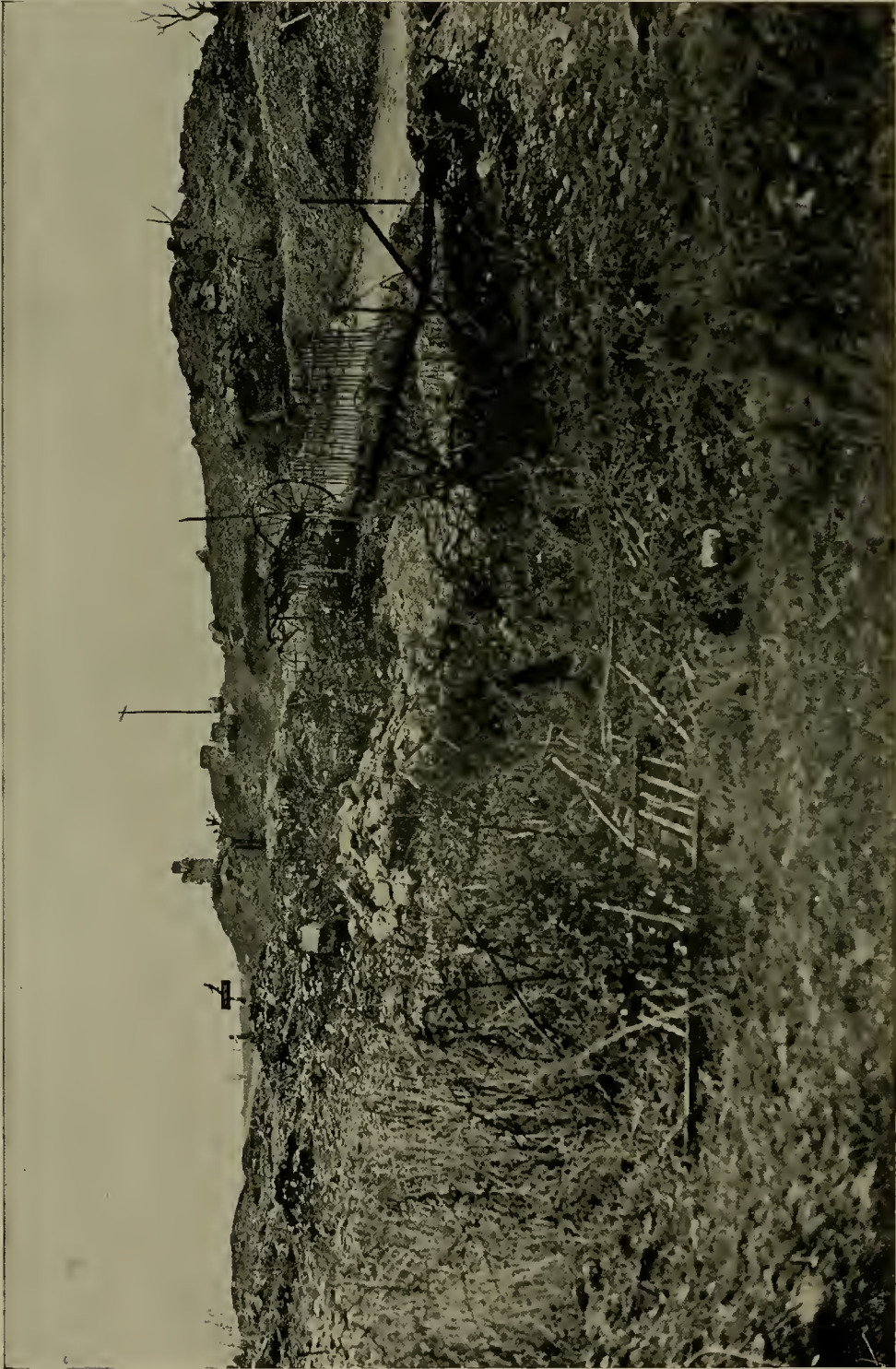
Fortunately, while the advance of the 314th was held up, the organiza-



SEVENTY NINTH DIVISION TROOPS MOVING UP FRONT ON ESNES—MALANCOURT ROAD.

tion of the regiment in depth provided an effective means for silencing the machine gunners whom the shock company and some of the support companies had passed unseen in the fog. The result was practically two continuous engagements, one conducted by the van seeking to penetrate through Malancourt and deeper up the valley, and the other by the support companies battling with the machine gunners in their midst. The stalking of concealed enemy rapid fire guns was carried out by the regimental and brigade reserves slowly, but with ultimate success. Numerous acts of heroism were recorded.

Corporal Hugh F. Cox, Company "C," for instance, crawled upon his stomach to within a few yards of a nest and hurled a hand grenade, killing the gunner and silencing the gun.³² Sergeant Michael C. Ventura, Company "D", leading two



MALANCOURT
THE FIRST TOWN CAPTURED BY THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION.

combat groups, died under the hurricane of fire but exhibited such courage that his men pressed forward and avenged him upon the machine gunners in their path.³² Private 1st cl Garosi Guido, of Ventura's combat group, though wounded in the shoulder, emulated his dead leader by his "bravery and self-sacrifice to duty."³² Another instance of unusual bravery was the conduct of Private Ralph Pilla, Company "I". He, instructed to take prisoners to the rear, disdained the machine gun fire as he herded them before him. They passed a wounded soldier. Pilla stopped and made an improvised stretcher from the soldier's coat and several pieces of wood. Then he compelled the prisoners to carry the wounded man, first to a dressing station and afterwards to an ambulance a mile further along.



THE FIRST GROUP OF PRISONERS CAPTURED BY SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION, CARRYING WOUNDED MEN BACK.

Finally, having delivered his prisoners, he retraced his steps and rejoined his company after dark.³²

The fight through the ruins of Malancourt was a series of bitter combats with nest after nest of machine gunners, located so that the field of fire of those to the rear protected the more exposed positions. Colonel Oury, of the 314th, endeavored throughout to make use of his own machine guns.³⁰ The Machine Gun Company of the regiment, armed with heavy Brownings, managed to keep well up in the support line, but the company from the 311th Machine Gun Battalion (Company "C") had encountered rough going from the very jump off. Within an hour after it had left the German first line trenches behind it, the men, despairing of making fast enough time, discarded their carts and man-handled

their heavy Brownings.³⁰ Sergeant John E. Spasio, of this company, pushing forward with a squad, captured a German non-commissioned officer and, at the point of a pistol, forced him to disclose the position of a number of trench mortars. Through this stroke the mortars were later captured, but Spasio, a little later, enlarged his achievement by capturing ten more prisoners.³³ Private Sheridan C. Broadwater, of the company, was killed by a machine gun bullet during the advance. The heavy Brownings finally reached a forward position at 10h 30, arriving at a time when Major Gwynn, of the Third Battalion, 314th Infantry, was seeking some way of silencing three persistent nests on his flank. "C" Company mounted its guns and set to work. It silenced the enemy guns in almost less time that it takes to tell about it. At that time Major Gwynn, seeing the terrain in front of them and realizing that the men could not stagger forward any farther with the heavy weapons, reluctantly ordered them to return to the jumping off place and await further orders.³⁴

All through the advance on the left of the regimental sector, the Third Battalion was having its troubles. Company "K," in particular was, "up to its neck" in combat with machine guns. Corporal James A. Larson and Private Nolan L. Jordan, of this company, "outflanked a machine gun in advance of the line, killed three of the crew and captured two others together with the gun."³⁵ Sergeant Charles J. Dewees, Jr., "led in the capture of two machine guns, killing the entire crew of both guns."³² Corporal Earl B. Mohn, although seriously wounded, led his squad to the capture of yet another weapon.³² The enemy shelling during this period was not particularly severe, nevertheless, it had inflicted a number of casualties in this same Third Battalion.³¹ First Lieutenant Kenneth H. Morton, Company "K," was knocked unconscious by a high explosive. Upon recovering consciousness he refused to go to the rear, continuing to lead his platoon until wounded by a piece of shrapnel.³² Sergeant Mart J. Cawley, Sergeant Samuel W. Shearer and Private Samuel Santucci, all of "K" Company also, although knocked over by a bursting shell, got doggedly to their feet and remained on duty.³² Sergeant Harry E. Mitchell, of the same company, when wounded, disdained even first-aid in his determination to keep up with his men.³² In Company "L", Corporal John Bassusky, with a shrapnel wound in the hand, went to a dressing station, but, refusing to be evacuated, returned to his platoon,³² while Sergeant Peter C. Strucel, "walking up and down the line cheering and encouraging his men," was killed instantly.³⁵

On the right, where the Second Battalion was echeloned in depth, two non-coms of the leading company—"E"—conducted themselves heroically. They were Sergeant Carl P. Frank, who, with two other men, captured a machine gun nest and seventeen prisoners, and Corporal Eric Rosenfield, who led his squad in cleaning up three nests and taking twenty-two prisoners.³² Nor were the other companies of the Second Battalion without their deeds of gallantry. In the forefront of those recorded stands the achievement of an automatic rifle patrol of "F" Company, headed by Sergeant John A. McCawley. It had been sent out to flank several machine gun nests. McCawley got within fifty yards of one of the nests and opened fire, directing his men to fire on two others. The patrol wiped out entirely the three enemy groups. Other enemy machine gunners spotted

the determined band and decimated it, Sergeant McCawley being instantly killed. Almost all of the men in the patrol were killed or wounded "but the sacrifice saved many, for it enabled the company to advance, while the patrol attracted the enemy fire."³²

Captain Henry M. Smith, Company "G," won the Distinguished Service Cross in the advance through Malancourt, when "although painfully wounded leading a platoon of his company against strong machine-gun nests, he continued the advance until all the machine guns in his immediate front were silenced and the crews killed or taken prisoners. He continued on duty until ordered to the rear by his regimental commander."³⁵ Even more thrilling was the experience of Second Lieutenant (then Sergeant) Joseph Cabla, of Company "F", of whom a Division Citation states:³⁶

Sergeant Cabla successfully maneuvered his patrol so he could flank the enemy machine gun nests. He advanced within five feet of one gunner and opened fire. At this point he directed his fire than six other machine gunners directed their fire upon it. Sergeant Cabla then ordered his men to fall back and in doing so received a bullet in his breast stopped only by the whistle which he carried. He successfully withdrew his platoon to a better position and proceeded to use rifle grenades to great advantage. While discharging a grenade a sniper bullet hit him in the foot. Although the wounds gave him much pain, he refused to leave until the machine gun nests were wiped out.

Then there was Private 1st cl Clifford M. Seiders, of the Machine Gun Company, who "advanced ahead of his platoon in the face of heavy machine gun fire, entered alone a ruined building and discovered thirteen of the enemy. He shot one who resisted capture and made prisoners of the remainder, bringing in with him three light machine guns. Later in the same day he captured ten of the enemy and five machine guns."³⁶

Thus the 314th fought a bitter struggle, forcing its way northward foot by foot, and in the early hours of the afternoon cooperating with the 313th Infantry's final and successful attack upon the Golfe de Malancourt. On hand to cooperate also in this attack was Company "B", 311th Machine Gun Battalion, which, from 7h, when it, like "C" Company, abandoned its carts, had been struggling along, eager to plant its tripods and concentrate its fire on the enemy.³⁴ Private John M. Clark, of this unit, was killed in the attack. The other two companies of the 311th Machine Gun Battalion, being in Brigade Reserve, had no chance to fire,³⁰ but a platoon of "D" Company, supporting a combat liaison group of infantrymen on the left of the Division sector, indulged in some hand to hand encounters, one of the most notable of which was that of Private 1st cl Claude O. Twigg, who, although wounded, cornered twenty-three Boche in a dugout where they had sought concealment. Private Twigg had two hand grenades with him and there were no comrades near. Nothing daunted, he threatened with the grenades and succeeded in marching his twenty-three prisoners to the rear.³³ In a somewhat similar encounter, Corporal Fred C. Durbin, of the same platoon, was killed.

To return to the 313th Infantry which, since 9h, had been hung up in the northern edge of the Bois de Malancourt by the German resistance in the open

beyond. No matter how well worked out beforehand the plan of attack of an operation the size of the Meuse-Argonne battle—12 miles of front and 600,000 men—may be, it is absolutely certain that there will arise, during the course of the operation, special situations of varying degrees of seriousness that could not have been foreseen and are not provided for in the plan of attack. Of such a nature was the heavy resistance in the Golfe de Malancourt. But it is also true that, where the general plan of attack is essentially sound and is carried out in the main successfully, these special situations are eventually overwhelmed in the general success. So it was in this case.

Early in the afternoon the Thirty-seventh Division, on the left of the 313th Infantry, by normally pushing the attack toward its frontal objective, had passed well beyond the German second position before which was the 313th. The 314th Infantry, on the right, had also passed the German second position although in its case, too, its attention was largely centred upon the resistance in its front. The enemy's realization of the menace to his position in this situation, unplanned



CIERGES—RUINED TOWN IN THE SECTOR OF THE DIVISION ON OUR LEFT FLANK

and uncoordinated as it was, combined with his belief, no doubt, of the greater advantage in concentrating his defenses at Montfaucon, weakened his resistance. Probably, too, his knowledge of the rapidity of the American advance all along the line elsewhere, particularly that of the Fourth Division on the Seventy-ninth's right, then very nearly on the line of Montfaucon, convinced him that if his position in front of the Bois de Cuisy was not then untenable, it would shortly be so.

In any case, another frontal attack by the 313th Infantry, assisted by supporting units of the 314th Infantry from the right as well as by a fleet of French "whippet tanks," which had just come up over the road built by "D" Company, 304th Engineers, and the fire of the heavy Brownings from the 311th Machine Gun Battalion, succeeded in forcing the Germans at last to evacuate the position they had held for nearly five hours with conspicuous success. For a while the fighting was bitter. Captain Harry Ingersoll and Second Lieutenant William E. Fraley, both of "H" Company, were mortally wounded at the barbed wire entanglements in the centre of the clearing. The former's "absolute disregard for personal

danger" inspired his men to continue after he fell until they swarmed over the German position and into the southern edge of the Bois de Cuisy.³⁵ Sergeant Harry E. Forrest, Company "I", also was shot to death by machine guns as he led his platoon in a desperate attack. As in the case of Captain Ingersoll's men, Sergeant Forrest's followers emulated his splendid courage and stormed the nest before them, taking twelve prisoners.³⁵ Intrepid also was the courage of Chaplain John Carroll Moore, who, although wounded, remained with the attacking line, administering to the dying and aiding the wounded. Entering one of the enemy trenches with a group of men, Chaplain Moore spied a hand grenade being hurled into their midst, and "in utter disregard of personal safety he grabbed the grenade to throw it from the trench. It exploded just after leaving his hand, seriously wounding him in several places."³⁵ Once the southern edge of the Bois de Cuisy had been won, the Germans began to withdraw, but resisted stubbornly in rear-guard actions with the result that there was much hand to hand fighting. At the northern edge of the Bois de Cuisy, immediately opposite the heights of Montfaucon, the 313th was again checked by machine gun fire. Under its cover, the retreat of the enemy infantry was rapid to the comparative safety of Montfaucon. By now it was 16h²⁷ and Colonel Sweezey paused to reorganize. Units had been broken up into little groups, widely scattered by the pursuit of the enemy through the Bois de Cuisy and the nature of the fighting that accompanied it. Montfaucon was too strong a position to move against without the attack being thoroughly organized and carried out with the greatest precision. The loss of officers in the attacks on the German second line had been severe, and the casualties among the enlisted men had been in proportion. The command of the Second Battalion had passed to Captain George C. Burgwin, Jr., of "E" Company, and of the Third Battalion to Captain James P. Lloyd, of "L" Company.³⁷

All during the hours of the advance of the 157th Brigade, the 158th Brigade had been following 1,000 meters in the rear, suffering somewhat from artillery fire but having its worst experiences with the machine gunners left behind, undetected by the assault brigade. Behind the 314th, on the right, the 315th Infantry ran into sniper fire almost as soon as it crossed the German first line, and the first battle casualty of the regiment was First Lieutenant Raymond T. Turn, of "I" Company, who, it is believed, was killed when a sniper bullet exploded a hand grenade in his pocket.³⁸ Pressing forward, the leading battalions had, by early afternoon, mopped up what the 314th had overlooked in the way of Boche machine gun nests in Malancourt. In fact, the zeal of several elements of the 315th Infantry had carried their attack forward so strongly that they found themselves fighting side by side with the front line units of the 314th Infantry. The Third Battalion, 315th Infantry, to the northwest of that town, ran into serious resistance in the underbrush. Second Lieutenant Floyd S. Strosnider, of "L" Company, was killed by a machine gun bullet,³⁹ but was avenged by his men, of whom Private Giacomo Masciarelli alone charged a machine gun nest, "killed one member of the crew and caused the rest to surrender."³⁵ Two more nests were captured by Corporal Mataus Unchis and two men, the corporal being wounded in the accomplishment.⁴⁰ The tactical disposition of the leading platoon of "K" Company was made by First Lieutenant Ernest B. Becker, whose "fearless leader-

ship" was responsible in a large measure for the capture by his platoon of two machine guns and fourteen prisoners.⁴⁰ Corporal Harry L. Greenwood of "K" Company "personally led a patrol of four men against a machine gun and captured the gun and nine prisoners." He was killed while reorganizing his platoon.³⁵ Company "A", of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, supporting the Third Battalion of the 315th, afforded both overhead and flanking fire against the positions above Malancourt. One section and one-half of the company became separated from the rest and assisted the organization of the left subsector, south of Mont-faucon.⁴¹ The third officer of the 315th to be killed in action that day was First Lieutenant William F. Craig, of the Medical Corps, who was assigned to the Second Battalion. He met instant death through the explosion of a German shell at the cross-roads in Malancourt.³⁹ The enlisted personnel of the 315th killed on September 26 was as follows: (See Note)

Company "A"
Private Patrick J. Egan

Company "C"
Private Frakle Kozman

Company "D"
Private George R. Hill

Company "F"
Corporal Pius J. Nau
Privates Thomas T. Bray
Charles O. Dozois
Joseph Fox
Ernest J. Harrison

Company "G"
Private Guiseppe De Cellis

Company "H"
Corporal James L. Gallagher
Private 1st cl William Lentine

Privates Henry Faller
William Monter
Charles Staehle
Clifford Pickering
John A. Ulrich

Company "K"
Sergeant Harry L. Greenwood
Private 1st cl Bernard J. Casey
Private George Gonaff

Company "L"
Privates Anthony M. Forsthoffer
William A. Nash

Company "M"
Pvts. 1st cl Michael J. Joyce
Adolph Kurmin
George F. Reedy
Private Otto E. Grigull

Sanitary Detachment
Private Richard C. Owen

NOTE:—It is obviously impossible to record the names of the wounded, but it must be borne in mind that every list of dead connotes a much longer list of wounded.

On the left of the 158th Infantry Brigade sector, the 316th Infantry also ran into machine gun nests, but did not meet the resistance opposed to the advance of the 315th. Maintaining its distance of 1,000 meters behind the 313th, it had, by noon, reached and passed the Avocourt-Malancourt road and, after the 313th ahead had subdued the Germans in the Golfe de Malancourt, it in turn crossed the open space into the Bois de Cuisy. Sergeant Charles H. Slair, "L" Company, won commendation by the way he reconnoitered the Bois de Cuisy ahead of the regimental advance,⁴² and Private Harold P. Rumberger, Company "B," was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for the way in which he reduced a machine gun nest with an automatic rifle.³⁵ Captain Frederick A. Van

Dyke was wounded in the advance on the afternoon of the 26th. The bullet pierced his identification tag and forced it under his collar bone, where it was not found until a second operation. The experience of Captain Robert Feuarent, the French officer attached to the 316th, was typical. He entered a dugout on the German first line and came upon three Boche who had escaped the bom-



RUINED CHURCH IN CIERGES.

bardment and the assault battalions, and who surrendered on sight of his pistol.⁴ The 316th Infantry fatalities on the first day were heavy. The following men were killed:

Company "A"
Privates Joseph F. Parell
William Wilcox

Company "C"
Sergeant Arthur J. McKinney

Company "D"
Corporals Frank L. Mead
Ralph W. Remick
James Yost
Private 1st cl Frederick Putz
Privates Richard A. Powell
Thomas F. Purcell
William A. Traver

Company "H"
Sergeant Peter S. Pero
Private 1st cl John Eschbach
Privates James O'Neill
William C. Schlinder
Privates Harry Semel
Gordon B. West

Company "I"
Corporal Robert H. Hoke

Private 1st cl Fred O. Mork
Privates Peter Dcmko
Leslie A. Devlin
Glenn A. Lloyd
Victor Piccirilli
Jacob Veton
Private Edward J. Knaff

Company "K"
Privates Francis M. McCaughan
George M. Markley
Arthur B. Rooney
Emil J. Schwab

Company "L"
Supply Sergeant John C. Rieker
Sergeant James E. McKown
Corporals Samuel R. Foltz
Fred J. Tolan
Privates 1st cl Harvey J. Delong
Louis B. Hayden
Joseph A. Sjovall
Oscar W. Swanson
Privates Edward M. Campbell
Andrew H. Cookman
Edward E. Jamerison

Leo J. L'Homme
 William J. Miller
 Edwin H. Miskell
 Charles S. Roberts
 Headquarters Company

Company "M"
 Privates Charles P. Curtin
 Michael F. Duffy
 William H. Golden

Privates George H. Boyer
 Carl H. Carmichael
 Ralph C. Maurer

Machine Gun Company
 Private John R. Duly

In the final assault into the Bois de Cuisy by the 316th Infantry, Company "C", of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, offered a valuable barrage against machine gun nests and snipers,⁴¹ and lost one man killed in action, Private William Oster. Companies "B" and "D", of the same battalion, both in Brigade Reserve, secured no targets that day for their weapons.⁴¹ Nor was the 310th Machine Gun Battalion, in Division Reserve, enabled to get into the action, it being halted by military police of the Fourth Division on the cross-roads west of Esnes, one kilometer south of Haucourt, because the road was not available for Seventy-ninth Division traffic. Its motor equipment was parked on the roadside and the troops bivouaced for the night at that point.⁴⁴

Behind the advance of the infantry, the other Division units were finding the road conditions extremely difficult. The road allotted to the Division, due to its having been torn up in many places by shell fire, was entirely inadequate to handle the transportation. In addition, a part of it, through Avocourt, was shared with the Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first Division, who were attacking further to the west. A very bad traffic jam ensued as a result and the road was continually blocked at some point or other throughout the whole period of the operations. Fearing this condition, a request had been made upon Corps, two days before the attack, for authorization to the Seventy-ninth Division to use the Esnes-Malancourt road, but this was refused and the Division started the advance with its only outlet to the front, the Avocourt-Malancourt connection with the Malancourt-Montfaucon road.⁴⁴ What this meant is described in the laconic field message penned at 11h 15 by Lieutenant Colonel Barber, of the 304th Engineers, who had returned from a forward reconnaissance to determine the conditions. The message read:³⁵

Axial road into Avocourt will be OK within one hour. From there N. 3-4 K. M. can be repaired in a few hours. From that point on all roads seem to be lost. All forward area a mass of craters. Must have unlimited help to construct both roads. Advise what I can expect.

Company "F," 304th Engineers had been detailed on the night of September 25-26 to work on the cut-off which connected the road leading to Esnes, from the middle of the sector, with the Esnes-Avocourt road. Company "D", at work on a path for the tanks, had an infantry company from the Division Reserve to assist it.²⁰ Company "A" had a platoon detached for forward reconnaissance and liaison with the infantry. The balance of "A" company and the remaining companies were at work on various sections of the Avocourt-Malancourt road. By early afternoon the road had been rebuilt as far as the southern edge of the Bois de Malancourt and reinforcement then received, two companies from the 52nd



ROAD BUILT BY 304TH ENGINEERS, 79TH DIVISION, FROM AVOCOURT TO MALANCOURT. THIS ROAD WAS BUILT THROUGH THE MOST DEVASTATED REGION OF FRANCE. OVER THE GROUND SHOWN ABOVE THE GREAT BATTLE OF VERDUN WAS FOUGHT IN 1916. OUR INFANTRY FOUGHT OVER THE TERRAIN ON SEPT. 26, 1919.

Pioneer Infantry and one company from the 310th Engineers, enabled better progress to be made from then on.⁴⁶ Colonel Jervey, the Division Engineer; Lieutenant Colonel Barber; in field command of the regiment, and Captains Clinton W. Morgan, of "A" Company, and Gordon H. Fernald, of "D" Company, all received Division Citations for their work in directing the road building at this point.⁴⁷ In the case of Company "A," being the most advanced, it was constantly under sniper and machine gun fire. One platoon, which had followed the infantry, ran into a machine gun nest in the Bois de Malancourt and silenced it, capturing the gun and eight prisoners.⁴⁶ Lieutenant Arthur C. Rubel, commanding another platoon, was held up by a machine gun while reconnoitering. Lieutenant Rubel "proceeded ahead of two men of his platoon and personally disposed of two German gunners."³⁵ For this act Lieut. Rubel was later awarded the D. S. C.



AXIAL ROAD, AVOCOURT—MALANCOURT, SHOWING FILL AT POINT WHERE GERMAN TRENCH CROSSED ROAD.

He and his platoon then returned with the machine gun and nine prisoners.⁴⁶ One man of Company "A," Private Charles S. Simpson, while working in the advanced road detail, was killed by a machine gun.

In the meanwhile, at 15h Major General Kuhn had moved from the Division P. C. at Hill 309 to the advance information centre, three kilometers to the north-east at P. C. Zouave, located on the ridge of Hill 304, where the Esnes-Malancourt road crossed it. The Division P. C., however, could not be moved forward at the same hour because of the poor telephonic communication, and it was necessary for Colonel Ross, Chief of Staff, to remain at the old post until 19h. At 14h 50 a message from the "V" Corps was received stating that General Cameron, the Corps' Commander, "desires attack pushed."⁴⁵ At that time the "V" Corps was entirely out of touch with the Seventy-ninth Division and ignorant of its advance or of the resistance it was encountering. Likewise, the Corps had received cr-

roneous reports of its progress from neighboring troops and was under the impression that the advance was not being pressed with sufficient rapidity. The reason contact had been lost between the Corps and the Seventy-ninth Division was because the wire furnished the latter by Corps was so poorly insulated that it went out as soon as it became wet. Both Colonel Ross, at the Division P. C., and General Kuhn, at P. C. Zouave, endeavored to forward this message from the Corps to the commanding general of the 157th Infantry Brigade. Unfortunately, General Nicholson had moved his P. C. without making necessary provisions for liaison, and it was not until 17h 35 that the message from the Chief of Staff reached him.⁴⁵

This message eventually was forwarded to Colonel Sweezey, of the 313th, just when that regiment was reforming on the northern edge of the Bois deCuisy, after having been driven back by machine gun fire from Montfaucon. Darkness



SLOPE TOWARD MONTFAUCON, UP WHICH THE 313TH INFANTRY, 79TH DIVISION, FOUGHT AGAINST DESPERATE MACHINE GUN RESISTANCE.

was coming on, and, "although the Regimental Commander did not wish to attack this strong position without his troops being able to see the machine gun-opposed to them, in view of the orders received, the attack was ordered."²⁹ Whether or not Montfaucon could have been taken late on the afternoon of September 26 by a coordinated attack, involving units on the right and left of the 313th, is a matter of difference of opinion among the officers on the ground at the time. In any case, the means of arranging such an attack did not exist in the short time at hand. However, with a single regiment, well shot up, as the only offensive weapon, it seemed like a hopeless task then. The backbone of the attack as planned was some seven or eight French "whippet tanks", gathered together after the attack on the German second position, in which a number of them had assisted, and reported to Colonel Sweezey by their French commander. Likewise there was the first battalion of the 313th, almost fresh, to swing from support to assault.

Between the Bois de Cuisy and Montfaucon lay a valley, the slope to the bottom of which was gradual from the Bois and very much steeper from Montfaucon on account of its much greater height. Down this slope at 18h rolled the tanks in the face of terrific machine gun fire, and behind them the 313th Infantry. Progress was necessarily slow. Only by short rushes was any advance possible. It took three-quarters of an hour to reach the bottom of the valley and just about that time the gradually deepening dusk gave way entirely to the pitch darkness of night. On account of the darkness the French commander refused to continue with his tanks and withdrew. Colonel Swezey, in the face of an utterly hopeless situation, ordered the regiment back to the only available defensive position in the Bois de Cuisy, where the night was spent in preparation for an attack on the morrow. One company, however, "K", had gained the outskirts of Montfaucon when the order came to withdraw. Only with great difficulty was the company relieved from its dangerous position. Again the 313th had suffered heavy casualties. Scattered over the slope into the valley lay the toll of a daring attempt to accomplish the impossible. Half way down lay one dead officer, Second Lieutenant Thomas Vandiver, of "B" Company. At the furthest point down lay the body of the last of the three battalion commanders, Major Israel Putnam, killed instantly by a bullet through his head.³⁷ The heavy fatalities of the regiment in that single day speak for themselves. The killed among the enlisted personnel were as follows:

Company "A"

Private Andrew J. McVeigh

Company "B"

Corporal William W. Murphy
 Mechanic Martin M. Roberts
 Privates Biaggio Grillo
 David E. Long
 Levi T. Naylor
 Frederick W. Prettyman
 Christoforo Quinto
 Walter A. Shaw

Company "C"

Corporal John B. O'Melia
 Private 1st cl John H. McCoy
 Private Harry A. Sunderland

Company "D"

Corporals Boyed Crandall
 Harry B. Morgan
 Privates Herbert A. Ingram
 Samuel Schless

Company "E"

Privates Samuel B. Cohee
 James F. Carey
 Domenico Creno
 Charles F. Scott

Company "F"

Sergeant Walter G. Bode
 Bugler John E. Fuchs
 Private 1st cl Alvin G. White
 Privates George E. Airey
 Raymond A. Brandau
 Thomas Cooper
 John C. Hauck
 Willis Jackson
 Francis X. Koerner
 John H. Lambert
 James C. Mulcrone
 Emmett L. Roberts

Company "G"

Private Felix Morris

Company "H"

Corporals Thomas A. Ricker
 Harry D. Wantland
 Mechanic Julius F. Richter
 Headquarters Company
 Private 1st cl William J. Biscoe
 Privates Maynard W. Stevens
 Agostino Strazza
 Private 1st cl Michael F. Cullen
 Privates Charles R. Burkholder
 Clarence E. Eccleston
 Henry Heller

Martin P. Kavanaugh
 Russell R. Messick
 George E. Neher
 Salvatore Stagno
 Leroy F. Thompson
 Maurice G. Walsh

Company "I"
 Sergeant Harry E. Forrest

Company "K"
 Corporals George E. Grill
 Bernard J. McIntyre
 Privates Charles J. Doerfler
 John A. Merryman
 Henry E. Tirschman

Company "L"
 Private 1st cl David Miller
 Privates Joseph Budd
 Joseph E. Cummings
 Fred A. Einschultz
 John H. Lang

Company "M"
 Sergeants John E. Martin
 Fred H. Rumenap
 Corporals Howard E. Crispens
 August T. Schultz
 William J. Slicher
 Privates Charles H. Andrews
 John Carney
 Isador Goldberg
 William A. Graham
 Rocco Mariani
 Ernest Martin
 Isadore Nagdyman
 Isidor Rudoy
 Thomas Russell
 Joseph St Germain
 Stamatios Sakellarides
 Amos R. Taylor
 Daniel L. VanMater

Machine Gun Company
 Private Antone Eberlein

On the right of the advance zone, just as the 313th Infantry was launching its final and futile assault of the day at 18h, the 314th Infantry had managed to advance one kilometer north of Malancourt, and had silenced all machine guns save those on the strongpoint a kilometer and one-half northwest of the town.³¹ The regiment was badly in need of reorganization and was in no shape to attempt a further advance until such a reorganization had been effected. The battalions were again arranged in depth, but it was a tedious job and before it was completed, the 313th, on the left, had retired to bivouac for the night in the Bois de Cuisy. Thereupon, at 20h 30, Colonel Oury ordered his regiment to dig in, the front line being in liaison with the front of the companion regiment.³¹ The deaths among the men of the 314th Infantry were as follows:

Company "C"
 Privates William C. Foreaker
 Samuel Sandler

Company "D"
 Sergeant Michael C. Ventura
 Private William H. Cutting

Company "E"
 Sergeant Samuel C. Hulings
 Corporals David T. Smith
 Joseph E. Stanton
 Privates Harley P. Chase
 Irvin Ebling
 Daniel J. Falvey
 Ermen E. Lepley
 Wladislaw Szadzewicz

Company "F"
 Sergeant John A. McCawley
 Private Charles O. Yoder

Company "G"
 Sergeant Lee A. Brooks
 Corporals Charles L. Guthrie
 Harold R. Peters
 John Shimko
 Privates Joseph E. Castro
 Jefferis Higgins
 Harry D. Miller
 Anthony J. Mitsko
 Chester C. Riley
 Gurney F. Weist
 Donato Zerillo

Company "H"
Private 1st cl Horard E. Laughlin

Company "I"
Privates James Dillon
William A Ernst
Anthony J. Leva
John Martinkus
Morris Slup

Company "K"
Corporal William R. Hartman
Privates Peter Ducharme
Frederick Hull
James F. Mulholland
William Pierce, Jr.
William L. Reardon
Max Silver

Company "L"
Sergeant Peter Strucel

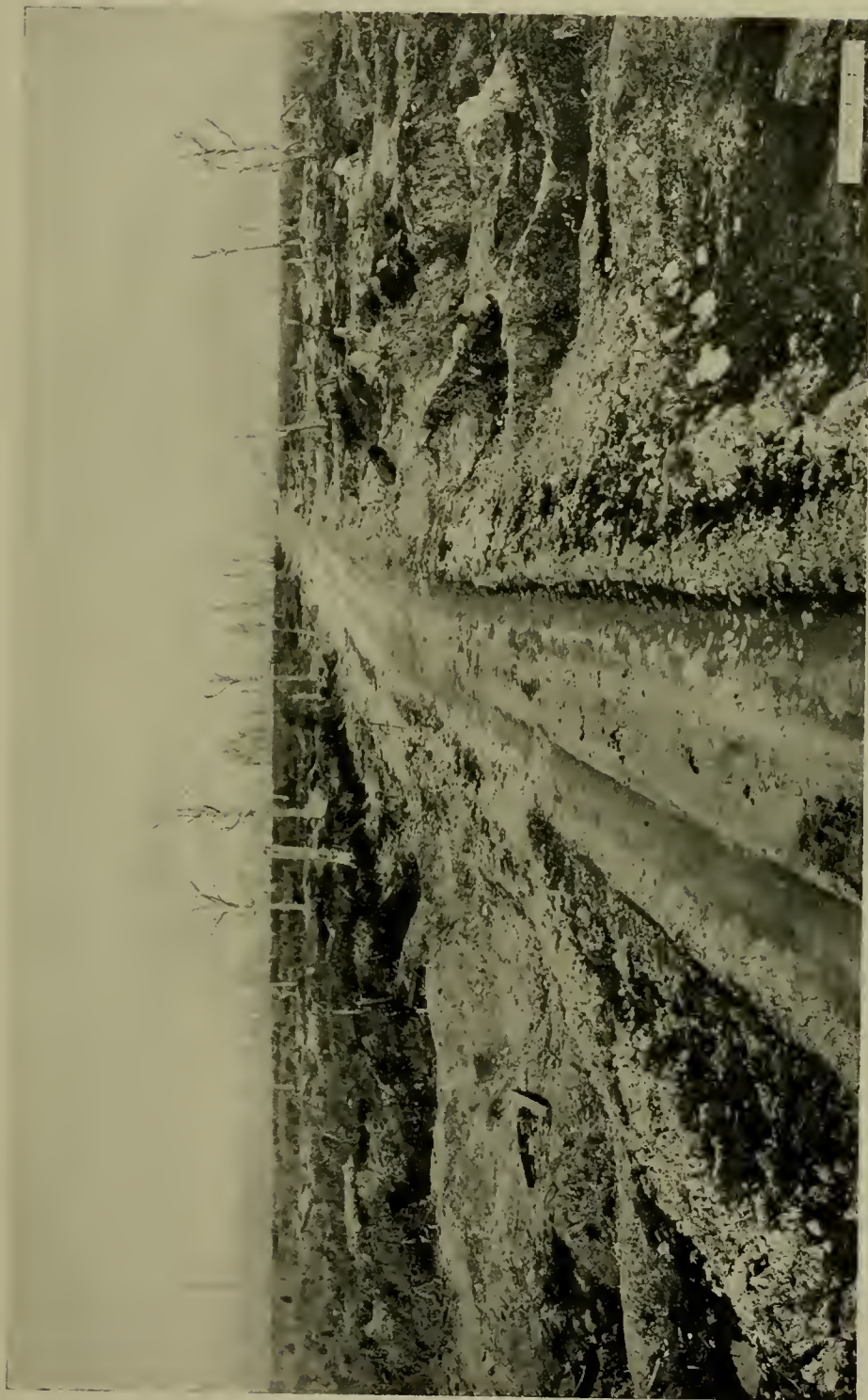
Privates Henry J. Cronan
Herbert Tweedale

Company "M"
Supply Sergeant James P. O'Connor
Privates Lewis E. Babcock
Harry F. Barrett
Walter C. Good
Charles A. Henry
Dearborn J. McAleer
Edward M. McAvoy
Roy A. Thomas
John F. Walter

Headquarters Company
Privates James C. Mitchell
Martin N. Shank

During the entire first day of the fight, the 304th Sanitary Train had been functioning admirably, but was being terribly delayed in the evacuation of the wounded by the congested condition of the Avocourt-Malancourt road. The train had detailed an officer, four non-coms and forty men from the four ambulance companies to each of the four infantry regiments.²⁰ These medical details followed close upon the heels of the advance, establishing first aid and dressing stations in dugouts or wherever cover was available. They were often under machine gun and sniper fire and frequently advanced so rapidly that they found themselves practically in the first wave of an assault.⁴³ Only one man in the Sanitary Train lost his life that day. He was Private Joseph W. Daily, of the 313th Ambulance Company, who "repeatedly exposed himself to heavy fire evacuating the wounded until fatally wounded by shell fire."⁵⁰ During the day, the advance dressing stations of Ambulance Companies 313 and 315 were moved forward, the former to a point south of the Esnes-Avocourt road and the latter to the Division P. C. at Zouave.²²

As night fell on September 26, the Division Commander was only with difficulty learning the position of his advance units. The telephonic communications were "out" most of the time, owing to the wires grounding in bad weather and being severed by tanks, trucks and artillery passing over them. In addition, the 214th French Aero Squadron failed to deliver a single report as to the location of the American front lines, or the enemy positions.⁴⁴ The Sixth U. S. Balloon Company, its direct wires gone, about 11h 30, endeavored to maintain liaison through its officers reporting in person, but the system was too slow because of the distance to be traveled.⁴⁴ The chief method for accurate information, consequently, was by runner or by staff officers and naturally this system could not help but be slow also. A field message despatched by Colonel Oury of the 314th at 23h 35, and delivered by runner a long time afterwards, informed the Division Commander that his advance line was occupying a former German trench on the coordinates 12.8-76.0 to 13.1-76.3.⁴⁵ All efforts to get into communication with



TANK ROAD BUILT FROM AVOCOURT-ESNES ROAD DIAGONALLY TO THE AVOCOURT-MALANCOURT ROAD.

General Nicholson, however, were proving futile. Just before midnight, when the Division Staff was trying to puzzle out the whereabouts of the 313th Infantry, an imperative order came from the Chief of Staff, "V" Corps, stating:⁴⁵

Commander in Chief expects 79th Division to advance tonight to position abreast of 4th Div. in the vicinity of Nantillois.

This was amplified by a message from the Corps, received at 0h 30 on the morning of September 27, and which read:⁵¹

The Army Commander has issued the following instructions:

"Division and Brigade commanders will place themselves as far up toward the front of the advance of their respective units as may be



WOUNDED MEN WATCHING PRISONERS FILE BACK THRU MALANCOURT.

necessary to direct their movements with energy and rapidity in any attack. The enemy is in retreat or holding lightly in places, and advance elements of several divisions are already on First Army objectives and there should be no delay or hesitation in going forward. Detachments of sufficient size will be left behind to engage isolated strong points which will be turned and not be permitted to hold up or delay the advance of the entire brigade or division. All officers will push their units forward with all possible energy. Corps and Division Commanders will not hesitate to relieve on the spot any officer of whatever rank, who fails to show in this emergency those qualities of leadership required to accomplish the task which confronts us. This order will be published to all concerned by the quickest means possible. PERSHING."

A further delay in getting in liaison with General Nicholson could not be

thought of. General Kuhn, however, had sufficient communication with the commander of the 158th Infantry Brigade to work out a new plan for the advance which would at least guarantee an assault by the 314th Infantry on the right front. He, therefore, at 1h 15 despatched the following message to General Noble, which was received by the latter at 2h 22:⁵¹

Pursuant to instructions from the Commander in Chief, the Division Commander directs that you advance at once with the 315th Infantry in the Divisional sector. The 4th Division will be on your right. The 314th Infantry is reported across the Malancourt-Montfaucon road about 1 km. N. W. of Malancourt. The C. O. 314th Inf. has been sent instructions to move forward at once, and if possible to transmit similar



VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS CUISY.

orders to the C. O. 313th Inf. If, on arriving at present location of the 314th Inf., you find that these instructions to its commanding officer have not been received or obeyed, you will take command of the 314th Infantry and will advance as rapidly as possible without regard to the progress made by the Division on your right and left. Should you find that the 314th Infantry has moved forward, you will move forward in support of that regiment. You will take every possible measure to press the advance with the utmost vigor and will report the location of your P. C. and that of your regiments at these headquarters by runner, if telephone is not available. The forward information center of the Division will be located at Malancourt, to which point Division P. C. will move at the earliest practicable moment.

Communication with General Nicholson was not established until several hours later, the following message being sent at 4h 53:⁴⁵

Imperative orders from Commander in Chief require that the 79th Division advance at once to come in line with neighboring divisions. Owing to your having broken liaison it was necessary to place Gen. Noble in charge of the 315th and 314th Regiments to make an immediate advance. You are directed to take command of the 313th and 316th Regiments and to push on with all possible speed to the First Army first phase objective. Location of these regiments not definitely known.

This message was received by General Nicholson at 5h 15⁴⁵ and more than an hour before then, the 314th Infantry was off for the opening assault of September 27. By this time also, the Intelligence Section of the Seventy-ninth had established the fact that the Germans opposing the advance on their front consisted of the 117th Division, comprising one infantry brigade, the 233rd, of three infantry regiments—the 11th Grenadiers and 157th Infantry on the front line from east to west, and the 450th Regiment in support.⁵² What was not known at that time, however, was, that during the night of September 26–27, the 37th German Division had appeared upon the scene with another infantry brigade, the 73rd, comprising the 147th, 150th and 151st Regiments, one of whom, the 151st, had already relieved the badly shattered 450th Regiment of the 117th Division.⁵³

At 4h September 27, in response to a verbal order from Colonel Oury, the 314th Infantry started forward in the darkness. From the moment that “I” Company, leading the Third Battalion on the left, and “E” Company, leading the Second Battalion on the right, emerged in the darkness from the old German trenches where they had secured only a few hours of rest, the resistance began, stiffening as the men pressed forward. It was machine gun opposition from the start, with severe enfilading fire sweeping in from both flanks, the left being scourged by the nests in the strong point now but a half kilometer to the northwest and the right by a similar position in the vicinity of Cuisy, about a kilometer to the northeast. Along the axial road—the Malancourt-Montfaucon highway—which the regiment was practically astride, the enemy had placed numerous rapid-fire weapons.³¹ Fortunately, the very blackness of the night prevented any accuracy in the enemy fire, but it also had the effect of concealing the strong points from the Americans. As a result, a number of nests were passed unsuspectingly and had to be mopped up by the support companies. In the right battalion, for example, Corporal William J. Walsh, of “H” Company, leading a scouting patrol about 300 meters in advance of his company, was fired upon by machine guns and several members of the patrol were wounded. Corporal Walsh carried one man to shelter and aided several others also to concealment. Then he returned to the remnant of the patrol and they began to flank the enemy. In the end, the Corporal and his men had located six machine gun nests and had shot the entire crew of one of them.³⁵ The Third Battalion, on the left, had even harder going, particularly “I” Company in the lead. Its immediate objective was the strong point a half-kilometer in front, and the German defenses were a series of emplacements each protected by radiating fire from guns further to the rear. Frequently a whole platoon would be held up by the fire which there was no possible means to flank. First Sergeant Mike A. Hartman, of this company, at one point ad-

vanced alone and silenced a nest which was holding up the line.³⁵ Similar was the deed of Sergeant Louis S. Smith in another platoon.³⁵ Private Raymond H. Koch, while his platoon was being held at bay, worked his way up a flank and drew the enemy fire. He kept the attention of the machine gunners upon him long enough for the balance of the platoon to rush and take the weapons.³² One of the machine guns, passed in the darkness by "I" Company, was taken by "K" Company, the operation costing the life of Corporal James J. Mullen, who was mortally wounded leading his squad to the assault.³² Corporal Edward C. Punch was also wounded, but refused first aid and continued to lead his squad.³²

Just as daylight—a rainy, foggy, miserable morning—put in its appearance, the last rush of the Third Battalion carried the organized strong point on its front, and, at the same time, the Second Battalion completed the subjugation of two machine gun nests in a small woods along the western edge of the Malancourt-Montfaucon road.³¹ At 6h, with the regiment reorganizing for another push forward toward the higher land ahead, Colonel Oury moved his P. C. forward to a point in the centre of what had been the front line at 4h.³¹

What was the situation at this time on the left of the Division sector, where General Nicholson had, at 5h 15, received the order to take command of the 313th and 316th Infantry and push forward? Before taking up the progress there, it is necessary to revert for a moment to the situation in the rear. The "V" Corps had notified the Seventy-ninth Division the preceding afternoon that a section of the Malancourt-Montfaucon road from Malancourt to the Cuisy cut-off, which was a few meters ahead of the 314th's position on the night of September 26-27, would have to be used jointly by the Fourth and Seventy-ninth Divisions.⁵⁴ The situation which was going to arise from this order became a serious one. The Fourth Division had the road from Esnes to Malancourt and the Malancourt-Montfaucon road was practically a northern continuation of this highway. The Seventy-ninth Division, however, had the Avocourt-Malancourt road, which crossed the former "No Man's Land" diagonally and for a distance of nearly three kilometers had been totally obliterated by four years of constant shell fire. The result was that the traffic of both divisions met in Malancourt and proceeded jointly along the Malancourt-Montfaucon road for $2\frac{1}{4}$ kilometers, before the Fourth Division traffic could be diverted to the right. All the roads in this forward area were extremely narrow and designed for light one-way traffic only. Laboring through the night on the Avocourt-Malancourt road, and with a bare hour or two of rest,⁴⁶ the 304th Engineers were gradually, toward dawn, making it passable. Lieutenant Colonel Barber notified the Division Engineer at 2h 45, September 27:

Avocourt-Malancourt road now open for horse drawn vehicles. Expect to be able to let trucks through at 8h.

At 6h the Division trains entered Malancourt, but were held up pending the further advance of the infantry, and "the roads were crowded for miles with conveyances of all descriptions—ammunition trains, rolling kitchens, field trains, motorcycles, and an increasing number of ambulances with the wounded.⁵⁶ With this congestion on the only Division road, and the road itself passable only with

"the precaution of careful and skillful driving,"⁵⁶ the Division Commander had despaired of getting any light artillery to the support of the advancing infantry without permission to use the axial roads of one or other of the flanking divisions. Fortunately this had been secured in the early hours of the morning, and a battalion of 75's from the 147th Field Artillery of General Irwin's 57th Artillery Brigade, had been despatched forward through Esnes to Malancourt over the Fourth Division road. It arrived behind the 313th Infantry in time to open effective fire on the southern slope of Montfaucon at 6h. Colonel Swezey had been notified of its coming, and understood that at 7h it would begin a rolling barrage to protect the advance of the infantry.

At 7h, therefore, as arranged, the 313th left the Bois de Cuisy and started



DUMP ON ROAD LEADING FROM AVOCOURT-MALANCOURT ROAD.

down the gentle slope toward the bottom of the valley and then up the steeper slope opposite toward the ruins on the hilltop. At practically the same time the 314th Infantry, on the right, fully reorganized, sprang forward again along the Malancourt-Montfaucon road. "Against the sky-line looking up toward Montfaucon" the advance of the infantry could be seen even from as far south as Malancourt.⁵⁶

From this point on, the Seventy-ninth Division received continual harassing fire from the enemy heavy artillery. The whole approach to Montfaucon and the Bois de la Tuilerie, which lay immediately east of the town, was an open plain, inclining upward. It offered no places of concealment, save an occasional bush here and there on the slope, and it was plotted for enfilading fire from the

northern edge of the Bois de Cuisy clear to the outskirts of the defenses on the hilltop. Because of its elevation it stood out, clearly discernible for miles around, and the enemy artillery from two points could sweep it by direct fire, observing the effect of every shell. These points were in the Argonne hills, some ten kilometers due west, and the summit of Hill 378, on the far side of the Meuse River about the same distance to the east. By indirect fire, the Boche artillery to the north, in the protection of woodland around Cierges and Romagne, also commanded the approach. From these three locations, then, as the two infantry regiments of the 157th Brigade came into the open, there poured an incessant and terrific fire of high explosives and shrapnel. There was no heavy artillery to reply to this enemy fire. The 157th Brigade had for support only the battalion



AEROPLANE VIEW OF MONTFAUCON LOOKING TOWARD SEPTSARGES.

of 75's, which could cover the immediate defenses of Montfaucon and the Bois de la Tuileries, and Company "D," of the 311th Machine Gun Battalion, which was in support of the 313th Infantry, and which gave direct overhead fire as the latter advanced.

The 313th attacked with the Second Battalion on the left and the First Battalion on the right, the Third Battalion being in support.³⁷ A half-dozen French "whippet tanks" rolled forward ahead of the men. For the first 300 meters no machine gun resistance of any account was met, but from that point, which was at the beginning of the upward slope, the machine gun fire was withering in its intensity, yet not so bad as that which had been encountered the previous night. One captured machine gunner here informed Colonel Swezey that he was one

operator of three machine guns on the flat in front of the town, and that there were thirty-two more guns on the slopes leading up to it.⁵⁸ The attack was gallantly pushed, despite all opposition, and even hand grenades were being hurled among the men as they swarmed up the hillside.⁵⁸ First Lieutenant Joseph H. Cochran, of Company G, in the leading echelon of the Second Battalion, "showed remarkable courage and absolute disregard of his personal safety in leading his platoon against machine gun positions and against a position of the enemy from which hand grenades were thrown at his platoon."²⁸ Similar commendation was given Sergeant August A. Schwenke, of Company "B", leading a detachment of his platoon in the forefront of the first battalion advance.²⁸ In the face of this resistance, but with remarkably low casualties, the 313th forced its way to the edge of Montfaucon by 11h, the Second Battalion entering the outskirts of the town to the left, or western side, and the First and Third Battalions through the streets and eastern edge.³⁷ For the next forty-five minutes the men were engaged in mopping up the snipers lingering in the ruins, and this was done under constant shellfire which the enemy rained on the summit when once their major forces had retreated. The conquest of the town was completed at 11h 45 and five minutes later Colonel Swezey's P. C. was established on the eastern slope of the hill near the cemetery.³⁷ At 12h 15 Colonel Swezey had written the following historical message:

U. S. ARMY FIELD MESSAGE

TIME FILED	NO.	SENT BY	TIME	RECEIVED BY	TIME	CHECK
THESE SPACES FOR SIGNAL OPERATORS ONLY						
From	<i>Incite One</i>					
At	<i>South eastern edge Montfaucon</i>					
Date	<i>27 Sept</i>	Hour	<i>12 45</i>	No.	<i>Pigeon</i>	HOW SENT
To	<i>Itzella</i>					
<i>Montfaucon captured 11 45</i>						
<i>Request one hour artillery</i>						
<i>concentration Bois de Bierge</i>						
<i>to lift at sixteen hours</i>						
<i>Incite One</i>						

ORIGINAL MESSAGE SENT BY COL. SWEENEY TO GENERAL KUHN

This message, turned over to the detail from Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion, having in charge the pigeons with the advance forces, was fastened in

the metal capsule on the leg of Pigeon 47. The bird arrived at the pigeon loft, just outside of Jouy-en-Argonne, "with its left wing torn and bleeding, evidently caused by shrapnel, after having struggled through a heavy artillery fire, covering the distance of about fourteen miles in one hour and forty-three minutes."⁵⁹ The pigeon loft did not telephone the contents of the message to Division P. C., or, if they did, it was never received,⁵⁸ and consequently the first news received by General Kuhn of the capture of the stronghold came in the shape of another field message, written by Colonel Sweezey at 13h 5 and conveyed by courier. This read as follows:⁴⁵

 Took town of Montfaucon 11h 55, after considerable fighting in town. Many snipers left behind. Town shelled to slight extent after our occupation. Am moving on to corps objective and hope to reach it by 16 H.

SWEZEY

 Request artillery fire on Bois de Beuge beginning 2:30 P. M. and lifted at 4:00 P. M.

The message was received at the Division P. C. at 13h 30 or one hour and forty minutes after the actual capture. General Kuhn, with an aide and an orderly immediately rode up to Montfaucon under heavy shell fire, and made an examination of the front lines in order to make a definite report to Corps that this stronghold was now held by the Seventy-ninth Division.

The immediate organization of the captured stronghold was begun. Two Germans were found operating a buzzerphone, and apparently directing the enemy fire,⁵⁸ as, when they were corralled, the artillery firing began to lose some of its effectiveness. Companies "A," "B" and "D", of the 311th Machine Gun Battalion entered Montfaucon immediately behind the infantry and took up a position on the slope to the north, where, at 12h, Company B opened a successful fire on a group of German infantry retreating in column.⁵⁷ Peculiarly enough, this fire was directed by means of captured German artillery glasses.⁵⁷ At 13h 30 it was reported that a German counter-attack was pending from the vicinity of Cierges. The machine guns were already in position to oppose it, and Colonel Sweezey notified General Nicholson at 14h 25 by runner that "counter attack being launched by Germans. Tanks, gas and shrapnel is only information we have."⁵⁵ The attack, however, did not develop.⁵⁸

The advance of the 314th Infantry, on the right of the Division sector, during the advance abreast of the 313th had been, if anything, more desperately opposed. From 7h, when the leading battalions passed through the small woods on the Malancourt-Montfaucon highway and advanced into the open, the artillery fire had been exceedingly destructive. Colonel Oury was at all times in complete liaison with his three battalions and received frequent information as to good artillery targets. The supporting 75's for his regiment, however, could not get through the traffic jam, and the messages were relayed back to the Division P. C. and from there forwarded to the artillery brigade. Whenever possible, without endangering the front lines, the artillery heavies sought out the targets, but the relief afforded could be but slight because of constant advance and frequent changes in the front line of the infantry.⁵⁸ The regiment, fortunately, had a partial salvation at hand in the shape of the one pounder platoon of the Headquarters

Company, which had fallen behind during the first day's attack. The one pounders came up during the night and were assigned by sections to the three battalions before dawn.⁵⁸ When Company "I" was hung up a little later by machine gun fire in front, Private George G. Neidig was despatched with a message to the battalion commander requesting the support of the Third Battalion's section of the small guns. He passed through a field of intensive machine gun fire to deliver his message.³² Immediately the section moved forward, where, shortly afterwards, Sergeant Clarence A. Owens, also of "I" Company, daring machine gun and artillery fire, reached it and gave it the locations of the enemy strong-points.³² The liaison between "I" Company and the one pounders was splendidly maintained throughout by Sergeant Owens and Private William Seaman, the



GERMAN PILL BOX ON SLOPE OF MONTFAUCON.

latter suffering from severe mustard gas burns.³² Machine gun and artillery fire scattered most of the crew of one of the 37mm guns shortly after it went into action. Sergeant Ray J. Howells, the chief of piece, and Private William B. Crammer, the loader, both of the Headquarters Company, remained undaunted, serving the weapon. Within a few minutes Sergeant Howells was seriously wounded by a machine gun bullet. Private Crammer thereupon "went alone out into the open where his gun was in battery, and, although in direct observation of the enemy machine gun positions, unassisted pulled the gun back under cover."³² The fire of the one pounders soon proved effective, the nests being reduced and the company again being able to advance. Shell fire from that point onward was more deadly than machine gun bullets. Sergeant John C. Strider, of "I" Com-

pany was instantly killed by a high explosive, while encouraging his men to the attack.³² Private 1st cl Speros Pappadopoul, of the same company, was seriously wounded in a heavy artillery barrage just after he had used his automatic rifle successfully against several machine gun nests.³²

The other companies of the Third Battalion were suffering almost as severely. In the open ground leading upward to the Bois de la Tuilerie, Captain Clarence Patton Freeman, of Company "M", was mortally wounded by snipers, and Second Lieutenant Clifford McK. Alexander, of Company "L", instantly killed by shell fire. In the latter company, Corporal Riva Persing was badly wounded in the leg by shrapnel. He was sent back to a dressing station and ordered evacuated. He rebelled and returned to his company, carrying on during the balance of the engagement.³² Likewise, in "K" Company, Private 1st cl David Loisselle had his wrist broken by a fragment of high explosive, while delivering a message to his platoon commander. He refused first aid until after he had delivered the message and was then ordered to the rear by the platoon commander.³²

By noon the leading elements of the regiment had left the Malancourt-Montfaucon road, where it converged with the road from Cuisy, and had struck across the Fayal Farm and into the Bois de la Tuilerie, due east of Montfaucon.⁵³ Within these woods, where the resistance was great, the 314th captured four 77mm guns.³¹ Just at this time, Colonel Knowles, of the 315th Infantry, reported to Colonel Oury that he, the latter, was now in command of a Provisional Brigade consisting of the 314th and 315th Infantry. Colonel Oury at that hour had established his P. C. at Chapelle des Malades, and immediately took steps to reorganize the brigade for a further advance.³¹

The conditions which had brought about this change, dated back a number of hours. At 5h, September 27, General Kuhn, with his Chief of Staff, Colonel Ross, and an aide, had set out on horseback along the Esnes-Malancourt road to make a personal examination of the situation. On reaching Haucourt he discovered that there had been a failure to put into execution certain orders relating to the 158th Infantry Brigade which led to the immediate relief of the responsible officer and a reforming of the infantry brigades. The 313th and 316th Infantry composed the 157th Provisional Brigade, under General Nicholson, just as previously arranged in the message to the latter at 4h 53, while the 314th and 315th Infantry formed the 158th Provisional Brigade, under command of Colonel Knowles, until word could be sent to Colonel Oury placing him in command as the senior officer.⁶⁰ The Division Commander then moved on to Haucourt at 7h and established a new P. C. there, receiving the news of the fall of Montfaucon at that point some hours later, while the Chief of Staff returned to P. C. Zouave to retain contact with Corps through relay telephone until a connection could be laid between the Corps and the new P. C.⁶⁰

Both the 315th and 316th Infantry regiments advanced during the morning of September 27 without encountering any resistance worth mentioning. On the right, the 315th, with the First and Third Battalions leading, had by noon reached a point a half kilometer south of the Fayal Farm, astride of the Malancourt-Montfaucon road, where it awaited further orders while Colonel Knowles reported the brigade to Colonel Oury. "L" Company alone indulged in skir-

mishing. A platoon headed by Lieutenant John T. Ford had been held up temporarily in a trench by the fire of snipers from the small woods along the high way. The snipers had evidently lain concealed while the 314th passed. Lieutenant Ford took a rifle from one of the men, worked his way out of the trench, and mortally wounded one of the snipers.⁴⁰

The 316th Infantry, on the left, had gotten away on September 27 at 6h 45 and three hours later was in the northern edge of the Bois de Cuisy. The First and Third Battalions, leading, maintained the proper distance behind the 313th. At 12h 50 a message from Colonel Sweezy requested a battalion of the 316th to support his regiment in case the expected enemy counter-attack developed, and the First Battalion of the 316th was then moved close up to Montfaucon and two companies sent from the brigade reserve to reinforce it. At 13h both leading



SHELL BURSTING IN MIDST OF TRUCK TRAIN, NEAR CUISY.

battalions of the 316th were in Montfaucon, the 313th having passed to the plateau beyond.⁶²

In the meanwhile, at 11h 30, the traffic which had been tied up in Malancourt was released northward over the Malancourt-Montfaucon road.⁵⁶ In short order the jam was terrific. Brigadier General William Mitchell, Commander of the Air Service of the First Army, subsequently stated that "although there was some congestion in other places, it was worse in this area than I had ever seen on a battlefield."⁶³ After a few hours of the jam, it was decided to make the Avocourt-Malancourt section a one-way road, southbound, all traffic for both the Seventy-ninth and Fourth Divisions to use the Esnes-Malancourt road northbound. One of the results of this was to necessitate the turning back of all Seventy-ninth Division trains at Avocourt clear around to Esnes before they could proceed toward the front.⁶⁶ The Division P. C. at Haucourt, after the receipt of the mes-

sages regarding a threatened counter-attack upon Montfaucon, decided to reinforce the 314th Infantry with the 310th Machine Gun Battalion. Early in the afternoon Company "B", of that outfit, with nine squads of Company "A" attached, "moved forward along the crowded road through Malancourt, passing by artillery, tanks and overflowing field hospitals and first-aid stations, and took position immediately in rear of the 314th Infantry."⁶⁴ Just prior to that, about 12h, two more battalions of the 147th Field Artillery also passed through the traffic jam and took up advanced positions in support.⁶⁰

Forward on the front line, where Colonel Knowles reported the 158th Provisional Brigade to Colonel Oury, the latter found that little use could be made of brigade facilities because of lack of organization.³¹ According to the commander of the 315th, his regiment was advancing in the brigade sector, with six companies on the right and six on the left, each wing organized in depth.³¹ Colonel Oury instructed Colonel Knowles verbally to keep within supporting distance but not to push the regiment close until needed.³¹ At about the same time, the original brigade reserve, consisting of the First Battalion of the 314th Infantry, less one company, also came up to the P. C. at Chapelle des Malades. It, too, was organized in depth and held in the centre of the sector, with the view of supporting either flank as occasion required.³¹ It was apparent that strong resistance was developing north of the Bois de la Tuilerie, in the direction of Nantillois, so a reorganization was effected in the woods, and the 314th placed under command of Lieutenant Colonel McKenny with orders to attack Nantillois from the right flank and come in by the north of the town.⁵⁷ For this purpose, one battalion of the 314th Infantry was placed in the van, with the remaining battalions echeloned in depth in support. To fill the gap in the line, by the withdrawal of a battalion, the First Battalion of the 315th Infantry was called from reserve, taking over the left regimental sub-sector.⁶⁷

The moment the advance began it was apparent that it was to meet terrific resistance, particularly from the Boche heavy artillery which swept the entire area with a decimating fire.⁵⁷ Added to this, the men of the 314th and 315th Infantry were in a state bordering on exhaustion. They had received no supplies of any sort since the advance was begun on the morning of September 26 and had secured only a few hours' rest since the memorable "H" hour.⁵⁷ They strove frequently to press forward for the objective, but high explosives, shrapnel and machine gun bullets were too much for them, unsupported as they were. When evening came the advance had been so slight that there was no prospect of any further attack by the Brigade being successful until the men could secure rest and rations. Therefore Colonel Oury called a halt to the offensive and ordered the men to dig in. The bivouac was about one-half kilometer north of the line of Montfaucon-Bois de la Tuilerie.⁵⁷

Darkness also found the motorized 310th Machine Gun Battalion (less part of "A" Company) at its destination just across the Montfaucon-Septarges road to the right of the Bois de la Tuilerie, where it occupied several former German trenches.⁶⁴ That night the 310th Machine Gun Battalion lost its first and only officer killed in action, First Lieutenant A. Brookes Lister, of Company "B", who was mortally wounded while reconnoitering. Sergeant Harold B. Searles, of

the Sanitary Detachment of the Battalion, won a Division commendation for his bravery in rescuing, at the risk of his life, Lieutenant Lister under heavy enemy fire and transporting him back through forests infested with snipers to a first aid station.⁶⁵

The afternoon attack on the left of the Seventy-ninth's line did not begin until 15h 30, being preceded, as requested, by an artillery barrage from 14h 30 to 15h on the Bois de Beuge,⁵⁸ a woodland stronghold about one kilometer square, lying in the direct path of the 313th Infantry, its southern edge two kilometers north of Montfaucon and west by south of Nantillois. During the preparations the 313th had been reorganized for the advance and the First Battalion of the 316th prepared a defensive position in shell holes along the base of the northern slope of the town, with the 313th in the open ground in front of it.⁶² When the 313th got underway, the remaining two battalions of the 316th also moved up until both were on the northern side of Montfaucon.⁶² Two platoons from "C" and "F" Companies, of the 316th, went forward to the assault with the 313th. First Lieutenant Hank Welling, of "F" Company, was severely wounded in the side during the first rush. Seeing him drop, Corporal Paul S. Runkle "immediately took command of the platoon and led and held it together in several rushes until relieved."⁴² He was relieved by no one else than the wounded lieutenant himself, who refused to be evacuated, but remained with his men "inspiring them by his courage and fortitude in spite of intense pain, it being necessary to carry him when a temporary withdrawal of the line was made."³⁵

The advance of the 313th was halted in the open fields north of Montfaucon, the Germans pouring in withering fire from machine guns and mortars ensconced in the Bois de Beuge, and the usual enflading fire from the east. The light French tanks, several of which were the victims of direct hits, failed to continue with the assaulting columns. In the Third Battalion, Captain Lloyd, who had assumed command on the preceding day, was wounded and the battalion command devolved upon Captain Effingham B. Morris, Jr., of "K" Company. Captain Morris was painfully wounded in the leg, but "persisted in remaining despite his severe wound," and retained command of the battalion during the balance of the operations.³⁵ Corporal George L. Brown, of "K" Company, distinguished himself by crawling ahead of his platoon and locating a sniper who had wounded him and several others. Corporal Brown killed the sniper and remained in command of the platoon until ordered to the rear. Even then he insisted upon going back without assistance, although so weak he could hardly walk.³⁵ In Company "I", Sergeant William P. Reilly, commanding a platoon, was mortally wounded by high explosives, the company losing two other sergeants, two corporals and five privates wounded at about the same time from the same cause. Sergeant Theodore C. Krause and Corporal Charles W. Benson took command of Sergeant Reilly's platoon, assembling it and leading it forward through heavy fire.²⁸ In the First Battalion, two men, Sergeant Howard Brown and Corporal Walter Ostrowski, both of "B" Company, volunteered to carry a message to battalion headquarters. Sergeant Brown made the trip in safety despite the heavy artillery fire, but Corporal Ostrowski received a wound which resulted in his death.²⁸ Another act of bravery was that of First Lieutenant Royal C. Johnson, of "D"

Company, who, when severely wounded by shell fire, "assisted two men of his company to the rear and refused to occupy space in the ambulance until these men had been provided for."⁵⁵ Equally gallant was the conduct of all of the medical officers attached to the 313th, one in particular, Captain Frank B. Wheelock, working even as a stretcher bearer "carrying patients to places of safety after giving them medical attention."⁵⁵

During the progress of the attack Captain Frederick R. Drayton, Personnel Officer of the regiment, acting as an aide to the commanding officer, maintained "communication with the advanced lines and with the brigade and continually exposed himself to fire until seriously wounded."⁵⁸ The enemy fire grew so severe that Colonel Sweezy, the supporting tanks gone and the men exhausted,



"P. C." OF THE 313TH INFANTRY AT MONTFAUCON ON SEPT. 27, 1918.

ordered a halt in position for the night.⁵⁸ Shortly after that the "front line of the regiment came under artillery fire from the artillery of other divisions."⁵⁸ A call was made for a volunteer to carry back a message requesting that the fire be stopped before damage was done. First Lieutenant Thomas G. Bradlee, of Headquarters Company, responded and "returned through the artillery fire" with the necessary orders.⁵⁸ During the attack Colonel Sweezy had moved his regimental P. C. forward to a shell hole on the top of the hill overlooking the entire country to the north. When the German artillery proceeded to rain high explosives all around it, however, it was considered prudent to withdraw from such an exposed position to the former P. C. near the cemetery.⁶⁶ The final position of the regiment on the night of September 27-28 was about a kilometer north of

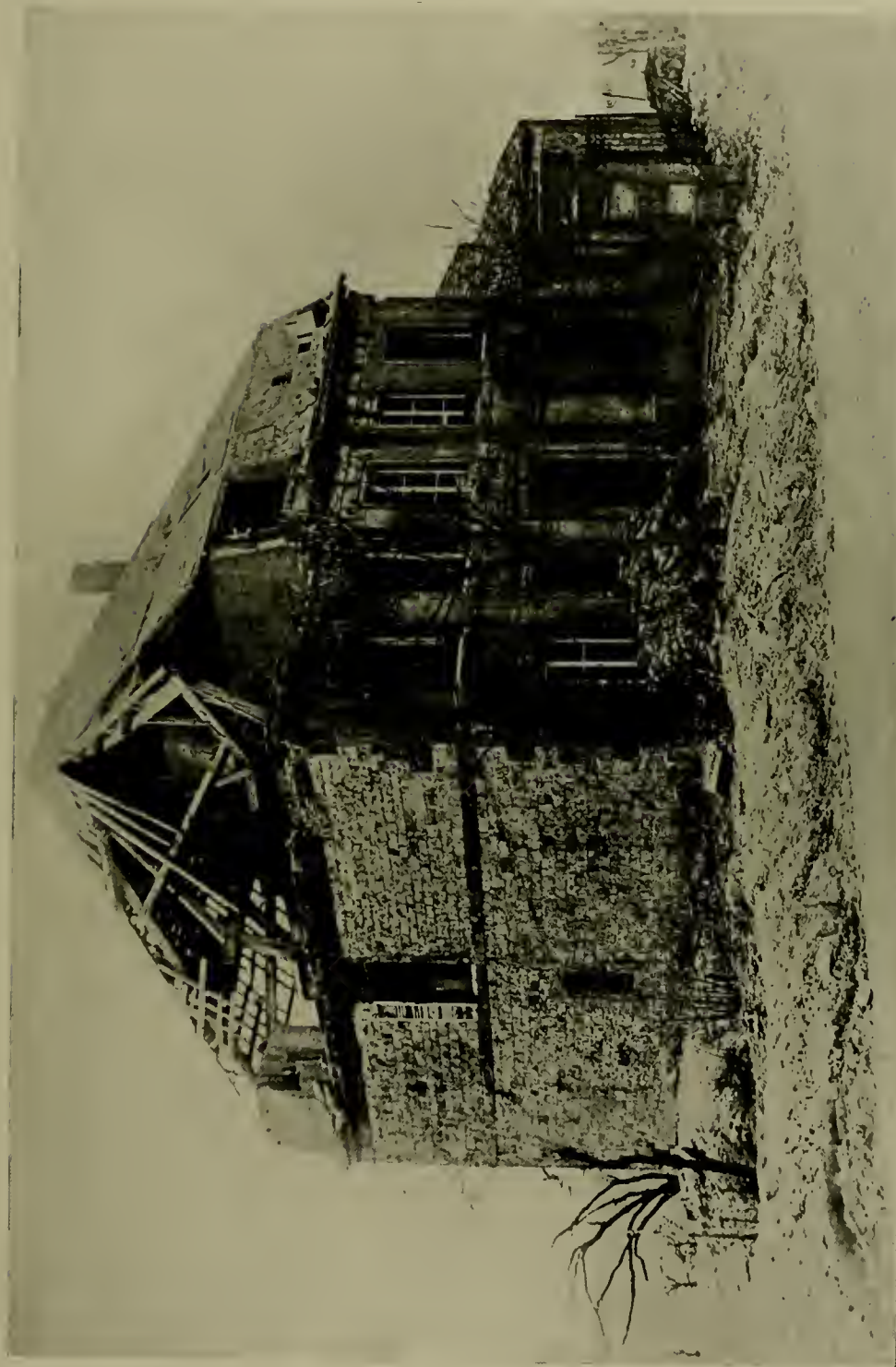
Montfaucon although some elements were even further advanced to the edge of the Bois de Beuge.⁶⁶ The 316th Infantry remained in the immediate rear of the 313th along the roads to Cierges and Nantallois, which diverged at the northern approach to the town.⁶²

The condition of the infantry and machine gun battalions through want of proper rations and water, as darkness fell on September 27, was truly deplorable. The units of the 304th Supply and Ammunition Trains had been unable to get up any supplies owing to the road congestion.⁶⁷ Company "G", of the Ammunition Train, with its 100 small burros, alone succeeded in getting through with food.⁶⁷ The burro train, under Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Miller, Division Ordnance



THE MAIN ROAD THRU MONTFAUCON

Officer and Captain Parker R. Skinner, arrived at Malancourt via Esnes during the height of the shelling, but the animals were absolutely undisturbed by the hostile fire, carrying out their natural inclination regardless of the shells bursting around them. The food supply so carried, however was limited and not enough for general distribution. It was forwarded to the regimental supply companies, but they, in turn, had difficulty in getting it to the men. For example, Captain John A. Hughes, Regimental Supply Officer of the 313th, came up with the trains on the evening of September 27, and was immediately shelled out of the orchard near Montfaucon.⁶⁸ The men in the advance lines were still without water and had, in almost all instances, exhausted the rations they had carried in their packs at the opening of the drive. Fortunately for those in Montfaucon, especially the wounded, a pure well was found.⁶⁸



CHATEAU AT MONTFAUCON, USED IN 1916 AS AN OBSERVATION POST BY GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

The organization of the town by the captors had developed some interesting disclosures. The ruined houses in the town proper had been provided with arched, stone wine cellars from ten to twenty feet wide, fifteen to forty feet long, with five to sixteen feet of cover. In many instances these had been used as shelters by the Germans, especially as observation posts, reinforced machine gun nests and signal stations. In some cases the cellars had been connected by galleries to form continuous shelters. Deep dugouts were to be found everywhere, at least 100 of them in the immediate vicinity of the town, especially on the slope to the north and east and in the Bois de la Tuilerie. Along the bottom of the rather steep scarp to the north, the Germans had constructed two groups of about thirty buildings, consisting of barracks, offices, officers' quarters and storerooms. Seventeen



THE RUINED CHURCH AT MONTFAUCON.

heavily reinforced observation posts' groups were distributed at various points in the town. Usually they were built up in the form of a concrete shaft inside of a ruined house, and had an eight inch slit at the top for observation. The shafts were usually from five to seven feet square. The biggest find, however, was "a heavily reinforced concrete observation tower and shelter built up on the inside of a large chateau on the extreme western slope of the hill, and commanding from its top the terrain from the heights of Verdun to Clermont at the edge of the Foret d'Argonne. A more favorable topographic situation could hardly be imagined, but realizing the fact that such a point would receive considerable attention from enemy artillery, the Germans built, with characteristic thoroughness, an observation post and system of shelters which could defy any ordinary bombardment."⁶⁹

A complete description of this post that the Crown Prince was reputed to have used during the attacks on Verdun in 1916, and which was used so effectively by the Americans subsequently against the very enemy which had built it, is as follows:⁶⁹

The chateau is a three-story barn-shaped building, constructed with the massive outside and inside masonry walls common to the older French architecture. The Germans have first laid a heavy course of reinforcing over the first floor, making the arched cellars excellent shelters with from 6 to 10 feet of masonry and a 30 inch stone as cover. In addition, a dugout was built under the road providing an additional 18 feet of cover. From the basement a tower is built, reaching to a total



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE CHATEAU AT MONTFAUCON.

height of 35 feet. This tower is well protected, having for the most of its height three feet of concrete and two masonry walls on the side toward the enemy line. Where the protection of the outer wall ceased an additional concrete slab protected the upper 12 feet of the tower. A four foot slab covered the top. A small chart room at the highest point by the opening sheltered the observer and his instruments.

The special feature of the place, however, was a powerful reflecting telescopic periscope mounted on a gun carriage and put in place on the first floor with the tube running through the tower and out the roof. This instrument was so constructed that observation could be carried on either through selective eye pieces at the base of the tube on the first floor or by means of reflectors and prisms from the second or third floors. A large and very elaborate observation map was found mounted in the room scaled in miles and oriented with respect to the instrument so that to lay on any point on the map it was only necessary to get its milsdeflec-

tion from the map, turn it off on the traversing scale of the telescope and bring it into focus from the eye piece. The instrument, when captured, was in serviceable condition, but before it could be reversed to bear on the enemy lines, some thoughtless souvenir hunter stole the eye pieces, rendering it useless.

Word of the finding of the periscopic telescope was sent back to Division P. C., reaching the ear of General Kuhn shortly after 18h, at which time he had moved his P. C. from Haucourt to Ouvrage du Demon, 2,600 meters southeast of Montfaucon, near the fork of the Malancourt-Montfaucon and Malancourt-Cuisy roads.⁷⁰ The Division Commander had been having difficulties all day in securing proper information regarding the front. The brigades and regiments had been in constant touch by telephone, but the aeroplane, the supposed "eye of the army," had been sadly missed. The French air squadron had been of no use whatever.⁵⁷ The news that there was a good observation post on the very summit



CROWN PRINCE'S PERISCOPE—MONTFAUCON.

A Concrete Tower erected within Walls of Chateau housed the periscope. This view was taken from within the Tower, looking out thru the port toward Sector 304.

of Montfaucon was sent back by the Division Observers. The Observers consisted of ten men under Sgt. Thomas M. Rivel and included Privates 1st Cl. Arthur S. Roberts and Arthur J. McCain. At 18h, also, the Division Commander ordered the 304th Sanitary Train, less the units already at the front and Field Hospitals 314 and 315 at Clair Chene, to proceed to Malancourt. The movement started, but had to be postponed because of the darkness and road conditions which made travel impossible.⁶⁷ Company "A", of the 304th Engineers, had been busy from noon on, repairing the Malancourt-Montfaucon road as it moved northward toward the latter place, and a large portion of the rest of the regiment was also seeking to put the road in better condition, three platoons of "C" Company constructing a short cut for light traffic around the crossroads at Malancourt, and Companies "E" and "F" doing nothing but road repair work until midnight.

With "B" Company building a water station and "D" Company striving to make the tank road adequate for heavy tanks, the entire regiment was well occupied.⁵⁶

Despite the severity of the fighting, the fatalities among the enlisted personnel on the second day were unusually light, as the following tables show:

313th Infantry

Company "A"

Private Harry E. Barnhart

Company "B"

Corporal Henry J. C. Rechner

Privates John B. Bean

Frank Rivenburgh

Joseph A. Roche

David Rudolph

Company "D"

Private Victor S. Carlson

Company "E"

Mechanic Guy O. Brown

Privates 1st cl Robert K. McKenzie

Otto C. Phillips

Privates Jacob Gersuk

Jerry G. Picha

Walter Wells

Company "H"

Private Emilio Mattia

Company "I"

Private 1st cl Zadoc M. Katz

Company "L"

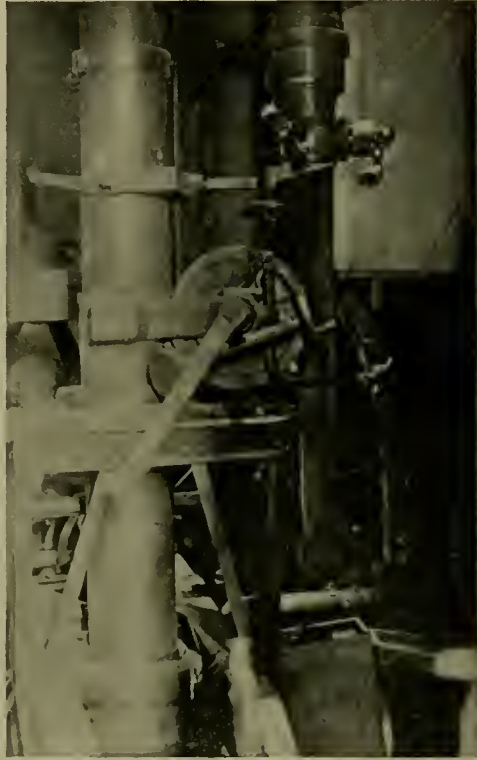
Corporal John L. Hoffman

Headquarters Company

Private 1st cl Roland E. Todd

Machine Gun Company

Private Herbert A. Zittinger



THE SIGHTING DEVICE AND OPERATING MECHANISM OF PERISCOPE RESTING ON 9IN. GUN CARRIAGE IN HALLWAY OF FIRST FLOOR.

Sanitary Detachment

Private William J. Deans

314th Infantry

Company "A"

Sergeant George W. Hougham

Private Clarence P. Ferguson

Company "F"

Sergeant Reginald E. Vought

Privates Noble H. Gilbert

Stanley L. Jones

August C. Shuler

Charles E. Shade

Charles F. Weber

Company "G"

Corporal William W. Sipler

Private Paul Zinder

Company "H"

Privates Paul Goman

Joseph E. Haines

Company "I"
Private Wayne R. Horton

Company "K"
Sergeant Thomas J. Fearn
Corporal Phillip S. Sharp

Company "L"
Private Alexander Lmanian

Company "M"
Private 1st cl Louis Sofianos
Privates Everett Hogoboom
Joseph J. Miscannon



THE ENGINEERS' HANDYWORK ON THE ROAD TO MONTFAUCON.

311th Machine Gun Battalion

Company "B"
Sergeant Thomas J. Kennedy
Private 1st cl John E. Davies

Company "B"
Corporal Henry E. P. Pritchard
Private 1st cl Albert F. Pillieger
Private Louis Lohmuller

Company "D"
Private 1st cl Charles R. Diehl

Company "G"
Private John Greenwood

Company "K"
Privates Giovanni Angelillo
Bernard Aspell

315th Infantry

Private 1st cl Russell T. Delker
Private Albert Commaker

Company "M"
Private Harry Hirsch

Machine Gun Company
Segeants Robert P. Black
Howard Hoesle
James W. McCartner

Sanitary Detachment
Private Anthony Saccomanno

316th Infantry

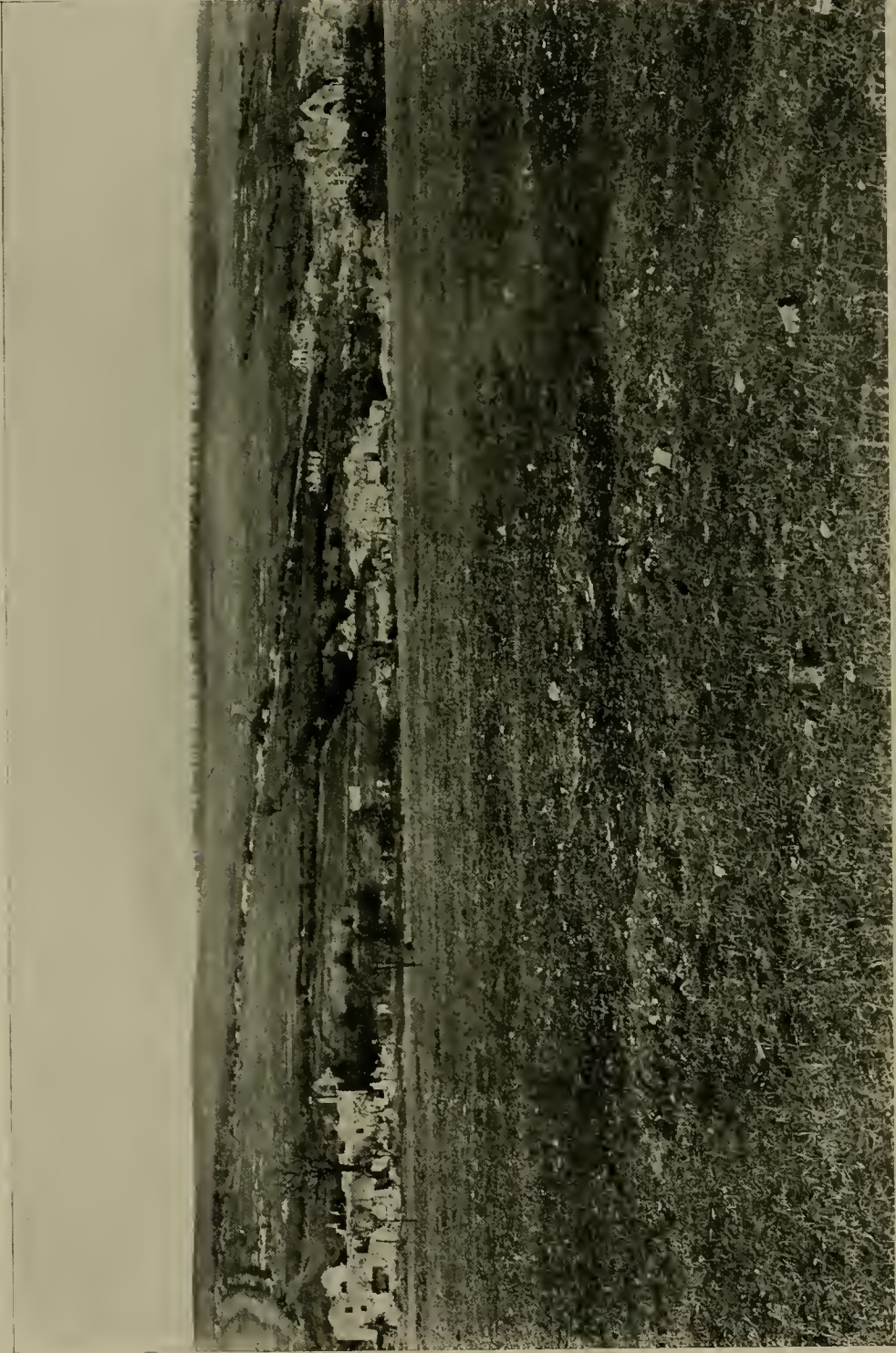
Company "H"
Private William H. Haag

Headquarters Company
Private John R. Rickenbach

312th Machine Gun Battalion

Company "A"
Private Henry E. Michaelis

Company "B"
Privates Claude J. Brittingham
Thomas H. Davies



NORTH VIEW OF NANTILLOIS, CAPTURED BY 79TH DIVISION SEPT. 23, 1918.

CHAPTER V
THE MEUSE-ARGONNE—FIRST PHASE
NANTILLOIS AND THE BOIS DE BEUGE

THE Seventy-ninth Division had been given the deepest first day objective on the entire Meuse-Argonne front.¹ In fact, the ambitious program mapped out for this Division and the other two of the "V" Corps "required an abounding faith in their manhood, initiative and training upon the part of an audacious command."² The Corps' objective, on the front of the Seventy-ninth Division, was a line drawn from the coordinates 08.2-80.2 to 11.5-81.0, and which passed through the northern end of the Bois de Beuge on the west and the town of Nantillois on the east.³ That the Seventy-ninth, on the night of September 27, was still two kilometers south of this objective was no reflection upon the Division. The high command had failed to take into consideration the strength of the German defenses. Up the Malaneourt valley, with the flanking divisions clearing the woods on either side, "was supposed to be marching over a boulevard."⁴ The terrific fighting of the first two days demonstrated clearly enough to G. H. Q. that there had been an error made somewhere in determining the enemy resisting power. That error seems to have been committed elsewhere on the extended battle front as well. Only on the extreme right had it been possible, in the first two days of the drive, to reach the given objectives.⁵ The fact that in two days the greater part of the line had not reached the objectives the Army command had originally set for the first day, did not mean that the offensive was failing. What it did mean was, that it would take longer to break through to the Carignan-Mezieres railroad than the optimistic time schedule prepared in advance of the drive. That the Meuse-Argonne was a gigantic success was made possible only through the determination of the Seventy-ninth and other American divisions which kept hammering away, absolutely undeterred by the delays in the original program.

On the night of September 27-28, with the front line of the Seventy-ninth Division just north of Montfaucon, Major General Kuhn decided it was time to relieve the 313th and 314th Infantry and place the subsequent assaults in the hands of the two regiments following in reserve. The 313th and 314th had accomplished a herculean task and it had become necessary "to afford these regiments a chance to obtain food and water, which they had not received since September 26th, and to obtain some slight rest after their exertions."⁶ When the troops dug in after dark on September 27, the Division P. C. was in better liaison with all elements than it had been during any of the previous hours of the first

two days. Consequently, it was possible to give more than verbal orders in arranging the plan of attack for September 28. Just before midnight, therefore, Field Order No. 8, 79th Division, was completed and copies were despatched at 23h 30 to the Corps, the Fourth Division, the two provisional infantry brigades, the 57th Artillery Brigade, the commander of the French tank battalions, the Chief of Staff, and the three "G's." There were only fourteen copies printed and, after General Kuhn retained his, there remained one for the Division War Diary and two for the file.⁷ The Field Order, after pointing out that the enemy held the line Bois de Beuge-Nantillois and that the Fourth Division and Thirty-seventh Division, on the flanks, were both somewhat north of the Seventy-ninth, provided:



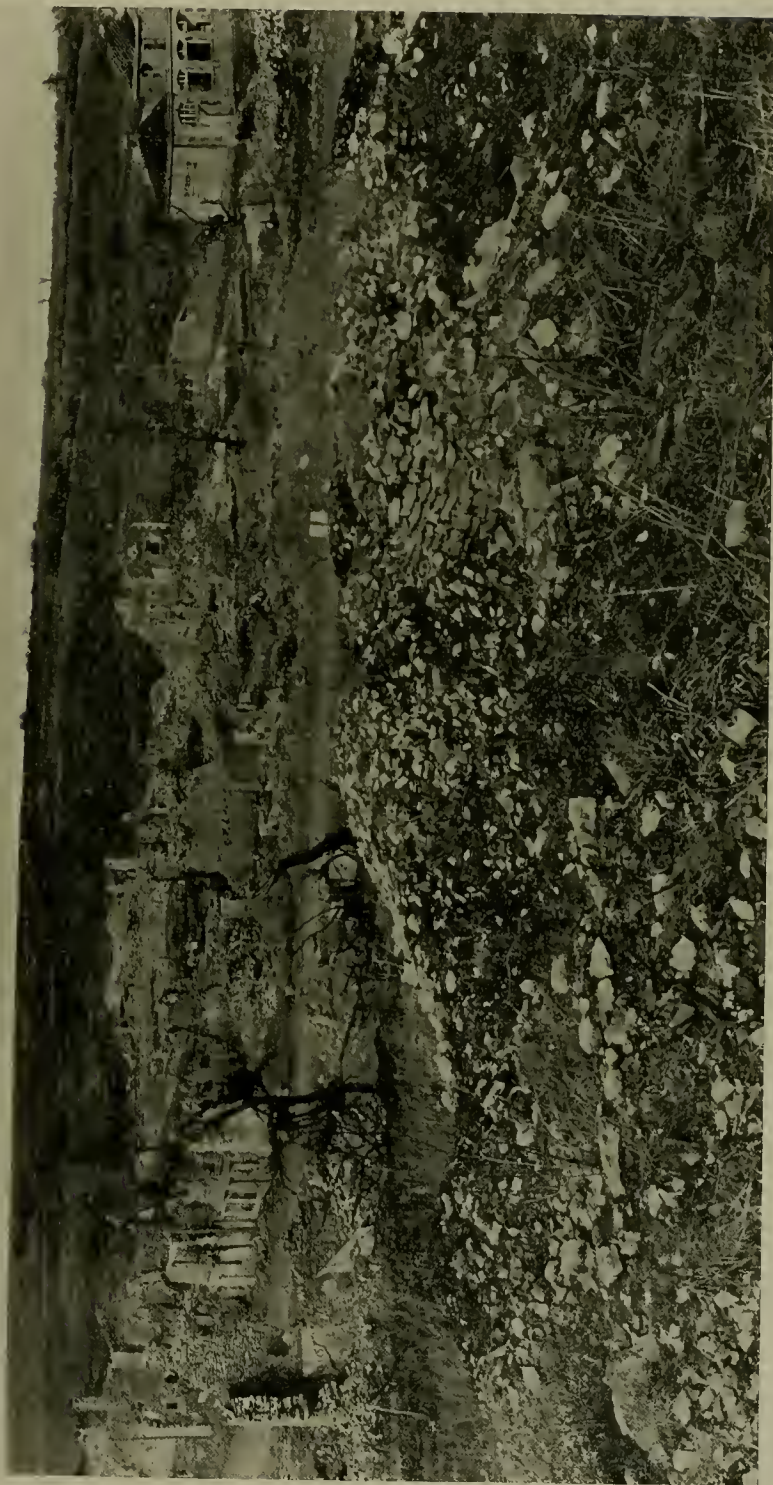
OBLIQUE AREOPLANE VIEW OF NANTILLOIS—CAPTURED BY THE 79TH DIVISION, SEPT. 28, 1918.

"Maintaining the strictest and closest of combat liaison, the 79th Division advances to the attack from its present position at H hour tomorrow morning, which will be 7 H, 28th September, 1918. During the night 27-28 September, 1918, the front line units of the 313th and 314th Inf. Regiments will be relieved by the units of the 316th and 315th Inf. Regiments respectively, arrangements of the relief being made under direction of brigade commanders after conference between regimental commanders concerned.

"The troops will form up for the attack in such manner and at such time in order to launch same with the greatest vigor and with the least lapse of time upon the cessation of the artillery preparation.

"The greatest echelonment in depth, consistent with a pushing, driving attack will be made."

Then followed further details arranging for liaison combat groups, an artillery preparation fire of "not less than one hour's duration"⁷ to lift at H hour,



NANTILLOIS—THIRD VILLAGE CAPTURED BY 79TH DIVISION.

necessary fire during the advance by accompanying batteries, and the formation of the units withdrawn from the line into a Division Reserve to follow the advance at 1,000 meters.⁷

General Nicholson, of the 157th Provisional Brigade, issued the order for the relief of the 313th Infantry by the 316th immediately after the receipt of Field Order No. 8, the 313th being notified at 2h, September 28,⁸ and the 316th at 2h 30.⁹ Colonel Oury, commanding the 158th Provisional Brigade, however, had not received any instructions at 2h and despatched a brigade adjutant to Division Headquarters, who returned shortly afterwards with the Field Order.¹⁰ In both brigades the relief was carried out successfully during the murky hours preceding



GERMAN DUGOUTS AT CUISY CUTOFF (OUVRAGE DEMON)—600 METERS SOUTH OF MONTFAUCON
OCCUPIED AS P. C. 79TH DIVISION SEPT. 28-30, 1918.

a misty dawn, the final movements being rendered exceedingly dangerous by heavy hostile artillery fire which opened on the lines at 5h¹¹ to continue without respite for the entire day. The 315th Infantry was in formation with the Third Battalion on the east and the First Battalion on the west, the Second Battalion, in support, following in the centre.¹² In the brigade sector on the left, the 316th Infantry had the Third Battalion on the right and the First Battalion on the left with the Second Battalion in support.⁹

The fury of the German artillery fire found no proportionate answer from the American guns. The hour of preparation fire was exceedingly weak, coming as it did from only four batteries of 75's, the only units of the 57th Artillery Brigade which had so far been able to get to the front through the traffic jam. While the 315th, on the east, waited for the American barrage, not recognizing it in the

feeble fire then in progress,¹² First Lieutenant Seth C. Hetherington, of "D" Company, was killed by an enemy shell.¹³ At 7h, as an indication of how the 315th looked for more artillery support than was then being given it, Colonel Knowles sent the following message to the Advance Division P. C., 600 meters south of Montfaucon:¹⁴

"Have Art. pound 10.2-80.2, 13.1-80.5, 12.6-81.5 and line 10.0-82.3 to 11.0-82.6. These hostile positions form a cup into which we cannot advance without serious losses. Some guns to be directed on Nantillois. Art. must get busy fast if they are to assist Inf. Tanks circled right of Nantillois last night going 500 meters north that town. No tanks now assisting on our front. We are in touch with 4th Div. on right. Our disposition 10.6-78.6 to 12.3-79.2 Please rush artillery fire."

Finally, at 7h 30, when the American artillery fire grew fainter, it was realized that there was to be no more support from that quarter, and the attack began.¹² Despite no covering barrage, the 315th made good progress over an area which was swept by enfilading artillery fire and by German aviators who flew low and poured machine gun volleys upon the assault squads.⁶ The leading companies reached the crest of a ridge south of Nantillois and about 200 meters ahead of the jump off line, and from that point on experienced terrible raking fire from snipers and machine gunners in the Bois de Beuge and Bois de Septsarges. Coupled with that, the German heavies laid down a terrific barrage over the entire slope leading into Nantillois.¹² The men kept on in short rushes. Lieutenant John T. Ford, leading the advance platoon of "L" Company, was wounded in the leg by a fragment of high explosive but, before retiring, managed to gather a number of the less seriously wounded of his men around him and guide them to a first-aid station.¹⁵ Corporal Louis A. Berkowitz, of the same company, advanced recklessly across the open ground to give first aid to a wounded comrade and coolly applied the dressing, only to be killed by shell fire as he rejoined his squad.¹⁵ Sergeant Patrick Dolan, also of "L" Company, who had gone sleepless for twenty-four hours while his squad held a perilous outpost position on the night of September 27-28, was severely wounded as the Third Battalion came down from the crest toward Nantillois.¹⁵ In the First Battalion, First Lieutenant Alfred L. Quintard, of "A" Company, was mortally wounded, and in "B" Company Captain John V. Bostwick and First Lieutenant Benjamin H. Pollock were seriously wounded. Despite all opposition, the advance moved on until, at 10h 50, the leading battalions swarmed into the ruins of Nantillois.⁶ "L" Company, on the extreme right, capturing a German battery of six 77mm guns on the outskirts of the village where the roads forked.¹⁷ "B" Company entered through the centre and "D" Company on the left. The shock companies "had each lost a third of their men killed or wounded and the other companies of the advance battalions had sustained losses almost as heavy."¹⁷ While the support companies "mopped up" the town, and there were many German snipers and machine guns concealed therein, the advance was pushed on through to Hill 274, which lay just a kilometer further north, and here, about 13h, a halt was called and the battalions reorganized.¹⁷ It was here, during these trying days of severe fighting, that Major Stuart S. Janney, later Lieut. Colonel, was commended for his conspicuous gallantry by the Brigade Commander, Colonel Oury, and subsequently cited by General Kuhn

It was through Major Janney's efforts and assistance that Colonel Oury was enabled to maintain his lines and his communications under terrific artillery and machine gun fire.

The news of the capture of the town had been relayed by runner to Colonel Oury, who, at 11h 25, sent the following message to General Kuhn:¹⁴

"Nantillois reported taken. 316th Inf. has entered and is working through Bois de Beuge. Col. Knowles requests ambulances, stretchers and doctors."

The above message makes mention of the progress of the 316th Infantry. That regiment had gotten away to the attack promptly at 7h, maintaining liaison with the 315th on the east as it moved forward over ground similar in contour. It had no artillery support. Colonel Charles, seeking to secure a barrage from the 75's, took the matter up with the artillery liaison officer with the 157th Brigade. The latter, at 8h 18, notified G-2 that "Colonel is complaining that he has no liaison with light artillery and asks me to state this to brigade."¹⁴ The 316th's commander, in his first message to the Division P. C., again requested artillery support as follows:¹⁴

"Relief of Incite effected and attack launched at 7 hour. Heavy ar. resistance encountered from Bois de Beuge and Wood 268. Have asked for shelling of Wood 268, Bois de Beuge. Request wire connection with Brig. (Italy). Place from which message was sent 11.5-78.2, foothill east of Montfaucon."

In front of the 316th lay the same open valley, the Bois de Beuge ahead being a hill crowned with woods and organized with a defense of machine guns, minnenwerfers and Austrian 88's. The advancing lines ran into this hail of fire and seemed to melt away. A vivid portrayal of what happened came from a participant:¹¹

"The lines dropped; automatics opened a spluttering reply; here and there a group rushed, dropped and crawled cautiously; the lines crept on—forward; delayed, harassed, terribly punished—but on their dead behind them, their tortured wounded moaning to the winds that most heart-breaking cry of the battle-field: "First aid, this way; first aid, this way." German artillery, some of it from beyond the distant Meuse, dropped a hail of shrapnel and high explosives; machine guns spewed the ground with a deadly shower—the Regiment crawled on."

It was heart-rending; it was magnificent. The whole horror of it was borne to those at regimental headquarters who received at 8h 30 this message from Major J. Baird Atwood, commanding the Third Battalion:

"Being fired at point blank by field pieces. For God's sake get artillery or we'll be annihilated."

All efforts to secure the necessary barrage were unavailing. Liaison had been lost with the artillery—the telephone lines had "gone out." Not for two mortal hours after receipt of that first message from the battalion commander was contact reestablished. In the meanwhile, on went the 316th, its casualties mounting by great leaps and bounds. About 500 meters north of Montfaucon, Corporal George D. Livelsberger, of "C" Company, took command of a platoon which had suffered severe losses, led it around to the left flank of an enemy spur trench and charged the machine gunners nested there. These particular guns had been holding up

the entire battalion advance. The corporal and his men took them in a brief, fierce struggle and cleared the path for the continuance of the attack.¹³ Major Atwood, at 8h 51, messaged back, "Our troops now entering southern edge of Bois de Beuge," and at 9h he was killed. With his death the command devolved upon Captain John McL. Somers, of "M" Company.¹⁹ His orders were to keep on. The 316th was badly disorganized, but it was still advancing. That it maintained its advance was remarkable. It was an untried regiment, and it had gone for two days with scarcely any food or water. In addition to that it saw officers and men being shot down on all sides, had lost contact even between platoons, and yet pressed forward. One company lost all its officers; another lost all but one. Company "L", of the Third Battalion, virtually alone, passed through the Bois de Beuge ahead of the general line and withered under a flanking fire, Captain Charles E. Loane, Jr., and Lieutenant Clarence W. Renshaw being wounded and Lieutenant Albert C. Wunderlich instantly killed. In the fighting leading up to the conquest of this woodland stronghold, Company "K" lost two officers wounded, First Lieutenants Charles M. Sincell and Robert P. Stout, and Company "I" lost one, First Lieutenant Charles E. McKillips. Nor had the First Battalion escaped with less suffering. Fst. Lt. John H. Fox, of Co. "D", had been killed by machine gunners when he was reconnoitering in front of his Company in an exposed position. Captain Percy F. Burrage, of "D" Company, was killed and First Lieutenant Earle P. Burdick wounded. Captain Robert L. Fatzinger and Lieutenants John Sheridan and Daniel J. Dougherty, of "C" Company, were both wounded, as were Lieutenants Burrle M. Odom, Arlington B. Evans and Phillipus Miller, of "A" Company, and Lieutenants Norman L. Botsford and Charles J. Hurley, Jr., of "B" Company. In "G" Company, still assigned to the First Battalion, First Lieutenant James M. Hamilton was wounded.¹¹

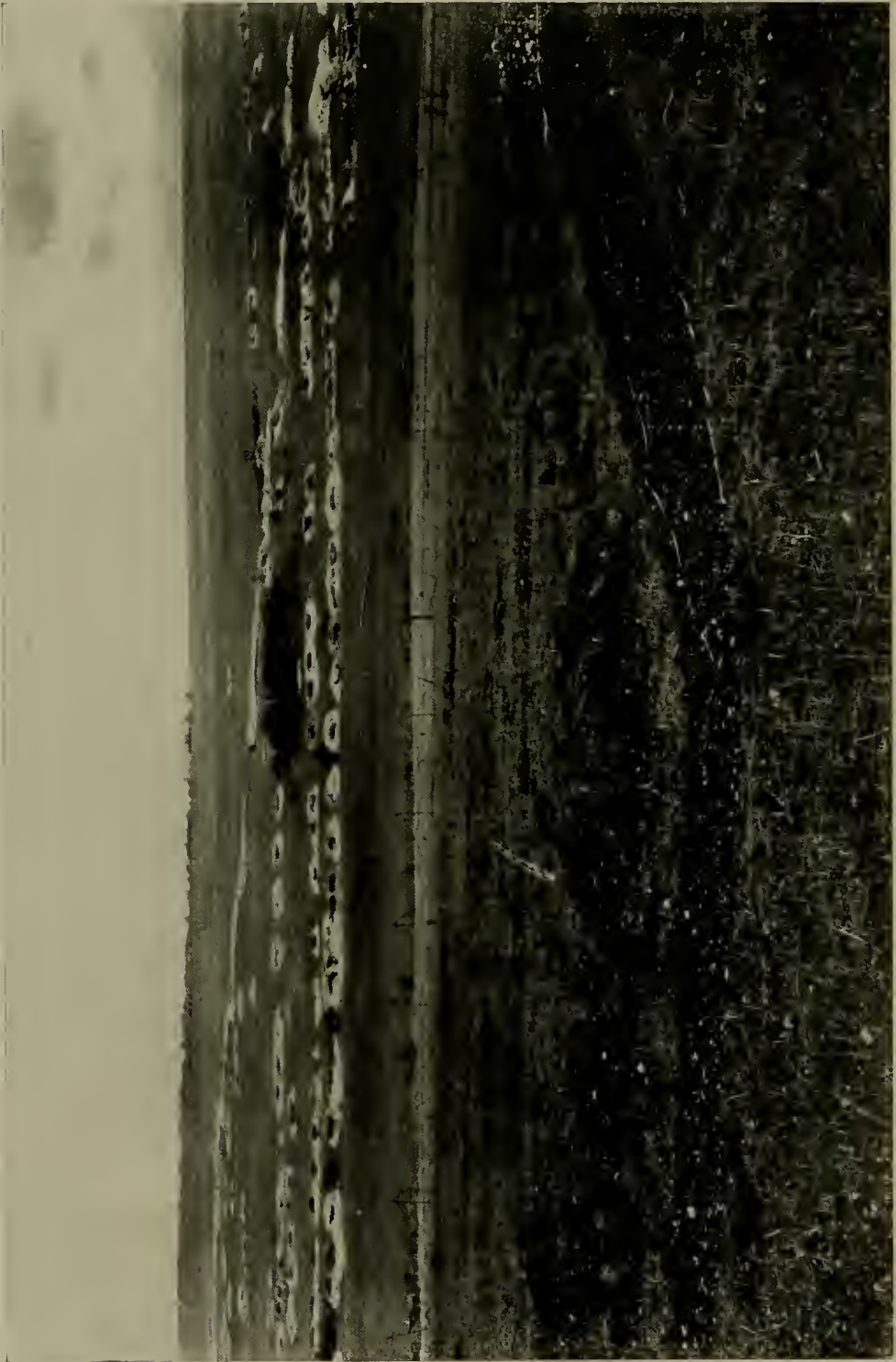
Still they advanced! A flash of what was happening on that front came back by runner to the Division P. C. in a message sent at 10h 15 by Colonel Charles:¹⁴

"Estimated casualties so far: Officers 17—men 250."

"At 11h 05, General Kuhn sent an encouraging answer:¹⁴"

"Am arranging to send forward company of big tanks to assist you in capture of Bois de Beuge. Suggest they be employed on your right flank. Imperative that infantry closely follow the tanks otherwise no results will follow. Organize the assault and give necessary instructions to insure co-operation between infantry and tanks. Maintain liaison with Colonel Oury's P. C. by frequent courier service if not possible by wire."

When the message reached the 316th, the Bois de Beuge was already captured and the advancing companies were out in the open sweeping across another machine-gun swept plateau toward the Bois 268, a kilometer ahead. Far to the north-east, over Côte Lemont, a captive German balloon had risen, floating silently in the air as its observers directed the artillery fire upon the country through which the 316th was advancing.⁶ The advance slowed up, but did not stop. Colonel Oury sent First Lieutenant Clifton Lisle forward to find Colonel Charles and report the exact progress. At 12h 15, Lieutenant Lisle made his first report directly to General Kuhn by telephone.¹⁴



FOX HOLES DUG BY 79th DIVISION TROOPS SOUTHEAST OF THE BOIS DES OIGONS SEPT. 28, 1918.



MONTFACON, SHOWING GERAZA OBSERVATORY



LELOS, A TOWN NORTH OF MONTFACON, CAP



TREASURY WENT IN THE ST. MINE



"Verbal orders came through this morning for me to find Col. Charles and go forward. Found Col. Charles at 11h 15. He was then moving forward. He was at point 11.4-78.8. At that time they were under heavy shrapnel fire. He was going forward."

After that came nothing from Lieutenant Lisle until 15h 35, when he sent the following message to General Nicholson:¹⁴

"Invent's P. C. is now at 69.5-79.8. The tanks are with us. At 15h 15 three large tanks were ordered to woods at 09.5-81.4. Artillery support throughout the day entirely inadequate. Lack of telephone wire has reduced communication to runners. Troops now without food or water. Front line now approximately in woods at 09.5-81.4."

At 16h 35, he again communicated as follows:¹⁴

"Our barrage is falling too short. When last reported it was falling on 10.2-81.7. III Bn., Com. "K" and one half Co. "I", at 10.2-81.0. The I Bn is on a line with the III Bn. The II Bn is not yet sure."

The 316th was even further advanced than Lieutenant Lisle thought. Company "D" of the First Battalion, now under Second Lieutenant Howard A. W. Kates, was so much ahead of the troops on the right and left that the infiltrating fire was sweeping his ranks viciously. He halted and protected his flanks until the other companies came up and,¹⁸ at 13h, the First Battalion was in Bois 268.¹⁹ Similarly, at 13h 42, Captain Somers, of the Third Battalion, reported his line at 10.2-81.8 "with right on the Nantillois-Cunel road."¹⁹ A platoon of "G" Company, the most advanced of all, had crossed the open land north of Bois 268 and was entrenched in Bois 250, two kilometers northwest of Nantillois.¹⁹ Colonel Charles established his P. C. on the southern edge of Bois 268, where it was maintained until the regiment was withdrawn.

At 13h 30, the heavy Brownings, of Company "C", 312th Machine Gun Battalion, which had been following in support, were advanced sufficiently to open fire,²⁰ the first and third platoons covering the Third Battalion, 316th, and the second platoon advancing to the northern slope of a hill a kilometer behind the same Battalion. Here it engaged in direct machine gun fire; a German nest along the railroad to the north was the objective.²¹ The retaliatory fire of the enemy inflicted severe casualties. Battalion Sergeant Major Earl B. Lyles was instantly killed, Privates 1st cl William J. Compher and William A. Eopolucci mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Wright Duryea seriously wounded. Private 1st cl Hugh O. Williams dressed the wounds of Lieutenant Duryea, while under direct machine gun and shell fire, and assisted the injured officer to the rear.²² Private 1st cl William N. Brazel, under the same fire, deliberately disassembled a Browning gun which had been jammed by a flying piece of shrapnel, extracted the shrapnel, reassembled the gun, and added it to the weapons then firing a barrage on an enemy strongpoint.²² After the hostile machine gunners had fled Private Brazel assisted in carrying Privates Compher and Eopolucci to the first aid station where they died shortly afterwards.²² A reconnoitering party from Company "C" found that the enemy had abandoned one heavy and three light machine guns and seven rifles in their flight.²¹ Shortly afterwards, the heavy Brownings located

a retreating body of German troops about 1200 meters to the north, causing them to scatter and preventing them from manning a piece of artillery. Later, the Germans removed the field piece, but that night the bodies of four Germans, two dead horses and an abandoned limber were found on the spot.²¹

At this time a section of Machine Guns, commanded by Sergeant William A. Rodruan of the Machine Gun Company of the 316th Infantry, firing from the northern edge of Bois 268, scattered a company of German infantry marching in column of squads at 1000 meters, inflicting heavy casualties. This entire Machine Gun company occupied the northern edge of Bois 268, harrassing the opposite enemy lines, preventing the placing of machine guns and minnenwerfers. However, on account of low ammunition supply the fire had to be slackened. This Company placed its guns protecting the front line after nightfall.

The one pounder platoon of Headquarters company secured good targets and fired with telling effect on the opposite lines.

In the middle of the afternoon the 316th was reorganized in Bois 268,¹⁹ and there, at 17h, it was found by Captain Harry A. Rapelye, of the Division Staff, who was sent forward to reconnoiter. At that hour he notified the Division P. C.:¹⁴

“Have located 313th, 314th and 316th together with part of tanks, with a company of 311th Machine Gun and 312th Machine Gun in woods W. of Nantillois. They are held up by our artillery patrols report. Request order. Best field of fire can be gotten from forward slope of Hill 268.”

With the enemy shelling continuing without abatement, the orders were finally given for the regiment to dig in for the night. A runner reached the platoon of “G” Company, in the next woods ahead, with instructions to fall back to the regimental line after darkness,²² and the Brownings of Companies “B” and “C”, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, were placed in position as cover in case of counter-attack.²¹ A desperate effort to get food to the men resulted in Lieutenant Romaine Shephard, of the Regimental Supply Train, being mortally wounded. The killed that day among the enlisted men of the 316th were as follows:

Company “B”	Corporals Clark R. McWilliams
Sergeant Hans Hellman	Fred S. Schantz
Bugler Raymond L. Beard	Charles P. Scheifer
Private 1st cl George W. Dunmire	Privates 1st cl Abe Bellmore
Privates Edgar H. Denson	William A. Potter
Joseph Ochuito	Privates Horace Lyman
	Joseph P. McNulty
Company “C”	Thomas W. Morrison
Private 1st cl William J. Swoboda	Michael Petronchak
Privates John Bayliff	George Phillips
Thomas Dooney	Petro Polito
Vincent Martini	Allen Rosenberry
	Harry Zucker
Company “D”	
Private Irwin B. Gibble	Company “H”
	Privates John Kilgus
Company “G”	Leo E. Malett
Sergeant Harry C. Stover	Michael Peifer



VIEW FROM SOUTH SHOWING FARM DE LA MADELEINE. A MURDEROUS MACHINE GUN FIRE FROM THIS POINT HELD UP OUR ADVANCE OVER THE GROUND IN THE FOREGROUND.

Company "I"
Private Louis Gold

Company "K"
Sergeant William T. Meiskey
Privates 1st cl Jonathan P. Clauser
Elmer S. Showalter
Privates George E. Irvin
John J. Mahoney

Company "L"
Corporal Edwin D. Miller
Private John Riester, Jr.

Company "M"
Private 1st cl Leonard J. Daily

Headquarters Company
Sergeants Elmer T. Bomboy
Harry T. Morrow
Private 1st cl John Zinkand
Privates Carrington E. Bailey
William H. Jones
William A. O'Neil
John E. Roberts

So much for the left of the front line on September 28. On the right, the 315th Infantry, being reorganized under the crest of Hill 274 for a further assault, notified the Division P. C. at 13h 45 that it wanted no artillery fire "this side of 83,"¹⁴ 83 being the parallel running through the Bois des Ogons and a kilometer and one-half north of the reorganizing line. General Kuhn forwarded this information to the "V" Corps at 14h 26, the message reading:¹⁴

"Request no artillery fire be placed south of 83.0, and if fire has started below this line that it be stopped at once. Our troops approaching edge of Bois de Ogons."

The 315th then launched forth in another assault, two large tanks and four small ones, all French manned, participating.⁶ The objective was the Madeleine Farm in the heart of the Bois des Ogons. For a covering fire this attack had a lone battery of artillery and a direct overhead barrage by Company "A", 312th Machine Gun Battalion, in which a private, Hagop Mushekin, was killed by shell fire. The artillery fire and barrage had lasted from 16h to 16h 30, after which the infantry waves and the tanks went out into a raging inferno of machine gun and artillery fire.¹⁷ The same captive balloon over Côte Lemont was directing the Boche gunners in firing against the 315th. Heavies from east of the Meuse, lighter field pieces from the Madeleine Farm, and machine guns from the Bois des Ogons swept the area through which the advance was being made. The two heavy tanks were bowled out by direct hits.¹⁷ Three of the small tanks withdrew, their drivers wounded.⁶ The regiment was being withered away even as the 316th had been in the Bois de Beuge. The advance companies reached the edge of the Bois des Ogons and the machine gun fire grew heavier. Sergeant Harry Polinsky, of "L" Company, cutting through a band of intensive machine gun fire, led his men forward in a heroic rush that won for him a citation in Division orders. Sergeant George C. Bewley, leading a platoon of "K" Company, was severely wounded in another brave rush forward.¹⁵ Lieutenant William D. Dodson, of "I" Company, was gassed, tagged for the rear and returned to his company.¹⁵ First Lieutenant Benjamin Bullock, Third Battalion Adjutant, "displayed great bravery and fearlessness by assisting two wounded men to a place of safety while under heavy sniper and artillery fire."²³ Sergeant George N. Churchill, of the Medical Detachment, "went from shell hole to shell hole and in the open, with shells bursting all around him, giving first aid to the wounded and carrying several wounded men

to shell holes."¹⁵ Despite the magnificent heroism on all sides, it was evident that it would be impossible to hold the Bois des Ogons in face of the murderous deluge of high explosives which poured forth from the German batteries, located in the woodlands to the north and on the heights east of the Meuse, until such time as it was possible to secure at least a small measure of support from the Divisional and Corps artillery. Under these circumstances, the leading battalions of the 315th Infantry were ordered to consolidate their lines, temporarily, on the reverse slope of Hill 274, which rose within a few hundred meters of the southern edge of the Bois des Ogons.

While the First and Third Battalions were reorganizing their shattered ranks, preparatory to another thrust into the Bois des Ogons, the Second Battalion, took up position immediately behind them, and the regimental P. C. was moved forward to the southern edge of Nantillois.¹⁶

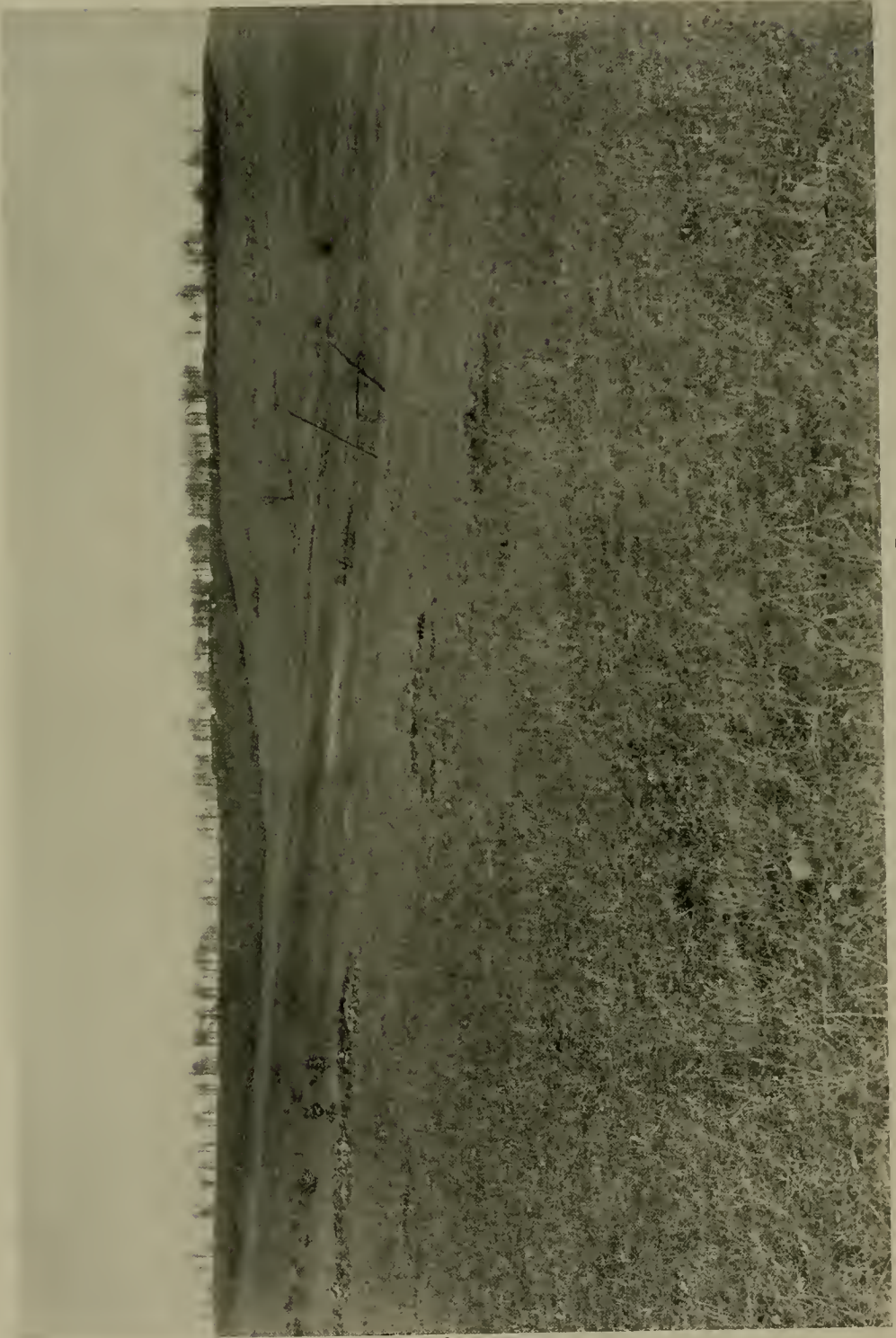
From here, at 16h 40, Colonel Knowles sent the following message.¹⁴

"Men of 315th Inf. must have food. Too weak for further advance without food."

But there was no food to give them. The supply trains were still below Mont-faucon, and the men of the regiment, who had received neither rations nor water for three days, were destined to carry on for many more heart-breaking hours without being able to satisfy either hunger or thirst. Meanwhile, massed in the lee of Hill 274, under orders to await a covering artillery fire on the Bois des Ogons, the depleted battalions of the 315th grimly gathered themselves together, and filled in as best they could the yawning gaps and rents left in their lines by the first attack. Finally, as the afternoon wore on and it became evident that no further aid could be expected from the artillery, the regiment, at 18h, hurled itself for a second time against the Bois des Ogons, and the Madeleine Farm. The diary of a non-com in "B" Company gives a thrilling description of it:¹⁴

"The Germans seemed to be preparing for a counter attack here. They were pouring a heavy machine gun and rifle fire on us. Major Patterson ordered our company to form in line of skirmishers and go over after them. We formed our line, first and second platoons in front and the fourth platoon in support. A shell landed just in front of where I was standing, killing Buckwald and wounding Lieutenant Conahan and another officer. I was thrown about ten feet but fortunately was not injured. Lieutenant Bagans jumped out in front of the company and led us on the run for the woods. How many of us got there is more than I can tell. Bullets pelted around us like hail. With "L" and "D" Companies we managed to get to the edge of the woods. We had to fight for every inch of ground. We saw some wooden shacks about 200 yards in the woods and these we bombed with grenades. We captured several machine gun nests and took eleven prisoners. We worked our way into the woods and finally captured the shacks. These turned out to be officers' quarters and artillery chart rooms.

We got some valuable maps and papers there. We discovered a large building about 100 yards further in the woods with a Red Cross flag flying over it. At first we thought it was a hospital, but we found out later that it was a regular fort. They had a machine gun in every window. Lieutenant Bagans had about decided to investigate it. We would all have been killed. The woods were full of machine guns and snipers and several of



SLOPES LEADING UP TO BOIS DES OGONS IN BACKGROUND.

our men got hit. We were making good progress when we were ordered out. Word had been received that the Germans were going to set the woods on fire, so we had to give it up. We got out just in time for the Germans started a terrific bombardment and almost leveled the woods. We got back to the hill under heavy shell fire and were ordered to dig in."

This extract fairly well depicts the experience of all who reached the woods and emerged alive. The withdrawal to Hill 274 was the only thing that could be done, and upon the southern slope of what afterwards became known as "Suicide Hill" the men dug in for the night.¹⁶ Major Fred W. McL. Patterson, of the First Battalion, had been seriously wounded, but had refused to relinquish command at so critical a period,²³ and Captain Charles H. Tilghman, of Company "C", had been wounded in the head by a piece of high explosive which had fractured his skull and rendered one eye useless, but also had refused to be evacuated during the night.²³ Lieutenant George N. Althouse, of Company "H," had been mortally wounded by machine gun bullets.¹⁶ The following enlisted men had been killed during the day:

Company "A"
Privates Anthony Koiniski
Ernest Livingston
Joseph Rice

Company "B"
Corporal Ronald N. McCaughey
Private 1st cl Frederick Buchwald
Privates Walter Durieu
Samuel Doris
Jacob Erlich
Ceslaw Stepulkowsky

Company "D"
Mechanic Thomas Moore
Privates 1st cl John J. Curran
Michael Kenny
Private Richard A. Sullivan

Company "E"
Private Richard J. Rorke

Company "F"
Sergeant Nelson M. Herron
Privates Carl J. Albrecht
David Schlossberg

Company "H"
Private 1st cl Edward C. Moran
Private Walter Atwood

Company "I"
Sergeant Samuel J. Trotta
Private 1st cl John A. Barron

Company "K"
Privates Thomas W. Astbury
John G. Boss

Company "L"
Sergeant Harry Polinsky
Corporal Louis R. Berkowitz
Private 1st cl Walter R. Shoultz
Privates Harry T. Boyle
Joseph T. Girmscheid
William F. Scheidemann
William Schwind

Company "M"
Corporal John H. Castor

Headquarters Company
Private 1st cl John A. Eisele

Machine Gun Company
Private 1st cl John A. Millard
Private John W. Trost

The situation at the front, as darkness drew nigh, was described by Colonel Oury, of the 157th Brigade, in a message sent at 17h 20 to General Kuhn:¹⁴

"Invade holds second ridge north of Nantillois, 10.3-81.7, 10.8-81.9. Strong machine gun nests in woods in their front. These woods were

attacked with four companies and tanks, were entered, but attack was repulsed by machine gun fire. Invade now dug in for the night. Front line machine gun commander reports two hostile field pieces flanked by machine guns in Bois de Cunel along ridge. Instruct supports Invade holding first ridge north of Nantillois, 10.2-81.3-11.1-81.3. Request artillery along the following line: 10.3-82.7, 10.5-82.6, 11.0-82.6, front of Invade and counter-battery work in Bois de Cunel. Invent observed entering wood 268 and halted in line with our front line. Patrols of right supporting division observed on right flank abreast or a little in advance of our front line. Italy has been instructed to organize in depth and dig in."

This was supplemented by a message at 18h 40 from Colonel Knowles, who stated:¹⁴



ROAD JUST OUTSIDE OF NANTILLOIS—AN ARTILLERY TRAIN CAUGHT HERE IN A BANAGE WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY WIPED OUT.

"I have suffered heavily from our own artillery firing short at 4-4.30 p. m. with 75's. 4th Division has reached enemy 3rd position and are entrenching. My front line well over to the right out of my sector."

As a matter of fact, the American artillery had not been firing short, but the German guns, east of the Meuse, with a direct range, had placed their shells with such precision as to give this impression. Many of the men of the 315th, in consequence, believe to this day that they were shelled by their own guns.

The two regiments in reserve, the 313th and 314th, had also suffered severely throughout the day from German shelling, and their advance had also been punctuated by encounters with machine gun nests passed in the first rush. One of these nests, which was found in the path of the 314th, was silenced by Sergeant

Frank A. Ross, of "I" Company.²⁵ Many acts of heroism occurred in the face of the artillery bombardment. Sergeant Sidney M. Painter, Company "K", 314th, having been mortally wounded, "beckoned for the second in command of the platoon, advising him of his condition, giving him all his orders and telling him to take charge of the platoon."²⁵ Corporal Earl A. Adams, of Company "L", although badly gassed, refused to be evacuated, tearing off his tag at the dressing station and returning to his company.²⁵ Privates Thomas B. Simmons and John J. Quinn, of the Medical Detachment, both did meritorious work in treating the wounded under shell fire,²⁶ as did Sergeant Harry E. Snook, of "F" Company, 313th, who discovered eight wounded men of his company and spent the night with them in the woods, relieving their misery by first-aid treatment during the entire period of the enemy bombardment.²⁷ Particularly heroic was the conduct of Captain Walter F. Bourque, a medical officer attached to the 311th Machine Gun Battalion, who "was placed in command of a first aid station only 100 meters in the rear of the most advanced line. The station was tactically untenable.



BOCHE PILL BOX NEAR MONTFAUCON

Despite the extraordinary hazard of the position, Captain Bourque remained at his post with utmost courage and unconcern, devoting himself single-mindedly to the relief of the wounded."²⁸

The 311th Machine Gun Battalion remained in support of the 313th Infantry on September 28, Company "A," however, being placed in reserve. None of the companies had an opportunity to fire, although several times their guns were placed in position to repulse expected counter-attacks which did not materialize.²⁹ Neither had the 310th Machine Gun Battalion been called into action. The remaining sections of "A" Company arrived at the Fayel Farm early in the morning, being joined by the sections previously sent forward with "B" Company, and both units remained in their respective locations until evening, when they moved short distances toward the rear and bivouacked.³⁰

Practically all the casualties in the support regiments and machine gun battalions that day were caused by shell fire. Two officers were killed in the 313th,

First Lieutenant Thomas Kriebel and Second Lieutenant George M. Baker, both of Company "L"; the following enlisted men were killed or died of wounds in the various units:

313th Infantry

Company "A"
Privates Earl B. Howard
William P. Johnson
William Leddin
Harry A. Schleuter

Company "B"
Private George S. Price

Company "C"
Corporal Raymond C. Noxter
Private Howard H. Gilbert

Company "E"
Privates Robert L. R. Cole
Edward H. Couchman
Howard M. Fisher
Michael J. Moxwell

Company "G"
Private Max E. Lehman

Company "L"
Sergeant Walter J. Rogers
Corporals Henry Alt, Jr.
Wilbur E. Graham
Joseph L. Hibbitts

Headquarters Company
Privates Robert M. Armstrong
Austin L. Grove
Herman F. Handy

Machine Gun Company
Private Clinton A. Hose

314th Infantry

Company "B"
Private James E. Keegan

Company "E"
Private Sam Shachtmaister

Company "G"
Privates Demetrius Dionne
Sampson D. Dodrill
George J. Druding

Company "I"
Privates Theodore Brunett
Lewis E. Shaffer

Company "K"
Sergeant Sidney M. Painter
Corporals Earl B. Mohr
James J. Mullen

Privates Stanley Gustave
Daniel L. McManamon
Emery J. Pelkey

Company "L"
Private William G. Ruth

Company "M"
Privates Gabriel L. Adams
Anthony Vottero

Headquarters Company
Private Robert J. Muir

Machine Gun Company
Corporal Charles C. Cotner
Private 1st cl Mac C. Merrifield

311th Machine Gun Battalion

Company "B"
Sergeant Edwards Rinus
Private 1st cl Eugene F. Riley
Private Frank T. Kowalchek

Efforts to get rations to the front lines had been carried on all during the day, but without much success. The 304th Supply Train managed for the first time to get a single truck convoy through with food, delivering it to the four infantry

regiments and the machine gun battalions, all of whose Supply Companies were parked along the Malancourt-Montfaucon road.³¹ The regimental supply trains sought to pass through or around Montfaucon, and did reach the northern side of the town despite the heavy shelling. To reach the advance lines, however, even with carrying details, was almost an impossibility, and of the food and water meant for the assault battalions the men "got little or none of either."³¹

The 304th Ammunition Train, during September 28, had the same continual battle against traffic that the Supply Train had. At 14h Major Thomas W. Miller, the Division Ordnance Officer, then at the Ammunition Dump, notified General Kuhn that two convoys were somewhere on the way and that one of them was past Malancourt. The message read:¹⁴

"There are 13 truck-loads of cal. 30 (432,000 rds) 37 mm. (2000) grenades OF OFL and pyrotechnics, I have had on road from Avocourt since Thursday afternoon. They are reported to be between Esnes and Malancourt this A. M. The horse section, 304 Amm. Tr. has 900,000 rounds cal. 30 on and has passed Malancourt. My dump here has 1,600,000 rounds Cal. 30 on hand which I am not shipping because of lack of trucks and state of roads. Will send forward as soon as feasible. I am sending all rations dumped at this point forward to Malancourt and completed same at 15h."

The horse section got through to south of Montfaucon on that day, being the first ammunition convoy to reach the infantry regiments since the beginning of the drive.³¹ It was intermittently shelled throughout and, in one case, a driver was wounded. Corporal Eugene W. Ruch, Company Clerk of "E" Company, 314th Infantry, took the wounded man's place and drove the team forward to its destination.²⁵

The congestion toward the rear during September 28 was found chiefly in the section of the Malancourt-Montfaucon road, used jointly by the Seventy-ninth and Fourth Divisions.³¹ Practically the entire day was spent by the 304th Engineers in improving the road bed, five companies around Malancourt in the forenoon and "Company "A" at Montfaucon, and all the companies, save two platoons from "D" Company, in the vicinity of Montfaucon in the afternoon.³² The two platoons from "D" Company remained at Malancourt to maintain the road surface in the vicinity where the routes converged from Esnes and Avocourt.³²

The road conditions and lack of sufficient transportation made evacuation of sick and wounded very difficult. An effort to secure more ambulances, made by the Division Surgeon, Colonel Philip W. Huntington, brought no answer until after nightfall when, at 20h 43, a reply from the "V" Corps advised that "Colonel Huntington will have to use empty trucks returning from the front."¹⁴ This was already being done. Round trips for ambulances between Montfaucon and the hospital at Clair Chêne were taking as long as forty-two hours, and the returning trucks of the two convoys of the Supply and Ammunition Trains were pressed into service and freighted with casualties tagged for evacuation.³³ The animal drawn ambulances from the Triage at Clair Chêne were used successfully many times to help out when the motor ambulances or trucks were held up by traffic jams. A message from the stalled machines would bring the animal drawn ambu-

lances to the scene, "and by driving out through mud, bushes and shell holes" the lighter vehicles were able to relieve to a great extent the holding of wounded along the way.³⁴ No other field hospitals, save the Triage at Clair Chene, had been set up during the day, although that part of the Sanitary Train stalled along the highway the preceding day had moved out at 5h and reached Malancourt at 11h, only to be again held up.³³ Nearly 2,000 wounded, gassed and sick had been evacuated through the Division advance dressing stations by this time. During the three days of fighting, casualty clearing stations had been established at Caesar, Morigny, Geddeon, Zouave, on the Malancourt-Montfaucon road, on the Montfaucon-Nantillois road, and several other places.



ON ROOF OF CROWN PRINCE'S OBSERVATORY, MONTFAUCON, USED AS AN OBSERVATION POST
BY DIVISION OBSERVERS SEPT. 27-30, 1918.

The advance observation post, in the chateau at Montfaucon, manned by Sgt. Rivel and his squad, began to function during the morning of September 28. Despite the enemy shell fire—and the Germans, knowing the position of the old chateau and what it contained, sought hard to destroy it, Sergeant Rivel and his men clung tenaciously to their post, three of them subsequently being awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.²³ They had difficulty during the first part of September 28 in erecting their instruments, but, at 17h 10, according to a message of that hour, had the "tripod working" and could "see much better."¹⁴ It was fortunate that the Montfaucon post had been utilized, as the only other means of observation, the single captive balloon of the Sixth U. S. Balloon Company was shot down by Boche aviators at 9h 45 that same morning.³⁵ Some twenty enemy

planes were over the Seventy-ninth Division sector at the time, some firing into the infantry to the north, some bombing the trains on the highways, and several concentrating on the balloon.³⁵ The French aero squadron was not in evidence.³⁶

Division Headquarters, at 18h, had received a message from General Bullard, commanding the "III" Corps, on the right of the Seventy-ninth Division, to the effect that the Fourth Division, the most western of the III Corps and in liaison with the Seventy-ninth, was then "on the hostile third position" and had been "so staked out by airplane at 4:20 P. M."¹⁴ This line was apparently about a kilometer ahead of the front line of the Seventy-ninth, a fact corroborated by Colonel Knowles' message of 18h 40, previously alluded to. Information from the left also indicated that the Thirty-seventh Division was a trifle further advanced.

While the Division staff were completing plans for the continuance of the attack on the following morning, Field Order No. 46, "V" Corps, received at 23h, directed that the assault begin at 7h, September 29, and that "Divisions will advance independently of each other, pushing the attack with the utmost vigor and regardless of cost."³⁷ A half hour later, at 23h 30, Field Order No. 9, 79th Division, emanated from the Division P. C., with specific instructions for an attack at 7h in both brigade sectors, the assaulting regiments to be the 315th Infantry on the right, and the 316th on the left, with the 314th and 313th in support in the respective sectors. A battalion from each of the support regiments was to be withheld with the 310th Machine Gun Battalion, as a Division Reserve which was to follow the front line troops at 1,000 meters. A preparation fire of "not less than one hour's duration," to lift at 7h, was demanded of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, while a battalion of 75's was to be assigned to each of the attacking infantry regiments.³⁸ The objective and the resistance to be expected were set forth as follows:³⁸

"The enemy continued his retreat today in front of our First Army which drove back the hostile rear guard consisting mainly of machine gun nests. There are hostile machine gun nests in the Bois de Ogons and in the Bois de Cunel. There is a hostile entrenched position protected, partially by wire, north of the Bois de Cunel which extends across the sector of the 79th Division.

The 79th Division will attack at 7h, 29th September, 1918, and will advance rapidly in the sector previously assigned. Brigade, regimental and battalion commanders will use every means regardless of cost to prevent the advance from being delayed. The accompanying artillery will be called upon by the commanders of units to which attached, to fire upon machine gun nests or other resisting points which hold up or delay the advances. The commanders of all units will maintain the strictest liaison with adjoining units."

The night of September 28-29, on the front lines, was one of horror. The rainfall had continued steadily, gradually turning the ground into mire, the shell holes into muddy lakes. Occasional sweeps of enemy machine gun fire added to the horror of the night. Officers and men, clinging to what shelter they could secure in the lee of "Suicide Hill" on the right, and in the fringes of Bois 268 on the left, were soaked to the skin. There could be no rest in this dismal, swamp-

like existence under ordinary conditions, and certainly none with the German artillery pounding and pounding upon the entire area. Shrapnel and high explosives burst in front, in the rear, overhead and in their midst. The troops crouched in the shallow, water-filled shell-holes, hoping to escape a direct hit, listening to the wicked roar of the avalanche of shell, trying to stop their ears to the piteous moans of the wounded, many of whom had not been and could not be evacuated. A great gnawing hunger had seized upon the men and could not be appeased. Only a few carrying details passed through to the advance battalions with food, being the first rations received since the jump off. The rain of steel kept supply trains and rolling kitchens from venturing near. Over all was the impenetrable darkness of a stormy night, no man seeing more than a yard before his face, knowing only by the breathing that his comrades were near.

Into this region of death and desolation shortly after midnight came the Field Order for the advance at 7h. It reached brigade headquarters, was forwarded to regimental headquarters, and then turned over to runners with instructions to get it to battalion headquarters. What this meant can best be understood from the experiences of Sergeant Morris G. Roseman and Corporal Albert E. Hutchinson, both of Company "H", 315th Infantry, who were despatched at 0h 30 by Colonel Knowles to find the front line battalions and deliver a hastily written message, which read: "After an artillery preparation fire you will attack at 7h." The location of Major Francis V. Lloyd, commanding the Third Battalion, was uncertain, the path was under heavy shell fire, and the darkness was opaque. The two non-coms started. About 600 yards from the front they ran into the regimental machine gun company. An officer warned them not to advance further or they would find themselves within the German lines. They disregarded the warning and continued, finally, after a long and dangerous search, finding Major Lloyd and delivering the message.¹⁵

All through the night the Division and Corps artillery strove to neutralize to some extent the German fire. The heavies fired into the Bois des Ogons and the Bois de Cunel, but labored always at a disadvantage for lack of knowledge as to enemy battery positions. As the hours moved along toward daylight, the German fire waxed more severe, an indication that the American effort had proven of absolutely no value.³³ In fact, from 5h on, the Boche shelled not only the front, but the back areas clear to Malancourt, and with special concentration on the ground lying north of Montfaucon where the support and reserve units waited. The first faint streaks of dawn disclosed the enemy observation balloon going up over the Cote Lemont, to remain up almost all day, being hauled down only on two occasions when Allied aviators were nearby. Its observation was practically continuous, and the Germans in the lazy floating bag were able to control the artillery fire to a remarkable degree. The balloon was in operation by daylight and the effectiveness and severity of the hostile artillery at once became almost redoubled.³³ The enemy batteries apparently were located in the Bois de Cunel, La Mamelle Trench, Cunel Village, Farm de la Madeleine, and Le Ville aux Bois Farm, high explosives, shrapnel and some phosgene and mustard gas being used.³⁹ Besides that, the flanking fire from Hill 378, far over on the right bank of the

Meuse, was even more destructive at times than the direct discharges from the weapons closer at hand.³⁹

Despite the conditions—companies down to two platoons, men weary and faint from loss of sleep and absence of food, cold and chilled from the continued rainfall, the ground a sticky morass, the air a living hell of shell fire—preparations were carried on for the attack to be delivered at the scheduled hour. On the right, the 315th Infantry had the Third Battalion (Major Francis V. Lloyd) to the east, and the Second Battalion (Major Norman Borden) to the west. The First Battalion (Captain Joseph D. Noonan, Company "A", vice Major Patterson, evacuated) was in support, but support that morning meant practically being on the line, so low in effectives was the regiment. Over to the left, the 316th had Captain Somers' Third Battalion and Major Parkin's First Battalion still in front, with the Second Battalion (Captain Lukens) in support. For machine gun support, the Machine Gun Company of the 315th Infantry was behind its Third Battalion, and the Machine Gun Company of the 316th Infantry behind its First Battalion. In between, the second platoon of Company "C", 312th Machine Gun Battalion, was to cover the advance of the Second Battalion, 315th, on the right, and the Third Battalion, 316th, on the left.²¹ There were four French tanks remaining with the 315th Infantry.⁴⁰ There were none with the 316th.

The artillery preparation fire between 6h and 7h was a fiasco, the artillery supporting the 315th being "all but incapable of action."¹⁶ Nevertheless, at the given H hour the two regiments started forward, the 315th over the brow of "Suicide Hill," the 316th down a gentle slope in front of Bois 268, and as each reached open country they were smitten by a scourging machine gun fire. Machine guns all along the front in the Bois des Ogons and machine guns cross firing from every bush and even from the Madeleine Farm, which a reconnaissance had previously shown to be flying a red-cross flag, met the oncoming troops.²² At 7h 05, just as the machine gunners began their deadly work, Colonel Oury reported the situation by field message to General Kuhn:¹⁴

"Reconnaissance made at daylight by the scouts this morning indicate that the 315th Inf 316th Inf. in front line were in position prepared to advance. Their lines are thin, due to details for food made to the rear men getting lost and for various other causes. The 314th is in support with the 1st and 2nd Bns. The 3rd Bn has been designated as Division Reserve. All formed in depth according to orders. I am in liaison with the Division on our right. It is attacking abreast of us. Will be able to indicate where their line is shortly, as I have an officer on duty . . . Reports will be rendered as advance progresses."

This message, by runner, was received at the Division P. C. at 8h 07, and a response was made to it by Colonel Ross:¹⁴

"The Commanding General directs me to say that some army artillery has come up with sound-ranging devices for locating hostile guns. Consequently our counter-battery work should become more effective. We will do everything possible to push supplies forward as close up to you as possible. Your supply officers must get in touch with their organizations so that the troops will be supplied. The 316th Infantry is practically on line with you according to last reports. Have heard nothing



GERMAN BARRACKS NORTH OF MADELIENE FARM

from them since the hour of attack. Itasca appreciates the tone of your message and wishes you every success."

In that hour, between the despatch of Colonel Oury's message and the answer from the Chief of Staff, there had developed the most desperate fighting of the entire operation. On the extreme right, the Third Battalion, 315th Infantry, led in person by Major Lloyd¹⁵ and First Lieutenant Bullock, the Battalion Adjutant,²³ "started with a yell that carried above the scream of Boche machine gun fire."⁴¹ The lead-off company ("I") crossed the open ground without a casualty and dashed into the underbrush on the edge of the Bois des Ogons.⁴¹ The other companies following were not so fortunate. From the sector to the right, a terrible flanking fire opened up.⁴¹ The report that the Fourth Division was in advance of the Seventy-ninth was proven untrue in that very episode, as the flanking fire came from the Fourth Division sector in the Bois de Briuelles.⁴⁰ Captain Francis A. Awl, of Company "L," was wounded in the first few moments,⁴² leaving a single officer, First Lieutenant George L. Wright,²³ with the unit. Two sergeants, Carl A. Oesterle and Adolph J. Kunze, led platoons with extraordinary coolness and bravery.¹⁵ Company "K" ran straight into a strong machine gun nest in the woods and was held up. Captain William M. Carroll, Jr., the company commander, and Sergeant Arthur W. Olanson, outflanked the nest, shot a German non-com who tried to escape, and captured two prisoners.²³ Sergeant Francis A. McCloskey, of the same company, was severely wounded while courageously leading a platoon.¹⁵ "I" Company, desperately striving to push ahead, was now being enfiladed from the flanks and decimated by a frontal fire. First Lieutenant William D. Dodson, suffering from gassing, and Second Lieutenant Ira N. Kellberg, severely wounded, remained with the company throughout as the only officers. The whole Third Battalion advance was completely hung up at 9h by the deluge of machine gun fire, through which there was no passing.

Abreast of the Third Battalion, on the left, the Second Battalion was suffering as cruelly. First Lieutenant William A. Sheehan, of Company "F", had been killed instantly by machine gun bullets, and First Lieutenant Edgar J. Eyler, Second Battalion gas officer, mortally wounded. Captain Earl C. Offinger, of Company "G," was severely wounded in the arm and sent back to a dressing station, where he refused to be evacuated.²³ But this left only one officer with the company, First Lieutenant J. Ferguson Mohr, who was leading it gallantly in successive efforts to penetrate to the Madeleine Farm.¹⁵ In addition, the single one-pounder of the Headquarters Company for which there was ammunition used up the last of its supply in firing at a strong nest ahead and had to be withdrawn.⁴³ Like the Third Battalion, the First Battalion faced an impenetrable wall of fire in the heart of the Bois des Ogons and could go no further. This was the situation at 9h when Colonel Knowles, from the regimental P. C. at 11.5-81.0, at the northeast corner of Nantillois, had the following message telephoned to Division P. C.:⁴⁴

"4th Division must go forward before I can. Hostile artillery in location 11.8-83.4 is enfilading my front line (Co-ordinates only approximate). Do we hold Hill 273?"

At that point in the message the connection broke.¹⁴ Lieutenant Meiley had just reached regimental headquarters with word from the First Battalion. Colonel Knowles sent him on back to Division P. C. to report the situation as "II Bn and III Bn had gone into the Bois des Ogons but were unable to advance owing to machine gun fire. The men reported to be completely exhausted and regimental commander is of the opinion they have no more driving power. Casualties are severe."¹⁴ Lieutenant Meiley did not reach the Division P. C. with this until 14h 30.¹⁴ General Kuhn, however, had made immediate use of that part of Colonel Knowles message received before the connection parted. At 9h 15 he notified the "Commanding General, 4th Division (Thru C. G. Left Brig., 4th Division, Sept-sarges)" as follows:¹⁴

"My Division on approximate line 10.0-81.4 to 11.0-82.1 cannot advance because of enfilading artillery fire from the right. Cannot advance unless your left brigade also advances at the same time. Request present location of your frontline and your intentions."

From 7h on, the 316th, on the left brigade sector, had encountered experiences similar to those of the 315th. The artillery fury was not quite so severe against it.³³ The Third Battalion, in liaison with the Second Battalion, 315th, to the east of it, had been deluged with shell and machine gun bullets from the jump off. Lieutenant Joseph C. Fitzharris was instantly killed and Lieutenant Ivan L. Lautenbacher mortally wounded. Companies "I" and "L" were led by sergeants William M. Flanagan and Manly H. McWhirter, all officers having become casualties during the preceding day or within the first few minutes of the morning's offensive.¹⁸ A little group of fifty determined men, headed by Captain Somers, the acting battalion commander, and Lieutenants George L. Bliss, Joseph Horne, Arthur Sayre and J. Edgar Murdock, fought their way across the open and into the lower edge of Bois 250. Struggling forward in the woodland, frequently in hand to hand encounters with machine gunners, they pushed at last to the northern edge of the woods and set up a defensive position.⁴⁴ In this group, Private 1st cl James J. Bracken, Company "M", displayed conspicuous bravery by the manner in which he hunted the heavy underbrush for snipers.¹⁸ The First Battalion, on the extreme western side of the regimental sector, was unable to make corresponding progress. In the open country ahead of Bois 268, Lieutenant Daniel S. Keller, the First Battalion Adjutant, was instantly killed, and Lieutenant Richard Y. Naill, the Battalion Intelligence Officer was seriously wounded.²² Two companies of the Second Battalion ("E" and "F") followed directly behind. The Captain Benjamin H. Hewit, of "F" Company was wounded three times, the last time fatally.²³ Others wounded were Lieutenants John J. Pickard, "E" Company, and Charles M. Hoffman, "F" Company. Lieutenant William E. Dreher was the only officer left with "C" Company,¹⁸ and a sergeant, Joseph J. Davidson, led "D" Company.¹⁸ About 300 meters north of Bois 268, the advance of the First Battalion was checked entirely by the frontal and enfilading machine gun fire.²²

At about this hour, Lieutenant C. A. Webb, artillery liaison officer, having completed a trip along the entire front from the Fourth Division sector to the



GERMAN BARRACKS ON NANTILLOIS—CUNEL ROAD

157th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, sent, by runner, a field message to the supporting 121st Field Artillery, which painted an accurate picture of the situation. The exact time of this message was 9h 20. It read:¹⁴

"Went forward to note progress of advance. The Fourth Division on our right are well advanced into the Bois des Ogons having taken 30 prisoners and taken some barracks and dugouts there. On Hill 274 I found companies of the 314th Infantry held back by one machine gun located in the Bois des Ogons which had not been mopped up by the First, Second and Third Battalions of the 314th Infantry who are completely over Hill 274 and into the woods to a depth which I did not determine. The enemy was firing two star green rockets and various colored ones from the rear of this woods. Some of the artillery which is firing is at short range. Several 150 batteries are firing from a northwesterly direction. The enemy is covering the lines of advance by effective artillery fire. Nantillois is being shelled regularly a large calibre gun is now firing on that town. The wounded are not removed from the field. Found wounded men who had lain on the ground since 1 o'clock yesterday without attention. No stretchers or ambulances at hand. First aid stations are far in the rear. Some of our light artillery has advanced as far as this P. C."

At 9h 45,⁷ Colonel Oury dictated a message upon the progress of his brigade, but it had to be despatched by runner and did not reach General Kuhn until 11h 15. It stated:¹⁴

U. S. ARMY FIELD MESSAGE	No.	Sent by	Time	Rec'd by	Time	Check
	856					
Communicated by	From <u>Instruct 1</u>					
	At <u>P. C. 11.6 - 80.9</u>					
Runner.	Date <u>29 Sept. 18</u> Hour <u>9h 45</u> No. _____					
<p>To: <u>Itasca 1.</u> After consultation with Commander of heavy tanks find that he will be up by afternoon to assist us. He states, however, that he must have more effective counter-battery work than has been obtained thus far. He has made a personal reconnaissance of the situation and knows what he is talking about. Have had reports from 313th and 316th. We are in touch with both Divisions on our right and left. We are slightly in advance of them, progressing very slowly. Machine gun and shrapnel delaying us. The situation relative to the wounded needs attention at once. Must have more litters and should have ambulances for evacuation, providing it does not interfere with bringing up ammunition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OURY</p> <p>Received <u>11h 15</u></p>						

A message from General Nicholson, of the 157th Brigade, despatched at 10h 15, gave the following as the situation on his front:¹⁴

"Incite 1 reports at 8h 45 that attack is progressing slowly and that all lines are under heavy shell fire (H. E., shrapnel and gas—both mustard and phosgene). Have sent for full particulars. This P. C., established at east edge of Bois de Beuge, is under heavy fire. We have liaison with our units. Will move forward when shelling is reduced and will advise you."

Both brigade commanders finally secured definite information regarding their front lines around 11h. General Nicholson sending a message to the Division P. C. at 10h 53 and Colonel Oury at 11h 15. General Nicholson's report was:¹⁴

"Invent 1 reports at 10h 10, III Bn lies north edge woods 09.7-82.7. I Bn is held up on line 300 meters ahead of N. W. edge 268. Troops being cut to pieces by artillery and machine gun fire. II Bn, 119th F. A. now here. 2 batteries preparing to open fire on Bois de Cunel and one battery on draw about 09.3-82.5. Field behind our P. C. now under constant shell fire. Invent P. C. at 10.0-81.5. Hostile artillery fire practically unopposed by our artillery."

Colonel Oury reported:¹⁴

"The front line is now as follows: 09.9-82.5, 10.0-83.2, 11.9-82.8, 11.3-83.0. This information was obtained from the tank commander of the small tanks who is now back and from the two leading Bns. of the 314th Inf. The advance has been stopped. It appears to be held up on right and left divisions who are still behind us. The enemy fortification at Madeleine Swamps consists of anti-tank guns, machine guns, renders imperative further artillery preparations before advance can be resumed. Bois de Cunel is also strongly held. Request that heavy artillery be again laid on Farm de la Madeleine and that the 37th Div. be requested to push up guns to prevent enfilading machine gun fire from nests in their fronts."

Both of the above messages were sent back by runners and both arrived at the Division P. C. at 14h 32.¹⁴ Prior to that, at 11h 15, Lieutenant Colonel Fish, artillery liaison officer with the 158th Infantry Brigade, had sent a message to General Irwin, commanding the 57th Artillery Brigade, requesting fire on the Madeleine Farm between 11h 30 and 12h.¹⁴ General Irwin directed the 121st (American) and 330th (French) artillery to open up at 11h 30 on the farm, as requested,¹⁴ and then notified General Kuhn at 11h 34 that "the fire cannot start exactly at 11.30. It will stop exactly at 12.00. It will be heavy fire while fired. Tell Colonel to use his own batteries."¹⁴ The last sentence in the message related to the commanding officer of the supporting 120th Artillery with the 158th Infantry Brigade. General Kuhn, however, ordered the firing to continue after 12h, directing that "artillery will open at 13h on edge of Bois de Cunel and continue firing until 14h."¹⁴ The fire on the Bois de Cunel was to be entirely from the 75's, the heavies being directed to concentrate upon "la Mamelles trench, upon Cunel village and upon le Ville aux Bois farm until further orders."¹⁴ This order was the result of the information contained in the two field messages received at 11h 15 at Division P. C., both of which had spoken of the need for artillery

support. General Kuhn had also sent one of his aides, Captain Jay Cooke, 31d forward for more exact information. Captain Cooke met General Nicholson at 11h 15 in Montfaucon, the latter being then on his way back to report in person. General Nicholson gave Captain Cooke the message he desired delivered, with which he arrived at Division P. C. at 12h 53, reporting that the 316th Infantry was advancing very slowly under intense fire of high explosives and shrapnel, and that the entire front was in open ground in plain view of the enemy artillery.¹⁴ At 12h 45, therefore, General Kuhn directed messages to both forward regiments, the one to Colonel Knowles stating:¹⁴

“Reorganize your command. We are having strong artillery fire in Bois de Cunel. Hold at all costs your position well in front of Nantillois-Bois de Beuge line.”



STREET IN MONTFAUCON LOOKING TOWARD FAYEL FARM.

The 316th Infantry was directed, by the Division Commander, to organize a holding line along the north edge of the Bois de Beuge with machine guns, and await orders. “Am arranging for protection artillery barrage in case of need,” the message concluded. Before it was received, however, the situation on the front of the 157th Brigade had changed materially.

The First Battalion, 316th Infantry, on the extreme western flank of the Division sector, was too depleted to maintain its position in the open. At about 12h it withdrew into the Bois 268, arriving just as General Nicholson “dashed forward on horseback through an area swept by intense artillery and machine gun fire in full view of the enemy to give orders for an attack on the Bois 250.”⁴⁵ General Nicholson, seeing the terrible condition of the shattered remnant of the First Battalion, 316th, found Colonel Sweezy, of the 313th, and ordered him to advance with his regiment and attack.⁴⁶ The remnant of the 316th was reorganized finally into a single battalion under Major Parkin, and directed to follow the

313th at 800 meters.⁴⁷ No, not all of the 316th, for on the original right sector of that regiment, Captain Somers and his gallant men were still far ahead in the northern edge of Bois 250, clinging tenaciously and out of all touch with the balance of the regiment.²² They had tried to communicate with the Brigade but without success, Privates William Lunn, Harry Cooper and Leonard J. Daily being mortally wounded, and William Gardner and John S. Costa seriously wounded, all members of "M" Company, and all shot down while acting as runners and seeking to communicate with the rear.¹³

This gallant band had not been unsupported, however. The second platoon of "C" Company, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, after delivering the opening barrage at 7h, had followed in the trail of the Third Battalion, 316th, and at 10h had been actually in front of the bulk of the battalion in Bois 250, where it opened fire on a body of Germans advancing from the northwest, causing them to drop their machine guns and retire. An hour later, the same platoon engaged a battery of field pieces to the northwest of the woods, causing them to limber up and drive off.²¹ Private 1st cl William Jones displayed exceptional coolness and courage in repairing a broken gun while under continuous and deadly fire.²² Private 1st cl. Harmon G. Young, of this platoon, was killed during the fighting.

Meanwhile, General Nicholson had notified General Kuhn, the message being despatched about 12h 30 and received at 14h 15, that the 313th had passed through the 316th and was attacking with the 316th in support. The message continued:¹⁴

"Troops receiving practically no artillery support. Airplanes are urgently requested to coordinate artillery activity with advance of infantry. This is most important as other means of liaison cannot prevent our artillery firing into our troops under orders of commanders not acquainted with the progression as a whole."

Consequently, when General Kuhn's order of 12h 45 to the 316th, to maintain a holding line on the northern edge of the Bois de Beuge, was received, it arrived too late to stop the attack ordered by General Nicholson. The recipient of the message was Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Meador, Colonel Charles having been wounded shortly before by the bursting of a high explosive shell near regimental headquarters which killed Regimental Sergeant Major Harold H. Bair.⁴⁴ Lieutenant Colonel Meador's answer to General Kuhn's message stated:¹⁴

"Orders to reorganize Beuge received 15th 25, but 313th Infantry has relieved us for assault and is held with ruinous losses on northern edge of Wood 268, falling in scattered groups. Am trying to communicate with Sweezy. Charles slightly wounded. This regiment is effective about 450, 313th also fast melting away."

The attack of the 313th had indeed been fraught with serious casualties. Lieutenants David M. Rupp and William J. H. Walters, leading their platoons in "G" and "B" Companies, were killed in the assault, and Lieutenant William P. McGoohan, of "A" Company, mortally wounded. Lieutenant James W. Townsen was wounded eight times and finally evacuated.²⁷ Nevertheless, the regiment kept on. Within an hour it had penetrated to the Farm de la Madeleine



OPEN GROUND BETWEEN NANTILLOIS AND BOIS DES OGONS, SHOWING SUCCESSIVE SERIES OF FOX HOLES AS THE LINES ADVANCED.

where "without more artillery the situation appeared hopeless, the casualties increasing all the time."⁴⁶ About 16h word was passed that a counter attack was expected and at the same time orders were received from the brigade to fall back and secure a holding position in the Bois de Beuge.⁴⁶ The withdrawal was almost as serious as had been the attack, Captains David Rupp, 3rd, of "C" Company, and Charles G. Riley, of "D" Company, being killed and Captain Joseph N. Du Barry, 3rd, Regimental Operations Officer, seriously wounded in the leg.⁴⁶ Sergeant John W. Livegood and Corporal Albert W. Thrasher, both of Company "G", remained in their front line positions under heavy fire and helped out the wounded.²⁷ Major Horatio N. Jackson, of the Medical Corps, was severely wounded by high explosives, while "directing the administration of first aid and guiding the work of litter bearers."²³

The single battalion which now constituted the 316th Infantry had started forward in support of the 313th but had pushed past it, due to the 313th attacking too much in a northeasterly direction.⁴⁷ Major Parkin, commanding this 316th unit, continued ahead through Bois 250 and came upon Captain Somers and the little band of the Third Battalion entrenched there. Still advancing, Captain Somers' force joining in, Major Parkin's men drove through to the northern end of the Bois des Ogons, where Captain Alan W. Lukens, Second Battalion commander, was killed. Major Parkin went forward into the open to reconnoiter. He saw a German hospital close at hand to the northeast, the town of Romagne on his left, and in the intervening space several large groups of Germans.⁴⁷ His command was in a splendid tactical position to outflank the German defenses of the Bois des Ogons, and he realized it. Lieutenant Mowry E. Goetz was sent back with this information and an urgent request for reinforcements so that an attack might be launched.⁴⁷ Lieutenant Goetz could not locate General Nicholson and no one else would take the responsibility of ordering men forward in the face of the command to hold a defensive position. The Division Commander, himself, knew nothing of Major Parkin's position and did not learn of it until mid-night. Finally, an officer was despatched from regimental headquarters of the 316th to stop an artillery barrage which was about to open on the woods ahead, and word was sent to Major Parkin to withdraw.⁴⁴ Lieutenant Goetz and Private Roy B. Andes, Intelligence Section, volunteered to return from the Bois de Beuge across the open space into Bois 250 with the withdrawal order, the lone and perilous mission being performed with exceptional gallantry. At 21h Major Parkin started back with 160 men.⁴⁴ He had made the farthest advance of any element of the Division,¹⁸ and, more than that, as the operation maps in the War Department at Washington show, the position of the battalion of the 316th Infantry on the afternoon of September 29 represents a salient deeper in the enemy line than any other position of the nine American divisions in the Meuse-Argonne offensive that day. Before Major Parkin and his men had reached the Bois de Beuge in their withdrawal, the defensive line had been established and strongly held despite the continuing shell fire from north, east and west.

The message from General Kuhn to the 315th to take up a holding position in front of Nantillois was received none too soon. That regiment had expended itself. Mortal man could do no more in that wilderness of machine guns in the

Bois de Ogons, which no artillery fire had been able to suppress, and which had for hours cut the 315th to pieces. Sullenly, therefore, under orders, the 315th withdrew from the fringe of the woods it had won at so terrible a cost, and, for the third time, fell back to the northern slope of Hill 274, where, at 14h 45, Colonel Knowles notified the Division Commander that his men had stopped and were reorganizing and that he had "two battalions in the line and other I am getting ready to put in rear."¹⁴ But there was no staying at that point. The northern slope of Hill 274 was under direct artillery fire and it was swept by high explosives and shrapnel, which in a short while had piled up many more casualties. One shell alone killed Captain Joseph Gray Duncan, of the Machine Gun Company, and Lieutenant Benjamin Bullock, Third Battalion Adjutant, and mortally wounded Lieutenant James F. Delaney, of the Machine Gun Company.⁴⁰ Two men of Company "I", Corporal Joseph A. Keenan and Private Frank M. Flegel, performed an act of great heroism, when their platoon was ordered to cover, by going to the aid of a wounded comrade who was lying 300 yards distant in the open, making the journey through heavy and continuous firing, and succeeded in their mission.²³ Finally, when the northern slope was untenable, the regiment withdrew again, this time to the protection of the south slope, and dug in, Colonel Knowles notifying the Division Commander at 15h:¹⁴

"Regiment now being in position south of the 10.5-81.6 with the 2nd Bn and 1st Bn on road with head near 10.3-81.6 with orders to organize, collect stragglers (most of whom are after food and water) dig in or get shelter and await orders. M. C. Co. shortages in belts, ammunition low in 1st Bn particularly. 316, 314, 313 men mixed with us—trying to weed them out, and report their organizations. Effectives this regiment approximates 50 per cent in some companies, particularly in 1st Bn. Men are of good morale but badly exhausted, because of lack of food, water and sleep. Officers getting scarce. Med. officers left all in. Wounded with practically no help but 1st aid and many who could be saved are dying because of lack of attention and exposure. Supply train near my P. C. but unable to get further on account of shelling. Have one pounders and some ammunition for same."

There was no respite anywhere along the front of the 158th Brigade from shell fire. The supporting 314th Infantry was being as badly hit as the 315th during the latter part of the afternoon. Major Alfred R. Allen, of the Infantry 314th, was killed by shell fire late in the day, as were First Lieutenant Ballard C. Linch of the Medical Detachment and Second Lieutenant Edwin T. Van Dusen, of the Machine Gun Company. In fact, at 17h 32, Colonel Oury despatched a message by Lieutenant Lisle, which read:¹⁴

"Find that the casualties have been growing worse. Major Allen just killed by shell fire. We are lying in the open accomplishing nothing in our present position. Am getting men destroyed. Request that I be permitted to withdraw."

Lieutenant Lisle reached General Kuhn at 18h 45 with this message and a reply was forwarded which read:¹⁴

"You are again directed to establish a holding position in the vicinity of Nantillois, if possible in the north thereof, and organize same for

defense. You will provide a sufficient garrison for this line from the troops under your command and will place the rest within supporting distance in rear. During the night and while present heavy shelling is in progress it will be necessary to hold this line with sufficient personnel for observation only. Corps has been informed of our situation and of the direction from whence the fire is coming and it is believed that some measure will be taken in the very near future by Corps or Army to afford relief. Rumors have been prevalent that the 79th Division is to be relieved. This rumor has no foundation in fact, and must be suppressed."

Upon receipt of this, Colonel Oury relieved the 315th, the 314th taking over the front line and digging in on the line 10.2-81.2 to 11.2-82.2, the 315th being placed in the railroad cut south of Nantillois.⁴⁸

The effect of the unending, terrific shelling of the immediate front has been shown with the narration of what happened to the infantry. In a lesser degree, the enemy artillery wrought severe havoc in the back areas, particularly in the



MACHINE GUN NEST ON OUTSKIRTS OF MONTFAUCON.

open ground between Montfaucon and Nantillois. Two companies of the 304th Engineers, "B" and "C", had gone forward at 5h on the morning of September 29, with their trains, expecting to follow the infantry in the attack. Instead they found it necessary to return south of Nantillois,⁴⁹ where the "C" Company train came under terrific shell fire. Sergeant Thomas Flanagan, by skillful handling, "succeeded in extricating the train with the loss of only two horses."⁵⁰ Wagoner Alvin May, after the train had been driven to safety, volunteered to return for a wagon which had been left behind and brought it up safely through the shelled area.⁵¹ At 9h the two companies withdrew to south of Montfaucon, where they were joined by the balance of the regiment, and the remainder of the day was spent in fighting the mud and the traffic on the Avocourt-Malancourt-Montfaucon roads.⁵¹ How serious the traffic conditions had grown on this highway was evidenced at 11h 10, when Colonel Jervey, Division Engineer, reported to the Division Commander, by field message following a reconnaissance, as follows:⁴⁴



DIRECT HIT BY A HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELL ON A BOCHE ARTILLERY CAISSON NEAR MONTAUDON.

"Conditions on Avocourt-Malancourt road in southern part of Bois de Malancourt Corps area very serious. All movements between Avocourt and Malancourt blocked. If rain continues, a personal reconnaissance satisfies me that conditions will grow rapidly worse. No stone available in vicinity and remaining timber unfit for corduroy purposes. With the present congestion on the road, it is impossible to haul in material which would have to be brought from Avocourt or Malancourt. The Corps seems to have sufficient labor on hand. I am maintaining roads from northeast edge of Bois de Malancourt forward."

On the morning of September 29 also, the train of "A" Company, 311th Machine Gun Battalion, came under heavy shell fire. One man, Private John K. Moutafes, and six horses were killed and nine men were wounded within a few minutes. Lieutenant Benjamin Jones, commanding the train, "proceeded in full view of the enemy, under heavy artillery fire and with utter disregard of his own safety, to transport the wounded beyond the shelled area, to disengage the undamaged machine gun carts and harness and to direct the same to cover."⁵² At the same time Wagoner Clair M. McClure, "although wounded in three places, turned his team and took it to a place of safety and did not mention that he was wounded until the team was properly parked with the rest of the train."⁵² Sergeant Major Francis W. Keifer, of the Headquarters Detachment, also remained with the train while it was being turned, not seeking shelter until the last cart was in safety.⁵² Mechanic Michael A. McHugh, who was wounded, refused to be evacuated, having his wound dressed and remaining with the company.⁵² The 311th Machine Gun Battalion, in reserve throughout the attacks of the day, secured many opportunities to succor the wounded, Sergeant James R. Marshall,²³ Sergeant Ralph A. Capen,²³ Sergeant Michael F. Ginley,⁵² Private Bentley Merton,⁵² and Private Joshua T. Feuby⁵² all being cited for deeds of this sort. Three men in "C" Company were killed by shell fire, Corporal Edwin J. Kellogg, and Privates Marshall S. Baker and William J. Marsch, and three others, Corporal John J. Poillon and Privates Charles I. Thomas and Perry W. Wilt being cited for bravery under shell fire as runners.²³

Shell fire also killed three men of Company "C", 304th Field Signal Battalion, Private 1st cl Lawrence R. Campbell, and Privates George W. Kuhns and Newton E. Long, who were engaged in repairing telephone wires about two kilometers north of Montfaucon. Sergeant James P. Moroney, of Company "D", of the same battalion, had charge of a patrol of the only telephone line which was maintained during most of the day.

On the afternoon of September 28, the Medical Detachment of the 315th Infantry had established a first aid station at the southern edge of Nantillois and at 10h, September 29, a low-flying German airplane dropped several signal flares over the station. Almost immediately "enemy shells began breaking within the area."⁵³ The firing killed "the majority of the wounded who at that time occupied the aid station" and also two medical officers and several men who had been attached to the station and who attempted to remove the wounded men during the shelling.⁵³ Sergeant Harry W. Kendrick, of Ambulance Co. 316, was the last man to re-enter the station in search of wounded, and received several severe wounds, despite which he gave up his place in an ambulance to a more seriously

wounded comrade and walked to the evacuation hospital.⁵⁴ First Lieutenant Lee M. English, Dental Corps, attached to the 314th Infantry, assisted in caring for the wounded on the field until the aid station could be located further to the rear.²³ Lieutenant Samuel J. Marks, Medical Corps, 314th Infantry, although wounded, also remained at his post caring for the patients who had received fresh wounds.²³ Private Guiseppe Spadafora, Headquarters Company, 315th Infantry, forced four German prisoners to assist him in evacuating the wounded.²³

The 314th Ambulance Company, before dawn of September 29, had established an advance dressing station on the Montfaucon-Nantallois road in the open country a half kilometer south of the latter town. The severe shelling forced the evacuation of this station at 8h,⁵⁵ two members of the company, Corporal John Walsh and William Benson being fatally wounded in their heroic efforts as litter bearers to carry the patients to a place of safety.⁵⁴ The utmost gallantry was displayed by First Lieutenant William D. McLelland, 314th Ambulance Co., in aiding in the speedy evacuation of the station.²³ Sergeant Donald L. Wagner forced his way into the burning station and secured certain surgical instruments needed on the outside for an immediate operation upon a re-wounded man, and Corporal Joseph W. Klapetzky risked his life to save two wounded Germans from the station.²³

The 314th Ambulance Company then transferred its activities to south of Montfaucon and a little later was attached to a new triage set up on the Fayel Farm, a few meters south of the Bois de la Tuilerie.⁵⁵ This triage consisted of the 316th Field Hospital, which had been on truck along the road north of Malancourt up until that time, and Field Hospital 315 which was ordered up from its previous station at Clair Chene.⁵⁵ All of the ambulance companies of the Division were attached to it and it was opened at 14h.⁵⁵ At 15h, while the hospitals were filled with wounded and "in spite of the large red crosses on the top," heavy enemy shelling developed.⁵⁵ It was thought this fire "was directed by an enemy plane which was overhead" during the bombardment.⁵⁵ According to eye-witnesses, the airplane was machine-gunned from a point not far distant, and it was known that two batteries of American light artillery were located to the north in the Bois de la Tuilerie. Under these conditions there may have been some extenuating circumstances connected with the shelling, although the red crosses should certainly have been an incentive to a humane foe to be cautious in his firing. Ten shells were dropped upon the hospitals and eight made direct hits.⁵⁵ Twenty-one men were killed, including a German captain and a German private, prisoners who were being treated for wounds.⁵⁶ The action of Lieutenant Colonel William A. Harris, Director Field Hospitals, was an inspiration to his men. He "personally littered patients from the tents during the shell fire and made every effort to get the wounded evacuated immediately."⁵⁴ Captain Edgar P. Sandrock, of Field Hospital No. 315, behaved as gallantly, dressing patients during the violent shelling, reassuring the wounded and assisting in their prompt evacuation.⁵⁴ Similarly, Captain Louis E. Emanuel, of the Medical Corps, 314th Infantry, remained to the end to assist in the evacuation.²⁵ Sergeant Robert L. Penny-packer, of Field Hospital 315, "unassisted got a stranded motor truck out of a ditch and transported a number of wounded soldiers on litters out of range of the

shells.”⁵⁴ Private William G. Toone, of Ambulance Co. 316, “transferred a patient, whom he was carrying on his back, to another comrade, and returned through the⁵ shell fire to the hospitals, with the hope of evacuating others, but sacrificed his life in the attempt.”⁵⁴ Private William L. Heard, of the same ambulance company, was working in one of the tents and helped to carry the patients to safety.⁵⁴ With such heroism on all sides, the more serious cases were carried on litters and the walking cases limped along, holding to overburdened orderlies, until the area was cleared, leaving three badly rent tents behind. The patients were first held at the former advance dressing station on the Malancourt-Montfaucon road, but, as the shelling continued, they were finally evacuated to Clair Chene, where Field Hospitals 315 and 316 were set up.⁵⁵ At 17h Field Hospital 313 was opened on the Avocourt-Malancourt road, south of the latter town, and a dressing station for slightly wounded opened by Ambulance Company 316 at the crossroads nearby.⁵⁵ The 304th Sanitary Train lost nine men killed in action that day, those in addition to the ones previously mentioned being Ser-



DEMOLISHED GERMAN TRENCH, IN THE BOIS DE MONTFAUCON.

geant Bertie W. David and Privates Harold C. Robinson, and Edward F. Wilson of Ambulance Co. 314; Privates Albert Philippe and Oscar N. Rollins, of Ambulance, Co. 313, both of whom died while heroically going to wounded men in the open;⁵⁴ and Private Oscar L. Gast, of Ambulance Co. 316. Every possible vehicle was used to evacuate the wounded, even the trucks of the 310th Machine Gun Battalion (except those carrying guns) being pressed into service as darkness came on.¹⁴

With liaison restored after dark, and having before him a complete description of the terrible experiences of the day, General Kuhn, at 19h 30, despatched a message to General Cameron, commanding the “V” Corps, asking for more effective counter-battery work and pointing out the exhaustion and depletion of his command. This message¹⁴ is given on page 168.

The losses in the three infantry regiments, which had been in the attacking line during the course of September 29, were exceedingly heavy, as all reports indicated, and even the 314th had suffered considerably from shell fire, although

not called on that day for offensive action. The enlisted men killed in action or dying of wounds during September 29 were as follows:

U. S. ARMY FIELD MESSAGE	No.	Sent by	Time	Rec'd by	Time	Check
	1 328	191430				
Communicated by	From Commanding General, 79th Div. At Division H. C. Date 29-Sept.-18. Hour 19 R 30 No. -----					
MESSG.						

To: Commanding General, Fifth Corps.

I am informed that my telephone message to you regarding the situation of the 79th Division which was relayed through two intermediate stations, reached your headquarters about 16R 30 today. I am not sure that you have in fact received this message. I therefore deem it my duty to inform you by an orderly officer that the remaining troops of the 79th Division have been ordered to take up a holding position along the northern edge of the Bois de Beuge and in front of NANTILLOIS. Due to casualties and struggling, the effective force now available for holding this position is less than 50% of the original strength of the command. All of these troops are completely exhausted and incapable of effective action. They have been under a terrific shell fire, mixed with gas, for more than 24 hours. They have twice attempted to advance and capture the BOIS de QUONS. Both times they were driven back by artillery fire from the front and flanks, principally the right, and from combined machine gun fire. The tanks co-operated in the first attack towards the MADELINE FARM, losing three. In yesterday's attack nine tanks were lost at the same point. The command has been on very short rations since the beginning of the advance and has suffered greatly from lack of water, which it has been impossible to supply during the last 36 hours because of the artillery fire before mentioned. I am informed that a somewhat similiar situation exists on my right and left. It is my opinion that no advance by infantry is possible until effective counter battery work has been instituted. It has been impossible for the divisional artillery to cope with the situation. I deem it my duty to bring these matters to your attention in order that proper action may be taken in the premises. Identification of prisoners show that the Fifth Bavarian Reserve Division is now on our right. Statement under "Future Instutions" in Operation Report, this date, signed by G-3, is in error.

Joseph E. Kuhn,
Major General, USA
Comdg.

FAC-SIMILE OF ORIGINAL MESSAGE SENT BY GEN. KURN TO CORPS COMMANDER THAT RESULTED IN OUR RELIEF.

COMMANDING OFFICERS (157TH INFANTRY BRIGADE)



BRIG. GEN.
WM. J. NICHOLSON
157TH INF. BRIG.



COLONEL CLAUDE B. SWEEZEY,
313TH INF. REGT.



COLONEL WM. H. OURY,
314TH INF. REGT.



MAJOR C. M. DUPUY,
311TH M. G. BN.

COMMANDING OFFICERS (158TH INFANTRY BRIDAGE)



BRIG. GEN.
E. M. JOHNSON,
158TH INF. BRIG.



COLONEL A. C. KNOWLES,
315TH INF. REGT.



COLONEL GEO. WILLIAMS
316TH INF. REGT.



LT. COL. STUART S. JANNEY,
312TH M.G.BN.

313th Infantry

Company "A"
 Mechanic John J. Strehlen
 Private 1st cl James N. Granger

Company "D"
 Privates Ivar M. Johnson
 Walter Smith

Company "E"
 Corporal Joseph M. Wilkinson
 Private 1st cl James C. Ludwig
 Private Timothy R. Ryan

Company "F"
 Privates Joseph F. Mathis
 August H. Rittmiller
 Abraham E. Shapiro

Company "G"
 Private Oram R. Engle
 Headquarters Company
 Private Frank J. Kutcher

Company "A"
 Private William McClain

Company "C"
 Private Reider Thompson

Company "E"
 Private Henry H. Sprenkle

Company "G"
 Private Frank E. Pickering

Company "A"
 Private 1st cl Reuben H. Duffel

Company "B"
 Corporal Leroy B. Hinton
 Privates Lloyd C. Baughman
 Arthur M. Brion
 Grover C. Kook
 John A. Murray

Company "C"
 Corporal George Danig
 Edward Fleisch
 Privates Fred J. Fudala
 Edward T. Kane
 Paul J. Smith

Company "D"
 Privates 1st cl Luigi Gagliardi
 John J. McNamara

Company "B"
 Corporal Frank C. Whitmore
 Private Abel Fiores
 George Horst

Company "H"
 Privates Harold R. Archer
 Joseph Wade

Company "K"
 Privates John E. Nieter
 Harry H. Roehner

Company "L"
 Corporal Alvey D. Keenam
 Private 1st cl Harry C. Burke

Machine Gun Company
 Mess Sergeant John A. Ryan
 Mechanic James F. Harper

Sanitary Detachment
 Private 1st cl Verl E. C. Snider

314th Infantry

Company "I"
 Private William H. Sullivan

Company "K"
 Private 1st cl Joseph G. Bauer

Machine Gun Company
 Sergeant Charles Trapp

Sanitary Detachment
 Private Esmond C. Tabor

315th Infantry

Privates David Diamond
 James P. Kelly
 Frank Lewis
 John Mauro
 Joseph O. Yehle

Company "E"
 Privates Frank Scheid
 Edward A. Smith

Company "F"
 Privates Charles Coyle
 Robert King
 Irving S. Roffis
 Jesse E. Schaal
 Theodore G. Scholler

Company "G"
 Private Leo J. Hart

Company "H"
Privates Charles H. Bates
Henry R. Klenck
Frederick Lippert
William O'Connell
Robert Ritchie

Company "K"
Private Robert R. Morris

Company "L"
Corporal Hugh Moy
Privates Thomas J. Cullen
Jonathan E. Morgan
William R. Scheulen

Company "A"
Corporals Thomas Murphy
Clarence R. Scott
Privates Charles H. Mansberger
Abraham Mash

Company "B"
Sergeant Earl F. Leckrom
Mechanic Homer R. Lanning
Private 1st cl Joseph E. Motiska
Privates Nunzio Bramanto
Charles M. Hughes
Vincenzo Scenci
Joseph F. Swann

Company "C"
Privates Adolph Przystelski
Arnold Rabman

Company "E"
Sergeants John M. Kutchever
David W. Mundis
Corporals Martin M. Babb
Alfred A. Heisey
Mark C. M. Weierbach
Privates 1st cl Michael Adzema
Joseph T. Conner
Benjamin Husik
Rene E. Tissot
Privates Frank Coleman
Joseph Horenstein
Stanley Kopetsky

Company "F"
Corporal Alvin T. Reymeyer

Company "M"
Privates Bernard McGarry
Samuel K. Steever

Headquarters Company
Private Walter J. West
Milton Stern
Nichele Vetrona

Supply Company
Wagoners William P. Cotter
Jesse W. Soby

316th Infantry

Raymond T. Lynch
Joseph A. Phillips
Edward J. Rogan

Company "H"
Sergeant James A. Kelly
Privates Livio Disalvo
Nicholas A. Haidner
Frederick Talbot

Company "I"
Sergeant Enos R. Lutman
Privates Sam Susson
Sam Urciuoli

Company "K"
Privates Joseph Iuliano
John B. Smith

Company "M"
Corporal Daniel E. McComsey
Private Herbert M. Hill

Headquarters Company
Regt. Sgt Maj. Harold H. Bair
Private 1st cl John M. Wise
Private Samuel M. Shelly

Machine Gun Company
Mechanic Eugene R. Kreider
Privates Arthur H. Jones
Frank S. Kennedy

Word that a much-hoped for and greatly-needed relief was on its way came to the Division about 4h 30 on the morning of September 30, when Field Order No. 47, "V" Corps, was received at the Seventy-ninth Division P. C. General

Kuhn at once despatched field messages to the two infantry brigade commanders, the one to Colonel Oury reading:¹⁴

“Orders from Corps just received direct relief of 79th Division from the line. The 5th Brigade, 3rd Division, is now marching to your relief. Designate an officer of your brigade to be at the western exit of Montfaucon on the Montfaucon-Ivoiry road to meet a representative of the relieving regiment.”

To General Nicholson the message read:¹⁴

“The 5th Brigade, 3rd Division, is now marching to the relief of your brigade, pursuant to orders just received from 5th Corps. You will send a suitable officer familiar with the present disposition of first line troops to report at the exit of Montfaucon on the Montfaucon-Ivoiry road as a guide. This officer will be ordered at once in order that when the head of the relieving column arrives. Orders will issue later relative to the assembly of troops, their routes of march and supply.”

This was followed at 6h 30 by Field Order No. 10, 79th Division, which announced that “upon relief the 157th and 158th Brigades and separate units of the 79th Division will be assembled under the direction of brigade and separate unit commanders in the vicinity of Malancourt and from which point they will be gradually transferred south of the Avocourt-Esnes road.”⁵⁷ The order also provided that rolling kitchens and water carts containing water would accompany the troops, and that empty water carts, ration carts and horse drawn ammunition vehicles should be immediately despatched to the refilling points via the Montfaucon-Avocourt-Recicourt road.⁵⁷

In view of the contemplated relief, it was decided to attempt no further attack during September 30, “the troops only holding the positions taken up the night before until the relief was effected.”⁵⁸ The mere holding of this line was a trying ordeal. The American artillery still seemed unable to neutralize the German fire, and the defensive line, shallow trenches and shell holes along the front of the Bois de Beuge and Nantillois, were shelled incessantly. The line was held with the heavy Brownings of the 311th and 312th Machine Gun Battalions and of two platoons of Company “B”, 310th Machine Gun Battalion, in constant support. The enemy made no attempt to attack, being content to harass the lines and the back areas as much as possible by shell fire. In the meanwhile, carrying details got food forward at last to the men in the holding companies, and the 315th and 316th in reserve had their first substantial meal in four days.

At 10h 45, the first columns of the Third Division reached the southern edge of Montfaucon, and the relief was carried on as rapidly as possible.⁵⁸ At 13h the first units of the 315th Infantry were replaced by the newcomers,⁵⁹ and in rapid succession the columns of fresh troops stepped into the places made vacant by the other units of the Division, until, by 18h, all had started back except “A” and “D” Companies of the 311th Machine Gun Battalion which remained until noon the next day, supporting the Third Division infantry.⁵⁸ The “thin columns of exhausted men”⁵⁹ stumbled back through Montfaucon, the heavy shelling still continuing and casualties occurring not infrequently. The haggard troops

were bivouaced during the night of September 30—October 1 in the vicinity of Malancourt.⁵⁸ Exhausted, they slept that night for the first time since the opening of the drive with no fear of artillery, or machine gun, or gas. On the following morning they again took up the march, and all during October 1 and October 2 the shattered remnants of regiments and battalions went shambling over the rebuilt Malancourt-Avocourt road and the Esnes-Avocourt road and those other familiar spots on the line of their old Avocourt-Malancourt sector, to encamp at last in the same locations they had vacated on the momentous night of September 25-26—Camp Normandie, Bois de Lambechamp, Foret de Hesse, and Bois le Deffoy. All save the 304th Engineers.⁷ "F" Company, of the Engineers, had been detailed to the gruesome task of burying the dead and was engaged thereon



AVOCOURT-MALANCOURT ROAD CROSSING OLD TRENCH LINE

beginning September 30.⁶⁰ The other five companies were swinging down the road toward Camp des Gendarmes when a radio message was handed Lieutenant Colonel Barber. It read:⁶⁰

"September 30—Engineer regiment with 79th Division is placed at the disposal of Commanding General, 3rd Division, and will not be relieved with the remainder of the 79th Div. Repeat to its C. O Cameron."

The regiment was immediately ordered to retrace its steps, and subsequently served eight more days at the front as the combat regiment⁶⁰ with the 3rd Division. Lieutenant Colonel Barber was in command, Colonel Jervey having been evacuated to a hospital. The five companies worked south of Montfaucon on the road for a day and then moved to the north of the town, repairing the high-

way to Nantillois. There they were joined by "F" Company. On October 4, when the Third Division made its first effort to continue the advance north of Nantillois, the 304th Engineers were in support, but what had proven too hard for the worn Seventy-ninth on September 29 proved too hard for the fresh Third on October 4.⁶¹ The 304th Engineers, so close to the infantry, received considerable shelling and great quantities of gas in the next few days, seventy men of the Second Battalion alone being gassed on October 4.⁶² During the subsequent three days, all the companies were engaged in maintenance of roads north of Montfaucon, except one which was barricading Third Division Headquarters. On October 7 the regiment was relieved from further duty with the Third Division and at 5h, October 8, marched away for a rest at last.⁶³

The Seventy-ninth Division P. C., southeast of Montfaucon, had closed at 18h, September 30, when the relief was well nigh completed, and was established at 19h 30 at Jouy-en-Argonne.⁶⁴ At the same time Major William T. Price, commanding the 304th Supply Train,⁶⁵ and Major Rudolph Van Hoevenberg, commanding the 79th Military Police Company,⁶⁶ were doing splendid work in handling the terrible traffic congestion resulting from one division moving in and another moving out of the area during the same period and over the same road. Major Price's "efficient organization of wrecking squads enabled him to bring all trucks for which he was responsible out of the Montfaucon area without losing a truck, although eighteen had been overturned along the way and disabled by shell fire and other causes."⁶⁵

By October 2 the entire Division, with the exception of the Engineers and Field Hospitals 314 and 315 at Clair Chene,⁶³ had gone into camp in the vicinity of Jouy-en-Argonne and had passed from the control of the "V" Corps to that of the "III" Corps.⁶⁷ While it rested, it took stock of what it had accomplished, and the record could not help but fill all connected with the Division with a just pride. During the period from September 26 to September 30 it had advanced ten kilometers, and had taken 905 German prisoners. There is no complete record of the precise material captured, owing to the Division being relieved before it was possible to take an inventory, and all property taken was left on the field. The 314th Infantry was the only regiment which was able to render a report, and in this is listed among its captured material, seventy-eight light machine guns, five heavy machine guns, 121 rifles, five 77 mm. cannon and four minnenwerfers.⁶⁸

The Division's record, in its first battle experience, is well reviewed by Major General Kuhn in the conclusions to the official Report of Operations of the Division in the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. He states:⁶⁹

"The Seventy-ninth Division came under fire for the first time since its organization. More than half of its strength was made up of draftees of not more than four months' service, and considerably less of actual training, due to the time lost in transport from United States and in moving about while in France. So far as courage and self-sacrifice are concerned, the conduct of both officers and men was above all reproach, but, as is the case with all green troops, there was lacking the experience which comes only from actual contact with the enemy. In view of the difficulties of the terrain and the inexperience of the troops, I am of the opinion that both officers and men fought well."

He commended the Division again on October 24, when, in General Order No. 16, 79th Division, he stated:⁷⁰

“During the recent fighting in the Battle of Verdun, the 79th Division received its first baptism of fire in the Montfaucon sector.

The Commanding General takes this means of expressing to his command his satisfaction and gratification for the courage, fortitude and tenacity displayed by all troops, especially the infantry, which although frequently subjected to heavy machine gun and artillery fire, not only held all ground conquered but gallantly strove to advance whenever called upon to do so.

The Commanding General feels confident that the 79th Division will not fail to maintain its excellent records and that the experience gained in the recent fighting will be turned to profit when again confronting the enemy.”



MONTFAUCON UNDER SNOW DECEMBER 1918.

The casualties of the Division, as computed immediately after the relief on September 30, showed that twenty-two officers and 278 men had been killed in action; eighty-six officers and 2,228 men wounded or gassed, and 749 men were missing in action.⁶⁸ Of this latter classification many were found eventually to have been killed and some were wounded. Likewise, many of these listed as wounded immediately after the operations, subsequently died of their injuries. The killed in action during September 30 and October 1 and those who died of wounds after September 30 were as follows:

313th Infantry

Company "A"
Private 1st cl Clyde F. Jones

Company "B"
Corporals Walter H. Ostrowski
William E. Sheridan

Privates Edgar L. Bandel
 Harry H. Kelley
 William Luneberg
 Edward A. Stocksdale, Jr.

Company "C"

Sergeants Frederick Bean
 William P. Shamleffer
 Corporals Walter E. Campbell
 Alexander H. McClintock

Privates Walter G. Albert
 Frank Berger
 William T. Dorsey
 Ellis Eskowitz
 Nick Jannaxcone
 Adolph Plucinski
 Irving R. Stallings
 Charles Thompson
 Angelo Turchiano
 Earl H. Tyree
 George Weyuker
 Bronislaw Wolukanis

Company "D"

Corporal Seligman B. Austrian
 Privates William L. Crampton
 Adam Hartman, Jr.
 Felix S. Rab
 Henry V. Talbert

Company "E"

Sergeant Charles R. Clubb
 Corporal Jeremias J. Visser
 Privates George F. Coleman
 Joseph H. Weber

Company "F"

Corporal William H. England
 Privates Clarence H. Cole
 Arthur Madden
 Harry O'Donnell
 Eli M. Shapiro

Company "G"
 Corporals Thomas A. Carr
 Samuel A. Macatee
 Thomas C. Sard
 Privates Philip R. Berfeld
 William E. Hyland
 Charles C. Lerner
 Raymond E. Ross

Company "H"

Corporal Timothy A. O'Leary
 Privates Arthur Cammarata
 Stephen T. Sullivan
 Andrew J. Wells

Company "I"

Privates William O. Hill
 Pasquale Maruceio

Company "K"

Privates John Keenan
 Leo J. Lipschutz
 Leo I. Nuedling

Company "L"

Privates John J. Deller
 John T. McKee
 Witold M. Sokolowsky
 Alfred Vannata

Company "M"

Privates Wilbur F. Baldwin
 Antonio Regruto

Headquarters Company

Corporal James L. Carr
 Privates Harry Ruehl

Machine Gun Company

Privates Thomas G. Grail
 Oscar E. Rodman

314th Infantry

Company "A"

Privates Amos R. Nields
 Sterling W. Seitz

Company "B"

Private Domenico Tortora

Company "C"

Corporal Stanley Andresic

Company "D"

Private William Mattson

Company "E"

Private Andrea Frasca

Company "F"

Privates Charles W. Baer
 Harry F. Lackhove
 Looren Paroonagian

Company "H"
 Private 1st cl Nicholas W. Heery
 Privates Howard M. Fye
 Harry B. Moore
 William F. Taylor
 Harry J. Williams

Company "I"
 Sergeant John C. Strider
 Privates Samuel M. Cottrell
 Raymond H. Koch

Company "K"
 Private Joseph Polowski

Company "L"
 Private Francis L. McEll

311th Machine Gun Battalion

Company "D"
 Corporal James A. Darrah

315th Infantry

Company "A"
 Private 1st cl Charles J. Dougherty
 Privates John Heineman
 Mieczystan Ruzycki

Company "B"
 Private Thomas Iannuzzi

Company "C"
 Corporals David P. Anderson
 George Horn
 Privates Joseph H. Cherry
 Alexander Gilchrist
 Joseph Lewis
 James N. Mallus
 Leo J. Swartz

Company "D"
 Private 1st cl Ormill S. Cummings
 Privates Antonio Del Sordo
 William V. Griffin
 Martin J. Kelly
 Alexander McClean
 Morris Nachtigal
 Charles H. Schnell
 Frank M. Trebino

Company "E"
 Privates Edward Huss
 Charles J. Kelly

Company "M"
 Sergeant Raymond McCracken
 Privates Francis Hannify
 Gilbert C. Haupt
 John H. Miller
 William L. Nunan
 John E. Schleig
 Frank J. Turner

Headquarters Company
 Privates Thomas Smith
 Fred Stone
 Allen H. Winter

Sanitary Detachment
 Private Joseph L. Ginley

Company "F"
 Corporal Lewis Ryan
 Privates Jan Citko
 George A. Harrington
 Sotirios Verras

Company "G"
 Privates 1st cl Peter J. Conway
 George M. Donahue
 William Hetherington
 Private Kenneth A. MacKenzie

Company "I"
 Private Frank Kossakowski

Company "L"
 Corporal Harry Hahn
 Privates 1st cl George L. Kelley
 Privates Reed Barnitz
 Walter J. Henderson
 Maury Lieberman
 William Reid
 William H. Stanley

Company "M"
 Privates Alexander Friedel
 Donato Masciole
 Giacomo Moscarillo
 Machine Gun Company
 Private Elton N. Reid

316th Infantry

Company "A"

Bugler Elbert L. Davidson
 Private 1st cl Charles C. Bucher
 Privates William Demos
 Dimeteo Gregore
 Tootsie Miller
 James V. Pergola
 Michael Tomosley

Company "B"

Corporal George E. Green
 Mechanic Peter S. Lengel
 Private 1st cl Andrew M. Detrich
 Privates Raymond Brough
 Vincent King
 Rosario Patane

Company "C"

Privates 1st cl Frederick W. Pineman
 Privates Mike Holowopum
 Jacob A. Lohmiller
 Delbert M. Welliver

Company "E"

Sergeant Francis E. Ryan
 Privates James E. Dye
 William W. Fahey
 James S. Lockhart
 Erick W. Lund
 John Pihoda
 Carmine Provisiero
 Frank Willowitch

Company "G"

Privates 1st cl Abraham L. Turner
 Private John Welsh

Company "H"

Privates William J. Hasson
 Engene A. Kibbler

Company "I"

Privates Albert E. Forsyth
 Lester W. Pfeffer

Company "L"

First Sgt. Arthur E. Undercoffer
 Corporal Lloyd D. Tschopp
 Privates 1st cl Monroe C. Bill
 Thomas C. Snyder

Company "M"

Corporals Joseph Giangreco
 Ralph Heckle
 Robert L. Libhart
 Privates Harry E. Cooper
 William Lunn

Headquarters Company

Batn. Sgt. Maj. Edwin C. Rebert
 Private 1st cl Clifford J. Gangewere

Machine Gun Company

Sergeant Albert E. Shoemaker
 Private 1st cl Conrad W. Ziegler
 Privates Thomas V. Flanigan
 William Smith
 Thomas Z. Wagner

Sanitary Detachment

Private 1st cl Harry E. Fuerst

312th Machine Gun Battalion

Company "A"

Bugler Norman D. Coates

Company "C"

Privates Glenn L. Doebler
 Ralph E. Windsor

310th Machine Gun Battalion

Company "B"

Private John F. Walsh

304th Engineers

Company "B"

Private Samuel M. Clark

Privates George H. Raiger
 Lyman G. Saunders
 Anthony J. Stoe

Company "D"

Corporal Joseph A. McGrath

Company "F"

Privates Alvin A. Gochmayer
 Paul H. Utz

Company "E"

Corporal James J. Taskey

304th Field Signal Battalion

Company "B"
Private Raymond S. McGonigal

Company "C"
Corporal Edgar R. Krengel
Privates Clarence Champ
Frank C. Cole
Arthur D. Simonson

304th Sanitary Train

Ambulance Co. 313
Private Walter M. Briggs
Ambulance Co. 314
Corporal John Walsh

Ambulance Co. 315
Private Carl L. Firor

CHAPTER VI

THE TROYON SECTOR

THE Seventy-ninth Division, in bivouac in the area around Jouy-en-Argonne, picked up its blanket rolls from regimental and battalion dumps, settled back in woodland security from occasional Boche aviators and prepared to rest. That was on October 1. Two days later its officers received the latest Division Field Order (No. 11) and discovered that it contained marching orders for that very night.¹ On the face of it, there was nothing suspicious in this. The Division felt that it had acquitted itself splendidly in its baptism of fire and that it now was bound for a rest area—that mythical spot for which the A. E. F. always sought in vain. The terms “rest and replacements” were not mentioned in the new field order, but, logically, there could be no other interpretation. At least, such was the consensus of opinion after a careful perusal. The field order stated that the Division, less the 304th Engineers, was “relieved from duty in the III Corps” and would “proceed by marching” on the night of October 3-4 “to the zone of the II Colonial Corps” (French).¹ Evidently that zone was not far distant if it was to be reached in a night. The second paragraph of the Field Order divided the Division into three columns; the first, under General Nicholson, consisting of the 157th Provisional Brigade with four horse-drawn ambulances and a platoon of military police; the second, under Colonel Oury, consisting of the 158th Provisional Brigade, and the same number of ambulances and military police; and the third, under Colonel William C. Rogers, consisting of the 310th Machine Gun Battalion, 304th Field Signal Battalion, 304th Train Headquarters and Military Police, and 304th Sanitary Train.¹ The 304th Ammunition and Supply Trains were directed to “remain in present location until further orders.”¹ Field and combat trains were to accompany the columns, and rolling kitchens, water carts, rations, baggage and ammunition were to proceed in that order of priority should the animal supply be sufficient. One day’s field rations were to be carried by each man and one additional day’s rations on the field trains. The only thing lacking was the destination. Regarding that, the order stated that “march table will be furnished as soon as possible.”¹

While the still wearied men proceeded to break camp, yet under the impression that they were headed for some quiet spot out of the battle area, the promised march table put in an appearance. Suspicions were still lulled. The destinations of the columns were Ancemont, Senoncourt and les Mouthairons,¹ all unfamiliar names and certainly not associated with any fighting so far as the Division could recall. The towns were somewhere to the south, as the table contained a paragraph to the effect that “heads of columns will not pass south of the line Ville sur Cousance-Rampont-Blercourt-Verdun prior to 22h, October 3, 1918.”¹ To go southward meant to leave the Meuse-Argonne at their backs, and the men were not sorry to do this.

Beginning at 18h, October 3, the units started over various roads leading to the points where the columns were to concentrate. The units comprising General Nicholson's command swung through Montzeville, Vignêville and Bethelainville to Sivry le Perche, the four horse-drawn ambulances and the platoon of military police reporting at the latter place at 20h.¹ With 500 meters between each battalion, the march was resumed due southward and so timed as to obey the instructions regarding the furthest point permissible at 22h. Column No. 2 gathered at Dombasle, via Montzeville and the Avocourt-Dombasle road, and then moved on, the head of the column reaching Rampont at 20h 20 and halting until 22h as instructed.² The third column followed the second into Dombasle and then turned south toward Ville sur Cousance.¹ An addendum to Field Order No. 11, distributed to the columns on the way, provided that General Nicholson's command should camp during October 4 in the Bois de Nixeville, east of the "Sacred Way on the road between Nixeville and Lempire," and the other two columns "in the Foret de Souilly, east of Senoncourt."¹ The addendum was emphatic that "north bound traffic must not be interfered with by the movement," and instructed column commanders to detail officers at each point where the march crossed a north-bound route. In conclusion, it stated that the march to the billeting area would be completed by daylight and that column commanders should notify the 17th French Army Corps at Regret and the 2nd Colonial Corps at St. Mihiel as to the location of camping places enroute.¹

Wearied though they were, the men made good time on this night march, spurred, no doubt, by the anticipated rest ahead, and dawn of October 4 found all units safely ensconced in the shelter of the Bois de Nixeville and the Foret de Souilly, and well concealed from aeroplane observation.² During the morning the columns rested and at 13h received G-1 Order No. 13, directing them as to the pursuance of their journey.³ This order assigned the 157th Provisional Brigade to "Area B," which lay on either side of the Meuse River, thirteen kilometers south of Verdun, and the 158th Provisional Brigade to "Area A," adjoining "Area B" on the south. Column No. 3 was directed to be divided among towns in both areas, but was instructed not to march until Column No. 2 ahead of it "had cleared the cross roads east of Souilly."³ Billeting officers were directed to proceed ahead of the units and make arrangements "with local French authorities, Zone Majors, Town Majors and Majors in charge of cantonments" for assignment of outfits.³ The journey was to be resumed, the order stated, at 14h, October 4. In the case of the 158th Provisional Brigade, the march was not resumed until 14h 45, as Colonel Oury granted the 315th Infantry time to complete "the serving of a hot meal."²

Ahead of the men lay a long hike. General Nicholson's brigade emerged from the Bois de Nixeville and took the main road leading through Lempire, Landrecourt and Dugny to the Meuse. It turned south along the west bank of that river as far as Ancemont, where it crossed and separated. The 316th Infantry proceeded to Rupt en Woivre, seven kilometers east by south of Ancemont, arriving at midnight.⁴ The 313th Infantry turned south down the east bank of the Meuse, three kilometers, to Genicourt sur Meuse,⁵ and the 311th Machine Gun

Battalion found its billets in the Bois la Rappe, about midway between the infantry regiments' headquarters.

Colonel Oury's command, starting from the Forêt de Souilly forty-five minutes late, did not attempt to do the whole distance ahead of it in a day, but halted for the night in a shelter tent camp at Recourt.² Because of the congestion on the road and the situation of the camp, a hot meal could not be served and the men were permitted to use their reserve rations.² The march was resumed at 7h 15, October 5, and was pushed hard all day long, the route leading due south to "Area A," where headquarters of the 314th were established at Rupt-devant-St. Mihiel,² of the 315th Infantry at Lahaymeix,⁶ and of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion at Courouvre,⁷ all west of the Meuse.

The third column, delayed until Column No. 2 had cleared the crossroads east of Souilly, spent a whole day in the Bois de Senoncourt and then proceeded to les Monthairons. Here the 310th Machine Gun Battalion, Supply Train and one-half of the Sanitary Train were quartered. The 304th Field Signal Battalion



VILLAGE OF LES MONTHAIRONS OCCUPIED BY 310TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION, 79TH DIVISION, OCT. 5, 1918, EN-ROUTE TO TROYON SECTOR.

and the balance of the Sanitary Train continued southward to Camp Gibraltar, lying west of Thillombois in "Area A."³

Division Headquarters had been opened at Thillombois at 13h October 4.⁸ At that time all three columns were still on the march, and, even while the exhausted men were plodding the muddy roads in the final stages of the tiring hike, a new field order was being drawn up at Thillombois which was to shatter the dreams of rest. It was Field Order No. 12, distributed on October 5, and it disclosed to the Seventy-ninth Division that the supposed rest area was a front line sector about 13 kilometers north of St. Mihiel. The second paragraph of Field Order No. 12 told the story:⁹

"Pursuant to Special Order No. 811, II Colonial Corps (French) dated 5th October, 1918, the 79th Division will relieve the 26th Division in the Troyon Sector during the night 7-8 October, 1918. The relief of the infantry and of the machine guns will be completed by the morning of 8th October."

There was considerable more in that field order. Not only that, but considerable of what was in it was found subsequently to be in error with the result that between October 5 and 7, there were issued four memorandums and an appendix before all matters were straightened out.⁹ As finally corrected, it described the new front as being divided into two brigade sectors—Massachusetts and Connecticut—each of which was further divided into two regimental sectors—from right to left, Concord, Montpelier, Augusta and Providence.⁹ These good old New England names identified the 26th as the famous “Yankee” Division, which had won the ground in the St. Mihiel drive and had the right to christen the terrain as it would. There were two clauses in the order, however, for which the Seventy-ninth was thankful. The one pleased the 157th Provisional Brigade,



DEMOLISHING WALLS FOR ROAD-BUILDING STONE—ST. REMY-TROYON SECTOR.

which was assigned to relieve the 26th, as it provided that two French battalions would occupy the zone of observation.⁹ The other pleased the 158th Provisional Brigade because it was directed to remain in its “present billets pending further instructions.”⁹

In the 158th Brigade, the period from October 5 to October 10 was consumed in “policing of billets, re-equipping of the regiments, rendering of reports and a five hour training schedule,” the latter including considerable close order drill, “deemed necessary on account of the long period which had elapsed without any disciplinary instructions.”²

The 157th Brigade found slight time for any routine. The 316th was hurried out in the evening of October 6 and marched toward the front through Mouilly

to the Grande Tranchee de Calonne, turned south on it two kilometers and then struck east for another kilometer into le Chanot Bois, arriving before dawn and going into bivouac.¹⁰ The 313th Infantry broke camp at 18h, October 6 and marched to Rupt-en-Woevre, taking over the ground vacated a few hours previously by the 316th Infantry.⁵ The relief began, as prescribed, on the night of October 7, the French battalions having effected the relief in the zone of observation the previous night.⁹ The 316th Infantry took over the right hand sector—Massachusetts—the First Battalion on the left and the Second Battalion on the right, in the zone of resistance and the Third Battalion remaining in reserve in le Chanot Bois.¹¹ The 313th Infantry, taking over the left hand sector—Con-



POSTE DE COMMANDE. 157TH INFANTRY BRIGADE, NEAR MOUILLY, THE RUINS OF WHICH CAN BE SEEN IN FAR BACKGROUND.

necticut—placed the Third Battalion on the left and the Second Battalion on the right, with the First Battalion in the rear.⁵

The new front covered a distance of nearly nine kilometers and was of a peculiar nature. The main line of resistance ran from northwest to southeast along the summit of the Cotes de Meuse. The Cotes de Meuse were almost a continuous line of wooded cliffs, whose northeastern edges dropped precipitously to the plains of the Woevre. The line was wavy and irregular, following each projection thrust out into the plain by every *côte* (hill) which pushed boldly away from the main range. The observation from such an elevation was perfect. The Germans, to overcome the disadvantages of being watched from the heights, had withdrawn their lines about six kilometers, and the outposts of the Yankee Divi-

sion had pushed after them, establishing their own outpost lines some 3 kilometers beyond the hills. As a result, the zone of observation covered the entire flat from the hills to the outpost line.

While the 157th Brigade was going into the line of resistance, the 310th Machine Gun Battalion was moving up to support the 316th Infantry,¹² and the 311th Machine Gun Battalion to support the 313th Infantry.¹³ The 157th Brigade Headquarters was established at Mouilly at 12h, October 7, while the Division Headquarters moved to Troyon sur Meuse, seven kilometers northeast of Thillombois at 8h, October 8.⁹ Following this move the headquarters of the 315th Infantry were transferred from Lahaymeix to Thillombois. The Division rail-



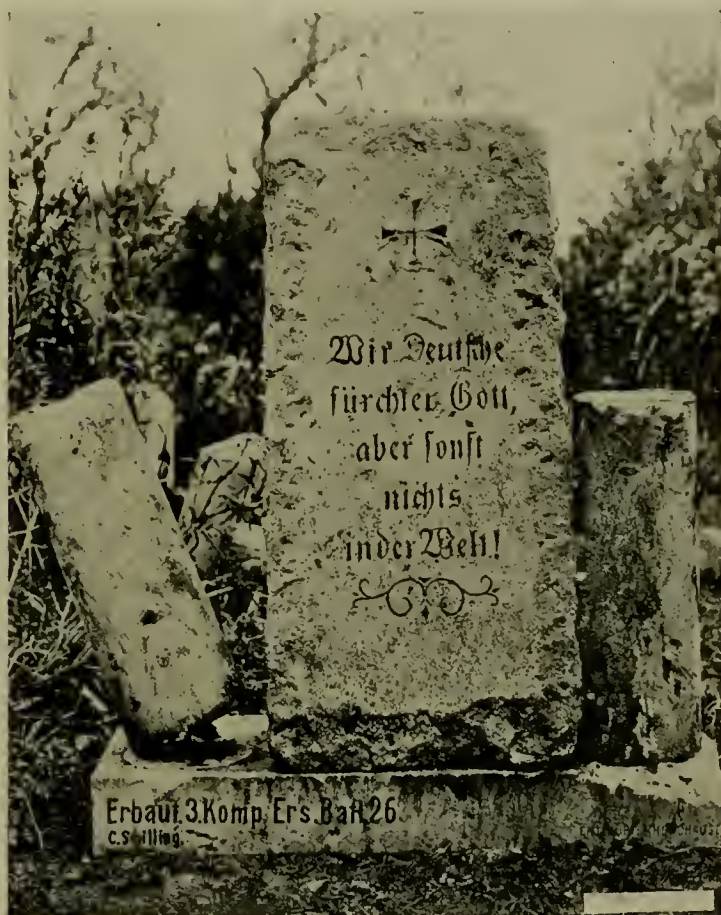
HOTEL DE VILLE, TROYON-SUR-MEUSE, 79TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS OCT. 8-28, 1918.

head was at Rattentout, with the advance dump at Mouilly, a 60 cm. railway connecting the two points.⁹

When the St. Mihiel salient had been taken from the Germans on September 12 and 13, the Boche had been forced to abandon great quantities of ammunition, guns, machinery, clothing and equipment of various kinds, most of which was still lying about the sector when the Seventy-ninth Division moved in. During four years of uninterrupted occupancy, the enemy had made himself comfortable in the area to no slight degree, and such of his luxuries as had not been ruined by shell fire or drenched with gas during the recent operations were enjoyed to the utmost by the men. Elaborately furnished officers' clubrooms, billiard rooms, dance halls, recreation huts, baths and vegetable gardens had been left behind,

all in somewhat battered condition, but nevertheless capable of being improved and enjoyed. This German lavishness existed, of course, only in that part of the sector held by the front line regiments. The enemy had not set foot west of the Meuse where our reserve regiments were encamped.

However, real comfort was by no means lacking for the troops stationed in reserve in the small partly demolished villages on the west bank of the Meuse. A brief description from the diary of Captain George L. Wright of the 315th



BOCHE ESPRIT DE-CORPS: "WE GERMANS FEAR GOTT BUT NOTHING ELSE IN THE WORLD."

Infantry, of this date, stationed in the village of Les Paroches about a mile and a half from St. Mihiel, gives an interesting light on existing conditions:

"Evidence piles up on all sides as to the comforts which the French Troops were able to surround themselves with even on the edge of the front lines.

Here, near St. Mihiel, where until a short month ago the front line remained almost immovable for a period of four years, the French dugouts and posts of command are marvels of comforts, considering conditions. Electric lights, shower baths, and com-

fortable beds are in evidence. From the lips of the old French non-com, who now acts as town-major and sole inhabitant of Les Paroches, we hear of white table cloths, silverware, wine and champagne that graced the tables of the French officers' mess in by-gone days. In fact, if we can believe our French comrade, visits to these parts by relatives and sweethearts were not at all uncommon in the days of stabilized warfare.

Our visits to St. Mihiel seem to indicate that the Germans were wont to make themselves equally as comfortable. Here again many of the comforts of civilization were to be seen and many of the trenches occupied by the troops were constructed of solid concrete."

A tragic accident marked the first day of the 313th Infantry in its new sector. Two officers, Captain Timothy L. Barber, Medical Corps, and Captain Melvin M. Augenstein, Dental Corps, were reconnoitering some old German mine galleries near the Second Battalion P. C., in search of a location for a first-aid station. Captain Barber accidentally dropped a match which set fire to a large quantity of flares and other pyrotechnics left behind by the enemy, and both officers were so badly burned that they died a few days later.¹⁴

From the moment that the 157th Brigade took over the line of resistance it was apparent that the Germans were not going to let the sector remain a quiet one. On the first night in the Côtes de Meuse, the lines were treated to a vigorous bombardment consisting of both shell fire and gas, the incident bringing forth the ability of First Sergeant John L. Brace, of Company "B", 311th Machine Gun Battalion,¹⁵ which unit had placed six guns in outpost positions at Fresnes en Woevre.¹² In the absence of the platoon commander, Sergeant Brace, "during exceedingly heavy shell fire of both explosives and gas, continually visited the guns, thereby stimulating the morale of the men and showing exceptional bravery."¹⁵

On the night of October 8-9, the 313th Infantry, under instructions contained in Field Order No. 14, 79th Division,¹⁶ relieved the French battalion in the zone of observation on its front, and the following night, pursuant to the same field order, the 316th effected a similar relief in the right sector.¹⁶ Beginning on the night of October 9-10 also, the 26th Division artillery was relieved by the 55th Artillery Brigade, of the Thirtieth Division, which, as directed in Field Order No. 15, 79th Division, completed taking over the sector at 8h, October 12, and thereupon became attached to the Seventy-ninth Division.¹⁷ Also, on October 10, all daylight traffic was prohibited in that part of the sector lying behind the line of Mouilly and Dompierre-aux-Bois save by single vehicle, and traffic behind that line was allowed to consist of not more than ten wagons in a single convoy. Beyond the line running from Mesnil to Thillot, which meant in advance of the hills containing the line of resistance, no daylight traffic of any nature was permitted.¹³

The 304th Engineers, relieved of duty with the Third Division in the Montfaucon area, marched via Souhesme, Lemmes and Vadelaincourt to Ancemont on the Meuse, and thence southward to Tilly sur Meuse, arriving in the area on October 10.¹⁹ The three companies of the 304th Ammunition Train, then with the

Division, and the balance of the 304th Sanitary Train moved in from Dombasle and Clair Chenes about the same time, so that the Division, as it had been constituted in the Avocourt-Malancourt sector, but with a different artillery brigade, was reassembled in the new sector by October 12.

The original infantry brigades had been reconstituted under Field Order No. 17, 79th Division, of October 10, which provided that General Nicholson, of the 157th Brigade, should take over subsector Connecticut, with the 313th Infantry in the line and the 314th Infantry in reserve "for training," while the 158th Brigade should take over the Massachusetts subsector with the 316th Infantry in



BARBER SHOP IN THE TROYON SECTOR.

the line and the 315th Infantry "in training."²⁰ This order required only one regiment to change its position, the 314th, which, between October 11 and 13, moved from the vicinity of Rupt-devant-St. Mihiel to the vicinity of Ambly, with one battalion east of the Meuse in Ranzieres, and the other battalions west of the river at Tilly-sur-Meuse and Recourt. Here it resumed its training schedule.²¹ As Colonel Oury, commanding the 314th Infantry, was transferred with his regiment to the 157th Brigade, the command of the 158th Brigade devolved upon Colonel Knowles of the 315th Infantry. In the absence of Colonel Knowles, Major Francis V. Lloyd assumed command and of the 315th Infantry.

The Seventy-ninth Division passed officially to the newly constituted Second American Army, commanded by Major General Robert L. Bullard, on October

12, this army taking over "that portion of our front extending from Port sur Seille, east of the Moselle, to Fresnes-en-Woevre, southeast of Verdun."²² Fresnes-en-Woevre was in the northeast corner of the Seventy-ninth Division front, making the Division the northernmost in General Bullard's new organization.

The enemy evidently feared a renewal of the attack along this front, and used every effort to keep the Seventy-ninth Division well back from his lines by continual artillery fire. The original field order, taking over the sector, had mentioned that while the opposing line was held by a second or third rate German division which was uniformly unsuccessful in raiding, yet the German artillery was active, "especially on the towns in the Zone of Observation."⁹ This was soon found to be very true. Night after night the towns along the hills and in the plains—Fresnes-en-Woevre, Tresauvaux, Saulx-en-Woevre, Hannonville, Herbeuville, Combres, Wadonville-en-Woevre, and Mesnil-sous-les-Cotes—would be drenched with gas and raked with shrapnel and high explosive, which inflicted



CHURCH AT GERCOURT, DEFENDED WITH BARBED WIRE

many casualties. Although the losses were light compared with the casualties of the battles before and after, still the "quiet sector," took its sizable toll.

The roads near the front, particularly those leading down into the plain, were watched carefully by the enemy and no living thing could move upon them without drawing shell fire. The supply wagons and trucks, especially, experienced difficulty in going to and from the front. Although this transportation only moved singly and at night, the Boche seemed to have an uncanny knack of shelling the roads at the summit of the hills in the line of resistance at such hours with both high explosives and gas. Every night, carrying details met the supply trucks and "took great burdens of rations and supplies by hand from the top of the cliffs down the steep and winding paths to the plains below and then for a long perilous trip out over the plains, along the shelled roads and through the soft marshy lowlands" to the men in the outposts.²³

Another extract from Captain Wright's diary gives us the following interesting description of life in the Troyon sector as viewed from the line of resistance:

"Perched up here, above the village of St. Maurice, in a rustic German villa that formerly served as head-quarters for a Brigade Commander, we are occupying the most picturesque sector we have yet struck. Stretching away to the East lies the broad, flat plain of the Woevre. Six kilometers away rises a misty line of hills which mark the main German line of defense. Thirty kilometers east of these hills Metz with its immense fortifications.

By day, the low-lying expanse of the Woevre lies in solemn stillness, no life or movement visible on its broad surface. At night, however, when Becker, Mitchell (the Y. M. C. A.) representative and I gather on the porch for observation and a discrete cigarette, there comes a miraculous change. Star-shells, red, green, yellow and white rise in rapid succession and throw their weird



315TH AMBULANCE Co's DRESSING STATION AT LES EPARGES.

This section received a severe gassing Oct. 14, 1918.

light over the plain below. Suddenly, far back of the Boche line, an orange flash stabs the darkness momentarily. Then comes an instant's silence, followed by a low whine which mounts into a crescento scream as an Austrian shell goes hurtling past our villa and bursts with a resounding crash at the cross-roads a half a mile or more behind us.

Meanwhile the German planes drone ceaselessly overhead and we get faint echos of an occasional sputtering machine gun fire which we surmise represents some kind of liaison signal."

The most serious incident of gas shelling during the entire period of the occupation took place on the night of October 14, when the dressing station and billets

established by Ambulance Company 315, 304th Sanitary Train, at Les Eparges, were subjected to a severe gas bombardment. There were not many wounded men in the station at the time, but the entire personnel of the Ambulance Company was caught unawares and had a narrow escape. Captain Daniel B. Williams, Medical Corps, commanding the company, although himself gassed, "remained at this post and evacuated to safety all the wounded," saving many lives "by his example and prompt action."²⁴ The same courageous conduct was displayed by First Lieutenants Jesse C. Stilley and James L. Brennan, both of the Medical Corps, and on duty at the station, the latter being slightly gassed.²⁴ Private 1st cl Carl C. Kidd, "after assisting in placing gas masks on the wounded men in the dressing station, exposed himself many times by going to the dugouts occupied by his comrades to make certain that they had been warned of the presence of gas."²⁴ While moving into Hannonville, eighty-five men of the 316th Infantry, under Lieutenant Dwight C. Cook, were put out of action by enemy shells.

Reconnaissance patrols provided the most thrilling activity for the 313th and 316th Infantry. The Boche was suspected of digging tank traps, machine gun emplacements, trenches, and all other styles of defensive fortifications, and detailed information was desired. Every night picked men, from the two regiments in the line, crept out into the perilous darkness of "No Man's land" to gain information of the enemy's locations and plans of defense, and, perhaps, to bump into an invisible foe. Through the constant and daring work of the scouts, the enemy was kept constantly worried and harassed, and valuable information of his positions obtained. Combat patrols, which covered the entire front, inflicted severe casualties upon the German outposts and patrols which they encountered. Several commendations were issued by the Division to patrol leaders during this period. One went to Corporal Edward T. Leary, Company "K", 313th Infantry, in charge of a liaison patrol on the right flank of his company. On the night of October 13 it was reported that the Germans intended a raid. The liaison patrol went out and was caught in a violent barrage, notwithstanding which Corporal Leary "continued through and kept up communication with the units on his right."²⁵ One of the patrols, under Lieutenant Mowry E. Goetz, Regimental Intelligence Officer of the 316th Infantry,²³ on the night of October 16 "worked its way to a point about 300 meters north of the St-Hilaire-Doncourt road and remained in observation for two hours."²⁶ It heard what it believed to be a narrow gauge railroad in operation, as well as a heavy drop forge or mechanical unloading device to the east.²⁶

On this same night the Germans made an attempt to penetrate the line of the 313th Infantry and gain some information regarding the newcomers in the sector. The enemy selected a point on the observation line held by a half-platoon of "K" Company under command of Sergeant Gideon J. Jessup, who maintained his position during a preceding barrage.²⁵ The Boche, creeping forward through the night, were discovered by Private 1st cl Frederick J. Mehle, a sentinel in the farthest outpost. Private Mehle permitted the patrol to file past him and then opened fire with his automatic rifle, killing the patrol leader.²⁵ Sergeant Jessup and his men also directed their fire on the spot and the Germans retreated in con-

fusion.²⁵ One prisoner was taken. He was discovered in front of the outpost by Corporal James A. Waldron, who leaped out and subdued him.²⁵ The prisoner was sent back to Captain Spencer Roberts, Division G-2 and there examined. He said he was from the 1st Company, 82nd Regiment, 13th Division of Landwehr, and had been a member of a patrol of sixteen men, under an acting officer, sent out at 23h 30 to find out if Fresnes-en-Woevre was occupied. The prisoner declared that the acting officer had been killed and that he had become detached from the patrol before he could retreat with it.²⁶

The front line regiments, under instructions of Field Order No. 22, dated October 16, were holding the observation line very lightly.²⁷ But one company was used in each of the four sub-sectors, about one-half of the company furnishing the advanced post (*petit postes*) and the other half constituting the "Grand Guards," or line of resistance for the outpost.²⁷ The entire Division front was extended, beginning the night of October 17 and concluding the morning of October 19, under directions contained in Field Order No. 23, 79th Division, issued October 17.²⁸ The new sector taken over (Thillot) lay adjacent to the original sector on the right, and had been occupied by the 13th French Cuirassiers à Pieds, of the Second French Cavalry Division.²⁹ Under the Field Order, the Third Battalion, 316th Infantry, passed from support in the old Massachusetts sector to the zone of observation in the Thillot sector, holding liaison with the Second Battalion, 316th Infantry, to the north, and with the 39th French Division on the south. The relief in the zone of observation was completed on the night October 17-18, and on the next night the Third Battalion, 315th Infantry, marched in from Boquemont, to the line of resistance.²⁹ At the same time, the 312th Machine Gun Battalion relieved the 310th Machine Gun Battalion, which had been supporting the 316th Infantry. Companies "A" and "D" of the relieving battalion took over defensive positions in the line of observation with their platoons at Wadonville-en-Woevre, Saulx-en-Woevre, Avillers and Thillot-sous-les-Cotes, and Companies "B" and "C" occupied the line of resistance.⁷ The front of the Thillot sector was of about two kilometers, making the total Division frontage after October 18 about eleven kilometers.

A platoon of "D" Company, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, had been established near Saulx-en-Woevre only a day when the Germans, on October 18, sent over a patrol of one officer and eight men, which ran into the advance observation post at 50.9-54.45 and was stopped.³¹ Corporal Henry E. Cruse, of the Machine Gun Battalion, advanced in front of the line, "armed with a pistol only," and captured one of the raiders.³² This captive turned out to be a private of the 12th Company, 3rd Battalion, 51st Regiment, 35th Austro-Hungarian Division. He gave some interesting particulars regarding the German outpost line in the vicinity of St. Hilaire, and also said that his division had suffered severe casualties during the American drive on St. Mihiel, his own battalion receiving replacements consisting mainly of Roumanians.³¹ Confirmation of this latter fact came before dawn when two Roumanians, who had deserted, were picked up by the outposts and taken to the Intelligence Section where they said several others of their countrymen were waiting for a chance to do the same.³¹

October 19 was quiet, that is, quiet for the Troyon sector. There was frequent shelling and some gas, but no untoward excitement until the morning of October 20 when the outpost companies of the 313th Infantry, on the left flank of the front, noted considerable activity within the German lines. A report of this was made and was embodied in the Summary of Intelligence of that day:³³

“Judging from the increased activity of the enemy opposite Fresnes, it is the opinion of the officers of our units holding that sector that there are new troops opposite them who are endeavoring to draw our fire in order to locate our positions. Presumed



BOCHE PRISONER WHO DESERTED TO OUR LINES.

This prisoner stated that he had heard rumors that the American Army fed its prisoners well, and that several of his friends were going to desert that night because of bad conditions in their regiment.

enemy battle order from the extreme left to the extreme right of our sector: Unknown Division, 13th Landwehr Division (Fourth class); 24th Landwehr (?) Division (Fourth Class) 35th Austro-Hungarian Division.”

On the night of the 20th of October a heavy barrage was placed on the 313th Infantry front, but nothing further developed. The following morning, at 7h 30, a deserter from the 82nd Regiment, of the 13th Landwehr Division, surrendered to a front line platoon and identified a new unit in the hostile line as the 23rd

Regiment of the 3rd Bavarian Division, which had hitherto been in reserve.³⁴ Shortly after noon on October 21 two German observation balloons went up in the vicinity of Darmont and Ville sur Yron,³⁴ and uncertainty as to German purposes led to the issuance of Field Order No. 24, 79th Division, which directed the strengthening of the front line.³⁵ It stated:³⁵

“From movements in the vicinity of Etain and further large movements on our enemy front, it would appear that the enemy is strengthening his sector in front of us. This is further confirmed by possible registration fire on the sector on our left and by the entrance of a new regiment and possibly a division to the left of the Troyon sector.”

The First Battalion and the Machine Gun Company, of the 314th Infantry, were ordered to Mouilly to report to the 157th Brigade as brigade reserve, and the Second Battalion to report to the 158th Brigade as brigade reserve. The Third Battalion were directed to the cover of woods two and one-half kilometers east of Troyon. The First Battalion and Machine Gun Company, of the 315th Infantry, was instructed to march to Troyon and there receive further orders, and the Second Battalion to move to Woimbeay as Division Reserve.³⁵

At 17h 20, Colonel Ross, Chief of Staff, despatched a courier to the 158th Brigade with the following message:³⁶

“I want you to send me a motorcyclist who knows the way to your new post. There has been a large movement of troops noticed in this direction. We are going to bring up the other troops as soon as we can. The General says that your front line must hold.”

Both the 314th and the two battalions of the 315th were under way shortly before dark. The 314th arrived at its various battalion destinations between midnight and 2h, October 22.²¹ The 315th's two battalions, having less of a march, arrived in position before midnight.³⁷ The whole Division was on the “alert” but nothing of consequence happened save an unusually heavy shelling, during which a total of 1467 shells fell in the area.³⁴ Of it the Summary of Intelligence of the day says:³⁴

“The artillery activity of the enemy showed a sharp increase during the night heavy shelling with both gas and H. E. was laid in our forward area.”

Under cover of this fire, the Germans sent out a single patrol in each brigade sector. The one on the south was reported fired on outside the wire at 53.0-53.1,³⁴ while the one to the north ran into a half platoon of Company “L”, 313th Infantry, under Sergeant Cameron R. Butt, and was repulsed with casualties.²⁵ That same night Private John Thompson, of Company “M”, 313th Infantry, distinguished himself by carrying messages between his Company P. C. and the buzzer station at Fresnes-en-Woevre, despite the shell fire.²⁵

Before daybreak, when it was pretty well established that if there was unusual movement in the German line, it simply meant a division was being relieved, Field Order No. 26, 79th Division, was issued.³⁸ It directed that “the troops who moved pursuant to Field Order No. 24 will be marched back to their



MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH E. KUHN.

original positions of rest. These movements will commence as soon as possible."³⁸ In conformity therewith, the 314th Infantry started the return trip at 13h 10 and reached Tilly and vicinity at about 22h 30.²¹ The 315th Infantry was back in its billets by noon of October 23.³⁷

The most determined effort at raiding of the entire period was made by the Germans facing the 316th Infantry before dawn on the morning of October 23. From information later obtained, it was apparently a joint effort aimed simultaneously at two points—Wadonville-en-Woevre and Doncourt-aux-Templiers, both in the outpost line of the observation zone. At Doncourt, Company "I", 316th Infantry, suspected something would happen from the fact that the wire entanglements around the post had been cut the night before. Lieutenant George L. Bliss, commanding the platoon, left an ambush patrol ahead of the town and withdrew the balance to a safe distance. As expected, the Germans came over, opening their attack with hand grenades upon an empty post. They were enfiladed by the ambush patrol and the automatic rifles of the Americans killed four and wounded others, driving the patrol back in confusion.³⁹

The attack on Wadonville, launched at 5h, was a complete surprise. It was preceded by a heavy barrage of fifteen minutes duration. The platoon of "G" Company, 316th Infantry, on duty there, withdrew to dugouts to avoid the shell fire. Above the shelling they heard a cry, "Everybody out—Germans in the village—everybody out." The dugout door was thrown open and immediately hand grenades were thrown into the room, wounding thirteen men.³⁹ The unwounded Americans rushed for the door. The first man out was Private 1st cl John T. Campbell. He was immediately seized by two of the enemy. In a desperate struggle Campbell freed himself,⁴⁰ and his companions, swarming forth after him, "scattered the raiders like a cyclone."³⁹ One of the enemy was killed and one taken prisoner. The prisoner said that an Austrian had done the shouting and that the raiders were from the 51st Regiment, 35th Austrian Division. He gave the following detailed statement of the events leading up to the attack:⁴¹

"At 3h his entire company of about 85 men left their reserve position about 3 km. in rear of their front lines and proceeded to their line of outposts. At a signal of three shots the company started over their line for Wadonville. Two platoons of 18 to 25 men each were sent ahead and the prisoner followed them as liaison agent. The prisoner further states that during their advance several of their raiding party were killed by their own barrage."

This was the last attempt at patrolling or raiding detected by the Seventy-ninth Division while in the area. The shelling, however, continued without abatement during October 23. That night, in the northern sector, the German artillery located a section of Company "D", 311th Machine Gun Battalion, at Fresnes-en-Woevre, and for a time it looked as if it would wipe out guns and men. One shell struck a heavy Browning and turned it completely around, but the gunner, Private Joseph C. Shemela, stuck with his piece bravely.¹⁵ Later that night, a Boche mail carrier, of the 365th Regiment Musketeers, lost his way and entered the 313th's line by mistake, being captured with glee by the infantrymen on outpost.⁴² Other prisoners that day included four deserters from the 439th Regiment, 94th Division.⁴¹

In the meanwhile, on the morning of October 23, Division Headquarters at Troyon-sur-Meuse had received by courier Field Order No. 816, of the II Colonial Corps, announcing that the Seventy-ninth Division was to be relieved in the Troyon sector by the Thirty-third American Division, the relief to commence that night, and that the Seventy-ninth Division was to be assembled in the zone Dieue to be placed, after October 26, at the disposal of the First American Army.⁴³ In compliance with this order, Field Order No. 26, 79th Division, of 12h, October 23, repeated the information for the benefit of the units and prescribed the methods for the relief.⁴⁴



LT. COLONEL JOHN A. MCKENNA AND STAFF OF 315TH FIELD HOSPITAL.

During the occupation of the sector the troops behind the line and in the zones of observation and resistance had been threatened by influenza as well as artillery fire and gas, but the fight against the disease, which was then extracting a large toll in all the armies, could not be as spectacular as the battle with the Boche. A warning of the danger was issued in G-1 Order No. 25, of October 14, which stated:⁴⁵

“Influenza at the present time is pandemic. This disease is causing a very high mortality rate among our own troops and those of our allies. It is of importance, not only on account of its immediate effects, but also for the reason that it predisposes

to, and is frequently followed by bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory complications. These complications have a very high mortality rate."

The order further directed the company commanders to inspect each man in their commands at least once a day, to see that the living quarters were policed and kept clean, to keep close watch on shelters, food and clothing, and to report the first sign of a cold to a medical officer.⁴⁵ With these precautions, the Division went through the epidemic with comparatively little sickness, although "most of the evacuations were cases of influenza and bronchitis."⁴⁶ The period, as a whole, from a sanitary standpoint, was spoken of as one "very beneficial to the division."⁴⁶

While in the Troyon sector, the Division was also occupied in strengthening the defensive positions. Each night working parties were sent forward to string wire and construct strong points. A continuous apron of wire entanglements was ordered placed fifty meters in front of the most advanced line. In rear of this the construction of strong points, completely protected by wire, was begun. The defensive system required also the preparation of machine-gun emplacements and a more elaborate trench system. These fortifications were laid along the ridge of hills, running from the village of St. Maurice-sous-les-Cotes northward to the town of Mesnil-sous-les-Cotes. The work for the most part was done by infantry details under charge of officers, non-commissioned officers, or men of the 304th Engineers.⁴⁷ The work was both hazardous and nerve-racking, particularly in front of the outpost line, as any noise might draw enemy shell fire. The innumerable star shells, which the enemy sent up over "No-Man's Land", made the details crouch low and remain motionless until the glare left the sky. In one instance, the Germans located an infantry detail thus engaged and shelled it heavily, wounding a number of the men, including three of the engineer squad, one of whom, Sergeant Stephen J. Hanrahan, of Company "E", 304th Engineers, died subsequently from his injuries.⁴⁷

Another of the tasks of the Engineers while in this sector was the inevitable repairing of roads. Besides mud-seraping, filling in of holes and construction of culverts, there was considerable quarrying to be done and some salvaging of engineer' equipment.⁴⁷ Likewise, a sawmill was organized and operated at Rupt-en-Woevre, and some topographical work was accomplished in connection with the utilization of the 60 c-m railroad which had been tied up with the captured German system after the St. Mihiel drive.⁴⁷

The relief by the Thirty-third Division was carried on in conformity with a table accompanying Field Order No. 26. Units of the relieving division began to reach the lines on the night of October 23, and during two subsequent nights all of the Seventy-ninth Division infantry regiments and machine gun battalions passed back into the two areas they had occupied prior to taking over the sector. While in the areas behind Troyon the Division received its replacements. These replacements, 2200 in number, had been waiting for some time to join the various units but had been held in isolation because of an epidemic of influenza and spinal meningitis in their midst. They were assigned to the regiments and battalions in proportionate numbers, and practically brought all elements up to prescribed war strength. Most of the men came from the far western and southern parts of the

Der Boquen, wo sich die Deutschen
 4 Jahre lang behauptet hatten, wurde in 27 Stunden
 von den Amerikanern eingenommen.



— Front am 12. September früh.
 Front am 13. September früh.

390 Quadratkilometer wurden erobert.
 Die Zahl der Gefangenen beträgt 15 000.

ALLIED PROPAGANDA DROPPED FROM OUR AEROPLANES INTO GERMAN LINES.

It states that while the German army spent four years defending the St. Mihiel Salient, it took the American army only 27 hours to cut it off.

United States and had had no infantry training whatever. Great numbers of them had never fired an army rifle.

During the occupation of the Troyon sector there had been a number of changes in command. In the 313th Infantry, Colonel Sweezy had been evacuated with a high fever, following the strain of the Montfaucon campaign, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Walter A. De Lamater, transferred from the Twenty-seventh Division. On October 15, however, Lieutenant Colonel DeLamater was transferred to Division Headquarters as G-1, and Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Moore, former G-1, assigned as regimental commander.⁴¹ Finally, on October 26, Lieutenant Colonel Moore was transferred to Headquarters, First Army, being succeeded by Colonel William C. Rogers, former commander of Division Trains.⁴² In the 314th Infantry, Colonel Oury had returned to the command of his regiment with the re-establishment of the original brigade formation. Colonel Knowles also returned to the 315th Infantry on October 26, relinquishing the command of the 158th Brigade to Colonel George Williams, of the 316th Infantry.³⁷ The latter had assumed command of the 316th on October 20, succeeding Lieutenant Colonel Meador, who had commanded it after the evacuation of Colonel Charles.⁴ Lieutenant Colonel Barber had been promoted to Colonel and Division Engineer on October 16, retaining field command of the 304th Engineers.⁴⁷ vice Colonel James P. Jervay who had been transferred to the Chief of Engineer's Staff. Major Staurt S. Janney, of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, had been transferred on October 26 to the 313th Infantry, and on October 31st was promoted to lieutenant colonel of that regiment. Major Samuel J. Taylor succeeded to the command of the machine gunners.

The battle fatalities of the period from October 8 to October 27, when the last of the troops vacated Troyon, were small and confined chiefly to the four infantry regiments. Likewise, they were almost in all instances from shell fire. The losses by regiments of men killed in action or died of wounds, and the dates of the fatalities, were as follows:

	313th Infantry	
Company "B"		Company "F"
Bugler Edwin A. Shaw, Oct. 21		Private 1st cl Ehner E. McAuley Oct. 12
Private Henry Thompson, Oct. 20		
		Company "G"
Company "C"		Sergeant Robt. B. Atkinson, Oct. 28
Private Abner W. Itnyre, Oct. 13		Corporal Wm. C. Stanton, Oct. 12
		Company "L"
Company "D"		Sergeant Adolfo Salvadori, Oct. 13
Sergeant Leroy J. Bruff, Oct. 27		
Private Joseph L. Moore, Oct. 20		Supply Company
		Wagoner William Kelly, Oct. 28
Company "E"		
Private Raymond G. Lewin, Oct. 12		
	314th Infantry	
Company "A"		Company "D"
Private Paul A. Jordan, Oct. 18		Private Mario Galli, Oct. 24
		Supply Company
Company "B"		Private Charles M. Brophy, Oct. 25
Private Emmett H. Rhodes, Oct. 10		

315th Infantry

Company "A"
 Corporal Angelo E. Crudele, Oct. 27
 Privates William I. Deardorff, Oct. 25
 Frank C. Richter, Oct. 24

Company "D"
 Corporal Stormonth Polock, Oct. 17

Company "M"
 Private William A. Frey, Oct. 14

Company "C"
 Privates Guiseppe DiBenedetto, Oct. 28
 Michael D. Vicchia, Oct. 17

316th Infantry

Company "A"
 Privates Isadore Friedman, Oct. 21
 William Hopkins, Oct. 23

Company "F"
 Private Joe E. McLaughlin, Oct. 10

Company "B"
 Private Frank A. Grogan, Oct. 23

Company "G"
 Corporal Harry L. Yingling, Oct. 17
 Privates Jack Sarcona, Oct. 23
 Alfonso Tramontano, Oct. 24



CAMP DES MONTHAIRONS.

Company "C"
 Privates Joseph A. Milano, Oct. 20
 Peter E. Mooney, Oct. 21
 George J. Wintz, Oct. 25

Company "H"
 Private Joseph Fineberg, Oct. 23

Company "D"
 Private 1st cl Vincent Stellar, Oct. 16
 Private Walter F. Lawson, Oct. 17

Company "I"
 Privates William J. Sauer, Oct. 8
 Albert A. Turkan, Oct. 22

Company "E"
 Privates Charles C. Catron, Oct. 23
 Warren Fatzinger (?)
 Evert M. Jenkins, Oct. 27

Company "K"
 Corporal Ira J. Lannen, Oct. 15

M. G. Co. . .
 Cook Elmer Brough

The 314th Infantry, with battalions at Ranzieres, Tilly-sur-Meuse and Re-court, all in the reserve area, was the first to start for the zone Dieue. By 22h 30 on October 24, the entire regiment, after an eleven kilometer hike northward, had reached Sommedieue, three kilometers east of the Meuse, where it occupied billets that "were filthy."⁴⁸ In view of the fact that it was expecting to move on

without much delay, "no orders were given to clean them."⁴⁸ The 315th Infantry, which had been assembled during October 26 at Camp Monthairons,³⁷ swung out on a long northward hike at 18h that day, swerving slightly to the westward of the Meuse, and at dawn entered the woods around Fromereville, which lay five kilometers due west of Verdun.⁴⁹ From Camp Monthairons the same evening of October 26, the 316th Infantry also started on a long march which brought it after midnight into the amazing pile of ruins which once was Verdun. The 316th, with mingled feelings of awe, passed through the streets of the town where France had bled in answer to Petain's immortal words, "They shall not pass." The historian of the 316th Infantry thus describes Verdun as it appeared to the men of his regiment on that memorable night:⁵⁰



DIVISION HEADQUARTERS DIEUE-SUR MEUSE OCT. 26-29, 1918.

"Hushed—save for the clattering of hobnails on ringing cobles, the boom of a vagrant cannon, the crash of an occasional shell, and the solemn striking of the hour in the battered cathedral, invisible in the dark. Slowly the column wound its way between gaping houses, and all the usual grimness of a ruined city, past the still upright Hotel de Ville, and on into the massive citadel, the sheltered galleries and sturdy walls of which gave an unaccustomed sense of security to men inured to shell-holes and deceptive dugouts. Once within, Verdun was no longer a "Holy of Holies," but a place in which to stretch out and sleep."

The final infantry regiment, the 313th, left Genicourt and les Monthairons on the afternoon of October 27 and, before dawn of October 28, also found billets

within the citadel of the heroic city on the Meuse.⁴² Likewise, the 312th and 311th Machine Gun Battalions had been sent to Verdun, arriving on October 26 and 27, but the former pushed on, after only a night in the citadel, to the Bois de Forges, on the west bank of the Meuse opposite Consenvoye and went into bivouac there on the morning of October 28.⁵¹ That morning also two battalions of the 316th Infantry encamped in the Bois de Forges after a night's march, one battalion remaining for a day in Verdun. The 310th Machine Gun Battalion, which had been bivouacking for several days at Rattentout, in the area behind Troyon, marched on October 27 and reached the Bois de Forges on the night of October 28.⁵² Of the other Division units, the 304th Engineers had proceeded to Haudainville and Belleray, in the zone Dieue, arriving October 25;⁵³ the 304th Supply Train had established headquarters at Dugny, five kilometers south of Verdun, on October 25;⁵⁴ the three companies of the 304th Ammunition Train had gone to Bois Sec



MAIN STREET OF DUGNY, OUR RAIL HEAD DURING THE GRANDE-MONTAGNE BATTLE

and Dugny on October 25;⁵⁵ the 304th Field Signal Battalion to Dugny,⁵⁶ and the 304th Sanitary Train to Ancemont.

Division Headquarters had left Troyon-sur-Meuse at 7h, October 26, and reached Dieue-sur-Meuse that same day at 10h, the Division P. C. being at once set up.⁸ Dieue-sur-Meuse was directly across the river from Ancemont. As a result of all these movements, the Division, during October 26-28, was more widely scattered than it had been at any prior time in its history, barring, of course, the trip overseas. It was not to be so for long, however, as, at 16h, October 27, Field Order No. 28 was issued from Dieue-sur-Meuse, announcing that on the nights of October 28 and 29, the Seventy-ninth Division would relieve the Twenty-ninth American Division in the sector Grande Montagne, "which is to the east of the Meuse, and N. E. of Brabant-sur-Meuse," and that later a portion of the Twenty-sixth American Division sector would be taken over.⁵⁷ This time the Seventy-ninth Division knew it was again headed for action.

CHAPTER VII

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE—THIRD PHASE

LA BORNE DE CORNOUILLER (HILL 378)

BETWEEN the time the Seventy-ninth Division left the Meuse-Argonne front on September 30 until it received word on October 27 to re-enter the vast offensive, a great change had been wrought in the extended battle-line from the North Sea to Verdun. Ludendorff, beaten on every front by Americans, British, French and Belgians, was attempting to withdraw his armies from Northern France and Flanders and fall back as deliberately as possible to successive positions, hoping thus "to keep the Allied armies out of Germany at least until the spring."¹ His plan was a slow retirement to the Meuse River, along the line of which, from Verdun on northward, he hoped to make "a prolonged stand."¹ This monster retreat had begun to the far northwest—from the Belgian coast and Flanders—in the first week of October,² and by the middle of the month the enemy was falling back rapidly from the British front to Rheims.³ But, coupled with this extensive withdrawal, it was imperative for its success that the First American Army should be frustrated in its dash to close the neck of the bottle before the northern territory could be evacuated.⁴ Hence, from the very beginning, there was no thought of retreat from the Kriemhilde-Stellung line, and the First American Army was compelled "to fight hard for every yard of ground."⁵

Despite the resistance, the Americans had been successful on the entire front from Verdun to the Argonne. The second phase of the Meuse-Argonne battle, opening on October 4, had seen the Argonne cleared, the Kriemhilde-Stellung line broken in the centre by October 14,⁶ and a total advance of twenty-one kilometers effected by October 27.⁶ The objective was still the Carignan-Sedan-Mezieres Railroad to the north,⁷ while the enemy, swinging back from the territory he had occupied for four years, was carrying on a vast hinge-like movement which pivoted on the strong hill positions centering on la Borne de Cornouiller, three kilometers east of the Meuse and nineteen kilometers north of Verdun.⁸ "East of the Meuse," says General Pershing in his final report, "the dominating heights not only protected his, the enemy's, left, but gave him positions from which powerful artillery could deliver an oblique fire on the western bank."⁹ The effectiveness of that fire, first demonstrated on the second day of the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne,¹⁰ had been practically continuous from then on, the First Army Divisions on the immediate western bank of the Meuse, particularly, having been subjected to it during every foot of their advance. As the offensive continued northward, there was immediate realization of "the murderous handi-

cap of a force advancing on exposed slopes on one bank of a river, with its flank at right angles to the other bank held by the enemy far back of its reserves."¹¹ The result was the opening, on October 8, of a new operation having a dual purpose—to drive the enemy from the commanding heights and to “force him to use troops there and weaken his tenacious hold on the front west of the Meuse.”¹²

The operations were entrusted to a French Corps, with a French commander, Major General Claudel, but part of the First American Army, and with two American divisions, the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third, participating in the initial stages.¹² The attack was launched “against the exact point upon which the German armies must pivot in order to withdraw from northern France.”¹³ From then on developed “a separate battle, so influential in the fortunes of the main battle, which has never received its share of credit.”¹³ The Germans held a system of hills extending from the line of the old forts of Verdun, east of Samogneux, on the Meuse, clear north to la Borne de Cornouiller and beyond. It



THE NOW FAMILIAR TYPE OF TRENCH IN THE REGION OF VERDUN.

formed “the walls of a bowl, which the French Corps, the ‘XVII’, in a fan-shaped movement was to ascend.”¹⁴ On the morning of October 8, the Twenty-ninth Division leaped forward to the attack, as the westernmost of the XVII Corps, and with the Eighteenth French Division on its right and the Twenty-sixth French Division as the eastern flank. The Twenty-ninth Division struck due north, the Eighteenth French north by east, and the Twenty-sixth French east by north. At the same time, the Thirty-third American Division, on the west bank of the Meuse, crossed the stream at Forges, north of Samogneux, and joined up with the Twenty-ninth on the west.¹⁵ With that movement, the Thirty-third Division passed to the French Corps.¹⁴ Both American divisions made an advance of three miles and then dug in to allow the divisions on the right to come up.¹⁶ On October 10 the Corps made a desperate attempt to capture Sivry-sur-Meuse, five kilometers further up the stream, and storm la Borne de Cornouiller, and came within a mile of the objectives before being stopped.¹⁷ The cost of the attack had been terrific.¹⁷ From then on, the Thirty-third Division, which had been

engaged in constant fighting since September 26, made no more efforts to advance, holding its positions until relieved on October 21 by the Fifteenth French Division.¹⁸ Thence it passed back to the zone Dieue, eventually to relieve the Seventy-ninth Division in the Troyon sector. Local operations by the Twenty-ninth Division, from October 10 to 12, enlarged its holdings somewhat to the north-east, and on October 15 and 16 progress was made across Molleville Farm and into the lower part of the Bois de la Grande Montagne.¹⁹ The Twenty-sixth American Division entered the line on the right of the Twenty-ninth on October 23, relieving the Eighteenth French Division, and an attack on October 24 brought the Twenty-ninth to the Etraye ridge, on the eastern side of its sector, and took the



THE CONSEVOYE-ETRAYE ROAD ALONG WHICH THE 79TH DIVISION RELIEVED THE FRONT UNITS OF THE 29TH DIVISION—OCT. 28-29, 1918.

Twenty-sixth into Belleu Bois.²⁰ This woodland stronghold was twice taken and then evacuated because of the terrible shell fire, and, on October 26, after two days of sanguine fighting, the Yankee Division was not yet in full possession of it.²¹ Since October 8, the XVII French Corps had broken through the Brabant-Stellung, Hagen-Stellung and Volker-Stellung lines for a distance of eight kilometers east of the Meuse, and was now facing the strongest defenses of all—the Etzel-Stellung and Kriemhilde-Stellung lines, consisting of a continuous band of resistance five kilometers in depth.²²

Such was the situation east of the Meuse on October 27, when Field Order No. 28, 79th Division, announced that the Seventy-ninth was to relieve the Twenty-ninth Division with the 158th Infantry Brigade on the night of October

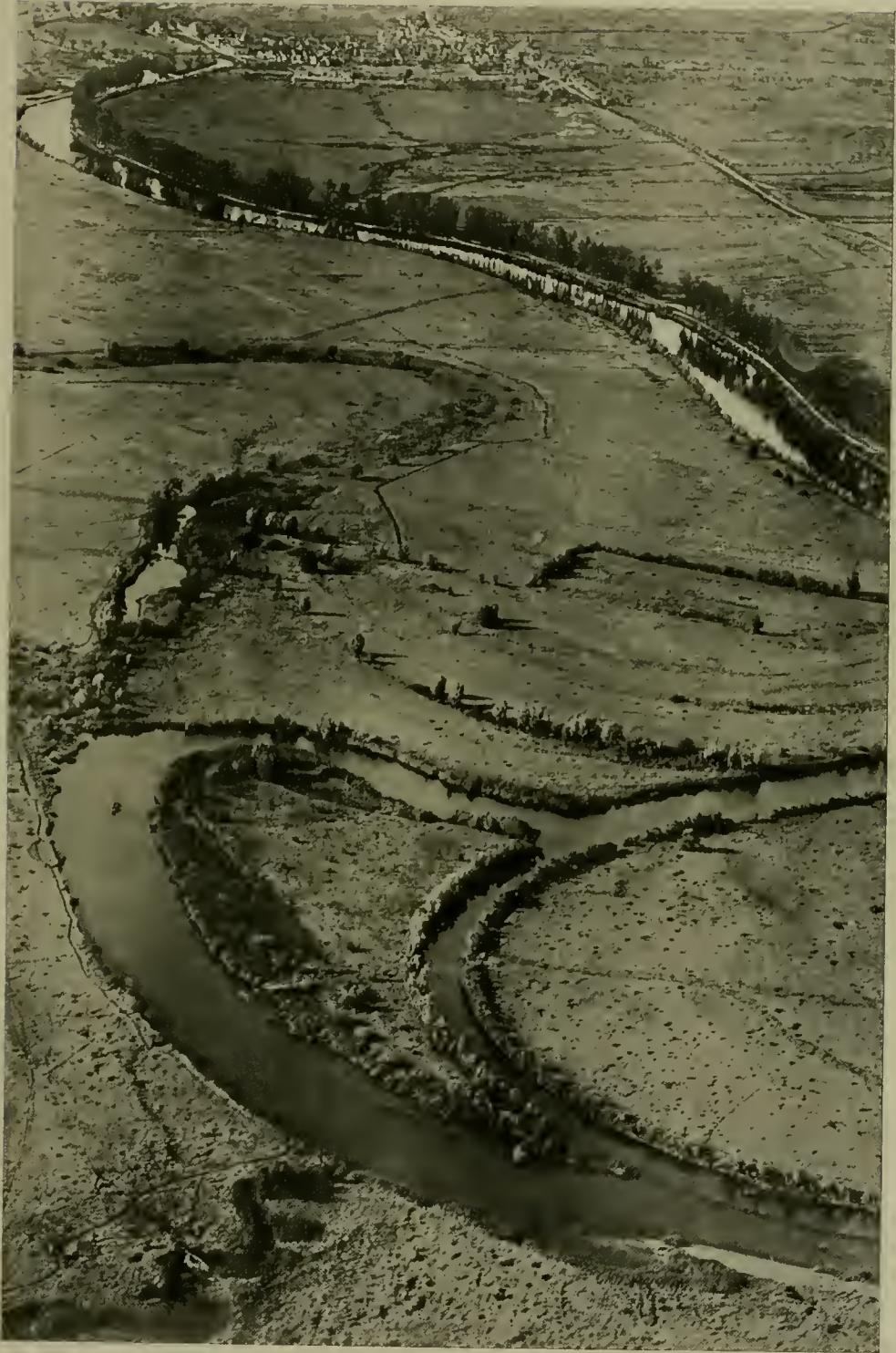
28-29.²³ The XVII French Corps had calculated the relief with care, the movements preliminary thereto having been worked out with the order of October 22, which had ordered the Division from Troyon to be "within the 26th October 12h, at the disposition of the First Army, U. S."²⁴ Under the Corps' plan, an indication of which was given in a confidential memorandum to Seventy-ninth Division Headquarters on October 24,²⁵ the 157th Infantry Brigade was to relieve the left brigade of the Twenty-sixth American Division, enabling this latter brigade, in turn, to relieve the Twenty-sixth French Division by extending its front further to the south.²⁵ The operations then under way by the Yankee Division in Belleu Bois prevented the entire relief from being carried on at one time. Con-



ON THE WAY UP TO OUR NEW POSITIONS WE PASSED THE OLD TRENCH SYSTEMS OF THE VERDUN SALIENT.

sequently, General Order No. 842, "XVII" Corps, the document upon which Field Order No. 28, 79th Division, was based, said:²⁶

"One Brigade of the 79th Division (158th Brigade) will relieve, during the nights from the 28th to the 29th and from the 29th to the 30th, the six battalions of the 29th Division in first line and in support in the present Divisional Sector. The other Brigade, 157th, will be pushed as Division Reserve in the region Brabant (where the P. C. of Brigade, of one regiment and of the Army Corps will be located). Bois de Forges wood (headquarters of one regiment and three battalions.) The going in line of a part of the elements of that Brigade in the northern portion of the present sector of the 26th Division, A. E. F., will be settled in a later order."



AEROPLANE OBLIQUE VIEW OF CONSENSVOYE TAKEN SEPT. 17, 1918, WHILE THE BOCHE WERE STILL IN THE VILLAGE.

On October 27, after a bitter struggle, the Yankee Division completed the conquest of most of Belleu Bois, an achievement announced by a secret memorandum, No. 738 s-3, "XVII" Corps, which pointed out that "to avoid a relief in the midst of the reaction occasioned by the attack, it seems prudent to postpone the attack on Ormont woods by some days" and the attack "will be made by the 79th Division infantry."²⁷ The same day, Secret Order No. 740 s-3 was sent by Corps to the Seventy-ninth Division, ordering the 157th Brigade to take over the sector "in the region Bois Belleu-Bois d'Ormont," on the night of October 31-November 1.²⁸ Field Order No. 30, 79th Division, developed from the Corps order just mentioned, was issued October 30,²⁹ at a time when the first stage of the relief by the 158th Brigade had been completed.



STREET IN BRABANT-SUR-MEUSE WHERE OUR AXIAL ROAD LEFT THE MEUSE AND LED US UP OVER THE HILL INTO THE OPEN AND INTO DIRECT SIGHT OF THE ENEMY.

Officers of the 316th Infantry had gone forth from the Bois de Forges on the afternoon of October 28 to reconnoiter the sector to be taken over,³⁰ and that evening the regiment filed out, heading northwest to Gercourt and then swerving due east to the Meuse, opposite Consenvoye. From the highlands to the northeast the German heavies were dropping shells dangerously near a long wooden bridge that led over the stream. The 316th crossed, met guides in the ruins of Consenvoye, went stumbling up a dark road between firing batteries, felt the earth shuddering to the enemy high explosives, groped its way off the road and into a woods and found its positions, taking over a sector 1,800 meters in length³¹ (sub-sector Blue).²³ That same night Companies "C" and "D", 312th Machine Gun Battalion, moved out from the Bois de Forges and followed the 316th, relieving Twenty-ninth Division machine gun units in sub-sector Blue, gun for gun.³²



THE BRABANT-ETRAYE ROAD—THE SOUTH EDGE OF CONSENSVOYE WOODS STILL UNDER INTENSE SHELL FIRE.



BOX BARRAGE, EVENING OF OCT. 30, 1918, ON THE EDGE OF BOIS DE CONSENSVOYE. NOTE DELAYED TRAFFIC AND OUR GUNS UNDER CAMOUFLAGE ON THE RIDGE

On the next morning, October 29, officers of the 315th Infantry reconnoitered the new sector, the regiment having marched from Fromereville to the Bois de Forges on the night of October 28-29.³³ That night the balance of the relief was carried out. The 315th marched into position by a different route, crossing the Meuse on a narrow footbridge to Brabant, and thence northeastward over a winding road to the Bois de Consenvoye. It was after midnight before it had completed the taking over of sub-sector Gray, lying to the right of that of the 316th.³⁴ The same night the remaining two companies of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion ("A" and "B") also left the Bois de Forges, "A" Company going into a reserve position 500 meters south of Brabant, on the Brabant-Samogneux road, and "B" Company, leaving six guns in reserve at Brabant, following the 315th up through the Bois de Consenvoye to take over a position in the Bois d'Étraye.³² The 158th Brigade Headquarters were established at 24.6-79.3, about three kilometers due south of the centre of the front line of the brigade sector,³⁵ and there, on the morning of October 30, reported to the new brigade commander, Brigadier General Evan M. Johnson,³⁶ upon whose arrival Colonel George Williams returned to the 316th Infantry. The relief had been completed in scheduled time.

Meanwhile, in conformity to the tables of movements for the 157th Brigade, as contained in Field Order No. 28, the 314th Infantry had started north from the region of Sommedieu on the evening of October 28, continuing by long stages until, between 23h, October 29, and 1h, October 30, the three battalions had reached the Bois de Forges.³⁷ The 313th Infantry, on October 29, moved out from Verdun and occupied French camps in three woods a short distance north of the city, remaining there until the night of October 30.²⁸

The advance echelon of Division Headquarters, moving forward from Dieue-sur-Meuse, was established at Vacherauville, seven kilometers north of Verdun and on the east bank of the Meuse, at 8h, October 29, while the rear echelon moved north from Dieue-sur-Meuse to Dugny.³⁹ Twenty-four hours later, at 8h, October 30, General Kuhn officially took over the command of the former Twenty-ninth Division sector,²⁶ issuing Field Order No. 30, and the next night the 157th Brigade proceeded to the relief of the northern sector of the Twenty-sixth Division, as prescribed, the Brigade P. C. being established at 26.0-76.7, a half kilometer northeast of Samogneux.³⁵ The 314th Infantry, marching from the Bois de Forges, crossed the Meuse and continued on a five hour hike, finally taking over the northern part of the assigned sector from Belleu Bois to Bois des Chenes,⁴⁰ while the 313th proceeded north along the Meuse from the vicinity of Verdun to the Cote de Roches, north of Samogneux, where one battalion went into the line in the Bois d'Ormont.⁴¹ The 311th Machine Gun Battalion had left Bois Bourrus on the night of October 30 and had crossed the Meuse into the Cote de Roches where, the next night, Company "C" took over a front line position in the Bois des Chenes, the remaining companies staying for the time being on the Cote de Roches.⁴² The relief by the 157th Brigade also had been completed "per schedule."

The Corps Order of October 26 had provided that "all the miscellaneous elements of the 79th Division; such as Sanitary Train, Field Signal Battalion, Supply Train, etc., will couple themselves first with the similar elements of the 29th Division."²⁶ The whole movement was carried out in a systematic and



VACHERAUVILLE, A RUINED VILLAGE THAT HAD BEEN IN NO-MAN'S LAND, USED AS DIVISION P.C.
OCTOBER 31 TO DECEMBER 26, 1918.



FRENCH PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS THE MEUSE CONNECTING REGNEVILLE AND SAMOGNEUX.



CHARNY, A RUINED TOWN, 7 KILOMETERS NORTH OF VERDUN, USED AS A REGULATING STATION.

satisfactory manner. The 304th Supply Train established an advance Regulating Station at Charny, a little over a kilometer south of Division P. C., but on the opposite shore of the Meuse, on October 28, the purpose being to fill the gap in liaison between the distributing points along the axial road from Samogneux to Brabant and the railhead at Dugny; to furnish hot food to all passing the point; to furnish emergency spare parts for vehicles; and to furnish medical first aid in case of necessity.⁴³ The results "attained in traffic control through the medium of the Regulating Station were very gratifying."⁴³

The 304th Engineers, leaving Haudainville and Belleray on the evening of October 28, reached Thierville, west of the Meuse and north of Verdun, before dawn of October 29. That evening the Second Battalion continued north, taking up position on the west shore of the river between Cumieres and Regneville, while the First Battalion, after spending twenty-four more hours in Thierville, finally



THE MEUSE VALLEY IN WINTER, NEAR REGNEVILLE.



THE MEUSE RIVER ROAD JUST SOUTH OF BRABANT. THE QUARRY SHELTERED OUR DIVISIONAL DRESSING STATION, IN THE EARLY DAYS OF OUR GRANDE MONTAGNE OPERATIONS.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MEUSE, THE VALLEY, AND OUR DRESSING STATION.

took over its position east of the Meuse and to the north of Samogneux on the night of October 30-31.⁴⁴

The 310th Machine Gun Battalion left the Bois de Forges on the night of October 31, passing through Regneville and crossing the Meuse to the reverse slope of Côte de Roches.⁴⁵ The 304th Sanitary Train, less Field Hospital 313, which remained at Genicourt-sur-Meuse to take care of the normal sick of the Division, moved forward to Glorieux, one kilometer west of Verdun, where a gas hospital was established.⁴⁶ Ambulance Company 315 set up a dressing station on the Samogneux-Brabant road, and Ambulance Company 314 located a similar station on the road leading into the Bois de Consenvoye.⁴⁶ A station for slightly wounded was placed on the outskirts of Charny.⁴⁶ The relief was completed at 8h, October 30.⁴⁶ The three companies of the 304th Ammunition Train ("A", "B" and "G") moved up into the new area in late October, "G" Company having details at the division ammunition dumps, and the balance of "G" company and "A" and "B" Companies were assigned to the 304th Engineers.⁴⁷ The trucks of "A" and "B" Companies were in constant use carrying ammunition northward over the axial road.

For the pending offensive, the artillery attached to the Division was the Fifty-second Artillery Brigade, of the Twenty-seventh American Division, Brigadier General George Albert Wingate, commanding,⁴⁸ the Fifty-fifth Artillery Brigade having been left behind in the Troyon sector because of insufficient draft animals.

With the relief completed, the Seventy-ninth Division found itself in a position, the plan of which might be likened to the cross section of a funnel, with the circular rim representing the front line and the axial road through Samogneux the narrow funnel mouth. The German positions circled from la Borne de Cornouiller on the north or left over a series of ridges toward the southeast, forming the rim of a bowl always higher than the body of the funnel. Part of this low land so encompassed was the ravine leading due east from Samogneux which had already been named "Death Valley" by the French during the Battle of Verdun long before the Seventy-ninth Division arrived. And never was name more apt. "Death Valley" is described most convincingly by Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, as follows:⁴⁹

"For five or six miles stretched an area of desolation without any billeting places where troops could rest, except a few rat-infested and odorous, moist dugouts and cellars, roofed by the debris of villages. The young soldier who was going under fire for the first time, as he marched forward past that grayish, mottled, hideous landscape, might see the physical results of war upon earth, trees and houses. When he came into Death Valley, he was to know its effects upon men. For two or three miles the road was always under shell fire. By day, visible to the enemy's observers, by night his gunners could be sure that guns registered upon it, if they fired into the darkness, would find a target on its congested reaches. It was inadequate to the traffic of the divisions engaged. Troops marching into battle must run its deadly gamut before they could deploy. It was the neck of the fan-shaped funnel of the battle line. Transport was halted by shell-



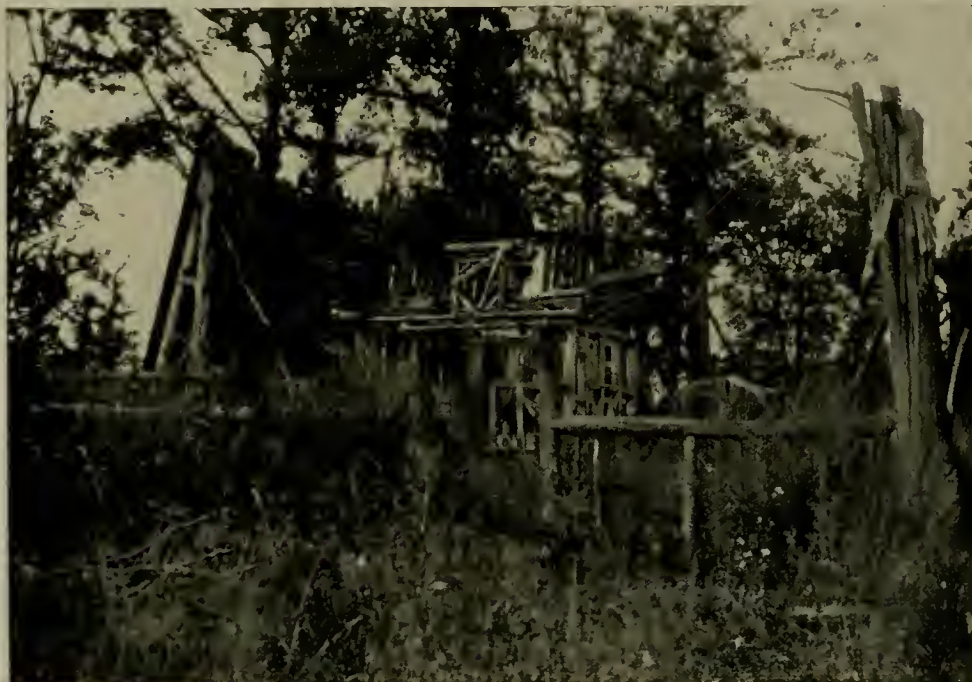
A FRENCH 155 M. M. OPERATED BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY MEN, JUST ABOVE SAMOGNEUX HILL.



DEATH VALLEY LOOKING EAST FROM SAMOGNEUX HILL. IN THE DISTANCE BOTH HUN AND AMERICAN BARRAGES MINGLE. IN THE FOREGROUND ONE OF OUR MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS PREPARED TO LEAVE ITS CARTS AND GO INTO ACTION.

torn cars and motor trucks and dead horses until they were removed, and by fresh craters from large calibres until they were refilled. There was no rest for the engineers; all the branches which were not ordinarily in the front line knew what it was to be under fire."

The front of the entire "XVII" Corps was still spread out like a vast fan. Beginning at the Meuse, on the west flank, one kilometer south of Sivry-sur-Meuse, was the Fifteenth French Colonial Division. The axis of its sector ran east by north for a distance of four kilometers. On the right of it lay the 158th Brigade, holding a front facing the north, except on the extreme right where it began to curve to the southeast. Next in line was the 157th Brigade, facing al-



P. C. OF THE 316TH INFANTRY IN THE BOIS DE CANSEVOYE, OCT. 28TH-NOV. 4TH. LATER ADVANCE P. C. OF THE 158TH INFANTRY BRIGADE, NOV. 5TH-10TH.

most due east, the two brigades thus occupying the quadrant of a circle, and having a front of slightly more than seven kilometers. Extending on southeastward from the right of the 157th Brigade lay the Twenty-sixth American Division, and still further south were two more French Divisions and the Eighty-first American Division, the latter being the far right flank of the Corps at Fresnes-en-Woevre, the southern limit of the First American Army.⁵⁰

The French Corps commander had a dual objective in his planned offensive, but it was necessary to achieve the first before realizing the second. In other words, before striking across the plains of the Woevre into Germany, it was necessary to remove the menace of la Borne de Cornouiller. This hill, known to the French as la Borne de Cornouiller; on the American operation maps as Hill 378,



LA BORNE DE CORNOUILLER—HILL 378—KNOWN TO THE FRENCH AS LA GRANDE MONTAGNE,—TO THE DOUGHBOY AS CORN WILLIE HILL,—A GREAT BARE CREST RISING SHEER FROM THE MEUSE VALLEY—THE KEY TO THE GERMAN POSITIONS EAST OF THE MEUSE—CAPTURED BY THE 316th AFTER FOUR DAYS OF TERRIFIC FIGHTING NOV. 3rd TO 6th, 1918. (FIRST VIEW OF THE HILL FROM THE ROAD RUNNING NORTH FROM CONSENVOYE CROSS-ROADS.)

and to the American soldier as "Corn Willie Hill," guarded the valley roads leading eastward to the plains of the Woevre and the German camps at Etraye, Reville and Ecurey, where the enemy had great numbers of troops, besides their railheads for supplies containing vast stores of material. It was a ridge or hog back, high and with a commanding elevation. Directly in front, the Meuse River made one of its characteristic bends and the ridge was so located that it gave a commanding sweep of the Meuse Valley, both up and down stream, for many kilometers. On account of these natural characteristics or advantages, the Germans had thoroughly organized the hill and placed behind it their major heavy artillery. It was unquestionably the most important position and the center of the enemy artillery resistance east of the Meuse. From this commanding artillery position came most of the devastating flanking long range fire which was proving, and had from the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne proven, so disastrous to the advancing Divisions on the west.

To the 158th Brigade fell the task of reducing la Borne de Cornouiller, while the 157th Brigade waited to participate in the drive for the Woevre plains when the hill was gained. The result was two distinct phases of the operation in la Grande Montagne, as the region was known, and these operations must be treated separately. Leaving the 157th Brigade, then, with its lines established from northwest to southeast between Belleu Bois and the Bois d'Ormont, the description from now to the end of the chapter concerns entirely the northern thrust of Brigadier General Johnson's command.

The 158th Infantry Brigade, on the nights October 28-29 and 29-30, had taken over the most difficult front line ever assigned to it. The 316th Infantry, occupying the left sub-sector, held its frontal position on the northern outskirts of the Bois Plat Chêne to the west and the southern outskirts of the Bois de la Grande Montagne to the east. In front of it, on the extreme west was the upper end of a ravine, Vaux de Mille Mais, a branch of which, the Ravine de Moyement, jutted down into the regimental line. From the ravine the ground rose rapidly along the front, eastward, in a series of ridges until it culminated in Hill 370 on the regiment's right front. Further ahead was visible the bald, rounded top of la Borne de Cornouiller, bare of trees or underbrush, and beyond it the dominating Haramount ridge, a full three kilometers away. The lines of the 316th were "merely small holes scooped in the ground, sheltered from observation by brush and leaves."⁵¹ Former German dugouts, with their fronts facing the enemy line, formed the shelter for those in support.⁵¹ A road, which cut down through the sub-sector near the center, intersected the Consenvoye-Etraye road several hundred yards behind the front, and near the cross-roads the regimental P. C. was established.⁵¹ On the right of the 316th, the 315th Infantry took over a sub-sector, which was in the shape of an inverted "V." Its western flank held liaison with the 316th in the lower edges of the Bois de la Grande Montagne. From that point it ran gradually northeast into the Bois d'Etraye and then turned sharply south by east across an open space facing the Bois de Wavrille and culminated at the edge of Belleu Bois. Behind its western flank lay another clearing, Molleville Farm, the old farmhouse in the depth of a ravine being a mass of ruins. The regimental P. C. was established on the Brabant-Etraye road, west of the farm.⁵²



BOCHE CONCRETE SHELTER ALONG ROAD THROUGH BOIS DE CONSENVOYE, NEAR UPPER END OF DEATH VALLEY AND MOLLEVILLE FME.



BOCHE NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD AT MOLLEVILLE FARM BLOWN INTO ARCH BY FORCE OF SHELL EXPLOSION.

On taking over its sector each infantry regiment placed two battalions in the front line and one battalion in support. The first two days were used almost exclusively in strengthening the positions by establishing strongpoints surrounded by barbed wire entanglements and linking up all positions by a comprehensive system of telephone wires connecting battalions with regiments and regiments in turn with the Brigade P. C., this work being directed by First Lieutenant H. W. Webbe, of the 304th Field Signal Battalion, attached as signal officer to the 158th Infantry Brigade. Throughout, both regiments suffered heavily from shell fire. The Germans had every point on the front registered and could find them day or night, the result being that the high explosives and shrapnel wrought havoc with ration



BOCHE MACHINE GUN NEST AND OBSERVATION IN BOIS DE CONSENVOYE NEAR ADVANCE P. C.
OF THE 158TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

details, working parties and liaison groups, while the constant use of gas shells made it necessary for the men to be masked most of the time.

The greatest courage was evidenced by the men of both regiments and of the signal battalion groups detailed with them in maintaining the telephone wires. The heavy shelling was constantly knocking out connections, and the vital need of repairing them at once necessitated going out into the heart of a hostile barrage and working with shells bursting on all sides. The runners who traversed the shrapnel torn woods between the outposts and the company P. C.'s and battalion headquarters, dared death constantly to deliver messages, while heroic ration groups mounted the roads and penetrated to the frontal positions with food and water, performing with unequalled bravery in the face of terrible hazards. The

Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to a few of these men and many were cited in Division orders. Instances of what they did are the best illustrations of the daily and nightly horror of shell fire through the sector. Sergeant Bernard F. Sweeney, Jr., Headquarters Company, 315th Infantry, on the night of October 31 made a dozen trips to repair telephone wire broken by the shelling, and was wounded the following morning while performing the same work.⁵⁴ On November 1, Private Eugene G. Watkins, Company "K", 315th Infantry, was mortally wounded while acting as a runner between battalion and regimental headquarters, but continued and "covered a distance of approximately 300 meters to deliver his message." He died a few minutes after reaching his destination.⁵⁴ Supply Sergeant William K. Dieste, Company "B", 312th Machine Gun Battalion, on the night of October 30, led a ration detail through extremely heavy fire, showing "the greatest personal courage and coolness," and on the return trip, after all of his detail had passed the exposed Molleville Farm ravine in safety, he, the last man, was struck and instantly killed by a fragment of high explosive.⁵⁵

Finally, on November 2, "owing to the intense shell fire to which the front line troops were continually subjected," each regiment withdrew a battalion from the line and the remaining battalion extended its front to include the entire regimental sector.⁵⁶ The First Battalion, 316th Infantry, under Major Harry D. Parkin,⁵⁷ and the First Battalion, 315th Infantry, under Major Ward W. Pierson, recently promoted from Captain,⁵² were the front line units.

The "killed in action" and "died of wounds" in the 158th Brigade during the period from October 29 to November 2—the pre-offensive period—were as follows:

315TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
Corporal Vincent Byrne

Company "B"
Private David Gollmer

Company "D"
Private Stephen Esterly

Company "E"
Privates Harry F. Diamond
Pietro Merola

Company "F"
Corporal Mitchell Sargen
Private John W. Manning

Company "G"
Corporal William M. Smith
Private Richard B. Ward

Company "I"
Privates Raymond Bolte
Stephen Michalski

Company "K"
Private Eugene A. Watkins

Company "L"
Corporal William B. Hughes
Privates Charles P. Reichert
Jesse Wooten

Headquarters Company
Private 1st cl Charles A. Keating
Private Joseph Haines

Machine Gun Company
Private Gioacchino Spagnuolo

Supply Company
Wagoner Theodore Carro

316TH INFANTRY

Company "B"
Private Michelangelo Apolito

Company "C"
Corporal Arthur J. Murphy
Pvt. 1st cl Lawrence W. Seiberlich
Privates Emil C. Bendixen
William Goldman
Albert D. Lowry
Harry E. R. Otto

Company "D"
Privates Meyer Hodes
Jay M. Jackson
Jacob M. Lizeski

Company "E"
Private Samuel Rosenthal

Company "F"
Private Abraham Silver

Company "G"
Pvt. 1st cl Frank E. Painter
Private Ciro Puerto

Company "I"
Pvt. 1st cl Charles R. Kohler
Privates James M. McLevy
John R. Scheppman

Company "K"
Privates Francis A. Carlson
Venerando Ragaglia

Company "L"
Private Frederick W. Sonksen

Company "M"
Private C. Olsen

Headquarters Company
Private Ernest C. Neurath

312TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Company "B"
Supply Sgt. William K. Dieste
Private Martin J. Marvel

Company "D"
Corporal Russell S. Tomlinson
Private Andrew A. Ziegler

Company "C"
Private Blaine B. Boggs

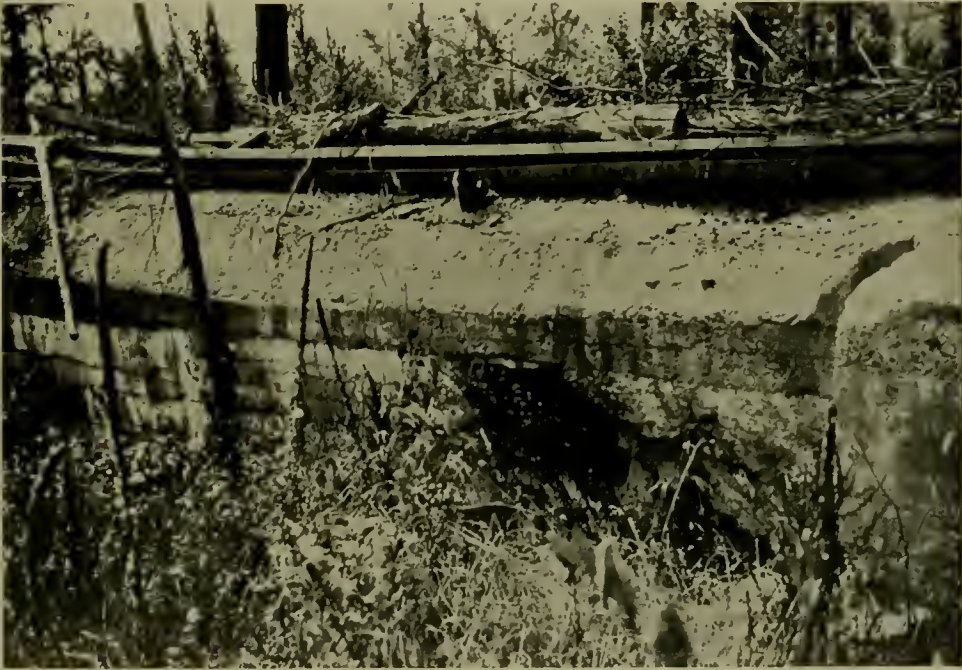
On October 31, the "XVII" Corps had issued a warning order, purposing to put the Corps in a situation to pursue the enemy, thus:⁵⁸

"At present, as the result of the actions carried on since the 8th of October, the Army Corps found itself encompassed in the difficult region of the heights of the Meuse. It is necessary to prepare our disposition so that when the order is given the advance can be instantly undertaken in the region situated between the line Loison-Orne and the foot of the heights."

This order apparently was based upon the assumption that la Borne de Cornouiller and the other strongholds would be taken without much delay, as otherwise a pursuit, as contemplated, could not be attempted. Several patrols from the 158th Infantry Brigade, between October 30 and November 2, however, gave no indication that the enemy was in retirement from the Meuse hills, although bringing back valuable information regarding hostile positions. The patrols were successful in their missions,—one, on the night of October 30, led by Lieutenant Harry S. Gabriel, of the 316th Infantry, reporting enemy wiring in the ravine leading to hill 378.⁵⁹ That same night Second Lieutenant Elton B. McCowan, of the 315th Infantry, made a solitary reconnaissance in order to find distinguishing marks and papers on a German who had been killed between the lines during the day, and returned with some valuable documents.⁶⁰ German patrols had

been uniformly unsuccessful during the period, elements of the 316th repulsing two and capturing two prisoners who were found to be members of the 48th Regiment, 228th Division.⁵⁹

Upon the belief that the enemy should be withdrawing from the Meuse line south of Dun-sur-Meuse, the Corps, on November 2, issued Special Order No. 19, directing that strong reconnaissance patrols be sent out by the 15th French Division and the 158th Brigade.⁶¹ In pursuance of the order, G-3 Order No. 7, 79th Division, was drawn up the same day and provided that the 158th Brigade should test the strength of the enemy on la Borne de Cornouiller and at two points on the ridge to the east.⁶² The reconnaissance was given over to the 316th Infantry. On the night of November 2-3 these three patrols, consisting of two platoons each, drawn from the companies of the Second Battalion with a section of heavy



1st Aid Station, 316th Infantry—formerly Boche Dugout—Bois de Consenvoye Nov. 3rd to 6th, 1918. Over 600 wounded men passed through this station in 24 hours Nov. 4th and 5th, 1918. (NOTE DIRECT HIT BY BOCHE H. E. MADE WHILE THE SHELTER WAS FILLED WITH AMERICAN WOUNDED.)

Brownings from Company "C", 312th Machine Gun Battalion attached, were formed up in the reserve line, while three other platoons, each having a 37mm gun, were assigned to act as a support and follow at 200 meters. The whole was directed by Captain Paul D. Strong, acting Second Battalion Commander, from a tiny shelter, well to the front. Artillery preparation was arranged for by a concentration of 155's at sensitive points, as well as a standing and protecting barrage by the regiment of 75's attached to the 158th Brigade, and a rolling barrage to precede the advance of the platoon on the left, moving at the rate of 100 meters in six minutes.⁶²

In moving into the line for the jump off, the platoons were subjected to intense shell fire and gas, and one of them was caught in a box barrage near the

Second Battalion P. C. and sustained many casualties, thirty men alone being gassed.⁶³ Two men, Mechanic Moses S. Yerger, Company "G", and Private 1st cl Nicholas C. Rosa, Company "F", rushed fearlessly to the spot and assisted in their prompt evacuation, Mechanic Yerger being killed.⁶⁴ When the combat patrols were finally in position, the preliminary artillery fire began at 5h 30 on the morning of November 3, and at 6h the three columns started for their given destinations. The right group, under Lieutenant Frank A. Stevens, took a northeasterly course through a dense woods to a point north of the line held by the 315th Infantry, and was there held up by an impenetrable tangle of underbrush, where, after suffering heavy casualties, it was forced to withdraw to the shoulder of Hill 370. The central group, under Lieutenant Harry S. Gabriel, moved into the thick woods to the east of la Borne de Cornouiller, heading for Côte 320 and the ultimate objective, Hill 370, beyond. It encountered stern resistance from German machine guns before it had gone 100 yards. Corporal Israel Greenberg, with three volunteers, advanced ahead of the platoon and captured one nest, putting twelve Germans to flight.⁶⁴ A little later a squad headed by Corporal Thomas Deysher confronted another nest and found themselves with a ravine saturated with chlorine gas between them and the enemy. Of his achievement, a Division citation states:⁶⁴

"Either he must give up the patrol and not advance because to advance was impossible with gas masks; or he must take the masks off. Corporal Deysher chose the latter alternative and advanced with his squad, captured the machine gun nest and voluntarily paid the penalty with all his squad by being severely gassed."

By 10h the middle platoon had reached its second objective, having advanced 1200 meters and captured six machine gun nests. Its casualties, however, had been heavy, the second in command, Lieutenant Rudolph E. Peterson, having been killed while on the left flank. Lieutenant Gabriel then drew back to reorganize and, after two more attacks, in each of which prisoners were taken and machine guns subdued, it became apparent that the enemy was closing in through the underbrush. Finally, in the middle of the afternoon, Lieutenant Gabriel took what was left of his column toward the left and reinforced the platoon on that side.

The platoon on the left, under Captain Francis D. Johnson and Lieutenant Ira D. Lady, had jumped off at 6h, headed straight for la Borne de Cornouiller. Within a short time Captain Johnson was killed while heroically leading his men, and a little later Lieutenant Lady was mortally wounded.⁶³ Sergeant Evin C. Miller was killed while gallantly rallying the platoon,⁶⁴ and Sergeants Adam Matlawski and Oscar O. Grip,⁶⁴ the remaining non-coms, rallied the men and held them in line until Lieutenant Harold B. Alston, of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, who commanded the three sections of "C" Company, that battalion, could assume command.⁶⁵ The description of what then ensued can be gained from Lieutenant Alston's own story, which is as follows:

"Nothing better indicates the strength of the enemy defenses in this sector than the fact that during the first four or five hours



OUR WOUNDED BEING EVACUATED FROM THE FIRST AID STATION ON THEIR FIRST LAP OF THE LONG, LONG JOURNEY TO THE REAR. THEY ARE MEN OF THE 316TH INFANTRY WOUNDED IN THE FIRST ATTACK ON HILL 378.



WOUNDED MEN—316TH INFANTRY—RETURNING FROM LA BORNE DE CORNOUILLER—HILL 378.

we advanced only about 150 meters. The woods were thick with machine guns, and it was practically impossible for us to go ahead. Lieutenant Lady was hit in the knee; so I made a tourniquet above the wound and propped him against the side of a shell hole. This shell hole was covered by an enemy machine gun which made it impossible to evacuate him immediately. I detailed a man to stay with him, while I crawled out and proceeded to cut in the road on the flank of the gun that was holding up our attack. Here I met Lieutenant Peterson. He yelled to me to duck; and as I did so he aimed a rifle at a Boche. But a bullet hit him and he lunged forward, dead.

I signalled to three infantrymen and we started crawling into the woods to get the machine gun nest. I had turned over my original machine gun command to Sergeant John H. M. Chaney, and, knowing my own company, I felt safe on the left where Sergeant Carl O. Allison was in command. We crawled forward a few yards, a low mist preventing our being seen, and finally I could see the enemy gun. Having a grenade I tossed it over and it luckily landed just a few feet in front of the gunner tearing his head completely off. This was our signal to rush and we did so. On the rush, two of my men were killed about 25 yards from the gun. I rushed on with the other man and we got to them before they could fire. My one remaining man was wounded. I emerged from the woods with fourteen prisoners and sent them to the rear."

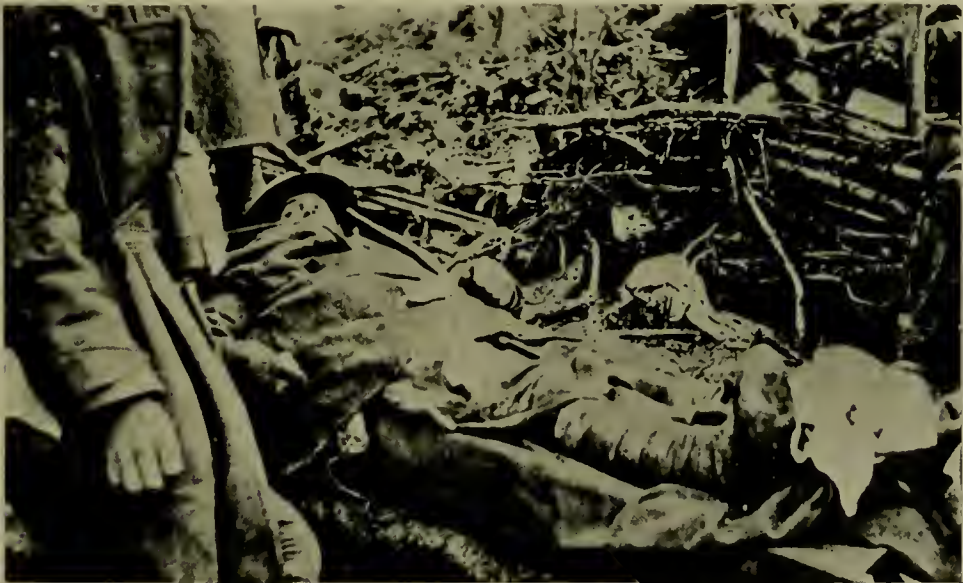
Lieutenant Alston's confidence in his two sergeants was not misplaced. Sergeant Chaney won a General Headquarters citation for gallantry in action as a result of the day's work,⁶⁵ and Sergeant Allison, the Distinguished Service Cross, the latter's citation stating that "in the face of direct machine gun fire not more than forty yards distant, he mounted a machine gun and succeeded in knocking out one of the enemy's guns and taking twenty-five prisoners. Although seriously wounded during this most gallant exploit, he remained at his gun and ably assisted the advancing infantry until weakness and loss of blood forced him to go to the rear."⁶⁴ Two other "C" Company machine gunners distinguished themselves by evacuating severely wounded men, Private 1st cl Ralph L. Brittingham aiding Corporal William E. Isemann to a place of safety, and Private 1st cl Howard N. Kriebel assisting Private Neil Robarge to the rear.⁶⁵ Two men were killed in the company, Privates Gustav A. Johnson and Abraham Neuman.

Finally, late in the afternoon, the platoon under Lieutenant Alston, assisted by Lieutenant Gabriel's force, was unable to proceed further. It had, however, reached the foot of la Borne de Cornouiller and there it dug in, being reinforced toward evening by "B" Company, 316th Infantry, sent forward under Captain Louis C. Knack.⁶³ The offensive reconnaissance successfully accomplished its mission. Eleven machine guns were captured and their crews captured or killed. The strength of the enemy, the nature of his defenses and his positions were developed, and the lines advanced into the woods on Hill 370 and a foothold was gained on la Borne de Cornouiller.

The killed in action or dying of wounds among the enlisted men of the 316th Infantry—a small percentage of the casualties of the day—were as follows:



LIEUT. BURKE OF THE 316TH MEDICAL STAFF ATTENDING A MAN WOUNDED IN THE FIGHT FOR HILL 378.



ONE OF OUR WOUNDED BROUGHT IN TO FIRST AID STATION AFTER LYING ALL NIGHT ON HILL 378.
(316 INF.)

Company "C"
 Corporals Alvin S. Meredith
 Richard W. Strong, Jr.
 Private 1st cl John T. Lane

Company "D"
 Private 1st cl Chas. B. Houseknecht

Company "E"
 Privates Nicholas C. Arens
 John H. Binns
 Charley Nielsen

Company "F"
 Corporal Anthony Finocchio

Company "G"
 Mechanic Moses S. Yerger
 Private 1st cl Harvey N. Gauger
 Privates Arthur E. Guinn
 Luie Machacek
 Frank Mancusi

Company "L"
 Private 1st cl Charles F. Fritts
 Private Cecil Gordy

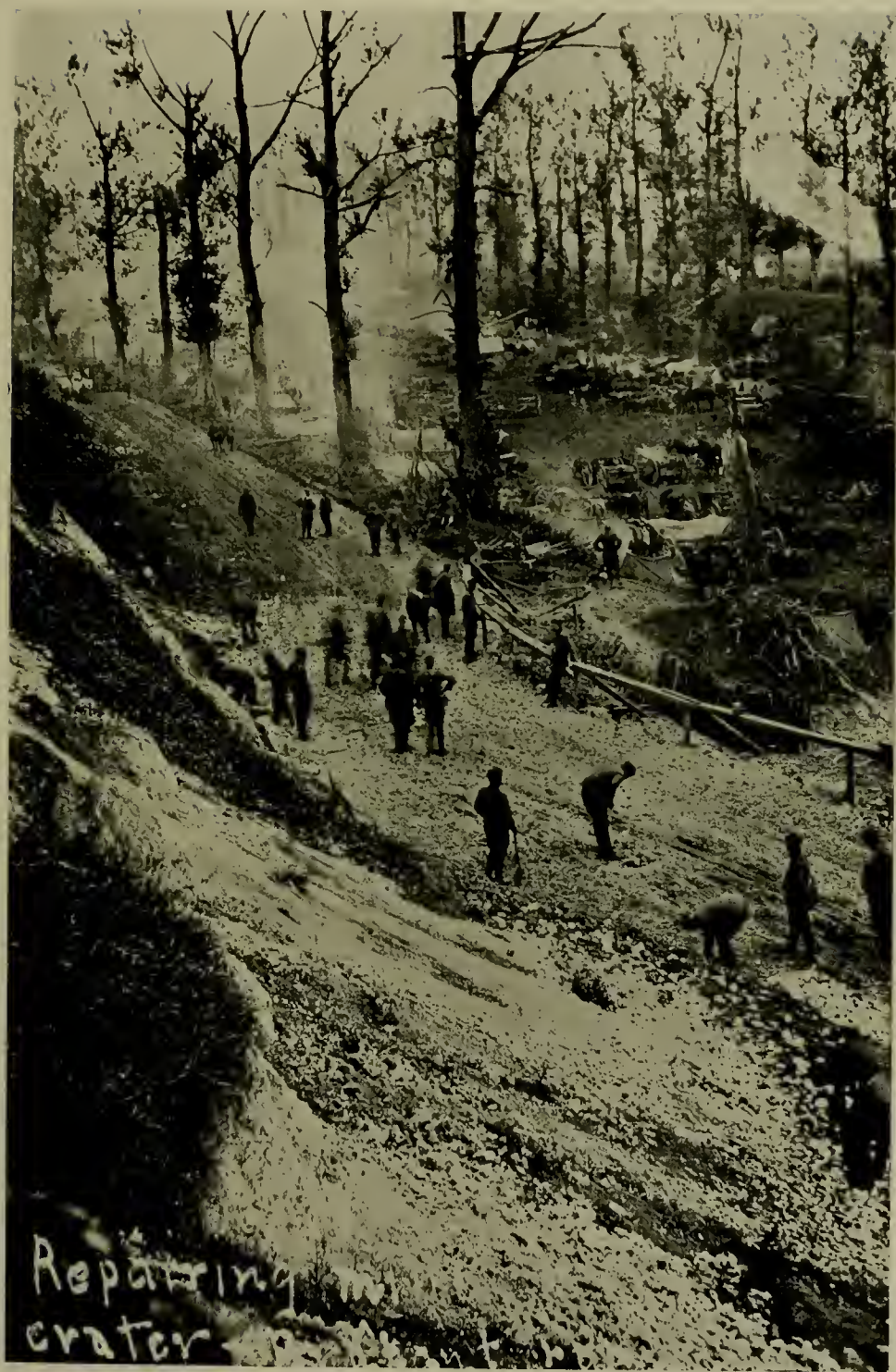
Headquarters Company
 Privates Ralph A. Haag
 Edward Miner

During the entire course of the reconnaissance in force, the enemy maintained continuous artillery fire on the regimental areas of the two infantry regiments of the 158th Brigade and upon the road leading up through the sector. One regimental runner of the 316th Infantry, Private Francis Boyer, Headquarters Company, was killed while bravely taking a message through a barrage,⁶⁴ and another, Private Vincent J. Devlin, Sanitary Detachment, was severely wounded while carrying a message to the Third Battalion surgeon.⁶¹ With darkness, the enemy shelling continued unabated, the Boche evidently fearing some efforts of further exploitation by the 158th Brigade. Such was not the plan, however, the front of the 316th Infantry being chiefly interested in holding the position gained and establishing telephone lines from the foothold at the bottom of la Borne de Cornouiller back to regimental headquarters. Two men of the 304th Field Signal Battalion, Corporal Bert E. Friend, Company "C", and Private 1st cl Wilbert W. Anthony, volunteered to lay and maintain this wire and accomplished their purpose under intense fire.⁶⁶

On the front of the 315th Infantry, further east, where there had been no activity during the day, several patrols were sent out after darkness. First Lieutenant George S. Barker, First Battalion Intelligence Officer, led one from "D" Company which brought back important information,⁶⁰ as did another led by Sergeant Peter McHugh, of Company "C."⁶⁰ First Lieutenant Lester Shearer, of "B" Company, not only took out a patrol but led it against an enemy machine gun and put the weapon out of action.⁶⁰ Four men of the 315th were killed by shell fire during November 3. They were Privates Herman R. Hertzberg and John J. Lenahan, of Company "A", and Privates George J. Gastenveld and James White, of Company "I."

The German shelling had proven fatal as far south as Samogneux, where Companies "A" and "B" of the 304th Engineers, and the Engineer Train were several times driven from their work by high explosive and shrapnel. "A" Company lost one man killed, Private 1st cl James K. Danner, and several wounded; "B" Company had several wounded; and the Train had three killed,—Privates Harvey E. Kelley, Benson C. Loudon and Robert P. Owens.

Late on the night of November 3, Order No. 20, "XVII" Corps, was received at Division P. C. at Vacheranville. It expressed the possibility of the enemy



Repairing
crater

504TH ENGINEERS REPAIRING MINE CRATER, BETWEEN SAMOGNEUX AND BRABANT.

having only rear guards in the front facing the 15th French Division and the 158th Brigade, and directed an attack for the next morning, the Seventy-ninth's instructions being to follow up the reconnaissance of November 3 with an "action against the Borne de Cornouiller, the occupation of which is important."⁶⁷ The Corps order was received at Division Headquarters too late for the preparation of a Division field order and, consequently, all arrangements were made by telephone with the 158th Brigade Headquarters.⁶⁸ A covering operation into the Bois de la Grande Montagne on the east was arranged for. Artillery preparation was set for 5h 45 and the infantry was to attack at 6h, November, 4.⁶⁸

A request went back from both infantry regiments for ammunition and, amid the uproar of the German night firing, two trucks, driven by Corporals James J. Woodward and Harold L. Goslin, of Company "C", 304th Am-



MOLLEVILLE FARM CLEARING. AFTER A SHELLING OF OUR ADVANCING FRONT LINES ABOVE BRABANT. THIS TEAM AND LOAD OF AMMUNITION FOR OUR MEN HAD BEEN TEMPORARILY LEFT BY ITS DRIVER, WHO SOUGHT SHELTER, DURING THE INTENSIVE SHELL FIRE—OCT. 28, 1918.

munition Train, went trundling northward over the torn roads, literally dodging high explosives, until their much needed loads were delivered at the regimental dumps.⁶⁹ Equally heroic was the conduct of Corporal Walter F. Brzowski, Company "I", 315th Infantry, who assembled an ammunition detail below the Bois de Consenvoye and led it up through the woods. In the Molleville Farm clearing, the detail came under heavy shell fire and was scattered, several being killed and wounded. Corporal Brzowski, despite the shell fire, collected the detail and again led it forward until it had delivered the ammunition to the First Battalion headquarters.⁶⁰

General Johnson, of the 158th Brigade, made rapid plans for the attack. To the First Battalion, 315th Infantry, on the right, was given the task of making the support attack—a local effort, as it were—designed to occupy the German attention while the main drive could be pressed home, and also to carry the front

to better positions if possible. To the 316th Infantry was assigned the work of the direct attack against la Borne de Cornouiller by the First Battalion on the extreme left, and against Hill 370 and the east flank of the Borne by the Third Battalion, holding liaison to the right with the First Battalion, 315th. For barrage work, in addition to the artillery, General Johnson had three companies of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion in position, although one of them ("C") had suffered heavily the day before and was low in personnel.

The attack, preceded by artillery preparation fire, was launched all along the line at 6h under the protection of a heavy fog. At the same time that the infantry stepped off, the heavy Brownings opened a barrage on the enemy positions ahead and "lifted it 100 meters for five lifts."³² At 7h 40 the Operations Officer of the 158th Brigade notified Division G-3 that the 315th Infantry reported its Stokes mortars jammed after sixty rounds, and that the 316th Infantry had already captured "seven machine guns and twenty-nine prisoners."³⁴

The initial assault by Major Pierson's First Battalion of the 315th Infantry went well for the first several hundred yards. Knowing the density of the machine guns ahead of them, the four companies began the advance "by infiltration of small combat groups."⁷⁰ Within a half hour, however, the enemy had turned the advance into a shambles. It is described as follows by the regimental historian:⁷⁰

"An avalanche of machine gun bullets, rifle grenades and trench mortar shells struck the ranks of the advancing troops. In vain the 315th Machine Gun Company and the Stokes Mortar platoon of the Headquarters Company, which were supporting the advance, attempted to quell the enemy storm. Lying deep within the thick underbrush, concealed in shell holes, massed on fighting tops in towering trees, German machine gunners poured forth their deadly fire, while under the direction of a low flying aeroplane, German batteries hidden in ravines and gullies to the east enfiladed the American line with a hail of high explosive shells."

On the right of the line, Company "D", with both flanks exposed to murderous fire, fought its way forward 100 yards and managed to secure a well protected line, where it stopped and dug in.⁷¹ Sergeant Clarence Pancoast, suffering from machine gun wounds, led the right platoon to safety and was shot to death.⁶⁰ Sergeant John T. Holt, his platoon having pushed beyond the line of the company into the Bois de Wavrille, found his line swept by a flanking fire. The sergeant organized a position in fox holes, gave first aid to his wounded and saw that they all were evacuated before he fell back to the general line.⁶⁰ Sergeant Elmer R. Fox, locating a German machine gunner, secured an automatic rifle from one of his men and put him out of action. A moment later he was killed by a sniper bullet.⁶⁰ Next in line westward, Company "A", managed to make an advance of seventy-five yards, struggling along under heroic leadership such as that evidenced by Corporal John F. McCann, who managed to get his squad into shell holes and, although severely wounded, refused to be evacuated during the day.⁶⁰ A platoon of "B" Company, inserted next in the line, lost its commander, Lieutenant Arthur Bagans, wounded, and was led gallantly by First Sergeant Albert

M. Young.⁶⁰ To the west of it, "C" Company made a splendid effort and flung one platoon, under Sergeants Rechtenwald and Turner, far in advance of the balance of the company.⁷² This single platoon made a remarkable fight. It lost contact with all other units and held on, fighting for twenty-seven hours before it was relieved.⁷² Sergeant John J. Read was mortally wounded while directing this advance,⁵⁴ and Sergeant John T. Camburn, Corporal Frank J. Devaux and Private John McKay each distinguished himself by wiping out machine gun nests, the latter being twice wounded in the accomplishment of the act.⁶⁰ Private Feodor Koshowitz bravely risked his life for a wounded comrade, crawling out ahead of the line, binding the wounded man's leg with a gas mask cord and bandaging the wound before seeking safety.⁶⁰ The most western unit of the battalion, "B" Company, which had jumped off late to the attack, had a desperate struggle



FIELD KITCHEN CARRYING CAULDRONS OF HOT CHOW FORWARD TO MEN OF THE 315TH INFANTRY
BOIS DE CONSENVOYE—NOVEMBER 5TH, 1918.

through underbrush in which Lieutenant Lester Shearer, although hit in the face by a sniper bullet, fought against evacuation. Sergeant Edward A. Davies was shot through the wrist and leg and the command finally devolved upon Sergeant Eugene C. Fagan, of "C" Company, who had led a detachment to the relief.⁶⁰ Two men of the Machine Gun Company, Corporal George H. Archible and Private 1st cl William McK. Viven; dragged a machine gun into an advanced outpost position and put two enemy guns out of commission.⁶⁰ By 11h the offensive was halted and the Battalion clung with desperation to the ground it had won. Private 1st cl William A. Lewis, of the Headquarters Company, had maintained the telephone communication between First Battalion Headquarters and the Regimental P. C. throughout,⁶⁵ but telephone messages were not quite clear as to the



LT. COL. H. J. MCKENNY,
304TH AMMUNITION TRAIN



MAJOR Z. H. MITCHUM,
304TH FIELD SIGNAL BN.



MAJOR W. T. R. PRICE,
304TH SUPPLY TRAIN



MAJOR JOHN L. EVANS,
310TH M. G. BN.



COLONEL J. FRANK BARBER,
304TH ENGINEERS



COLONEL P. W. HUNTINGDON
DIVISION SURGEON



LT. COL.
THOS. W. MILLER,
DIV. ORD. OFFICER



LT. COL. W. J. CALVERT,
DIVISION G-1.



LT. COLONEL MAGILL

front line situation. First Lieutenant Theodore Rosen, the regimental gas officer, secured permission from Colonel Knowles to reconnoiter the front line. He set out on his hazardous mission and personally covered the greater part of the front, sending back valuable information. While out in the Bois d'Etraye, trying to locate the left flank of the battalion, he ran into a hidden machine gun nest and was severely wounded. Although scarcely able to crawl, he managed to work his way a short distance to the rear and warn the men following him so that they could avoid the nest. Before assistance could reach him, however, a German rifle grenade was thrown upon him, exploding and giving him further severe wounds. Unable to move or resist by further fighting, he was taken prisoner.⁶⁰

The main attack, conducted by the 316th on the left, had gotten away to a splendid start. The right battalion (Third), under Major William S. Manning, but lately promoted from captain, entering the woods to the southeast of the



316TH MACHINE GUNNERS OPERATING A CAPTURED GERMAN GUN ON LA BORNE DE CORNOUILLER
THE SCENE OF TERRIBLE FIGHTING, TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER, AND OUR SUCCESS.

Borne, penetrated the Bois de la Grande Montagne. Advancing through the thick growth and underbrush, the battalion wiped out machine gun nest after machine gun nest and finally occupied Hill 370. The left flank (Company "I") succeeded in occupying ground in the woods east of the road running north over la Borne de Cornouiller. Stretching away from it in a southeasterly direction ran the thin lines of "K", "M" and "L" Companies, the latter in liaison with "B" Company, 315th Infantry. Captain Claude C. Cunningham had been mortally wounded in the attack, and Captains John McI. Somers and Lieutenant Arthur R. Sayres seriously wounded. Company "I", on the left flank, however, found itself virtually in the air, having no liaison with the First Battalion beyond it and being enfiladed from the Borne.⁷³ First Sergeant Frank Fink, of Company

“H”, assigned to Company “I”, led three successive patrols out into this area to the west and each time silenced a machine gun nest, but did not establish liaison.⁶⁴ Privates Ormond R. Marks and George R. Monroe, of “H” Company, acting as battalion runners, were so harassed by machine gun fire that, in desperation, they turned and captured two of the enemy weapons.⁶⁴

The story of the First Battalion, which Major Parkin led to the attack at 6h that foggy morning, is one of the many tragic ones of the war. The way led straight up the bare slope of la Borne de Cornouiller and the enemy, in hastily dug but complete trenches, disputed every inch of the distance. Progress was made only by hand to hand grapples, but progress, nevertheless, until, at 7h 55, Major Parkin sent back word by runner that his right was on the objective and the left was approaching it under machine gun fire, and that the line extended across the top of the Borne. That message also predicted shelling when the fog lifted and asked for counter-battery work if such should happen. His advance units were “C” Company on the right and “B” Company on the left and he, apparently satisfied after his message of 7h 55 regarding the progress of the right, made his way to the left to guide the advance of “B” Company. What happened in the ensuing hour or two is vague. “C” Company, unable to maintain its position and with only twenty-five men left, fell back from the crest to shell holes and a narrow trench on the edge of the Bois de la Grande Montagne. “B” Company pressed on alone, sending out liaison patrols in search of the Fifteenth French Division, which was making a simultaneous attack on the left, but hearing nothing from patrols or the French. Instead, the advance ran into a murderous machine gun fire from the direction where the French should have been, and the men sought shelter in shell holes. At 12h 10 Major Parkin despatched a runner with a verbal message to the effect that he was being outflanked. Shortly afterwards he was seriously wounded. The command devolved upon Captain Louis C. Knack, who was almost immediately killed. The remnant of “B” Company clung to its position and then the fog lifted, disclosing the pitiful numbers to a German aviator. Shortly afterwards the machine gun fire ceased and, while the little band on the crest of the hill wondered, two companies of German infantry emerged from the woods on the flank, again from the spot where the French should have been, and rushed the “B” Company survivors with hand grenades. There was a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, but superior numbers told and the survivors, three officers, including Major Parkin, and twenty-one men, were taken prisoner and hurried off to the northward.

The last message received from Major Parkin had been the one of 7h 55. When nothing more came back over the First Battalion wire, regimental headquarters became worried. The roar of the conflict on the hill was plainly audible. While the firing was at its height the battalion wire gave out completely, severed by shell fire. Colonel Williams ordered Lieutenant Colonel George E. Haedicke, who had reported the day before, to take the First Battalion Reserve, consisting of “D” Company, under Lieutenant Maxwell McKeen, and go forward to reinforce the front. An hour later, Captain Carl E. Glock, regimental adjutant, was sent forward with two machine guns and instructions to gather in all men he found and take them with him. A few minutes after he left, the wire to the First Bat-

talion P. C. was repaired and a glimpse of the tragedy revealed. The runner sent back by Major Parkin at 12h 10 had reached the P. C., but was too exhausted and excited to do more than repeat, "Am being outflanked." Efforts to get further information from him were useless, the man being half-dead from exhaustion. Colonel Williams called for support from the heavy Brownings for the two small commands he had sent forward. The response came from Company "B", 312th Machine Gun Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Louis M. Washburn. This outfit had covered the morning attack by a two hour barrage, during which it had been heavily shelled by the Germans and two guns had been disabled. At one point it had run out of ammunition but Sergeant Daniel J. Duffy, reconnoitering in the woods, found 1500 additional rounds and brought them up.⁵⁵ Lieutenant Washburn, assisted by First Sergeant Sidney W. Wellborn, personally placed each gun, and at 15h 20 the Brownings began a twenty-minute barrage.



GIANT SHELL HOLE ON HILL 378. THIS POSITION WAS TWICE TAKEN BY OUR TROOPS BEFORE ITS FINAL CAPTURE WHICH PERMITTED THE GENERAL ADVANCE OF OUR ENTIRE FRONT. 316TH INF.

At 15h 40 the guns were dismounted and put under cover, and five minutes later the enemy high explosives found and obliterated the former gun positions.³²

Lieutenant Colonel Haedicke and Lieutenant McKeen, with sixty men from "D" Company, had, meanwhile, pushed ahead, locating the remnant of "C" Company and the left of the Third Battalion, but finding a gap of 1,100 meters on the left flank. Lieutenant McKeen, while seeking to locate the French troops to the left, was fatally wounded but "disregarding his suffering from wounds displayed great courage by instructing his men" and forbidding them to carry him to a first-aid station for fear of weakening the combat strength.⁶⁴ Sergeant Nathan A. Reddington, who succeeded to the command, kept up the efforts to locate the French line and directed his small force in the capture of three enemy

machine guns and nine gunners.⁶⁴ Corporal Loomis O. Nickle, leaving the patrol busy with these prisoners, kept on ahead and, single-handed, captured another gun and its crew of five men.⁶⁴ Finally, the efforts to locate the French were abandoned, it being perfectly apparent that they were nowhere around, and the remnant of the force dropped back to the southern slope of the hill.

Captain Glock's force, consisting of sixty men, including two machine guns under Lt. Clarence D. Foight, pushed up in the same trail taken by Major Parkin hours before, losing heavily from shell fire and finally, toward dusk, joining up with the northern outpost of "I" Company and the remnant of "D" Company.⁷³ The death hail which was sweeping the summit of the hill made it untenable, even although unoccupied by the Germans. Captain Glock's small provisional battalion organized a scattered shell hole defense on the southern crest, where the men remained throughout the night, despite the efforts of the enemy artillery and combat patrols to dislodge them. In one encounter three of the enemy were killed, including a lieutenant of the 48th Infantry. In two other encounters five prisoners were taken. The Germans had been so severely stunned by the attack that they seemed satisfied to withdraw to a machine gun strongpoint on the north-west shoulder.⁷³

Working behind the new front line and on down as far as Brabant, the men of the 304th Field Signal Battalion, detailed with the 158th Brigade, were under heavy shell fire while maintaining the telephone system. Seven men from Company "C", Privates John H. Foster, George Isett, Nate McDermott, Chester Patton, Raymond Rauenzahn, Marion Rishel and William Scott,⁶⁵ received G. H. Q. citations for their work that day, while Sergeant George W. Grim and Private Sanders P. Titsworth, of the same company, were awarded Division citations.⁶⁶

Nor did the Boche content himself with merely shelling the slim front line on the southern crest of the hill and the back areas to Brabant. A long range shell found a target in a truck of the 304th Supply Train operated by Corporal Norman R. Greene, of Company "D". The shell burst in the road, fragments wounding Corporal Greene and four soldiers. One of them, Private Eugene A. Weiss, riding on the front seat, grasped the wheel when Greene was knocked over and kept the truck on the road. Despite his injuries, the wounded corporal drove to the Regulating Station and, refusing to dismount because there was no one else available to drive it, continued on with the four wounded men to a first aid station.⁷⁵

Gas shells were flung into Vacherauville during the course of that day. The observation balloon of the 9th Balloon Company was located by a Boche airman and shot down in the afternoon. Shrapnel had been bursting over the Division P. C. prior to that time, and, about dusk, the enemy began dropping mustard gas shells in the same location. They continued for two hours. Two exploded in a dugout occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Andrew W. Smith, Division Machine Gun Officer, and Lieutenant Colonel George S. Gillis, Division Signal Officer. There was no wind blowing and the gas settled into trenches and dugouts where, despite gas masks, it got in its insidious work and thirty-five officers and men were gassed and evacuated. Included among them were Lieutenant Colonel



PROTECTED SHELTERS OF OUR TROOPS ALONG THE CANAL BANK NEAR BRABANT



VACHERAUVILLE, SHOWING 79TH DIVISION P. C. DUGOUTS AND TRENCH KNOWN AS BOYAU LISBONNE.

Gillis, and Major Spencer Roberts, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. That same night Major John L. Evans, of the 310th Machine Gun Battalion, who had been with his command in reserve near Brabant, was also evacuated, suffering from two doses of gas sustained in the course of twelve hours.

The fatalities of that day in the 315th and 316th Infantry had been extremely heavy, as the following tables show:

315TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
Privates Carmine Capellupo
Nicolò Crispi
Emmett G. Laub
Elwood G. Paul
Nathan Shute
Edward F. Smith

Company "B"
Privates Harry Eichenberger
George Moss
Raffaele Spiotta

Company "D"
Sergeants Elmer R. Fox
Clarence S. Pancoast
Corporal Abram K. Street
Privates Isaac Cohen

James C. Killeen
Birchard H. White

Company "E"
Private Michael J. Goonau

Company "G"
Private Charles H. Pfister

Company "H"
Private William J. McDonnell

Company "I"
Sergeant Frank E. Hill
Corporal Frank Mirriam

Machine Gun Company
Privates Clerk Maurer
John Q. Robb

316TH INFANTRY

Company "B"
Corporal Joseph Vasella
Private Cosimo Dibenedetto

Company "C"
Sergeant Joseph A. Mullin
Corporal Leslie S. Zeger
Privates Clark Allison
Eddie J. S. Bauer
Peter K. Demopulos
George Edwards
Charles I. Pace
Robert T. Sherlock

Company "D"
Private Harold D. Seeley

Company "E"
Corporal Morris C. Drye
Privates Nick Evans
George E. Fenstamaker
Bennie H. Hahn
Leo J. Hass
Charlie Jones
George J. Kreul

Company "K"
Privates Frank C. Prokop
Theophile Risso

Company "F"
Sergeant Ervin C. Miller
Corporal Norman B. Hallman
Privates Cornelius Griffin
John J. Keleher
Raymond K. Naylor
Lowell W. Shira

Company "H"
Private James F. Orchard

Company "I"
Privates Harvey C. Pierce
Ira K. Trout

Company "L"
Private Reginald K. Kuhn

Company "M"
Private Bernard Witte

Machine Gun Company
Pvt. 1st cl Archie B. Schultz
Private James J. Cassidy

During the night of November 4-5, word was received at Division P. C. from the XVII Corps that "west of the Meuse the enemy was apparently disorganized and all his reserves were thrown in, and it was possible that while still holding, he was doing so with reduced forces."⁷⁶ It was also stated to General Kuhn that the Third American Army Corps intended to cross the Meuse further north in the vicinity of Dun-sur-Meuse with the purpose of driving the enemy to the northeast, and that the Seventy-ninth Division, in conjunction with the French on the left, was to continue its attack northward against la Borne de Cornouiller.⁷⁶ Accordingly, at 22h 30 on the same night, Field Order No. 31, 79th Division, was issued, directing General Johnson to attack with one battalion in the line and another in support, the left flank of the movement to the northward



IN OUR CAPTURED AREA NORTH OF VERDUN, A PROTECTED SHELL HOLE CONTAINED THIS HUN EQUIPMENT FOR ORGANIZED RESISTANCE.

on parallel 24, which crossed the summit of the Borne on the west. The troops were to take off at 9h and a concentration fire by the Corps artillery was scheduled for 8h 30 to 10h 15, with an interdiction fire by the Division's 155's during the same period, and a barrage by 75's.⁷⁷

It was easier to draw that order than to find the necessary available infantrymen for the attack. The 315th Infantry had its First Battalion badly used up by the experience of the previous day and was now in reserve, having been relieved during the night by the Second Battalion. The Third Battalion, 315th, had moved from reserve to support.⁷⁸ In the 316th Infantry on the left, conditions were worse. The Second Battalion lost heavily in the reconnaissance of November 3, and the First and Third Battalions had received a terrible grueling the day

before. The First Battalion, in fact, had practically ceased to exist. "B" Company was no longer a unit; "C" Company could not muster a platoon and all of "D" Company was included in Captain Glock's provisional battalion, which was clinging to the south crest of la Borne de Cornouiller. That left "A" Company in reserve. In the Third Battalion, "I" and "K" Companies, during the night, had stretched their thin lines over the front through the Bois de la Grande Montagne from Captain Glock's position southeast to a single platoon of "L" Company, which held liaison with the 315th north of Molleville farm. As a result, most of "L" and all of "M" Companies, neither of which had been quite as heavily engaged the previous day, were considered available for an attack. Colonel Williams decided to marshal a second provisional battalion for the assault, under Major Manning, and assigned to it "A", "L" and "M" Companies, 316th, and "K" Company, 315th, the latter unit being secured at 3h, November 5.⁷⁹ While the line of attack was being formed, just before dawn, the Germans on the crest of the hill made several efforts with strong combat patrols to drive off Captain Glock's men. In one of these attacks, Corporal David M. Thornton, of the Machine Gun Company, was killed by a hand grenade, while valiantly operating his light Browning in a shell hole in advance of the line.⁶⁴ In another attack, the Germans were badly worsted when they apparently considered success in their hands. A party of about sixty Boche infantrymen, working their way through a fog, crept in upon the flank of fifteen soldiers in a shell hole, surprising them with the order to throw down their arms. Outnumbered and taken unawares, the Americans did as told. But the enemy had overlooked another shell hole just a few yards away and in it were Corporal Adolph Kossman, and Privates William A. Haas and Joseph Fallacchi, all of Company "C". The trio opened a rapid and murderous fire on the gloating Germans, killing six, wounding many more and sending the whole body in a wild rout across the hill crest to their own lines.⁶⁴

Meanwhile, Major Manning was experiencing trouble in finding the units assigned to him for the attack. "A" and "M" Companies, 316th, did not materialize, and, as the hour drew near for the opening barrage, the Major decided to push forward with "K" Company, 315th, on the left, and "L" Company, 316th, on the right, a mixed company containing men from numerous units of the 316th being in support in the centre.⁷⁹ At 8h 30, when the Corps and Division guns were thundering away, the provisional battalion moved forward, protected as it went by a machine gun barrage laid down by a platoon of "D" Company, 312th Machine Gun Battalion,⁸⁰ and the entire 310th Machine Gun Battalion, which had been ordered forward in compliance with a clause in the field order of the preceding night.⁷⁷ Never was an attack more gallantly made. Captain Glock's little battalion on the southern crest saw them coming and worked over to the right to be abreast of the assaulting column when it should reach the brow, ready for the jump off at 9h. Promptly on the minute the line topped the crest, and was smitten by a terrible machine gun fire from the strong point on the northwest shoulder. Undaunted, they pressed on. Major Manning strode before his men, cane in hand, encouraging them by his example and leadership. The German position was stormed and taken before 8h 30, and, before that time also, the gallant major was dead, the victim of a machine gun bullet.⁵⁴ A few minutes later Lieu-



CULINARY ARTISTS

Cooks and K. P.'s of Company "G", 313th Infantry, preparing Mess near Samogneux Nov. 3, 1918.



CARRIER PIGEONS READY IN THE FRONT LINES, 314TH INFANTRY NOV. 6, 1918.

"This photo was taken under fire and a Machine Gun bullet whizzed by the photographer's head, so he dropped and took the remaining pictures of this set crawling on the flat of his belly."

tenant Lawrence Ayres was mortally wounded and the command devolved temporarily upon Captain William M. Carroll, Jr., of Company "K", 315th Infantry. The two companies from different regiments worked with perfection as long as their numbers were sufficient to count. They, with the little group on the right under Captain Glock, filtered over the summit of la Borne de Cornouiller and down the bare northern slope. From west, north and east a tornado of machine gun bullets swept them in this advanced position. It cut the men down like a giant scythe at work.⁵¹ On the extreme left, endeavoring to maintain liaison with the French and at the same time exterminate the machine gun nests which interfered, Lieutenant John T. Owens, of "K" Company, 315th, was shot to death by machine gun fire, but not until he had used an automatic rifle with telling effect upon three enemy nests.⁵⁴ Sergeants Harry L. Greenwood and Louis C. Symington were both killed at about the same time,⁷⁹ the latter within ten feet of a machine gun he was stalking, picked off by a sniper he had not seen.⁶⁰ Sergeant Joseph F. Kilroy, the only non-com left on the west of the line, started with five men to flank a machine gun. Every one of his group became casualties. He picked up the automatic rifle of a fallen comrade, disposed of the nest and then took command of the line.⁵⁴

The Second Battalion, 316th Infantry, under Captain Strong, had moved in support of the attack about 300 meters in the rear. Notified of the death of Major Manning, Captain Strong pushed forward and took command of the front. Shortly before 2h he received orders to withdraw the line to the east shoulder of the hill and again form a shell hole defense along the south crest. The order came from Lieutenant Colonel Haedicke, who was with Captain Glock's command on the right and could see the vain sacrifice in attempting to remain on the exposed north slope. Obediently but reluctantly, the remnants of "K" Company, 315th, and "L" Company, 316th, passed to the south slope and dug in, the Second Battalion remaining in support a little below the crest. The word of Major Manning's death had reached the Regimental Commander, who had moved forward to the Third Battalion P. C., at 10h 40. Colonel Williams, suffering from gas and on the verge of a physical breakdown from overwork, made an effort to go forward to the front line and take command. At the entrance of the dugout he fell and had to be carried to a bunk. Word was sent forward for Lieutenant Colonel Haedicke to return and take command of the regiment, and, with wires down between the P. C. and brigade, the last carrier pigeon was utilized to send word to the artillery to curtain the American line with a barrage and ward off a concentration of the enemy in the Trench du Canif evidently being formed for a counter-attack.⁵¹ Division P. C. notified General Johnson that in thirty minutes all of the artillery of the Division would come down on the concentration. In addition to the three artillery regiments, the Division at that time had two batteries of 240 mm howitzers. As arranged for, these combined heavies centered on the enemy movement and the effect was observed by General Johnson from a lookout station in a tree. He reported it as having been terrible and absolutely decisive, a fact which prisoners afterwards confirmed.

The situation of the 158th Brigade on the southern crest of the Borne was a serious one. It was a thin line, indeed, which was presented to the enemy along

the entire brigade front, beginning with the remnant of "K" Company, 315th, on the extreme left, and continuing eastward with "L" Company, 316th, the fragments of Captain Glock's command, "I" Company, 316th, "K" Company, 316th, a platoon of "L" Company, 316th, and beyond that the Second Battalion of the 315th. For support, the left of the line had what remained of Captain Strong's Second Battalion, 316th, and the right of the line had three companies of the Third Battalion, 315th. Nevertheless, the 158th Brigade was on la Borne de Cornouiller to stay and stay it did, through an afternoon and evening of ceaseless shelling and threatened counter-attacks. November 5 witnessed the virtual conquest of the hill. The 316th held it, but could not cross it, and not a German remained on the crest. One of General Pershing's objects was realized. No longer could the Boche use the prominent eminence of la Borne de Cornouiller to enfilade the American line west of the Meuse.

The Browning heavies were of great assistance in holding the position. The platoon of "D" Company, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, under Captain Edward G. Bothwell,⁵⁵ had advanced with the attacking battalion on the right of the line. One gun had been disabled on the Borne, another was in a right forward position in case of attacks from that vicinity, and the other two were withdrawn to the rear to bring fire on the left of the crest. All three weapons served the purpose of keeping the Boche out of sight and several times broke up small concentrations which gave indications of developing into counter-attacks.⁸⁰ Sergeant Adam Colaizzi, of this platoon, distinguished himself by locating and killing a sniper who had been firing at him, and capturing another. On the dead man he found a map showing the enemy defense system. He delivered this to the proper authorities and then returned, whereupon he and First Sergeant Wallace T. Price, armed only with pistols, set out to reduce a machine gun nest which was annoying them. They succeeded in their mission and brought in a prisoner.⁵⁵ Corporal Thomas Cullen and Private 1st cl Randall G. Klinetob, of the platoon, were killed during the day. Three other men in the 312th Machine Gun Battalion were also killed. They were Private Raymond C. Bonny, of Company "A"; and Privates Milton Stern and John F. Strohecher, both of Company "C".

The 310th Machine Gun Battalion, lying with the Second Battalion below the crest of the hill, suffered exceedingly from machine gun and sniper fire,⁸² having many wounded and one man, Private John W. Leary, Company "A", killed. Three men, Privates John R. Bauernfeind, Charles E. Simpson and Benjamin G. Stankunos, performed a gallant act of rescue when they "voluntarily left a place of safety, went forward 40 meters under machine gun fire in plain view of the enemy, and rescued another soldier who had been blinded by a machine gun bullet and was helplessly staggering about." Another group of four men from the battalion, consisting of First Lieutenant Jay W. Sterner, Bugler Abraham Malenofsky and Privates Herman S. Taylor and Raymond E. Flemming, performed with the same gallantry when they "left a trench under direct observation and direct machine gun fire of the enemy to bring into safety a wounded member of their battalion, who was lying beyond a wire entanglement, which made the work of rescue extremely difficult and dangerous."⁸³

Of the same heroic mould was the conduct of Lieutenant Michael D. Clofine, of Company "M", 316th Infantry. He was reconnoitering the front near "K" Company with Lieutenant James M. Guiher, the liaison officer, when the latter was wounded by machine gun fire. Lieutenant Clofine carried Lieutenant Guiher back to the lines,⁶⁴ where, still under machine gun fire, he, Sergeant Matthew D. Schugar of "K" Company, and Private 1st cl Herman H. Garson, carried the wounded lieutenant on a stretcher to a first aid station. Two runners of the 316th Infantry were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for unusual bravery in the face of the enemy. Corporal Herman G. Paustian, Company "D," voluntarily carried several messages along the line of shell hole groups on the very crest of Hill 378, exposed to direct enemy machine gun fire, after seeing several runners



P. C. MANNING—POSTE DE COMMAND OF THE 316TH INFANTRY DURING THE FIGHTING ON HILL 378, NOVEMBER, 4TH TO 6TH, 1918, CROSS ROADS, BOIS DE CONSENVOYA.

killed on the same mission. Private Clarence Frey of the Headquarters Company, carrying a message from Regimental Headquarters to the front lines, went through a barrage, and though seriously wounded, crawled across an open space under direct machine gun fire and completed his mission.

At 16h 30 that same afternoon of November 5, General Johnson telephoned the following resumé of conditions in the 316th Infantry to Colonel Ross, the Division Chief of Staff:⁶⁴

"316th Regiment of this brigade has been engaged for three days in what may be called a minor operation, but the task assigned to it has been one of extreme difficulty owing to the objectives being dominating points and the whole area in which the objective was

situated being covered by machine gun and artillery fire of the enemy. The objective was gained but at a very heavy loss. The Lieut. Colonel now in command of the regiment, who has been on the objective for two days and over every part of the line, estimates that the present effective strength of the regiment is about 600. In one instance he told me that out of three companies which he immediately commanded, that the loss due to machine gun and minenwerfer fire was 50 per cent, and there were similar losses, in his opinion, in other parts of the line. The extent of front now held by this regiment is 3,000 meters. Every company with one exception, is now on the line and even under those conditions is holding it but thinly. The one company mentioned is in reserve. The position is organized and will be held, but I believe that the regiment should be relieved and re-organized before it can be effective for any further work."

Both regiments of the 158th Infantry Brigade had paid a heavy toll in men killed in action and died of wounds during November 5, many of the fatalities recorded in the 315th Infantry having been sustained in the night of November 4-5, while the First Battalion was still on the front line. The fatalities were:

315TH INFANTRY

Company "B"
Privates William E. Hawk
John J. Nocito
Ralph A. Sauter
Carlo Scaglio
Ray E. Stidham

Company "C"
Sergeants John J. Read
Louis Oerlemans
Bugler Edward L. Archer
Privates Leo Raczkowski
Harry A. Shively
Louis Stein
Stephen Terzitta

Company "D"
Corporal Peter Kerr
Privates William Baltodozzis
Lee N. Cook
Morris Kriderman
Walter E. Mussack

Company "E"
Sergeant Apau Kau
Corporals David Sauberblatt
Richard G. Weise
Pvt. 1st cl Clarence J. Anderson
Privates Thomas H. McCool
James P. Fahey
Stephen Mashk
Clinton E. Smith
William T. Steinhauer

Company "F"
Sergeant Leo Brazek
Private Benjamin F. Deitz

Company "H"
Pvt. 1st cl Ernest A. Stout
Privates John Carson
James S. Galloway
Benjamin Schwartz

Company "K"
Sergeants Harry L. Greenwood
Andrew C. Shagran
Louis C. Symington
Corporals John Ayre, Jr.
Pasquale D'Amato
Stephen G. Fritz
David Gould
Lorenzo Lobaccaro
Pvts. 1st cl William H. Duke
Thomas W. Rauschenberger
Privates George D. Blaney
Clyde Jacobs
James L. Kinney
John L. Lynch
William P. Mann
Horace J. O'Donnell
Henry L. Rodes
Anthony Samakavitz
William A. Sievers

Headquarters Company
Privates Walter E. Lambs
Norris B. Mentz



ANOTHER VIEW OF LA BORNE DE CORNOUILLE (HILL 378). CAPTURED BY THE 316TH AFTER FOUR DAYS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING, ON NOV. 6, 1918

316TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
Mechanic Sylvester G. Miller

Company "B"
Privates Amadio Diberardino
Jackson L. Frey
Thomas E. Gaynor
Frank F. Graeber

Company "D"
Corporals James A. Swan
Gustave V. Thomsen

Company "E"
Private Herman E. Price

Company "F"
Pvt. 1st cl Michael J. Gavaghan

Company "H"
Corporal William H. McKimmie
Private Francesco Mallozzi

Company "I"
Sergeant Guy P. Butler
Corporal Walter S. Ebersole
Pvt. 1st cl Herbert J. Simon
Private Howard R. Suplee

Company "K"
Pvt. 1st cl Peter A. Warsewicz

Company "L"
Private David Simon

Company "M"
Corporal Frank C. Rebel

Machine Gun Company
Corporal David M. Thornton

The Second Battalion of the 313th Infantry, lying since October 31 in the Cote des Roches as a part of the Division Reserve, had been designated in Field Order No. 31, 79th Division, issued on the night of November 4, as "at the disposition of the Commanding General, 158th Infantry Brigade, from 7h, November 5, as Brigade Reserve."⁷⁷ The battalion had marched out from the Cote des Roches at 7h, November 5, and proceeded via Brabant to the Bois de Consenvoye, where its commander, Captain George C. Burgwin, reported it, as directed, to Lieutenant Colonel Haedicke, who in turn ordered it moved forward during the night of November 5-6, to the northern end of the Bois de Consenvoye to await further orders.⁸⁵ The same evening it arrived in position, long after the fighting ahead on la Borne de Cornouiller had settled down to a night of shell fire. Plans were on foot to make immediate use of this comparatively fresh unit for the attack of the morrow. Division P. C. at Vacherauville had received Special Order No. 22, "XVII" Corps, which, stating that the Third American Corps had crossed the Meuse to the northward during the day, directed also that pressure should continue on the front of the 158th Brigade and an attack, along the same lines as that of November 5, should be launched on November 6.⁸⁶ Consequently, Field Order No. 32, 79th Division, issued at 21h 30 on the night of November 5, ordered the advance to be begun at 8h 30 with the Second Battalion, 313th Infantry, as the attacking unit and a battalion from the 315th, to be selected by General Johnson, in support. The artillery preparation would begin at 8h and would be adequate to cover the advance.⁸⁷

The attack of November 6, however, did not materialize. The enemy may have been beaten back further north along the Meuse, but on November 6 the hostile guns were still in force in the high ground beyond la Borne de Cornouiller. The Second Battalion of the 313th and the Third Battalion of the 315th, the latter under Major Lloyd, and designated as the support battalion, were caught in

a terrible concentration of high explosives, shrapnel and gas in the woods south of the Borne, while advancing toward the jump off position. The 313th Infantry battalion, in particular, had several companies badly disorganized by the enemy fire, and was totally unable to advance behind the barrage at 8h 30.⁵⁵ The support battalion did not suffer quite the same concentration and held its position, the men inspired by gallant conduct on the part of their leaders, two of whom, Captain George L. Wright,⁵⁴ of "L" Company, and First Sergeant Karl G. Ley,⁶⁰ of the same company, went from shell hole to shell hole under the heavy fire and both encouraged the men and directed them to better places of safety. "B" Company, 310th Machine Gun Battalion, also suffered heavily, one shell making a direct hit on the Company P. C., killing Private Norman S. Taylor,



P. C. OF THE 316TH INFANTRY IN THE BOIS DE CONSENSVOYE, OCT. 28TH-NOV. 4TH. LATER
ADVANCE P. C. OF THE 158TH INFANTRY BRIGADE, NOV. 5TH-10TH.

mortally wounded Sergeant Franklin A. Schall, and seriously wounding five officers and men.⁸² In "A" Company, of the same battalion, Privates 1st cl Paul G. Schoelkope and John J. Williams were killed, as was Private Clifford M. Stitely, Company "B", 312th Machine Gun Battalion.

Under the order issued by the 158th Brigade, the attacking battalion of the 313th was to pass through the outpost line on the southern crest of the hill held by the provisional battalions of the 316th under Captains Glock and Strong, and then this latter force was to withdraw, the Third Battalion, 316th, maintaining its position to the right, however. Upon the Borne, therefore, the men of the 316th waited expectantly for the attacking column and were disappointed and alarmed when the morning passed without its appearance. It was located

finally in the woods about a kilometer south of the front line and Captain Burgwin made his way forward to Captain Glock's post, reporting the situation regarding the demoralization of the units under him through the telephone at that spot. He believed his men would be reorganized for a delayed attack to be launched at 14h, and arrangements were made accordingly, but again the German heavies, concentrating a terrific barrage just over the brow of the Borne, caught the advancing battalion and swept it to shelter.⁸⁸ Private Hallie J. Graham, Company "E", 316th Infantry, a runner, passed through the barrage twice in delivering messages between the battalion and "E" Company's P. C. Over to the right, on the front, two men of "K" Company, 316th, performed bravely amid this shell fire concentration. They were Sergeant Howard F. Frantz, who was killed while fearlessly endeavoring to bring in a detail holding an advanced trench,⁶⁴ and Private 1st cl Rhinehart Peterson, who volunteered and took over alone an outpost from which three men had been driven.⁶⁴ By the time the 313th was again organized, it was too late to attack that day and, under directions from General Johnson, the battalion proceeded after dark to relieve the two provisional battalions of the 316th on the south crest of the Borne, preparatory to launching an attack on the following morning.⁸⁸ During the night the front was held by the Second Battalion, 313th, on the left and the Third Battalion, 316th, on the right, with the Third Battalion, 315th Infantry, supporting the left of the line and ready to follow over when the attack should go forward. The front of the 315th Infantry remained unchanged with the Second Battalion in the line and the First Battalion in support.

The fatalities of the day among the enlisted men in the two regiments and one battalion of the 313th had been as follows:

313TH INFANTRY

Third Battillion.

Company "E"

Privates Eric Bradley
Clemie Byrd

Company "F"

Pvt. 1st cl George F. Sherwood
Private Earl C. Kelley

Company "G"

Pvt. 1st cl Charles W. Fisher

Company "H"

Privates Dolphus M. Burdett
Frank J. Carney
Beaufort Hoen
John R. Kaiser
Charles G. Kunzert
Henry Schumacher
Vaughn C. Wyatt

315TH INFANTRY

Company "A"

Private William Welker

Company "C"

Private John F. Bishop

Company "D"

Private Fred Baumeister

Company "F"

Private Wilbur A. Guthrie

Company "H"

Private Joseph Reitz



L.-R. CHIEF STAFF 17TH C. A. C.—ST. SERGE. FLEURY, GENERAL CLAUDEL—MAJ. GEN. KUHN
AFTER A DISCUSSION OF THE "PLAN OF PURSUIT," VACHERAUVILLE, NOV. 1918.



POSTE DE COMMANDE, 315TH INFANTRY, NEAR MOLLEVILLE FARM OCT. 29TH—NOV. 9TH.

316TH INFANTRY

Company "B"

Corporal Andrea F. Gabriele
 Pvt. 1st cl Elmer H. Brechbill
 Privates Walter A. Eavrts
 Michael J. Flaherty
 Peter A. Hanson
 Ben Kaufman
 William McClusky
 Ira I. Powell
 Guiseppe Sallese

Company "D"

Pvt. 1st cl William A. Riegel
 Privates Chris N. Johnson
 Bennett Ulven

Company "F"

Private Pasquale Minuello

Company "I"

Privates Felice Sangremano
 Kider Starita

Company "K"

Sergeant Howard H. Frantz
 Corporal John P. Henn
 Private John D. Beck

Company "L"

Private Franklin Howard

On the night of November 6-7, the control of the area east of the Meuse passed from the XVII French Corps to the II French Corps,⁸⁹ Major General Claudel, however, remaining in command. His signature is attached to Special Order No. 821, the first official word by the new Corps to the Seventy-ninth Division, and which was received by General Kuhn late in the evening.⁹⁰ The order stated that the principal lines of resistance on the First American Army front had been broken; that the enemy troops were disorganized and his reserves absorbed; that east of the Meuse the Germans were in retreat, although maintaining strong resistance on the advanced lines, and that the assault would continue the following morning. Regarding the task assigned to the Seventy-ninth Division, it was practically a reiteration of previous orders:⁹⁰

The first phase of the operation will consist in going clearly beyond the position we have here mentioned [la Borne de Cornouiller] and to assure the conquest of the first objective. The progress will after this be continued in the direction of the north.

The detailed arrangements were taken care of in Field Order No. 33, 79th Division, issued shortly before midnight on November 6.⁹¹ It provided that the artillery preparation fire should begin at 7h 45 and that the attacking columns should move forward at 8h 10, the assault to be carried out by the same battalions which were to have been used on November 6. The first objective was given as the road running from Sivry-sur-Meuse to Reville, at a point due north of la Borne de Cornouiller and one kilometer distant. "An advance beyond this line will be made only upon orders of the Division Commander," the order set forth.⁹¹

The relief by the Second Battalion of the 313th Infantry on the southern crest of the Borne during the early evening of November 6 had released all units of the 316th Infantry, except "I" and "K" and a portion of "L" Companies, holding the line through Bois de la Grande Montagne to the east. It had also released "K" Company, 315th Infantry. This latter unit had been sent back to its regimental sector and attached to the First Battalion.⁷⁸ With practically all of the 316th withdrawn from the front, General Johnson, at 21h, November 6, directed Lieutenant Colonel Haedicke to take over the reorganization of his



EFFECT OF SHELL FIRE ON NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD ON CREST OF HILL ABOVE MOLLEVILLE FARM,
DEAD BOCHE BESIDE THE TRACK.



P. C. STRONG, FROM WHICH WAS DIRECTED THE FIRST ATTACKS ON HILL 378.

regiment and "turn the command of the 158th Brigade Detachment over to Lt. Col. Burt at 8h 15, November 7."⁹² In the meanwhile, to replace at least one of the battalion commanders—Manning was dead and Parkin missing—Major H. Harrison Smith, brigade adjutant of the 158th Infantry Brigade, had been assigned, on November 6th, to the 316th Infantry. Reporting to General Kuhn, he was instructed to proceed to the firing line and to take command, holding the position at all costs. The Major's diary quotes General Kuhn's inspiring words in this brief interview at Vavherauville:

Telling me of the situation on Hill 378, and of the desperate fighting in which the 316th had been engaged, the General said:

"They have done the impossible. You must hold the position at all cost. Do you understand what that means?"

I said "Yes Sir."

He said, "Don't ask me for reinforcements for I have none I can send you; you must hold with what men you have." He spoke slowly and impressively—and after a pause, he said:

"For the honor of your Division, for the honor of your Regiment, for the honor of yourself, you will hold at all cost. Do you understand, Major Smith?"

I said "Yes Sir."

He said, "That is all," and saluted, and I saluted and left.

Major Smith and Captain Herbert V. Lindsay, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry, were sent forward at 1h 30, November 7 with copies of the brigade field order for Captain Burgwin, commanding the Second Battalion, 313th, and Major Lloyd, commanding the Third Battalion, 315th. At 6h 30, Captain Burgwin telephoned from the advance P. C. on the south slope of the Borne that his battalion was developed and ready.⁹² The attack was to be launched on a two company front and the disposition of the units was as follows: Front line, left, Company "G" (75 men under Captain John B. Luckie); right, Company "E" (65 men under First Lieutenant Rodney M. Steinman); Support line, left, Company "F" (40 men); right, Company "H" (60 mwn).⁹² The battalion of the 315th in reserve had orders to follow the advance at 600 yards.⁹² It was arranged with Company "L" on the right (90 men under Lieutenant George S. Freeman)⁶⁰ and Company "M" on the left (125 men under Captain George L. Wright. Company "I" was in the centre in support. It had eighty men under First Lieutenant Carl W. Wentzell.⁶⁰ The total effectives in both battalions was about 500 men. In addition the non-commissioned staff of the provisional battalions which the 316th had formed during the two preceding days was turned over to the new Brigade Detachment to maintain the entire liaison system.⁸⁸

Promptly at 7h 45 the artillery barrage began, the Division 75's and 155's pounding the entire rolling country north of the Borne, leaving the barrage for the north summit of the hill to the heavy Brownings. This was delivered by four guns, comprising a platoon of "D" Company, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, under First Lieutenant Lester A. Bennet,⁸⁰ and three platoons from the 310th Machine Gun Battalion, two from "A" Company and one from "B" Company,

under Captain Laurence D. Savidge.⁹³ Two of the "D" Company guns were on the right flank in an outpost position, and two were in the support line. The guns of the 310th were on the left flank. The morning was foggy and the men in jumping off at 8h 10 could scarcely see seventy-five yards in front of them.⁹⁴ The first rush carried the 313th over the northern crest of the Borne, where twenty-five Germans were captured before they could offer any resistance.⁹⁴ In the first half hour the attack had traveled a full 200 meters, Captain Burgwin reporting by telephone that machine gun resistance was becoming stronger from the woods to the right.⁹²

In the meanwhile, five minutes after the attack had started, Lieutenant Colonel Haedicke turned the command over to Lieutenant Colonel Franklin T.



TYPICAL MACHINE GUN NEST IN BOIS DE LA GRANDE MONTAGNE.

Burt, of the 315th Infantry, who had joined the latter regiment on October 30, and Lieutenant Colonel Burt handled the subsequent steps of the advance. From the very moment that the American artillery preparation began the absence of heavy enemy retaliatory fire became noticeable. There were no such concentrations as had broken up the attacks planned for the day before. Evidently the enemy was hauling back his heavies and the artillery fire was less severe than during any of the days which had gone before. The assaulting columns, in fact, had more trouble with one American 75, the shots from which were falling short on the road leading northward along the east of the advance sector, than they had with the Boche artillery.⁹² This matter of regarding the shots falling short was remedied about 10h.⁹²

The rapid progress of the movement was developing a situation which might grow serious if not altered. This was the fact that every meter advanced threw the right flank further and further into the air. As Captain Burgwin had reported, the chief resistance was coming from the Bois de la Grande Montagne to the east of the advance, and, if the enemy should prove to have remained in force there, the danger of an enveloping movement which would cut off the attacking columns was ever present. This condition only existed on the right, as, from reports received through Division sources, the 15th French Colonials, on the left, were well abreast, if not ahead of the battalion of the 313th. Lieutenant Colonel Burt took steps to remedy the danger from the right flank at 10h 15, telephoning to the advance P. C. on la Borne de Cornouiller a request that Major Lloyd, commanding the support, come to the telephone. Before a runner could reach Major Lloyd with the message, however, another runner, from Captain Luckie, commanding "G" Company, 313th, the left forward company, arrived at the battalion P. C. and the following message was telephoned to the Lieutenant Colonel:⁹²

"Company E have taken objective; no resistance. Only two prisoners. Have lost contact with my left platoon. I do not see any evidence of French on left. I am using F Company to fill in gap on left. Machine gun fire seems to be coming from woods in front. Where are any machine guns for counter-attack to protect my left flank? Believe if artillery, which is still firing in front of me, would increase range, it would drive some of the machine guns out. Request a support Company to swing out on my left."

The desired machine guns were already on the way. Sergeant Martin Gallagher, of Company "A", 310th Machine Gun Battalion, taking advantage of the fog, was pushing his platoon further front until it was in perfect support position, while the necessary ammunition was being supplied through the efforts of Sergeant Clyde R. Stout, whose proudest record is that for three days he kept his company so supplied that no gun was ever obliged to cease firing because of lack of ammunition.⁸³ Meanwhile, Major Lloyd returned to the telephone at 10h 50 and was instructed to use Company "L" to protect the right flank of the advance and, if necessary, two squads of the adjoining company, but the balance of "I" and "M" Companies were not to be committed, but should be retained in reserve.⁹² Major Lloyd's battalion at that time was just to the north of the Borne, and he at once complied with the order, dropping off squad after squad of "L" Company as he moved forward. These little groups performed heroically in their protective work, Sergeant Frank L. Kirk demonstrating "fitness and gallantry,"⁶⁰ and Private 1st cl Joseph Szalkoski volunteering for a dangerous patrol to see that the woods were clear.⁶⁰

The complete accomplishment of the advance specified in Field Order No. 33—to the Sivry-sur-Meuse-Reville road—was reported in detail to Lieutenant Colonel Burt at 11h 5, as follows:⁹²

"From E Company, 313th. First line report front on left; have stopped to dig in. We prolong this line to the right, our line 200 yards in open, 150 yards in wood. Left of line says he is

on objective so I am digging in. Boche machine guns to front and right front very annoying. Could well place one or two machine guns. Estimate my advance 500 yards from starting point due north. My outfit just over crest of the small ridge on forward slope."

Shortly afterwards Lieutenant Colonel Burt directed the Third Battalion of the 316th Infantry to determine whether the enemy was withdrawing from the Bois de la Grande Montagne in front of it. Patrols established that the enemy still held the woods in force. Meanwhile, at 11h 35, General Johnson notified the Brigade Detachment commander that he wanted the Second Battalion of the 313th Infantry reorganized on the objective for a further advance, the new objective being the trenches at les Claires Chêne, on Hill 329, another kilometer further north.⁹² The reorganization was completed by 13h 10, at which time the 304th Field Signal Battalion detachment had run a spur telephone line forward to the advance P. C. of Captain Burgwin's command a short distance south



GERMAN PRISONERS PASSING THROUGH THE VILLAGE OF BRABANT-SUR-MEUSE, NOV. 3, 1918.

of the newly conquered objective. General Johnson, at 13h 05, had ordered that Major Lloyd take command of the advance, using Captain Burgwin's battalion in the van and his own in support, and this message was relayed forward at 13h 10, with the following from Lieutenant Colonel Burt:⁹²

"You will advance line approximately 600 meters. Move your supporting companies when you start to within 400 meters of your advancing companies. Use your support companies for protecting right flank. Are you ready to travel? Push ahead vigorously and keep me informed of your P. C. Make a hard push of it. Go ahead and jump off."

But the attack did not "jump off" just then. The American barrage, falling short, effectively stopped what the Germans had not been able to. At 14h 15 Lieutenant Colonel Burt learned that no advance had been made. He sent a wrathful call for Major Lloyd to know why and the latter explained quickly enough

over the telephone. As a result a hurry call went back to General Johnson at 14h 30.⁹²

“Artillery fire is falling short of our line 200 or 300 yards. They report that artillery fire in woods on right does not seem necessary. Wants artillery cut off right away but if to be continued, throw it further into woods north of Bois Vaux and around the objective.”

Shortly afterwards the difficulty was remedied and the assault began at 15h. General Johnson had, meanwhile, ordered the First Battalion, 313th Infantry, north from the Bois de Brabant, where it lay in Division Reserve, and notified Lieutenant Colonel Burt that it could be used as a second support battalion for the attack then in progress.⁹² It did not reach Lieutenant Colonel Burt's P. C., however, until after 17h and was only sent as far forward as the south slope of Hill 378 where it remained in support along the right flank.



A FAIR SAMPLE OF THE DENSE WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS WHICH OPPOSED OUR ADVANCING INFANTRY.

Far north, in the gathering dusk of an early fall night, the advance battalions pushed valiantly ahead against a resistance which stiffened and which was chiefly from machine guns. The artillery barrage rolled ahead of it until 16h 10 when once more, according to reports from the front, “it was falling squarely on our advance.”⁹² Shortly afterwards, with targets uncertain, the barrage ceased, the infantry pushing along alone until 18h, when the advance companies of the 313th were held up by a murderous machine gun fire from the trenches in les Claires Chênes. Two Browning heavies from “D” Company, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, had been pushed forward by Lieutenant Bennet and these found a target or two in the darkness.⁸⁰ Company “I”, 315th Infantry, passed through the depleted ranks of the 313th, and two volunteers, Corporal Benjamin A. Evans and Private William Bryson, pushed forward alone over about 100 yards of unknown ground until they had located the enemy wires and the trench on les Claires Chene.⁵⁴ Fifteen minutes later, the combined force, 313th and 315th units com-

mingled, with Lieutenant Wentzell, of "I" Company in the van,⁶⁰ swarmed over the trenches and up over the crest of Hill 329. Down into the ravine facing the Bois des Vaux they hurled themselves, and the last objective was won.⁹² Across the ravine, behind protection of barbed wire and underbrush, the enemy maintained a violent machine gun and sniper fire, but the victorious little group, now far less than the original 500 who started out, dug in and organized the position. La Borne de Cornouiller, that grim menace upon which the 316th had sacrificed many of its best, was two kilometers behind them, and the offensive of November 7 had progressed far beyond even the most sanguine hopes.

The success of November 7, however, had been made possible during those three earlier days of the month, and the appreciation of the Seventy-ninth Division for the achievement of one of its own regiments was well expressed subsequently in a letter dated November 27, 1918, from General Kuhn to the commanding officer of the 316th Infantry. It stated:



BROKEN RAILROAD TRACKS NEAR MOLLEVILLE FARM.

"In the final offensive on the heights east of the Meuse and north of Verdun, the task of breaking the enemy's resistance at the Borne de Cornouiller (Hill 378) devolved upon the 316th Regiment of Infantry. Stubbornly defended by the enemy, this tactically strong point presented an obstacle of the most serious character. In spite of all difficulties, the regiment succeeded after three days heavy fighting, November 4th to 6th, in capturing and finally holding the Borne de Cornouiller, in breaking the enemy's resistance and contributing materially to driving the enemy from the heights east of the Meuse a few days later.

Numerous authenticated instances of gallantry, tenacity and endurance have come to the Commanding General's notice proving beyond question that the Regiment acquitted itself with the greatest credit and in a manner worthy of the best American traditions.

The Commanding General takes great pride in the achievements of the Regiment and directs that you bring this letter to the attention of your command."

The balance of the 158th Infantry Brigade front had been comparatively quiet during the daylight hours of November 7, but just at dusk—about the time the Brigade Detachment was springing toward its last objective—on the front facing the sector held by the Second Battalion, 315th Infantry, north and east of Molleville Farm, the period of quiet “was suddenly broken by a terrific outpouring of shot and shell.”⁹⁵ The valley to the rear was filled with gas fumes and Boche machine gunners sprayed the lines viciously. The Second Battalion expected an attack and prepared for it by answering the enemy fire with all machine guns on the front. But nothing happened.⁹⁵ The whole occurrence may have been a bit of spleen on the part of the enemy because of the successes of the American troops on the left. The deadly interchange of shells, machine guns and gas, however, resulted in numerous casualties.

The price in lives paid by the 316th Infantry during the preceding days has been shown from day to day. The fatalities of the final day of the drive to the north, November 7, including both killed in action and died of wounds in the 158th Brigade infantry and the two battalions of the 313th Infantry then forming a part of it, were as follows:

313TH INFANTRY

First and Second Battillion.

Company “B”
Private John J. Hines

Company “D”
Private Gustave E. Olson

Company “C”
Private Herman Winter

Company “G”
Corporal Charles S. Pyle
Private Lester Woodruff

315TH INFANTRY

Company “A”
Private Anthony Barbozcvricz

Company “E”
Corporal Raymond F. Kuhl
Privates Theodore Borowski
George J. Dieterle
Walter O. Skinner

Company “C”
Private 1st cl Charles E. Wrigley
Privates Theodore O. Brown
William M. Paynter

Company “F”
Private George B. Kolp

Company “D”
Private Francis F. Carton

Company “H”
Private Frank Pahls

316TH INFANTRY

Company “I”
Private Clemens Karchansky

Company “M”
Sergeant John T. Curran

Company “K”
Pvt. 1st cl Charles J. O’Kane

Headquarters Company
Corporal Samuel H. Ewart

Company “L”
Corporal William L. Weesner
Pvt. 1st cl Franklin R. Koser

CHAPTER VIII

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE—THIRD PHASE

THROUGH THE HEIGHTS TO THE WOEVRE VALLEY

The narration of events culminating in the conquest of la Borne de Cornouiller and the further drive northward to the Haraumont Ridge during the first seven days in November, has excluded any record of the 157th Infantry Brigade. Before the account of the progress of the Seventy-ninth Division, in the final drive of the war, should be carried forward from the evening of November 7, therefore, it becomes incumbent to leave the 158th Infantry Brigade and its Brigade Detachment, for the time being, and revert to the southern section of the Division sector. As has been stated previously, the 157th Infantry Brigade took over this sector, from the northern brigade of the Twenty-sixth American Division, on the night of October 31–November 1, sending two battalions of the 314th Infantry, one battalion of the 313th Infantry and one company of the 311th Machine Gun Battalion into the line.

The front of the 157th Infantry Brigade was about two kilometers in length. It faced almost due east, save at the northern extremity where it curved somewhat to the west to establish contact with the line of the 315th Infantry in the heart of the woods where the Bois de Wavrille and Belleu Bois merged. From that point it ran southeastward through the centre of Belleu Bois, turned due south across the Ravine de la Reine to the eastern tip of the Bois des Chenes, traversed it and crossed the Samogneux-Crepion road in the open, to plunge into the Bois d'Ormont beyond. Through the Bois d'Ormont the line ran along the western side of Côte 360 (held by the Germans on the summit) and continued below the woods a half kilometer in the open, joining the line of the Twenty-sixth Division at the lower extremity. That section between the Bois de Wavrille and the Bois d'Ormont was held by the 314th Infantry with the First Battalion on the left in Belleu Bois and the Second Battalion on the right in the Bois des Chenes, the Third Battalion, in reserve, having two companies behind each of the front line battalions. The Machine Gun Company was assigned to support the First Battalion, and the one-pounder and trench-mortar platoons of the Headquarters Company were located on the extreme right of the Second Battalion, with a view to their subsequent use in the reduction of Cote 360.² Company "C", 311th Machine Gun Battalion, was used to support the Second Battalion, 314th Infantry, in the Bois des Chenes, the balance of the Machine Gun Battalion being retained



German Machine Gun position.

Note the body of one of our men who fell in an effort to take it single handed



THIS HOSPITAL ORDERLY IS CROUCHING IN A HOLE MADE BY A DIRECT HIT ON A FIRST AID STATION, OF THE 316th INFANTRY, WOUNDED MEN WERE BEING DRESSED INSIDE WHEN THE SHELL STRUCK.
BOIS DE CONSENVOYE, NOV. 5, 1918.

in reserve in the Côte des Roches. From the northern end of the Bois d'Ormont south to the point of liaison with the Twenty-sixth Division, the front was held by a single battalion of the 313th Infantry, the First, with the regimental Machine Gun Company in support, and the Third Battalion in the Bois de Brabant, a kilometer in the rear, also in support. The Second Battalion remained in the Côtes des Roches as a Division Reserve until called to the northward on the night of November 5 to aid the 158th Brigade.

The relief along the entire 157th Brigade front, with the exception of the Machine Gun Company, 314th Infantry, was completed at 2h, November 1, and just an hour later the Fifty-second Artillery Brigade opened an intense fire upon the German positions. The result was a retaliation from the Boche guns which inflicted "a great many casualties" upon the 314th Infantry² and some also in the 313th Infantry. This hostile bombardment, which was not confined to the front lines, but raked the whole length of Death Valley, continued throughout the entire night. It stopped the Machine Gun Company, 314th Infantry, which



UPPER DEATH VALLEY NEAR ORMONT FARM.

had taken the wrong road, preventing its advance to its assigned position until the following night.² In addition, it wrought havoc among carrying details, details at work on regimental dumps and detachments already busy under direction of signal corps men in stringing telephone wires from battalion P. C's back to regimental headquarters. Within an hour wounded men were streaming into the advance dressing station which Ambulance Company 313 had set up during the night just above Samogneux, being evacuated down the Crepion-Samogneux road on wheel litters amid a hurricane of shell fire. That road, the only one leading up through Death Valley, could be used as far as Ormont Fme, lying west of the Bois d'Ormont. Beyond that point, the road ran northeastward between the Bois des Chenes and the Bois d'Ormont, passing finally straight out through the American lines across "No Man's Land" and into the German trench system. It is a road of poignant memories, just as was the Malancourt-Montfaucon road in the September drive, and the Consenvoye-Etraye road to the 158th Brigade during those same November days.

One concentration of shell fire that night practically wiped out a detail establishing an advance ammunition dump for the 314th Infantry near Ormont Fme. The non-commissioned officer in charge was killed and the men who escaped death or wounds were badly scattered. Regimental Sergeant Major Clarence A. Boston leaped to the breach, reorganized the command and continued the work, the dump being established finally despite the rain of high explosives and shrapnel. That night also developed individual acts of heroism among the ration carriers, a case in point being that of Private Earl L. Hannigan, Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry, who "volunteered and with great bravery carried rations three kilometers under intense artillery fire to his platoon."⁶

Dawn found the two regiments already at work trying to strengthen their positions. All day long the men in the front line companies, working with a limited number of entrenching tools, dug deeper trenches, while the support companies labored to provide dugout shelters capable of withstanding anything



BEYOND FIRST AID.

except a direct hit.² Throughout the day the enemy fire never slackened, and as night fell it still showed signs of continuing as it had before. On the front of the two battalions on either side of the Samogneux-Crepion road it died down after dusk, but an hour later was renewed. For an hour and a half an intense fire was rained upon the front lines, at the conclusion of which a strong German raiding party fell upon the outpost line of "A" Company, 313th Infantry, on the left of the battalion sector. The raiders struck a point defended by two squads, totalling nine men including the Corporals commanding, Trumen A. Hogg and Stephen Zaminski. The other members of the valiant band were Privates 1st cl. Stephen Nograpski, James H. Granger, Karol Kaczan and Walter Kozlowski and Privates Laurel M. Jones, Michael Sadowsky and Berdy Stankovich.⁷ These nine, spotting the enemy in the darkness, opened fire with rifles and automatics, holding their ground despite the disparity in numbers and the rapid and deadly

machine gun fire from the raiding party. Privates Nograpski and Granger were shot to death and Corporal Hogg sustained twenty-two wounds, but the balance of the tiny force stuck to their position and drove off the enemy with heavy casualties.⁷ On the left, where the enemy fire had also struck the right of the line of the 314th Infantry in the Bois des Chenes, Private James E. Shaffer, of the 37mm. gun platoon, Headquarters Company, carried forward ammunition and served as gunner for one of the weapons despite the hostile barrage "showing a fearlessness and disregard of personal safety which was worthy of the best traditions of our people."⁶ At the same time, Second Lieutenant Herbert W. Pritchard, of the 311th Machine Gun Battalion company supporting the right of the 314th's line, dared the shelling to make a tour of all the gun positions. He found several wounded men whom he carried back out of danger.⁸ In the same manner, Second Lieutenant William A. Durkin, of another platoon of the same company, left his dugout and went into the shelled area to rescue men whom he had been told were wounded.⁹ Three men in the company were killed, Privates Wade H. Jackson, Harvey Montague and George H. Timmerman. The wounded in the battalions on either side of the Samogneux-Crepion road were carried back to a first aid station near Ormont Fme where Private Charles D. Winter, Medical Detachment, 314th Infantry, "operated a dressing station alone under heavy shell fire, constantly exposing himself to artillery and sniper fire while carrying men to safety."⁶

The first twenty-four hours in the new sector had demonstrated to the 157th Brigade that its task of merely holding the ground and not attempting an advance was to prove costly. The fatalities among the enlisted men for the period bear mute testimony to this fact.

313TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
Pvt. 1st cl James H. Granger
Stephen J. Nograpski
Private Ernest W. Elliott

Company "C"
Private Thomas R. Bopst

Company "D"
Private Michael Krapish

Company "H"
Private Christopher T. Rourke

Company "K"
Privates Henry A. Braunschweiger
James Nudo

Headquarters Company
Private Aaron M. Lowenstein

314TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
Private William T. Davis

Company "B"
Sergeant Carl L. Coolidge
Corporals Joseph P. Dearie
Thomas Roy
Murven R. Yaudes
Pvt. 1st cl Alfred J. Cote
Privates Darrell W. Byerly
Thomas Fox
Michael Giano

William E. Haupt
George L. Salstonstall
John F. Zabloskey

Company "C"
Privates Thomas M. Briscoe
John R. Kemery
George J. Kalivay
Harold D. Landis
William H. Lanier
John J. Murphy
Lloyd A. Rothermel

Company "E"
Private Alfred J. Petipas

Company "G"
Corporal Dowd W. Crawford
Bugler George McC. Robinson

Company "H"
Private David H. Lauck

Company "K"
Privates George D. Keiser
Nevin C. Phillips
Emil F. Schiekle
James F. Sweeney

Supply Company
Wagoners Samuel W. Hackett
George B. May

The wounded from the 157th Brigade began to reach the Advance Dressing Station of the 313th Ambulance Company early in the morning of November 2, and in the course of their further evacuation southward through Samogneux to the triage at Glorieux there developed an act of unusual heroism on the part



ONE OF OUR CAMOUFLAGED WATER CARTS A SHORT DISTANCE BACK OF OUR FRONT LINE.

of a driver of one of the ambulances. He was Private 1st cl Charles R. Bodmer, Ambulance Company 313,⁸ of whom a citation states that "while evacuating wounded in full view of the enemy and under intense artillery fire, he attempted to repair his ambulance which a bursting shell had damaged, the same explosion killing the patient sitting on the seat beside him. Finding the car beyond repair, Private Bodmer, heedless of the shelling, returned on foot to the relay station, secured another ambulance, and carried his patients to safety."¹⁰

During the daylight hours of November 2, while there was little aerial activity on the part of the enemy, hostile gas shells were hurled constantly into the three woods where the 157th Brigade lay, making it necessary to wear gas masks for long stretches and rendering "the situation grave."² To make matters worse, in several instances the gas shells ruined the one hot meal a day which the regiments were seeking to serve their first line battalions, and the men were compelled to resort to their reserve rations. With nightfall, the enemy artillery fire was

resumed. It caught a liaison group of Company "C", 313th Infantry, which had worked far over to the right of its line to establish contact with the 103rd Infantry, Twenty-sixth Division. When the barrage opened the company of the 103rd Infantry withdrew and its officers advised Corporal Robert L. Thompson, commanding the liaison group, to do likewise. Corporal Thompson, however, "not having received such orders from his own company, remained at his post." During the heavy firing his detail was unable to return, and parties sent in search could not locate him. He maintained his position with his patrol for two days and two nights before being rescued and, when found, "had his detail well in hand, all equipment intact, although the men were absolutely exhausted."⁷

At 5h 30, November 3, patrols were sent out from the right of the First Battalion, 314th Infantry, to develop the enemy positions, but were unsuccessful, returning to the lines about 8h with two men missing.¹¹ Better fortune attended the effort of Private Jacob Bolen, Company "C," 314th Infantry, who, although having been wounded during the night by a shell fragment which struck him in the head, made a lone reconnaissance just before dawn, leaving his outpost position and investigating what appeared to be an enemy machine gun nest. He returned to his company with valuable information which enabled them to better the out-guard positions.¹²

During the night of November 2-3, the 314th Infantry had five men killed and eight wounded in an effort to bring up hot food. That was enough for Colonel Oury. "After this experience," he reported, "the Regimental Commander decided to bring up food in the daytime, and consequently a schedule was made out, so that details from one battalion at a time only would be on the road during the day. This arrangement afforded the men a chance to get some cover in shell holes along the road during periods of heavy shelling. This served to reduce casualties to a minimum while feeding the regiment."² The 313th Infantry did not adopt the daylight plan but had all food cooked on the banks of the Canal de l'Est, paralleling the Meuse River on the eastern shore, and carried by the Supply Company's wagons over the heavily shelled road at night to the vicinity of Ormont Fme where carrying details took it forward to the battalion in the line. There could be no fires for cooking in either the First Battalion in the Bois d'Ormont or the Third Battalion in the Bois de Brabant. The latter, in support, in fact, suffered from shell fire and gas almost as severely as the forward battalion. An illustration of this is found in the experience of Private Roland W. Abrams, Company "K", who, while carrying a message from battalion headquarters to the Regimental P. C. near Ormont Fme, was seriously injured in the lungs and eyes by mustard gas, but completed his mission before seeking medical attention.¹²

On the night of November 3, Company "B", 311th Machine Gun Battalion, moved up from the Côte des Roches to the Bois de Brabant, taking over a support position with the Third Battalion, 313th Infantry, and thus placing one-half of the 311th Machine Gun Battalion in support and one-half in reserve.³

On the afternoon and evening of November 4 patrols were sent out from almost all the companies in the three battalions on the front line. The first three were despatched from the Second Battalion, 314th Infantry, just before dusk. All of them worked their way into the Ravine de la Reine, lying between Belleu

Bois and Bois des Chenes. The "G" Company patrol encountered enemy machine guns at two spots which they located by co-ordinates for future attention. The "E" Company patrol penetrated as far as an infantry outpost at the mouth of the Ravin la Hazelle, but its two occupants made off before they could be captured. Both going out and coming back the patrol was fired upon by machine guns which, from the location, were apparently part of a line of similar weapons, several of which had been located by the group from "G" Company. The patrol from "F" Company ran into three machine guns near the mouth of the Ravine de la Reine and withdrew. There were no casualties reported.¹³

Four patrols from the 314th Infantry went out after dark, all on a mission to capture prisoners, one leaving from the First Battalion, and three from the Second. The patrol from the First Battalion, consisting of fourteen men, left at 19h 25 and reached the open area below the southeastern tip of Belleu Bois, where the enemy used numerous flares and forced the patrol back by heavy fire from machine guns. First Lieutenant John H. Hollinger led fifteen



GERMAN MACHINE GUN DISABLED BY A DIRECT HIT IN THE WATER JACKET—CONSENVOYE CROSS ROADS.

men from "G" Company northeastward into Belleu Bois! but the patrol was soon held up by machine guns from flank and front. The men sought to flank the guns, but every move they made drew fire, and, as the German artillery fire was also dangerous, the patrol finally withdrew. Fifteen men under Lieutenant William C. Little, of "E" Company, were endeavoring at about the same time to work their way into the Belleu Bois just south of the spot where Lieutenant Hollinger's men were held up. This latter patrol also drew fire from machine guns on a plateau about twenty yards ahead. It endeavored to flank the position, but found itself infiladed. The men then sought to work around to the left, but ran into machine guns at frequent intervals over a distance of 300 yards and finally abandoned the attempt. In the course of its journey, the patrol came upon five empty emplacements. The third patrol from the Second Battalion, fifteen men under Second Lieutenant Joseph Cabla, of Company "F," worked its way to the mouth of the Ravin la Hazelle and found the line "strongly defended

by machine guns." None of the patrols captured the prisoners they were seeking, but the results of the four were sufficient to indicate "that the enemy is holding his position with machine guns echeloned in depth, lightly supported by infantry."¹⁴

Practically the same information was obtained by patrols sent out during the night of November 4-5 by the 313th Infantry, one of them, under Sergeant John John E. Coale, of "K" Company, working its way out into the open land north of the Bois d'Ormont. Here it was caught in a sudden concentration of hostile artillery fire. Sergeant Coale kept his men well in hand and continued with his mission, running into machine guns eventually and withdrawing.

Harassing artillery fire, which deluged the front lines during November 5, was turned suddenly into a terrific barrage after nightfall. In the first fifteen or twenty minutes of this hurricane of shell fire, the main telephone wire, connecting Regimental P. C., 314th Infantry, with the First and Second Battalions in the front line, was shot away. A hurry call went back to the signal platoon of Headquarters Company and Private Everett L. Lyons rushed forward through the barrage to find the break in the wire. In the darkness he groped about until he located the severed wire and quickly re-established connections. On his return trip to regimental headquarters he was killed by shell fire.⁶ In a dozen other places some of the branch lines had gone out, being severed behind both regiments and almost as far southwest as Samogneux. On the front of the 313th Infantry, Private 1st cl Septimus E. Edmonds volunteered as a runner when the wires failed, and "made repeated trips through heavy artillery fire displaying remarkable courage and absolute disregard for his personal safety."⁷ The same barrage caught the "C" Company ration detail coming up the road under Sergeant Clarence K. Wyatt, and scattered it at once. Sergeant Wyatt, however, gathered his men and kept on, knowing the importance of getting food to the men in the line.⁷ The shell fire that night tried the courage of the men of the 304th Field Signal Battalion detailed with the 157th Brigade. Theirs was the duty of maintaining communication between Samogneux and Ormont Fine, and they worked constantly through the heart of the bombardment, several of them already suffering from gas burns, but nevertheless sticking to the task. One was killed that night, Private Hemming O. Peterson, of Company "C". A half dozen Division commendations went to these men later, the recipients being Sergeants David W. Eister, Martin F. Finnegan and Clinton E. Wade, Corporals Earl D. Wetsel, Edward M. deVillbiss and Leonard C. Nanning, all of Company "C," and Privates Willie A. Price and Bernard A. Galloway, both of Company "B".¹⁵ Toward the conclusion of the barrage, in the early hours of November 6, the Third Battalion, 313th Infantry, moved up and relieved the First Battalion in the front line, the latter falling back to the Bois de Brabant in support.¹⁶ At the same time, the First Battalion, 314th Infantry, exchanged the positions of the two companies holding the outposts and the two holding the main line of resistance. The Second Battalion, 314th Infantry, maintained the same front it had before, having three companies in the line.

On the night of November 6-7, extensive combat and reconnaissance patrols were again carried on by all front line battalions. In the 313th, Sergeant Allen J. Williams, Company "I", led out a group which circled Hill 360 and ran into

heavy machine gun and shell fire. It located the machine guns but could not flank them, and finally withdrew to the line.⁷ One of the most determined groups, a combat patrol of eight men under Corporal Tyson, left the line of the Second Battalion, 314th Infantry, at 17h, November 6 and remained out all night, returning at 7h 30, November 7. In that time it covered the entire clearing on either side of the Samogneux-Crepion road between the Bois des Chenes and the Bois d'Ormont, running into several machine guns and having one man slightly wounded.¹³ Three hours after Corporal Tyson's patrol left, another combat group of nineteen men under Lieutenant Little swung down into the Ravine de la Reine, and, after being fired on by numerous machine guns, finally lay in ambush at the mouth of the ravine for two hours before dawn. It returned empty handed but reported the ravine mouth lined with machine guns, each protecting the other.¹³ The two fresh First Battalion companies each sent out a reconnaissance patrol at 18h 30, November 6. The one from Company "B", consisting of a sergeant, two corporals and a private, made its way 250 yards up through



GERMAN MACHINE GUN POSITION ENFILADING A ROAD FOR DEFENSE.

Belleu Bois and encountered six machine guns working in pairs over a distance of seventy-five yards and flanked by many other guns. The patrol leader reported:¹

"Signals could be heard distinctly as given on something which sounded similar to a Jews-harp. Heard sounds of machine gun jams, men talking, coughing, etc. Flares were thrown up at frequent intervals from flanks. Heard engine of train variety at about one mile distant north. Encountered no wire. Took no prisoners."

The patrol from "A" Company, seven men including a sergeant, which worked out in somewhat the same direction, reported similar sounds and also that "heard wagon with heavy rumble, perhaps due to mud, urged by driver going N. W., may have been ration cart, as corporal thought he heard noise of mess kits." At 1h, November 7, in an effort to find a gap somewhere in the line of machine guns on the ridge separating the Ravine de la Reine from the Ravine la

Hazelle, a patrol of seven men left the southeastern corner of Belleu Bois. The patrol worked its way for 500 meters along the ridge and found no place where it could break through, finally returning to the starting point at 2h 30.¹⁸

Field Order No. 33, 79th Division, issued on the night of November 6, while relating chiefly to the 158th Brigade, had nevertheless, required that contact be kept with the enemy all along the Division front to see that he did not withdraw without molestation.¹⁹ Acting under this, arrangements were made for a reconnaissance in force by three strong combat groups from the Second Battalion, 314th Infantry, for the afternoon of November 7. The movement was commanded by Major Theodore Schoge, the battalion commander, with First Lieutenant T. Bromley Flood as an aid to observe time of events, enemy opposition and progress of the various units.²⁰ Each group consisted of three squads and one officer. The groups, maintaining liaison, struck eastward into the Ravine de la Reine, leaving their own lines at 15h 15, November 7, and in fifteen minutes were at the mouth of the ravine midway between Belleu Bois and Bois des Chenes. At this point the groups were subjected to a severe machine gun fire, both from rapid fire weapons in the tip of Belleu Bois and from many other machine guns located along the ridge in front of them. Ten minutes later a three white star rocket went soaring upward from the tip of Belleu Bois and at 15h 42 the enemy lay a heavy artillery barrage just in the rear of the groups, which were by that time within seventy-five yards of the main ridge. The patrols maintained their positions, seeking what cover could be found, and the "E" Company group, under Lieutenant Little, pushed to within thirty yards of the machine gun line on the ridge. The Boche gunners fired on the little party at point blank range and even hurled hand grenades over at them. The group returned the fire with automatic rifles and grenades, but could not learn the effect of their retaliation. Finally, at 16h, Major Schoge ordered a withdrawal, and, during the half hour that the groups were working their way back, the hostile guns dropped eight shells into the Ravine de la Reine, each shell throwing blue flame and sparks around it for a radius of thirty yards, the flame burning for five minutes and giving the impression that the enemy was resorting to liquid fire. The raid cost the Battalion seven killed and three wounded.²¹ No prisoners were taken but the enemy strength was well established, Major Schoge reporting:²⁰

"The combat units developed strongly held machine gun line as previously reported by our patrols. Caused heavy artillery barrage which showed accurate liaison between enemy lines and artillery. It is firmly believed that the ridge opposite sector of this Battalion is strongly held by machine guns, placed at average distance of seventy yards apart. Infantry alone could not advance upon position without suffering serious losses. Accurate artillery preparations necessary."

The period, November 2-7, was one of patrolling only, but the casualties suffered had been severe, the fatalities in the 157th Infantry Brigade having been as follows:



THE 304TH AMMUNITION TRAIN ENCAMPS NEAR BRABANT.



THE 304TH ENGINEERS AT HOME.

313TH INFANTRY

Company "B"
Privates Grover L. Hahn
Henry C. Masch
Paul Ostroy

Company "C"
First Sgt. Isaac Morris
Private Cornelius A. Goodman

Company "E"
Private George L. Conley

Company "I"
Privates Edward L. Biden
John F. Butzner
Robert C. Dean
Anthony A. Gallo

Company "M"
Pvts. 1st cl Ronald A. Morgan
Christian Ulrich
Private George H. Lebowksi

Machine Gun Company
Private Edward Nelis

314TH INFANTRY

Company "B"
Pvt. 1st cl George W. Nye

Company "E"
Privates John J. Foley
William D. Hackenburg
Ralph C. Spaide

Company "F"
Sergeant Earl D. Hess
Private Alfred Jones

Company "G"
Privates Vincenzo Cericola
John McKenna

Company "H"
Corporal Walter G. Morton
Pvt. 1st cl Edward E. Gery
Private Adhemar Quillette

Company "I"
Sergeants Eldridge H. Shoup
LeRoy J. Sodan
Corporal Herbert Krep
Privates Ben M. Day
Allen O. Delke
Antonio Milewski

Company "K"
Private Joseph M. Stickell

Company "L"
Privates Willard B. Ruess
Irvin Sell

Company "M"
Private Silas S. Loter

Headquarters Company
Sergeant Irving Lindemuth
Privates Arthur E. Baldenweek
Chester U. Brion
Everett L. Lyons

Machine Gun Company
Corporals Elmer F. Gardner
Alfred P. Smalley, Jr
Private Charles A. Dick

Supply Company
Corporal Russell Raker

Sanitary Detachment
Private Ernest F. Hausser

311TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Company "B"
Pvt. 1st cl Ernest F. Heintzman

Company "C"
Pvt. 1st cl Hilbert A. Doyle

The first week in November had brought the balance of the 304th Ammunition Train forward from the artillery training area to active participation in the offensive work. The four companies, "C", "D", "E" and "F", with the Train Headquarters, left La. Courtine on the morning of November 1 and traveled northward for two days and one-half in French box cars, detraining on the night

of November 3 at Dugny, the Division railhead.²² Captain (later Major) Vincent A. Carroll, Train Adjutant, was despatched from Dugny that same night and sent forward for special duty with Division Headquarters at Vacherauville, where he later won a Division citation for faithful and meritorious service in distributing water and supplies to the Division.²³ The balance of the Train remained near Dugny over night and marched out the following day to Baleicourt. The night of November 4 was spent there, after which the four companies were ordered to join the 304th Engineers to assist in road work. The columns moved out at 18h, November 5, stopped at Thierville for supper, and there the 800 men were divided into groups and assigned to the various companies of the 304th Engineers. Company "G" had been working with the Engineers for more than a week before the rest of the Train arrived.

The Engineers had need of help. Road work had proven only one of the many duties required of them in this sector. Between November 2 and 7, the 304th Engineers had been minus "E" Company, which had been sent to Villers-les-Moines to do pioneer work on an artillery park and ammunition dump of the XVII Corps, and only the arrival of the Ammunition Train men enabled it to be brought back to the sector.²⁴ Two platoons of Company "C" had been utilized daily to help the French build a narrow gauge railroad across a neck of land from Vacherauville to Neuville, and were not withdrawn from this work until the close of the first week in November.²⁴ Here, again, their withdrawal was made possible through the arrival of Company "C", 304th Ammunition Train, which replaced them.²⁵ Details from "D" and "F" Companies had been repairing the Canal de l'Est and a culvert near Champ, while other details were completing the approach to a new pile bridge across the Meuse at Regnéville. Other units had been enlarging the old German engineers' dump in the Bois de Consenvoye, establishing a Division dump on Samogneux Hill and building a cut-off to it from the main road.²⁴ "E" Company, 304th Ammunition Train, relieved the Engineer details in the canal repair work,²⁶ and "D" Company, of the same outfit, was put to work on an ammunition dump which was never finished.²⁷ On the afternoon of November 6, the newcomers in the Ammunition Train got their first taste of the front when the Germans put over a gas barrage which drifted down into Death Valley.

Late on the afternoon of November 7, Companies "B" and "F", 304th Engineers, were called from road work and ordered to report to the infantry to follow up an advance, Company "B" reporting to the 158th Infantry Brigade, northeast of Brabant-sur-Meuse, and Company "F" to the 157th Infantry Brigade, up Death Valley, northeast of Samogneux.²⁸

Rumors that the war was soon to end began to circulate during the first few days in November, the sources being, of course, untraceable. Perhaps they came in part from the natural deductions to be gleaned from the daily intelligence bulletins which told of the collapse of Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary and the progress being made everywhere along the Western Front. These rumors naturally circulated rapidly, and an example may be given in the case of Company "D", 304th Ammunition Train, which, on November, 7 having heard from some source that an armistice was signed that day, rather began to believe it when the artillery

fire died down in the afternoon.⁴¹ The Division took cognizance of the wild rumors and covered the matter in a paragraph of G-1 Order No. 46, of November 8, which stated:

“All members of this command are prohibited from starting or repeating rumors relative to the war, intentions of the enemy or intentions of the Allies. Rumors at present being circulated in this command are not substantiated by facts and tend towards careless conservation and the spreading of false information. All authentic information and news will be published from time to time as soon as received.”

With all events and the activities of each Seventy-ninth Division unit in the



CREPION, LOOKING OVER THE THINTE, WITH ROMAGNE HILLS, OUR LAST OBJECTIVE, IN THE DISTANCE.

Grande Montagne sector brought up to the evening of November 7, the way is cleared for the narration of the final drive by the whole Division.

The 158th Brigade Detachment had completed the conquest of Hill 329 and les Claires Chenes trench; south from that point on the right for two kilometers were the squads of “L” Company, 315th Infantry, protecting the flank; swinging in an arc toward the southeast through the Bois de la Grande Montagne from the point of contact with the most southern “L” Company squad to the upper edge of the Bois d’Etrayes lay the Third Battalion, 316th Infantry (three companies); from there to the lower edge of the Bois de Wavrille lay the Second Battalion of the 315th Infantry; almost due south from that point through Belleu Bois, across the Ravine de la Reine and the Bois des Chene to the Samogneux-

Crepion road, were the First and Second Battalions of the 314th Infantry in the order named; and, finally, from the Samogneux-Crepion road south through the Bois d'Ormont and a half kilometer beyond was the Third Battalion, 313th Infantry. Such was the front—one kilometer across the top, two kilometers straight south, two kilometers in an arc to the east and two and one-half kilometers south by east—a total of nine and one-half kilometers.

The first task was to strengthen the line at its weak points and then shorten it. Both were preliminary to a drive eastward. The strengthening process had begun at 13h, November 7, when the Third Battalion, 314th Infantry, which had been designated as Division Reserve to replace the First Battalion, 313th Infantry, received orders to march to the relief of the Second Battalion, 315th Infantry, in sub-sector Gray—part of the curved line running through the Bois d'Etraye and Bois de Wavrille.²¹ The strengthening was continued at 18h the same day when the First Battalion, 313th Infantry, which had been hurried up to la Borne de Cornouiller, as previously related, bivouacked to the right of the heights behind the lower extremity of the "L" Company, 315th Infantry, outpost line. The Third Battalion, 314th Infantry, delayed by a preliminary reconnaissance, was unable to start for its assigned sector until after dark. Consequently, at midnight, November 7-8, after a terrible march through shelled woods and underbrush tangled by continuous artillery fire, the relief had just begun.²¹

With the only infantry battalion taken from Division Reserve, General Kuhn made telephonic arrangements with the II Corps, as a result of which the Twenty-sixth Division was ordered to take over the line through the Bois d'Ormont with two battalions and relieve the Third Battalion, 313th Infantry.³⁰ The order for the relief was carried to the Third Battalion commander by Bugler Anthony Motto, Company "L", through a hail of high explosives and shrapnel,⁷ and the same enemy barrage caught a ration detail from "M" Company, under Sergeant Dorsey M. Goad. Sergeant Goad's coolness and gallantry inspired the detail to carry out its mission. Several hours later, with the enemy fire still raging, the relief began. It was marked by an unusual display of courage by wounded men, the most noteworthy case being that of Sergeant Ernest L. Hitches, Company "K", and four men in his platoon, all sufferers from shrapnel wounds. Sergeant Hitches took the four men to a first-aid station, but, refusing treatment for himself, returned to his platoon and stayed with it until the relief was completed. The Third Battalion and regimental machine gun company then moved back to the Côte des Roches with Company "B", 311th Machine Gun Battalion, which was relieved at the same time. This stroke had not exactly shortened the line, as the two battalions of the Twenty-sixth Division were placed under the command of General Nicholson, of the 157th Brigade,³⁰ but it had enabled the Seventy-ninth Division to have at least a mobile force ready to throw in anywhere from the Haraumont Ridge southward.

Word from the II Corps that the Fifteenth French Division, on the left of the 158th Brigade, had swung through the Haraumont Ridge and to the northeast, driving out the enemy in the Bois des Vaux at 17h, November 7, solved one problem of the front line positions, this time at the extreme northern end of the sector. It meant that the 158th Brigade Detachment had no enemy to the north of



GERMAN PRISONERS TAKING THEIR NOON-DAY REST AND ENJOYING OUR COMMISSARY SUPPLIES.

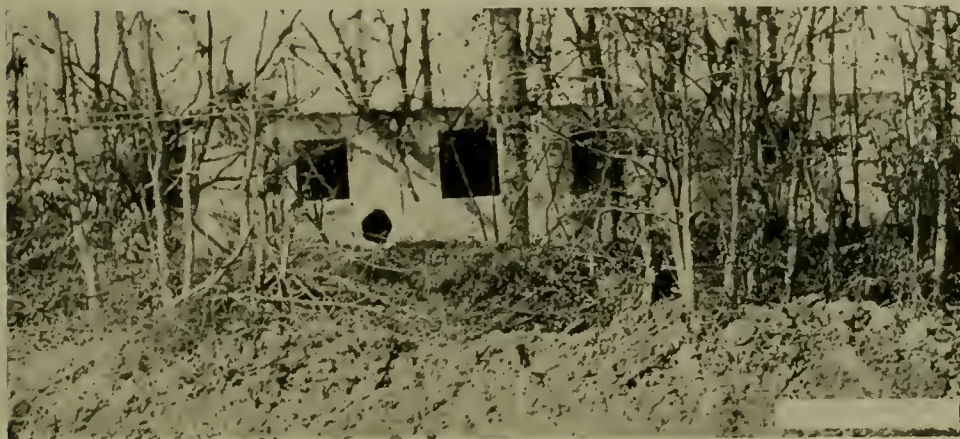


DAMVILLIERS-BRABANT ROAD.

it, and could turn to the eastward after establishing liaison with the French further north. This word regarding the progress of the Fifteenth French Division came as a footnote to Special Order No. 825, II French Corps, issued on the night of November 7, and which specified the mission of the Seventy-ninth Division for the next day as "to exercise its pressure in the direction of Reville and Etraye."³¹

In conformity with this, Field Order No. 34, 79th Division, was issued a few hours later on the night of November 7. It stated that the left wing, under General Johnson, would advance in the direction of Reville and Etraye, and the right wing, under General Nicholson, would patrol actively and search out any weakening of the enemy line. From information gained from prisoners, the order surmised that "hostile infantry has been withdrawn and machine guns have been left behind to maintain their resistance."³²

General Johnson, with the badly shattered 316th Infantry, two battalions of the 313th Infantry and the 315th Infantry all scattered throughout the sector,



BOCHE SHELTER IN BOIS DE GRANDE MONTAGNE SHOWING SHELL HOLE IN BARRACK.

notified his various regimental and detachment commanders at 20h 15 of what he proposed doing. The Second Battalion, 313th Infantry, and Third Battalion, 315th Infantry, were formed into a provisional regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Burt. This regiment was to face east and attack between the Haraumont-Ecurey and Sivry-sur-Reville roads,³⁰ a front of a little more than a kilometer. The First Battalion, 313th Infantry, and First and Second Battalions, 315th Infantry, under Colonel Knowles, of the 315th, were to be formed into another provisional regiment and attack eastward from the lines of the Sivry-sur-Meuse-Reville road as far south as the Consenvoye-Etraye road, a front of two kilometers, which would narrow as the advance progressed. This latter advance would relieve the Third Battalion, 316th Infantry, in the stretch of the Bois de la Grande Montagne east of la Borne de Cornouiller, and this battalion would fall back to the balance of the regiment, and, with the 310th Machine Gun Battalion, form a reserve force. The plan of attack thus placed the burden upon the 158th Brigade, it being the aim of General Kuhn to straighten his whole line from north to south,

eliminating the curve through the Bois de la Grande Montagne, before attempting an advance with his southernmost brigade.

All through the night of November 7-8, there was feverish activity behind the line of the 158th Brigade. Heavy batteries swung from former positions to new ones facing east. Light batteries sped northward to be echeloned behind the two provisional regiments between Bois Vaux and la Borne de Cornouiller. The companies of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, assigned to provide the direct overhead barrage, moved out from the Bois de Consenvoye, "B" Company going clear north to Claire Chêne trench, a platoon of "D" Company to near the Sivry-sur-Meuse-Reville road, and "A" Company and "C" Company to positions in the Bois de la Grande Montagne behind the Third Battalion, 316th Infantry.³⁴ The signal corps men, stretching wires over the newly conquered territory, went clear to the outpost lines, often under sniper and machine gun fire, under the direction of Lieutenant H. W. Webbe, signal officer of the 158th Brigade, who personally took a reel cart through a dangerous stretch of territory to connect up an advance P. C. with battalion headquarters.³⁵

At 6h, November 8, the time prescribed for the attack,³² the heavy Brownings of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion laid a twenty minute barrage all along the front of the 158th Brigade,³⁴ but the infantry had been unable to take up its new positions in time and the fire was wasted. It was not until 11h that day that the squads of "L" Company, 315th Infantry, holding the right flank between Bois Vaux and la Borne de Cornouiller, were relieved³⁶ by the Second and First Battalion 313th Infantry. Just about noon the two battalions of the 313th, each leading one of the provisional regiments, began the eastward movement¹⁶ with two companies in the front line and two in the second line, all companies being echeloned in depth.³⁷ To the north, the Third Battalion, 315th Infantry, supporting the Second Battalion, 313th Infantry, in the advance over the front between the Haraumont-Ecurey and Sivry-sur-Meuse-Reville roads, followed 500 meters in the rear, but on the south front, from the Sivry-sur-Meuse-Reville to the Consenvoye-Etraye road, it was 14h 15 before the leading company of the Second Battalion, 315th Infantry, passed through the slender 316th line in the Bois de la Grande Montagne to follow the First Battalion, 313th Infantry, eastward.³³ This delay had been occasioned by the slow progress of the relief of the Second Battalion, 315th Infantry, in the Bois d'Etraye-Bois de Wavrille line, which had been completed by the Third Battalion, 314th Infantry, only at 7h that morning.²¹

The leading battalions of the 313th, advancing in line of skirmishers and with wide intervals between companies,³⁷ found at once that the enemy had vacated the ground during the night.³⁸ Progress, however, had to be slow. There was no knowledge at what point the enemy had stopped the retreat and every thick growth of underbrush, every ravine, every former hostile dugout or trench, had to be reconnoitered and every precaution taken as the men advanced.

To the north, the provisional regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Burt was advancing through the Bois d'Ecurey, lying north of the Sivry-sur-Meuse-Reville road, and Colonel Knowles' provisional regiment, holding contact on the lower side of the road, was working its way through the fastnesses of the Bois de la Grande Montagne.



A TYPICAL FRENCH SNIPER'S POSITION IN THE ARGONNE.



MOLLEVILLE FARM CLEARING RIGHT AT THE HEAD OF DEATH VALLEY LOOKING TOWARD THE
CONSEVOYE-BRABANT-DAMVILLIERS ROAD INTERSECTION.

Almost immediately after the 158th Brigade got underway, it became apparent that, if the 157th Brigade obeyed merely the order to patrol, contact would soon be lost between its left flank held by the Third Battalion, 314th Infantry, north-east of Molleville Farm, and the right flank of Colonel Knowles' provisional regiment. Under instructions from General Kuhn, General Nicholson telephoned to Colonel Oury, of the 314th Infantry, changing the mission of the regiment to a certain extent. This message said:²¹

"Front of Italy reported as being 11 hour on general line 25.3-87.0 to 26.1-83.0 advancing in the direction of Reville and Etraye, not much opposition encountered. Other troops 158th Brigade are mopping up Etraye Ravine just in rear of troops on their left. If this advance continues your left will soon be out of touch with the right of Italy. You are directed to advance that portion of your line between the left of your sector and point 28.0-81.7 pivoting on the latter point, establishing close combat liaison between your left battalion and units to the right with assurance of direct



ENTRANCE TO A DUGOUT AT VACHERAUVILLE.

The following inscription was scrawled over the door, in French: "When you're down think of Jonah; he came out all right."

control back to your headquarters. You are authorized to call upon the 104th F. A. Regt. for assistance in this movement which, if successful, will necessarily shorten your line. In this case attempt to reform your left unit so as to have the maximum troops in the hand of the Bn Comdr, C. P. O's for heavy artillery are being worked out to assist your movement. Start advance with least practical delay. Maintain liaison on flank and continue pressure forward in conformity with Italy. Frequent reports from all parts of your front directed without fail."

The Third Battalion, 314th Infantry, immediately began the pivotal movement, the extreme left flank advancing along the general line of the Consenvoye-Etraye road, keeping to the south of it, however, and maintaining liaison with the First Battalion, 313th Infantry, to the north of the road. Both units thus had a share in cleaning out the Etraye ravine, this cleaning out, because of the enemy's withdrawal, being merely a wary advance. Contact patrols sent out from

the front of the other two battalions of the 314th Infantry into Belleu Bois and beyond the tip of the Bois des Chenes, indicated that the Germans had retired along this front also, and, in mid-afternoon, Colonel Oury ordered a general advance of all battalions, the object being to sieze the ridge which in previous days had been reported as heavily protected by machine guns. At the same time General Nicholson ordered the lead-off battalion of the Twenty-sixth Division, which had replaced the 313th Infantry at the lower extremity of the sector, to advance and take Hill 360.³⁷

By 16h, the whole extended front, from Haraumont-Ecurey road south to a point below the Bois d'Ormont—seven and one-half kilometers in breadth—was in motion eastward and encountering nothing more than occasional shells from German heavies. The entire advance was made in a driving rain. It had been raining during most of the preceding day but, toward dusk on November 8, it became a heavy downpour, the thick mud adding to the discomforts of the movement. Added to this, German aviators came sweeping westward, flying low



THE EFFECT OF OUR BARRAGE ON A SLOPE OF THE ETRAYE RAVINE.

above the roads and trails, and raked them with machine guns.³⁴ Constant reports to the Division P. C. showed that the progress was steady. Aside from the aviators, the only Germans seen were several machine gunners who had deliberately loitered behind the retreating columns so they could surrender.³⁵ Finally, just before darkness, patrols from the Second Battalion 313th Infantry, occupied the town of Reville, and about the same time patrols from the First Battalion of the same regiment, entered Etraye. At 17h the entire front line of the Second Battalion, 313th, having worked its way nearly three kilometers through the Bois d'Ecurey, emerged at the eastern extremity of the woodland and took up a position almost due north and south from below Ecurey to Reville, the line facing the broad valley of the Woevre.³⁷ From Reville southward to Etraye, the First Battalion, 313th, had also pushed through the last stretch of the Bois de la Grande Montagne, and likewise occupied the edge of the highlands facing eastward.³⁷

Throughout the advance of the two provisional regiments of the 158th Brigade,

the men of the Signal Corps performed a monumental work in linking up by telephone the P. C.'s of the advancing regiments with Brigade Headquarters.

The following sketch written by a man of the Signal Corps Detachment of the 158th Brigade draws a vivid picture of the work of the Signal Corps and its cooperation with the Infantry during the capture of La Borne de Cornouiller and the subsequent advance to the Ecurey-Reville-Etraye line:

"Shells are landing close by and at rapid intervals. The concussion has extinguished candles thirty feet below the ground where telephone operators manipulate the nerves of the Brigade. Water is dripping on the exhausted men asleep on the damp floor. On a higher tier of the dugout the General is seated with maps spread out before him. It is night and a raid is being planned for the morning. The Signal Officer calls six men aside.

'Take this wire and connect with the last outpost and run your circuit till you reach the German lines.'

An infantry officer with runners joins the detail and an advance message center is established. From the shell hole where the detail hides Germans can be heard talking in other shell holes just beyond.

The raid goes over. Orders go forward, information comes back. The raid develops into a general attack. The linemen maintain their communications night and day. Later they are relieved, some come back alive. Our infantry, six platoons, is driven back. A battalion is thrown in. We attack again and again. The Germans break. A provisional regiment is thrown in. Hill 378 is ours.

On the 7th of November at noon a message arrives from the provisional regiment:

"Expect to take Reville tonight—wire gave out—cannot wait." Signed, Burt, Lt. Col. Provisional Regiment.

As the day progresses the direction of battle is changing. Runners all afternoon are trying to locate Colonel Burt, but to no avail. Night approaches, darkness sets in, a cold dismal rain is falling. The Signal Officer calls in from a Battalion:

'I am on my way with a wire cart to locate Colonel Burt.'

A few men, a team of horses have ventured forth. A road mutilated by the destructive wrath of contesting foes is before them. Men walk ahead and stand at the edge of shell holes to guide the driver. A flashlight is used but snipers fire at the light. An hour passes. Huge stumps planted across the road block the way. A fork in the highway not shown on their maps is taken on a chance, in the general direction of Reville. Trees are blown across the road and must be chopped away. Hours pass. It would seem that the front lines of the enemy have been entered. The signal officer, with three men, are in the lead. The cart stays behind. If the way is

clear a man runs back and the cart is brought forward. In time, out of the hazy darkness the shell torn roofs of a village appear. Deserted, silent save for the scream of shells overhead. Beyond the village the tramp of feet is heard. Friend or foe? They steal upon them and call. The answer comes back in English. A contact patrol of the lost regiment. The Signal Officer is taken to the Colonel. Communications are established. It is two in the morning. An order comes over the wire:

‘Have your regiment in place at day-break for attack
at Etraye and Wavrille.’



L.-R. LT. KINGDON GOULD—MAJOR MITCHUM AND FRENCH LIAISON OFFICER IN FRONT OF 79TH DIV. P. C. NEAR MOLLEVILLE FARM, NOV. 10, 1918.

This means a move by the flank of four kilometers. Men, exhausted, are lying on the ground—no food for days—nor any sleep at daybreak. It is war.”

The 314th Infantry advance had also been successful. It had begun with the Third Battalion having three companies in the line and one in support, and the other two battalions having only two companies in the line. Likewise, a company of the First Battalion had been placed at the point of liaison with the Third Battalion to insure contact in the difficult turning movement and to be used, if necessary, as a combat company should a gap develop. The ridge ahead was found to be untenanted, the only opposition being light shelling which caused some casualties. By 18h 07, the entire line of the 314th had occupied and organized



REGIMENTAL P. C. 304TH ENGINEERS, SAMOGNEUX HILL.



INTERIOR OF SHELTER SHOWN ABOVE, OCCUPIED FOR MONTHS OF NOV. AND DEC. '18.

the line of the ridge running almost due south from Etraye.³⁷ This meant that the swing of the Third Battalion, 314th, had carried it clear through the Bois d'Etraye and Bois de Wavrille; that the First Battalion had cleared Belleu Bois and that the Second Battalion had pierced well up the Ravin la Hazelle astride the Samogneux-Crepion road. Further south, at 18h, the leading battalion of the Twenty-sixth Division had topped Hill 360 and emerged to the eastward of the Bois d'Ormont, leaving the support battalion to mop up the former German stronghold. At 21h 45 the entire line of the 157th Brigade was in the position General Kuhn desired it to attain, and the Division front had been fought and maneuvered into a straight line for the first time since taking over the Grande Montagne Sector. The same night a detail from Vacherauville started north to establish an advance Division P. C. near Molleville Farm. The motor cars were held up by shell fire in the Bois de Consenvoye, but Colonel Ross, Chief of Staff, in a motorcycle sidecar, managed to push through that night and locate a dugout on a hillside just west of the farm.

Company "B", 304th Engineers, which had been assigned to the 158th Brigade on November 7, had followed close on the heels of Colonel Knowles' provisional regiment along the road into Etraye. The company made rapid progress with its repair work until it reached the Etraye ravine where the Germans had felled numerous tree trunks over the thoroughfare, all of which had to be sawed up and removed. Three trucks and three wagons loaded with engineer supplies for the company were turned back, unneeded, when a well-stored Boche dump was found not far from Etraye. First Battalion P. C., 304th Engineers, also moved forward and was set up north of Consenvoye, the remaining two companies of the battalion immediately beginning work on the Consenvoye-Etraye road.⁴⁰ Second Battalion P. C. of the same regiment, also was moved forward and set up near Ormont Fme., where the three companies went to work on the slope of the hill behind the infantry line.⁴⁰

Efforts to rehabilitate the 316th Infantry were carried on behind the line that day, although, toward dusk, the Second Battalion was hurried northward into the Bois d'Euurey to act as reserve for Lieutenant Colonel Burt's provisional regiment.³³ A total of 186 replacements was received and divided among the companies, and the balance of the regiment remained in camp through the night in the Bois de Consenvoye, being joined at 21h by the Third Battalion, 313th Infantry, the Division Reserve, which had been ordered north to await further directions from General Kuhn.³³ All through November 8, the saddest duties had developed upon the regimental surgeon of the 316th and details from 304th Ammunition Train. The former had conducted an all day search for wounded men, who might be lying unaided somewhere in the underbrush and woods or amid the shell holes of the Borne.³³ The latter, Company "F", 304th Ammunition Train, assisted by the Division Chaplain, had been burying the dead in the 158th Brigade sector. That night Company "D", 304th Ammunition Train, moved forward to Ormont Fme to assist in burying the dead of the Seventy-ninth and Twenty-sixth Divisions in the Bois d'Ormont and Bois d'Haraumont.⁴²

The surprisingly light fatality list for November 8, is an indication of the way in which the enemy retreated rather than resist the advance of that day. Those killed in action or died of wounds were as follows:

313TH INFANTRY

Company "L"
Private 1st cl Roy O. Kelbaugh

314TH INFANTRY

Company "C"
Private Joseph F. Noonan

Company "L"
Private George H. Albus

Company "G"
Privates Charles N. McGee
Christos H. Stavris

Company "M"
Private Franco DiGirolamo

315TH INFANTRY

Company "C"
Private Nick Serago

Company "M"
Private Henry J. Kleive

316TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
Corporal John D. Kroger
Privates Sargius Gowvian
Denny Kite
Henry Mertling

Privates Charles Lorah
Albert H. Albrecht

Company "K"
Pvt. 1st cl Roy W. Malone
Private Walter E. Randall

Company "E"
Privates William E. Spratt
James M. Dugan
Company "H"
Private George R. Monroe

Company "M"
Private John J. Holahan

Supply Company
Pvt. 1st cl William D. Wade

Company "I"
Pvt. 1st cl Truman A. Wallace

Machine Gun Company
Private Harry W. Holland

312TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Company "B"
Private Walter Stein

Company "D"
Private Horace H. Hoover

310TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Company "A"
Wagoner Gilbert A. Brown

All night long, while far ahead through the darkness, the front line battalions could hear the enemy destroying ammunition stores, there were few efforts to disturb the on-coming Americans by shell fire.⁴² The quiet was pronounced, and patrols which slipped down into the unknown valley ahead, came back with reports that no Germans could be found west of the Thinte River.⁴² All night long, also, at Division and Brigade headquarters, candles burned as plans were laid for one of the most difficult movements of the entire campaign. The II French Corps had placed Special Order No. 826 in the hands of General Kuhn at 22h, November 8, and the Division Commander was faced with the task of getting his troops entirely out of the line between Ecurey and Etraye, concentrating his advance in that part of the sector then held by the 314th Infantry, and attacking at daybreak.⁴³ To realize what that meant, it must be remembered that the entire 158th Brigade—two provisional regiments—was north of Etraye on that

night. What Special Order No. 826 stated specifically was, that "the sectors of each division do not continue directly upon the front actually held by each division."⁴⁴ Then, after pointing out that the consequent oblique movement, to the new sector, must be completed by noon, November 9, the Special Order continued:⁴⁴

"The First Army, U. S. has made known the fact that the enemy continues to beat a retreat from the Meuse towards the north; it calls to attention the fact that to the east of the Meuse, to the south toward Stenay, the beginning of the withdrawal of the enemy has taken place and has extended to the whole front of the II Colonial Army Corps.

The Army orders the execution of a general pressure upon



AFTER THE BATTLE, SUCH SCENES LASTED FOR DAYS. CONSENSVOYE CROSS ROADS.

its entire front and the vigorous following up of every withdrawal of the enemy.

The action will thus be followed upon the entire front of the II Colonial Army Corps, and from daybreak with the very greatest energy."

While the necessary field order was being prepared to meet the requirements of the Corps order, the two brigade commanders were notified by telephone of the impending change in the line of attack. General Johnson, of the 158th Brigade, was instructed to have his two provisional regiments undertake a flanking march—side step, in the vernacular—of approximately four and one-half kilometers, the two battalions of the 313th Infantry to pass into a reserve position behind the 314th Infantry, and the 315th Infantry to move into the northern part of the

new sector and relieve a battalion of the 314th Infantry in the front line.⁴³ This whole movement depended largely upon the success of the attack of the 314th Infantry, ordered for 6h. Should that attack progress satisfactorily, the provisional regiments could actually move southeastward. Should it be held up, it would necessitate a detour march to the west of Etraye. Thus, the importance of the work of the 314th Infantry for the early morning is apparent.

General Nicholson, upon receipt of verbal orders, had telephoned at 0h 10 to Colonel Oury, giving him the exact details of what was expected of the 314th Infantry. The message read:⁴⁵

“Pursuant to orders received at 23h 50 from Itasca 1, you will advance at 6h, 9th November, on the front between Etraye (incl) and Moirey (excl). Two battalions of your regiment will occupy the front line and one will be drawn back and placed in support echeloned behind the right battalion of the front line. In order to accomplish this it will be necessary for your regiment to take up position before daylight, which includes extending your right flank to take over that section of the brigade sector now held by the battalions of the 26th Division, which are to be returned to their proper command upon completion of the relief which must be completed by 6h. Direction of the advance will be Romagne-sous-les-Côtes. Itasca announces his intention to contract your front, as soon after six hour as he can move up troops of the 158th Brigade to take over the sector of your left battalion in the front line. The above directed dispositions give you a very thin line over an extended front. It is imperative that closest liaison be maintained between your front line units and with the 158th Brigade on your left, also that liaison be established and maintained with the troops of the 26th Division on the right of this brigade. Upon completion of the new formation and upon completion of the taking over of the front line from the Battalion of the 26th Division now under this command, these Hq. will be advised by telephone.”

Colonel Oury at once requested permission to make a slight change, pointing out that he could not withdraw a battalion at that time without making a big break in his line, and asking that he be allowed to take over the sector from the 26th Division battalion by using the two companies in support of the Second Battalion, 314th Infantry, and thus extend the battalion's line to the right.⁴⁵ This request was granted, it being understood that one of the battalions of the regiment would be withdrawn, as soon as practicable after the attack started, to form a regimental reserve.⁴⁵ At 1h the relief of the 26th Division battalion was completed and Brigade Headquarters notified. The front of the 314th Infantry was then four and one-half kilometers long and consisted of the Third Battalion (three companies in line and one in support), First Battalion (two companies in line and two in support), and Second Battalion (four companies in line), from left to right. At the same time, Colonel Oury notified his battalion commanders that, upon reaching the Moirey-Waville road, the two battalions on the flanks would begin to extend their fronts toward the centre until they established liaison, whereupon the central (First) battalion would be withdrawn.⁴⁵

At 11 that same morning, Field Order No. 36, 79th Division, was finally completed and issued. It gave the northern limit of the new sector as a line drawn from the Meuse through Consenvoye northeastward to Etraye, thence east by south to the lower edge of the Cote d'Orne and thence east by south on out through the Woevre plains. The southern limit ran from Samogneux northeastward to the northern edge of the town of Moirey, then southeastward to a point halfway between Azannes and Gremilly and thence eastward into the Woevre. The order prescribed:⁴⁶



GERMAN MACHINE GUN TOWER IN BOIS DE CONSENSVOYE.

“The 157th Infantry Brigade will advance from the line Etraye-Moirey, with one regiment, the 314th Infantry, occupying the entire divisional front, disposed as follows, two battalions in the front line and one battalion echeloned behind the right front battalion. Eventually the left battalion, 314th Infantry, in the front line will be relieved by a battalion of the 158th Inf. Brig. and thereafter each brigade will advance on its proper zone of action.”

Then followed instructions for the two battalions of the 313th Infantry to march to a position one kilometer in the rear of the leading troops of the 157th Brigade; for the 315th Infantry to march to the rear of the 157th Brigade and "at the earliest practicable moment" pass a battalion through the left battalion of the 314th Infantry; for the 316th Infantry to follow the 315th Infantry as brigade reserve; and for the proper movement of all other units—machine gun battalions, artillery, engineers, ..—to support and follow up the advance.⁴⁶

At 6h, November 9, with the 75's of the 104th Field Artillery hammering at the supposed position of the German line, the heavier artillery concentrating on selected points,⁴⁶ and the heavy Brownings of Companies "A" and "D", 311th Machine Gun Battalion, offering a direct overhead fire on the flanks⁴⁷, the



OUR FORWARD DIVISIONAL HOSPITAL IN CAPTURED BOCHE SHACKS DOWN ETRAYE RAVINE.

314th began the forward move down the eastern slope of the ridge running into the valley ahead. The centre of the line found the going hardest, the First Battalion having plunged immediately into the Bois de Moirey. For several hours all news of its progress reached the regimental commander only through the flanks, its runners getting lost in the woodland on the way back. On the right, the Second Battalion made splendid progress and at 8h 20 entered the town of Crepion, passing beyond that point into an area of heavy shell fire. Undaunted, it worked on, finally, about 10h 15 throwing advance elements into the outskirts of the town of Moirey at the same time that the Twenty-sixth Division, on the right, occupied the village itself.⁴⁹ With a foothold on the north and south road, leading from Damvillers to Moirey, it began to extend its flank to the left to establish contact

with the Third Battalion and permit the First Battalion to withdraw. The Third Battalion, over rough but open ground, had pressed forward at 6h in an easterly direction south of Etraye and had swung into the town of Wavrille. Pressing on through to the road and railroad beyond, it also followed the orders of the regimental commander, and extended its right flank, joining up with the Second Battalion at about the same time that the town of Gibericy, in the centre of the regimental advance, was overwhelmed. At that time, about 11h, the extreme left of the line had reached a point two kilometers east of Etraye, and the extreme right was at Moirey, with the centre bulged a half-kilometer deeper into Gibericy. The whole front was little more than three kilometers wide.

The Third Battalion was caught in a terrific artillery and machine gun fire from the hills to the north and east. First Lieutenant Harold F. Flynn, of "L"



ROMAGNE HILLS, OUR LAST OBJECTIVES WHEN THE ARMISTICE CAME.

Company, being killed and a number of men wounded. The battalion was in the bed of the Thinte River, with the Côte de Morimont (Hill 361) looming a little more than a kilometer ahead and the Côte d'Orne (Hill 356) on its left front. The men struggled on, managing little by little to work ahead under the intense fire. Finally, around noon, the line was compelled to halt, with the Cote de Morimont still a kilometer away, and there dug in to await the promised relief by a battalion from the 315th Infantry.

The progress made by the Second Battalion, on the right was even better than that made by the Third. Ahead of it lay a long hill, Cote 328, from which particularly effective machine gun fire was played upon the advancing lines, while the high explosives and shrapnel from the German batteries farther in the rear were bursting all around the advance. A leading platoon of "G" Company ran into an inferno of machine gun and sniper fire and was ordered to retire before

being annihilated. That the men drew out of the dangerous position was due to the courage of Sergeant J. Delbert Nipple, who personally advised each man how to keep under cover in getting back, and who was shot to death by a sniper after he had seen his last man in safety.⁶ The Machine Gun Company and the 37mm. platoon of Headquarters Company had been assigned to the Second Battalion, and a call at once went back for both. In pushing forward, the sergeant commanding the 37 mm. platoon was wounded and the command developed upon Corporal James Forsyth. While leading his gun crew a shell burst close by and tore off part of his clothing. Undaunted, he carried on, "got his gun into action and under hazardous conditions located machine gun targets, secured firing data, and directed the fire of his gun."⁶ Similarly courageous was the act of Private Calvin J. Cressman, Company "E", who although wounded five times, refused to be



THE RESULT OF OUR ARTILLERY BARRAGE JUST WEST OF ETRAYE.

evacuated, and continued as first carrier for an automatic rifle team while it went into action against strong enemy nests.¹² Featured with such acts of heroism, the advance of the Second Battalion was continued until the lower slope of Côte 328 was gained and here, with the enemy resistance growing stronger, the Battalion dug in, General Nicholson reporting:⁵⁰

"They were unable to progress or take Hill 328. They are held up there and so was the 26th Div. on their right. This afternoon they got as far as 31.4-82.3 to 31.5-81.2."

Patrols were sent out after dark to try out the defenses of Hill 328, and made some interesting discoveries regarding the nature of the enemy position. One of these groups, headed by First Sergeant Martin J. Culver, Company "H", encountered three enemy patrols and drove each of them off, continuing its own work until it had secured all the information it had set out to find.⁶ That same even-

ing, also, Lieutenant Leslie Davies, of Company "A", 311th Machine Gun Battalion, saved part of his own company and of "E" Company, 314th Infantry, from annihilation by American artillery fire by risking his life in the open, discharging flare after flare until the signalling was noted and the barrage stopped.

While all this was happening along the front, the remarkable flanking march of four and one-half kilometers was undertaken by the two provisional regiments of the 158th Brigade and carried out to a successful completion. The two battalions of the 313th Infantry started out shortly before daylight and crossed southeasterly through a woods saturated with mustard gas, until they entered Waville an hour or two after the 314th Infantry had taken the town. By this time the shelling had grown heavier, and the two battalions were sent into a ravine where they occupied a former Boche camp until 16h, when they were started back to the Bois de Brabant, arriving about dusk and bivouacing.⁴²

The 315th Infantry did not get off so lightly. The regiment did not begin to leave the hill line north of Etraye until 9h and by that time, although it was hazy in the valley, the men could see before them, due eastward, the large town of Damvillers and beyond it in the distance the forest line of the Bois de Damvillers and the heights of the Côte d'Orne. None of these, however, were within the new sector limits. Damvillers would be the objective of the 15th French Division, stepping in from the north. The 315th was headed a different direction—southeasterly after the already advancing line of the Third Battalion, 314th Infantry. The First Battalion, 315th, was in the lead and the Second Battalion in support, with the Third Battalion instructed to side-step a straight four and one-half kilometers southward while the other two battalions went forward southeasterly. The Third Battalion, it will be remembered, was north of Reville, and its march, while a most difficult one, was to take it to reserve and not to attack.⁵¹ Replacing it in the regiment was the Second Battalion, 316th Infantry, which, with its machine gun company, had followed through to Etraye and was now disposed near that town.

The First Battalion, 315th, by 11h had a front extended along the railroad just east of the Damvillers-Azannes road between Waville and the road fork 300 meters south of Damvillers.⁵¹ Both it and the Second Battalion, 315th, in support, were being shelled with vehemence. It was impossible to advance further at that time and Major Ward W. Pierson, ordering the men to dig in along the railroad embankment, advanced alone to reconnoiter the situation and was killed by the explosion of a 77mm shell.⁵¹ The battalion command devolved upon Captain Lucius A. Miller⁵¹ who continued the men in the position then held, and at 19h 30 their line became the front line, the Third Battalion, 314th Infantry, passing back through it and into regimental reserve in its own brigade sector.⁴⁸ During the darkness of the evening, Major Samuel W. Fleming, Jr., of the Second Battalion, 315th Infantry, was painfully wounded by a high explosive shell, and it looked very much as though the regiment was to lose two battalion commanders in a single day. Major Fleming, however, although suffering severely, refused to be evacuated, remaining in command of his battalion.¹²

With nightfall, the two brigades were restored to their proper elements and had assumed positions whereby the Division was again in position for an attack on

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION



33160

L.-R.—REGT. SGT. MAJ., J. W. HEWITT. FIELD CLERK, E. A. PERRY—SGT. H. H. MORGAN—LT. COL. G. A. WILDRICK—LT. C. R. ACE—COL. TENNEY ROSS—CAPT. JAY. COOKE 3RD.—MAJ. GEN. JOS. E. KUHN.—CAPT. WM. R. SCOTT—LT. COL. W. DELAMETER—LT. V. BIGLER—LT. COL. J. H. STEINMAN—MAJ. O. A. PRITCHETT—MAJ. Z. H. MITCHUM—LT. J. H. CHANDLER.—IN FRONT OF 79TH DIVISION P. C. IN BOIS DE CONSENVOYE NOV. 10, 1918.

a two brigade front, each sector of battalion width, with the balance of the brigade echeloned in depth in the rear. In the northern sector, the 315th Infantry had the First Battalion in the line, the Second Battalion in support and the Second Battalion, 316th Infantry, in reserve, with the Third Battalion, 315th Infantry, and the remaining two battalions of the 316th Infantry further behind. On the southern sector, the 314th Infantry had the Second Battalion in the line, the First Battalion in support, and the Third Battalion in reserve, while the First and Second Battalions, 313th Infantry, were in reserve in the Bois de Brabant, and the Third Battalion, 313th, acted as Division Reserve near Molleville Farm.

Near Molleville Farm, also, was General Kuhn, who had come up from Vacherauville before dawn that day and occupied the advance P. C. established in an old dugout during the night. A description of this post is contained in a field message sent back by Captain Victor Bigler, who had discovered the place. It read:⁵⁰

“There is a place here for the General, which is now occupied by the Colonel. It has a bed in it and a table. It is not very large. There is a room right opposite which will do for the G-3 office. There is a room right in rear which will have to do for the G-2 office. There is a room in front for the message center. As far as bunks for officers are concerned, they are very scarce and not very good. There is room for some in the room the message center is in. Also where the G-2 room is. There is a room underneath the P. C. for about 14 or 15 men. There is a shack here that can be used for the kitchen. The road is pretty bad getting up and right now they are dropping shells around here. They are dropping them about 500 yards from here.”

From this dugout, shortly before midnight on November 9, General Kuhn sent the following report of the situation to the II French Colonial Corps:⁵⁰

“My infantry held up at close of operations today in front of Côte 361 and Cote 328. Three energetic attempts to take the former Hill were without success. The troops progressed halfway up western slope of Cote 328; unable to proceed further. These hills are strongly defended by wire, machine guns, some 77 mm. guns, and the equivalent of 37 mm. cannon. Probably defended by comparatively few men. Unless enemy withdraws to-night, I do not believe these hills can be taken by frontal attack. Possibly a concentric attack from the North, West and South might succeed. I recommend that in case an energetic forward movement is contemplated for November 10th, that as much Corps artillery as is available, and such divisional 155's as can range thereon, concentrate on the following centres of impact from 2h to 6h, November 10th, 31.5-84.5, 37.7-83.9, 32.4-84, 1,32.1-84.7. Also that when the artillery fire lifts from these targets that they come down from 6h to 7h on 32.3-84.1, 32.6-83.4, 32.7-83.4, 32.5-84.1, and on the Côte de Chateau. If informed in time I can arrange to withdraw my troops slightly beyond the danger zone of these concentrations and advance them immediately upon termination thereof.”

The rapid advance of the infantry on November 9 had added to the difficulties of all the Division trains. In the case of Company “A”, 304th Ammunition



"GLORIEUX"



THE 315TH INFANTRY FORWARD DRESSING STATION IN A CAPTURED BOCHE ENGINEER DUMP IN
BOIS DE CONSENVOYE.

Train, its commander, Captain Harold H. Charos, was commended for the manner in which his outfit followed the infantry through Etraye and Crepion with the needed supplies. Faced with constantly lengthening lines of evacuation, the 304th Sanitary Train that day decided to move a field hospital closer to the front, and Field Hospital No. 316 was transferred from Glorieux to Neuville, on the east bank of the Meuse, two kilometers below Samogneux, a triage being established. At the same time, Ambulance Company 314 moved to a point on the Consenvoye-Etraye road near Molleville Farm and established an advance dressing station, the personnel of Ambulance Company 313 going along as litter bearers from the front.⁵³ To shorten the line of communication on the axial road, the Train Headquarters of the 304th Supply Train was moved forward that same day from Dugny to Caserne de Neil, northwest of Verdun.

The fatalities of November 9 among the enlisted men had been as follows:

313TH INFANTRY

Company "B"
Sergeant George E. Reich
Privates William H. Kutchman
Thomas A. Moylan

Privates Albert T. Tighe
Robert K. White

Company "D"
Privates Joseph W. Provard
William Rubanow

Company "G"
Pvt. 1st cl Casimir Marcinkiewicz
Private Peter Smith

314TH INFANTRY

Company "G"
Privates Frederick N. McLaughlin
Michael F. O'Connell

Company "L"
Privates Joseph J. Boker
Walter Leshock
Joseph Miraldo

Company "H"
Private John W. Force

Company "M"
Private Benjamin E. McGee

Company "I"
Private Cecil Follett

Machine Gun Company
Private Nelson Branson

Company "K"
Mechanic John L. Theobald

315TH INFANTRY

Company "B"
Bugler Henry J. Jacoby

Company "I"
Private Harry Sandrow

Company "C"
Corporal Edwin R. Souders

Company "L"
Private William Nickles

Company "E"
Private Harry Schmalenberger

Company "M"
Corporal Joseph M. Hellings, Jr.

Company "G"
Pvt. 1st cl Americo DiPasquale
Private Max A. Trumpa

Headquarters Company
Sergeant William H. Carroll

Machine Gun Company
Pvt. 1st cl Harry W. Mitchell

316TH INFANTRY

Company "B"
Pvt. 1st cl Jeremiah Creamer

Company "H"
Private Harry F. Toker

Company "G"
Private Nels P. Larsen

Company "I"
Private Abram W. Keisey

General Kuhn was notified by the II French Colonial Corps before midnight of November 9 that the advance would continue on November 10 with the mission of the Seventy-ninth Division unchanged.⁵⁰ The Division commander adopted, with certain modifications, a plan suggested by General Nicholson, of the 157th Brigade, who had evolved it in consultation with Colonel Oury, of the 314th



COTE DE MORIMONT AND COTE D'ORNE. THE HILLS AT THE FOOT OF WHICH OUR ADVANCE WAS HALTED BY THE ARMISTICE.

Infantry. This plan was communicated to General Kuhn by telephone at 20h 50, November 9 as follows:⁵⁰

"It is proposed that the right battalion, 314th Infantry, attack at 7h 30, advancing with small groups along the front of both flanks. Battalion organized in depth and effort made to encircle Hill 328 from the south. I Bn 314th Inf. in support. 1st objective Hill 328, 2nd objective, Hill 319. Battalion commander will be impressed with the necessity of using all arms at his disposal, machine guns, 1-pounders, trench mortars, to the best practicable advantage. Harassing fire by 75's on Hill 328 during the night, and a concentration of 75's on Hill 328 from 7h to 7h 30, and on Hill 319 from 7h 30 to 7h 35. Due to the range

it is requested that harassing fire from heavies on the following points be made for tonight; 34.8-82.9, 35.6-82.75, 34.9-82.28, 34.73-81.73, 35.25-81.55."

The various coordinates mentioned in the conclusion of the message were points on the Côte de Romagne, along a formidable tree clad hill lying approximately three kilometers ahead of the front line of the 314th Infantry. How this plan was changed by the Division Commander is set forth in the following message, sent to both brigades at 22h 30, November 9, and which took the place of a field order:⁵⁰

Our mission tomorrow unchanged. Divisional and Brigade zones of action unchanged. The 157th Brigade will attack Côte 328 at 6h. The 158th Brigade will make demonstration against hills on its front at the same hour and will advance and occupy these hills if resistance is weak. The 52nd F. A. Brigade will put down heavy concentration fire on Côte 328 with centers of impact on 32.0-82.0, from 4h to 6h, and after lifting will move concentration eastward along Côte 319, this fire to cease at 8h 30. The C. G. 157th Brigade will withdraw his troops before 4h, so as to insure their safety from this concentration fire. The artillery attached to both the 157th and 158th Brigades will be used at the discretion of the Brigade Commanders, to facilitate the accomplishment of our mission. After taking the Côte 328, the troops will advance eastward on to Côte 319, and will, by their fire of machine guns, 37 mm. and rifles, assist in the taking of hills in front of the 158th Infantry Brigade. After the taking of Côte 328 and Côte 319, the 52nd F. A. Brigade will be prepared to assist in the taking of the hills in front of the 158th Brigade."

This message, verbatim, was forwarded by General Nicholson to Colonel Oury at 0h 25, November 10, with a postscript to the effect that "India One authorizes you to call upon the 104th Field Artillery direct for any artillery fire program you deem necessary."⁴⁸ The necessary orders were at once issued to Major Schoge, commanding the Second Battalion in the front line, and, amid heavy bombing by enemy planes, who were sailing up and down the valley unmolested, the men were withdrawn from the positions half way up the west side of Cote 328. At 4h, the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade let loose a most telling concentration upon Côte 328, blasting the hill with a thoroughness which drew warm commendation from all sides. For two hours the projectiles plunged into the mass looming ahead. Through the blackness, red, splintering flashes and heavy detonations indicated how well the bombardment was being carried out. Two hours of this, and then, with the gray of dawn rising in the sky, the Second Battalion, 314th Infantry, went driving up the slope, three companies spread out on a front line a kilometer wide, and one company in support, the First Battalion following hard on the heels of the advance. Twenty-five minutes later, Major Schoge dashed off a single sentence in his field message book, tore out the original and handed it to a runner, who sped back through the on-coming troops to the Battalion P. C. and the telephone wire to regimental headquarters. Over the wire it went to Colonel Oury:⁴⁸

"10 November, 6h 25. First objective taken. Schoge."

The conquest of the hill had been made with the utmost ease, due almost entirely to the magnificent preliminary artillery fire. The first squads upon the long ridge came upon three bewildered Germans at 7h 30 and rushed them rearward to the attention of an intelligence officer. From this trio—a peasant, a clothing merchant and a waiter in private life—much of value was gleaned. All three were from the 1st Company, 2nd Battalion, 31st Regiment, 1st Landwehr Division⁵⁴, Gafreiter Kuchenbacher, 33 years old, of Pommern, was the peasant; Otto Lange, 42 years old, of Hamburg, the clothing merchant; and Paul Gansov, 35 years old, of Pommern, the waiter. The prisoners said their Division had come into the line about eight days before, and that the 84th Division was on their right—in other words, facing the 158th Brigade. They also said that when the American attack began the infantry retreated, they themselves having sought refuge in a dugout to escape the bombardment and being taken before they could follow their comrades. The 31st Regiment, according to their account, had four companies of from 40 to 50 men in each of its three battalions, and each company had five light machine guns.⁵⁴

The progress of the attack eastward from Cote 328 was held up at once by heavy machine gun fire, which came not only from Cote 319, just ahead, but from the chain of hills to the northwest—Côte de Morimont. The Second Battalion was halted and two companies of the First Battalion were pushed closer, Colonel Oury instructing each battalion commander to order out strong combat groups with a view of taking the second objective with the minimum loss.⁵⁵ At 8h 15, in response to a request from the Twenty-sixth Division on the right, Colonel Wildrick, Division G-3, sent the following message to General Nicholson:⁵⁰

"The 26th Div. report that their infantry and artillery are at Ville-devant-Chaumont. That they are being held up by heavy machine gun fire from Chaumont. They request permission to shoot their artillery against Chaumont. Will that endanger your troops?"

General Nicholson's response was a laconic, "Yes."⁵⁰
Then Colonel Wildrick asked:⁵⁰

"Where are your troops now?"

The answer came back immediately:⁵⁰

"At 7h 10 front line was about 32.35-82.2 to 32.35-82.00. Our left is being held back by machine gun fire from Hill 356 on the left. The 1st Battalion Commander reports that he is getting his own machine guns on Hill 328. I do not want the 26th Div. Arty. to fire against Chaumont."

The town referred to in these messages—Chaumont-devant-Damvillers—lay a bare kilometer south of the co-ordinate given by General Nicholson. It nestled at the southern base of Côte 328. As a result of the interchange with the 157th Brigade Commander, Colonel Wildrick then notified the Operations Officer, 26th Division Artillery, at 8h 30:⁵⁰



THE IRON RAIL MARKING THE ADVANCE OF THE 315TH INFANTRY ON NOV. 11: JUST EAST OF GIBERCY AT THE FOOT OF COTE DE MORIMONT.



OUR TROOPS CUTTING A LANE THROUGH A PIECE OF HEAVY WIRE ENTANGLEMENT.

“Our troops are on Hill 328 and are along the crest as far as 32.5-82.2. Permission for your artillery to fire on Chaumont is therefore refused.”

In the area between Côte 328 and Côte 319 and on the summit of the former hill, the 314th Infantry was having a difficult time of it. Not only were the lines being deluged by machine gun and artillery fire, but German aviators were sweeping overhead, delivering rapid fire volleys as their planes skimmed above the improvised shelters thrown up by the infantry. The combat groups made daring efforts, but without success. In an attempt to flank the enemy position, one company was sent along the southern slope of Côte 319 while pressure was exerted straight forward as well. Other units swept into and mopped up Chaumont-devant-Damvillers, but were harassed by heavy machine gun fire from Cote 319 and forced to evacuate the town. Major Harry C. Duncan, of the First Battalion, showed extraordinary heroism under heavy shell fire in organizing his forces for attack.⁶ Captain Frank F. Battles, of the Machine Gun Company, was instantly killed in the course of the morning, the last officer to meet death in action during the operations of the Division. Corporal John Shyko, Company “E”, took command of a platoon in the absence of officers and sergeants, and led a successful assault, several machine gun nests being wiped out by the determined group.¹² Captain Charles K. McDermut, although wounded by three machine gun bullets while reconnoitering, lay out in the open, directing his men and refusing to allow stretcher bearers to endanger themselves by coming near him until nightfall.¹² Sergeant Edward V. Monaghan, Company “E”, although wounded in the face by a machine gun bullet, refused to be evacuated and led a successful assault against a machine gun nest with the bullet still in his flesh.¹² Private 1st cl David H. Lauck, Company “H”, after his leader had been wounded, continued, alone, to operate an automatic rifle, preventing hostile machine guns from being moved to a more advantageous position, and manning his weapon until mortally wounded.⁶ Sergeant William C. Clark, Company “G”, in charge of a support platoon, was cut off from the balance of the company by artillery fire. He reorganized the platoon while under this fire and moved it through the barrage, displaying skillful leadership. Shortly after he had regained his company, an exploding shell tore off one of his legs.⁶ Corporal Wesley C. Meeks, of the same company, made a daring liaison patrol in search of “F” Company, crossing open ground under intense machine gun and shell fire, being exposed to the enemy’s sight for more than an hour and one-half in accomplishing his mission.⁶ A Stokes mortar gun team of Headquarters Company, under First Lieutenant Linwood D. McClure, and composed of Sergeant Philip M. Hunt, Corporal Edward R. Ward, and Privates William H. Till, Julius Warmbeer, Brady F. Humber and William A. McAvoy, won special commendation by a display of remarkable grit. This little group, targets for all the machine guns in the immediate front, pushed their gun 100 meters in front of the advanced infantry line and opened fire, destroying an enemy strong point consisting of two minnenwerfers and three machine guns, together with the Boche garrison.⁶ Amid the shelling and machine guns playing, there were noted acts of heroism to succor the wounded such as the deed of Private John M. Ward, Medical Detachment, who waded through a swamp

amid machine gun and shell fire, administering first aid to a wounded soldier and carrying him to safety. Similar were the acts of privates Henry E. Martin, Medical Detachment,⁸ and Raymond S. German, Company "F",⁸ both of whom aided wounded comrades, German himself being wounded. But it was beyond the power of rifle, machine gun and Stokes mortar to take Côte 319 unassisted. What the 314th needed was artillery support and aid from Allied planes to drive off the German aviators. Some indications of the conditions in the early afternoon on the front of this heavily engaged regiment can be gleaned from the following messages. One was despatched by a pigeon from the northeast slope of Côte 328 at 12h 15, and arrived at the pigeon loft and was forwarded to the Division P. C. at 14h 20.⁵⁰ It read:

"Enemy planes bombing our men on Hill 328 since 8h."

The other was a communication received at Division P. C. from the Twenty-sixth Division at 14h 45, which stated:⁵⁰

"Lieutenant commanding Bn in our left regiment sent out patrol to effect liaison with the 314th on left. Bn was found on top of Hill 328. The Major in command stated that he could not advance and that he is very doubtful as to whether or not he could hold his present position. Opposition from south slope of Hill is great and that he could not pass. Patrol left him at 12h 30. Report received by our left regiment at 14h 45."

The battalion commanders had kept Colonel Oury thoroughly posted as to the progress of the attack and, he in turn was in constant communication with General Nicholson until 12h 30, when the telephone wire went out.⁵⁵ The Brigade Commander then despatched an aide with a field message to the Colonel. This reached him at 13h. It stated:⁵⁵

"Telephone wire has been out for half hour. It is getting late. We are waiting your plan of attack for this afternoon, and the action required by you of heavy artillery, which is now ready to support you. Attack must go forward and Hill 319 captured before dark. If we cannot get telephone communication in time for use of heavies, attack must go on without them. Acknowledge and report your plan, situation and action by bearer of this message."

While Colonel Oury was writing his plan for the aide to take back to General Nicholson, it would be well to turn to the 158th Brigade, which had been given a mission of demonstration against the hills on its front. The First Battalion, 315th Infantry, leading the attack on the left of the line, had not left the shelter of the railroad embankment between Wavrille and the road fork below Damvillers until 7h. An artillery barrage by the 105th Field Artillery had been delivered upon the Côte d'Orne and the Côte de Morimont.⁵¹ Preceding the infantry advance went a barrage from the heavy Brownings of Companies "A" and "C", 312th Machine Gun Battalion, located on the nose of a hill east of Wavrille. This direct fire lasted until 7h 30.⁵⁶



A FAMILIAR SIGN TO THOSE WHO WERE ON THE FRONT LINE IN OUR SECTOR.



MEN OF THE SECOND BATTALION, 314TH INFANTRY WAITING FOR THE ORDER TO GO OVER THE TOP.

The valley of the Thinte River was thick with fog, which, while it interfered with proper liaison, also prevented the enemy from having good targets. Nevertheless, a galling machine gun and artillery fire was poured into the face of the advancing First Battalion, the hostile weapons also harrassing the Second Battalion in support. The Second Battalion, 316th Infantry, which had lain during the night near Wavrille, south of the line of the 315th, also attacked at 7h 30, pressing toward the centre of the valley between Côte 319 on the south and the Côte de Morimont on the north.⁵⁷ This latter unit was protected from most of the machine gun fire during the initial stages of the advance by the fog, but was continually harassed by artillery fire. The three battalions crossed the Thinte River, the men wading or using litters as improvised bridges. In front of the 315th lay the Côte d'Orne—to the north of the Division sector—which they confronted by virtue of the fact that the left of their line was actually operating in Fifteenth French Division territory. The First Battalion pressed forward under machine gun fire which grew more intense, the advancing skirmish lines reaching the lower slope of the hill. From that point the men could go no further. Reluctantly they fell back to what shelter could be found under the east bank of the river. Here the ranks were reformed and a second assault launched an hour later.⁵¹ Amid deeds of the greatest gallantry the First Battalion again fought its way to the lower slope of the Côte d'Orne. It was here that Corporal Charles Palardy, Company "E", and Private William H. Swearington, Medical Detachment, won the Distinguished Service Cross by their bravery in aiding wounded men on the exposed hillside. At 9h 50, General Johnson reported the situation to Division P. C. as follows:⁵⁰

"Fog in the valley is so dense that we are absolutely unable to see anything in front. We are making a demonstration toward our front, swinging our right well forward and to the left with a view of gaining our objective from that direction. The direct forward movement of our left is with the idea only of demonstration with the possibility of getting on that big hill. For that I think there is very little hope. That big hill is really in French territory and is not our objective, but the French have side stepped that altogether and are attacking Côte du Chateau to the north. That makes it necessary for me to demonstrate against that hill in order that I may not get fire against my flanks, as they move toward the Côte de Morimont."

General Johnson was right. There was slight hope of taking the Cote d'Orne by a mere demonstration and the 315th Infantry, after the second attack was held up at about the same location reached by the first push, fell back to the east bank of la Thinte Ruisseau for the second time. The Second Battalion of the 316th Infantry, however, advancing through the valley, reached a point about one kilometer east of Giberey when the fog lifted. The battalion commander, Captain Strong, discovered immediately that his command was flanked on all sides by machine guns; that it was as dangerous to go back as to go forward, and that the only course left was to dig in. Accordingly, the battalion entrenched itself while the machine gun company managed to withdraw to the railroad line.⁵⁷

On the south front, the plans for artillery cooperation in an attack upon Côte 319 were completed but liaison with brigade was necessarily poor with the

collapse of the telephone wire. Colonel Oury had just despatched a runner with the final plan when a message was received at 15h from General Nicholson, stating:⁵⁰

“Italy reports that they have not taken their first objective and are waiting for you to take Hill 319 so you see the necessity of pushing forward with plan we suggested a few minutes ago, so hurry up with details.”

General Kuhn had left his advance P. C. near Molleville Farm around 14h to direct the artillery preparations on Côte 319 in person. He arrived at General Nicholson’s headquarters, located in the southern edge of the Bois des Chênes about 100 meters north of the Samogneux-Crepion road, and approved of Colonel Oury’s plan, then received.⁵³ It called for a concentration of heavies on the strong points further east and by the light guns on the hill itself. The bombardment began at 15h 50 and lasted until 16h 20.⁵³ Of it, Colonel Oury said later:

“The first few shots of the heavies, when they did open about 16h were short. Perfect communication that we had with the front at that time enabled this fact to be reported back to the artillery and the range was raised 200 yards all along the line with the heavies. The action of the light artillery was exactly as desired.”

Six companies of the 314th—the Second Battalion and two companies of the First Battalion—rushed Côte 319 as the artillery fire lifted and found that the resistance had been literally blown away. The few machine gunners left were mopped up systematically, and the advance units passed on to a line running north and south through the eastern slope.⁵⁵ Along that line for a kilometer and one-half the troops dug in. That night General Kuhn, notifying the II Colonial French Corps of the day’s success, stated:⁵⁰

“Right Brigade reports at 20h 10 that Hill 319 was taken by the 314th Infantry at about 19h 45. Harassing fire on Côte Romagne will continue throughout night by Divisional Artillery.”

The fatalities that day were confined to the 314th and 315th Infantry and the one battalion of the 316th which had participated in the fighting. The killed and died of wounds among the enlisted personnel were as follows:

314TH INFANTRY

Company “A”
Pvt. 1st cl Philip Picet
Privates Paul F. Craig
Joseph P. Foster
Nicholas Mezzanotte
Company “B”
Private George A. Turner
Company “C”
Private William I. Priddy

Company “D”
Pvt. 1st cl Charles A. Escandel

Company “F”
Bugler Harry H. Herlikofer
Privates Axel E. Bjorklund
Hugh McMonagle
Harry W. Moone
George W. Zimmerman



MEN OF THE 304TH ENGINEERS REPAIRING ROAD IN DAMVILLIERS. MACHINE GUN BULLETS WERE CRACKING OVER THEM WHEN THIS VIEW WAS SNAPPED



RATION CARRIERS OF THE 314TH INFANTRY DURING THEIR ATTACK ON HILL 319. THEY HAD GONE OVER THE TOP THREE TIMES IN 24 HOURS FOR A GAIN OF 5 KILOMETERS, NOV. 10TH, 1918.

Company "G"
 Sergeant Jacob D. Nipple
 Corporal Charles G. Devoe
 Privates Joseph A. Dionne
 Raymond E. Rowan
 Alphonse Yelle

Company "H"
 Sergeant Max A. Greene
 Corporals Carl A. Fenner
 Joseph W. Lorsong
 John T. Oliver

Pvts. 1st cl Clarence A. Eck
 George F. Heim
 John C. Simpson
 Privates Joseph R. Bechdel
 Luther D. Miller

Company "I"
 Private Michael Tamborella
 Machine Gun Company
 Privates Harold G. Edwards
 Francis Kelley
 Headquarters Company
 Private Leonidas Vlachos



"COUNTING THE COST"

315TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
 Privates Nicholas G. Forlini
 William L. Justus
 Solomon Spicker

Company "C"
 Private Frank Santasiri

Company "E"
 Private Ira B. Righter

Company "F"
 Privates James S. Ross
 John F. Stewart

Company "H"
 Privates Morris Lipkin
 Michaele Picciolle

316TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
 Pvt. 1st cl Wilmer M. Landis

Company "E"
 Privates Rosario Morabito
 Howard W. Younie

Company "G"
 Privates Raffaele Dardee
 Joseph Francis

That night of November 10-11, while the Division artillery played with concentrated fury upon the line of hills ahead—Cote d'Orne, Cote de Morimont and Côte de Romagne—the plans for the attack on the next morning were com-

pleted, and, as a part of the infantry advance contemplated, it was necessary that the shallow but muddy bottomed Thinte River be bridged for the passage of troops, and, if necessary, artillery. The task devolved upon the 304th Engineers. Foot bridges for the 158th Brigade, particularly, were called for early in the afternoon of November 10, and, at 19h 20, Colonel Barber had notified his First Battalion to "build to-night two foot bridges on the Thinte at app. 30.5-84.0 and 30.7-83.4"⁵⁹ At 21h the same night he notified his Second Battalion to "at once rebuild the bridge at Gibercy. Have this ready for truck traffic by daylight. Also put two or more foot bridges across the Thinte south of Gibercy before morning."

The footbridges to be used for the 158th Brigade were framed in sections near Etraye and transported to the designated points in the darkness. The enemy lines were close and the first sound of nail driving would have caused machine guns to sweep the area, so the bridges were lashed together by rope and wire. The work was done by "A" Company, the other units of the battalion continuing their road repair duty.⁶⁰ Seven more bridges of the same type were erected as soon as the experimental ones were seen to be satisfactory. The rebuilding of the bridge at Gibercy was a more dangerous undertaking. It was assigned to "E" Company, with "D" Company to assist in clearing the waterway and hauling lumber. The bridge had been a stone affair and the abutments alone remained intact. Lumber was brought to within about a kilometer by trucks of the Engineer Train, and a trestle bridge twenty-six feet long was framed by carpenters and was in position at 5h 30, November 11. At that time the Germans gassed the area, but shelling was futile because of the heavy fog. The bridge was ready for the passage of troops by daylight.⁶⁰

A number of Division citations were awarded members of the regiment for the work; to Captain Wallace Ashby, Company "E", for constructing the bridge at Gibercy; to Captain James M. Roberts, First Battalion Adjutant, for assembling the material and assisting in placing the nine foot bridges; to Captain Richard C. Greenland, Company "A", for supervising the erection of the nine foot bridges; to Lieutenant James E. Donovan, Company "A", for leading the carrying parties with material under shell and machine gun fire; to Sergeant 1st cl Benjamin P. Koch, Company "F", for remaining exposed to enemy shell fire to complete the Gibercy bridge; to Sergeant James A. Mitchell and Private 1st cl Morton M. Babcock, Company "A", for carrying the material under fire; to Lieutenant Marcus J. Youmans, Sergeant Claude H. Steigerwalt and Corporal William T. Wrightson, Company "A", for bravery under fire in erecting the footbridges; to First Sergeant Samuel F. W. Morrison, Corporal Robert J. Williams and Corporal Benjamin Tuck, in making reconnaissances for the bridge sites; and to Private 1st cl John H. Fean and Private James J. McIntyre, Company "E", for carrying wounded from the bridge under shell fire.

An hour before the Engineers had even started rebuilding the bridge at Gibercy, the II French Colonial Corps had forwarded Order of Operation No. 42 to the Divisions under it, and the Seventy-ninth was informed that its mission was to "continue its pressure from the front and be ready to exploit vigorously in the direction of Azannes the result of the special attack conducted by the 26th Division in the region of Ornes."⁶¹ An hour before midnight General Kuhn forwarded

a message to his brigade commanders, specifying the exact conduct of the next day's operations. The 158th Brigade would continue to exert pressure in the form of demonstrations against the hills in front of it. The contemplated use of the 157th Brigade, however, was more involved. The exact instructions to it were:⁵⁰

"The 157th Infantry Brigade will, with the troops now on Hill 319, exert pressure in the form of demonstrations against Côte de Romagne. A battalion of the 313th Infantry, with one platoon of 75's, to be designated by the Commanding General, 157th Brigade, as accompanying artillery, will demonstrate against the Côte de Romagne from the south-west, and will detach sufficient troops to capture Azannes. Chaumont-devant-Damvillers must be mopped up before this movement progresses to the east thereof. In case Ville-devant-Chaumont is occupied by the enemy, flank protection will be provided in the direction of that village. Should it at any time appear that the resistance of the



EVIDENCE OF THE GERMAN SENTIMENT TOWARD OUR ALLIES.

enemy is materially weakening, the ground in front will be immediately occupied and the attack pressed vigorously. The remaining battalion of the 313th Infantry, now at the disposal of the Commanding General, 157th Infantry Brigade, will be held in readiness to exploit any success which may be attained by the 26th Division on our right."

In addition, the Field Message ordered the Division Reserve, consisting of the Third Battalion, 313th Infantry, and the 310th Machine Gun Battalion to start at 7h from Molleville Farm toward Ormont Fme, and instructed the 52nd Artillery Brigade to be ready to lay down concentration fire on sensitive points upon call from the infantry. The hour for the infantry advance was set for 9h 30.⁵⁰

The situation called for some rapid manipulation of infantry during the night. Major John Elliott, commanding the Third Battalion, 313th Infantry, notified the Division Commander at 5h 30 that, with Major Evans, of the 310th Machine

Gun Battalion, a gas casualty, he had assumed command of the Division Reserve and would proceed as directed at 7h.⁵⁰ At 6h, in order to be in position in time, the First Battalion, 313th Infantry, left the shelter of the Bois de Brabant and started due eastward for a march of nearly six kilometers, necessary before it could get into liaison with the right of the line of the 314th Infantry for the jump off at 9h 30.⁶² At 4h, the Machine Gun Company, 316th Infantry, had been relieved from its position on the railroad embankment near Gibercy, and steps were on foot to relieve the Second Battalion of the same regiment, which was dug in midway between Gibercy and the Côte de Morimont.⁵⁷ But the most strategic move of all was made by the 315th Infantry. This regiment, for about thirty-six hours, had been under intense fire from the Côte d'Orne on its front and had suffered many casualties in two unsuccessful demonstrations against the German stronghold. Colonel Knowles decided that another frontal attack, such as the two



DIVISION P. C., REAR ECHELON, FROM WHICH GENERAL CLAUDEL'S ARMISTICE MESSAGE WAS RELAYED

launched on November 10, would be futile, and, instead, made a bold flanking movement under cover of the heavy mist in the valley of the Thinte River near dawn. Without the enemy once suspecting what was underway, the 315th moved due south down the line of the river for two kilometers and took up position on the western slope of Côte 328. This maneuver opened a gap in the line, but one which could be filled readily enough by the 316th Infantry, in support and southeast of Etraye.⁶³ Before the day dawned, Colonel Knowles' men were out of sight of the enemy and in formation, ready to advance northeasterly against the Côte de Morimont.

And just a short time after dawn on that bleak, but memorable, November 11, wonderful news had come to the Division Commander.²⁶

"MESSAGE From: Major Blaney (Rear P. C.)
To: Itasca 7

Nov. 11, 1918.
8h15

From: Marshal Foch

To: The Commander in Chief

1. Hostilities will cease on the whole front beginning at 11h
(French time) November 11.

2. The Allied Troops will not pass until further orders the
line reached upon that date and that hour.

(Signed) MARSHAL FOCH.



RUNNERS OF THE 315TH INFANTRY L.-R. PVTS. WILLIAM WACHTER, R. D. THOMPSON, J. J. MULCAHY AND JOHN McCAUGHTRY.

(No. 132-S-3

This is transmitted by General Claudel to Generals commanding the Divisions for compliance with the instructions contained in the telegram from the 1st American Army of Nov. 8, given personally to the Generals of the Divisions under our command. (No. 125-S-3. On Nov. 8, 1918)."

If the enlisted personnel in the message center had time for any thoughts just then, it perhaps dawned upon them that the rumors in circulations around November 7 and 8 must have had a little foundation in fact, or, if not, were at least strangely coincidental with the instructions of November 8 mentioned by General Claudel. However, the message center was kept busy, too busy for



RUINS OF VACHERAUVILLE, 79TH DIVISION



THE HILLS EAST OF DAMVILLERS AT WHICH



TOUR DE PARIS IN THE ARC



N DUGOUTS OCT. 29-DEC. 26, 1918.



E HALTED NOV. 11, 1918 AT 11 A. M.



THE LEFT AMERICAN HILLS

much speculation, as at 9h the following went via telephone to the brigade commanders:⁵⁰

“Hostilities will cease on the whole front at 11h, today, French time. Until that hour the operations previously ordered will be pressed with vigor. At 11h our lines will halt in place and no man will move one step backward or forward. All men will cease firing and dig in. In case the enemy does not likewise suspend fire, firing will be resumed but no further advance be permitted. No fraternization will be allowed. Brigade and other commanders concerned are charged with the important duty of transmitting these orders to the troops and securing their strict



THE ARMISTICE AT THE FRONT.

enforcement. Rockets or other signals may be used to notify the front line of the arrival of 11 H.”

From brigade headquarters to regimental headquarters the message was passed on over the wire, but, in the case of all the units in the line, it was necessary to advance the message by runners which meant that men, carrying the news that the fighting would cease at 11h, knew the contents of the messages, knew that death lurked for them in the intervening minutes and, nevertheless, performed their duty.

With the Armistice order safely on its way, General Kuhn at once prepared and forwarded in the same method certain amplifications, which provided the following measures when firing ceased:⁵⁶

“(a) Outposts will be established on our front line as outlined by our most advanced elements or patrols. The balance of the command will be disposed in depth for defense, and the strictest vigilance and discipline will be maintained.

(b) Our wounded and dead, including any which may be between our front line and that of the enemy, will be recovered and the enemy will be permitted to do likewise. Property and equipment between the opposing lines will not be removed by either our troops or the enemy.

(c) None of the enemy will be permitted to move in our direction except to recover dead and wounded, and no fraternization of any kind whatsoever will be permitted. This includes conversation from line to line between individuals of our forces and those of the enemy. Drastic measures will, if necessary, be resorted to to enforce this.

(d) Units disorganized by preceding operations will be reorganized as quickly as possible, shortage in arms and equipment made good, and every preparation made for resuming the offensive or following up the retreating enemy upon receipt of orders.

(e) Our front line as outlined by our most advanced elements or patrols will be reported, with the least practicable delay, accurately by coordinates, to these headquarters by the speediest means of communication, to be followed by a sketch also prepared and transmitted without delay to these headquarters showing the position of our front line and approximately that of the enemy.

(f) It must be emphatically impressed upon all ranks that the situation which will exist subsequent to 11h, Nov. 11, 1918, is a cessation of hostilities and not peace.”

While the Armistice message was passing through the various stages of its transmission to the front line battalions, the time for the morning attack had arrived, and, at 9h 30, the infantry began its advance, the 315th with the First Battalion in the line, the Second Battalion in support and the Third Battalion in Reserve; the 314th, with the First and Second Battalions in the line and the Third in support, and the 313th, with the First Battalion in the line. Over the heads of the 315th a barrage from the heavy Brownings of Companies “A” and “C”, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, was whistling into the Côte d’Orne and the Côte de Morimont.⁵⁶ On the front of the First Battalion, 314th Infantry, another barrage was being delivered by Company “D”, 311th Machine Gun Battalion, but the fog prevented Companies “B” and “C”, of the same battalion, from supporting the advance of the Second Battalion, 314th, and First Battalion, 313th, with a similar protection fire.⁶⁴

The fog interfered with the accuracy of the enemy artillery fire, and, as though to offset this, the hail of shot and shell seemed to be redoubled. Just a few minutes before the 315th started its forward movement, for example, a terrific barrage was laid on the northwest slope of Côte 328, but, fortunately, in open space between the First and Second Battalions. At that, three lives were lost in a heroic manner, they being Private American Di Pasquale, Company “G”, who was killed while voluntarily crossing and recrossing the shelled area to act as a connecting file;¹² Sergeant Paul B. Jenkins, Headquarters Company, who was installing a telephone line when the barrage roared in and refused to leave his post, continu-

ing his endeavors until instantly killed,¹² and Private 1st cl Edward F. MaAleer, Company "K", who was acting as a despatch bearer.⁸

The advance of the 315th Infantry was pushed slowly and cautiously, a single company, "D", moving forward with instructions to develop the enemy's position. This unit advanced astride a road leading northeast from Gibercy and shortly before 11h overran "a German field piece on the roadside northeast of Gibercy."⁶³ Before that, runners had reached it with news of the pending Armistice. Nevertheless, the company continued, moving up the lower slope of the Cote de Morimont.⁶³

The First and Second Battalions, 314th Infantry, in the centre, moved straight eastward from the line crossing Côte 319 and, protected by the fog, without which "the casualties would have been very serious." reached and started the ascent of the western edge of the Côte de Romagne.⁶⁵ In the attack all liaison was lost with the First Battalion, 313th Infantry. This latter unit, on a line



WHERE THE SECOND BATTALION, 315TH INFANTRY HELD THE LINE ON THE MORNING OF NOV. 11, 1918. HILL 328, BEYOND GIBERCY, GRANDE MONTAGNE SECTOR.

running from Chaumont-devant-Damvillers south to Ville-devant-Chaumont, both of which towns had to be mopped up, had, following instructions, progressed rapidly toward Azannes, encountering terrific artillery fire. Fortunately, the shells struck deep in the boggy ground, hurling great columns of water and mud when exploding, but doing little damage. The Armistice message reached it at 10h44. At the same time the American artillery seemed to roar with more terrible concentration. Evidently the gunners were forcing their weapons to inflict as much damage as possible on the Boche before the arrival of Armistice hour. Right ahead of the 313th were German machine gun nests being defended to the last.⁶² On the right of the line, at 10h 59, Private Henry Gunther, Company "A", charging headlong upon an enemy weapon, was shot to death,⁷ and, almost as he fell, the firing died away and an appalling silence prevailed. The fighting was over. The roar of the guns had ceased as if by magic. From the

Côte de Morimont in a broad sweep to near Azannes the men, almost unbelieving, stopped, wondered, and, amid silence so deep as to be oppressive and almost overwhelming, dug in.

Armistice hour—11h, 11th day, 11th month—and, in the final thrust of the final day, the Seventy-ninth Division had gained a threefold distinction. The 313th Infantry had, in the death of Private Gunther, the sad honor of losing perhaps the last man killed in action on the Western Front. The 315th Infantry, in the capture of the German field piece, had secured likely the last large hostile trophy of the war. The 314th Infantry, as it halted on the slopes of the Côte de Romagne, had thrust the deepest salient into the German line on the entire front east of the Meuse.

CHAPTER IX

AFTER THE ARMISTICE

IN startling contrast with what had gone before, was the quiet reigning amid the Meuse hills after 11h, November 11. In the first few moments of suspense the men literally held their breath, expecting momentarily to hear the gun fire break forth with renewed vigor. Only as the minutes sped past and the silence remained unbroken, was it finally borne in upon them that the hostilities had ceased for good. Even then there was little of elation or excitement on the front of the Seventy-ninth Division. The artillerymen down in Death Valley were hilarious, but the infantry, on the slopes of the Cotes de Morimont and de Romagne, preserved an almost stoical calm. Perhaps the greatest relief was the knowledge that an exposed head would not draw rifle fire, that a man could stand erect without being sprayed by machine gun bullets, that shell holes no longer were necessary as protections against enemy fire, and that real hot food was coming up from the rear.

There was much to be done which permitted of no time for celebration. The advance positions, whether established by patrol or combat groups, had to be plotted and described, a map had to be drawn,—the positions made sufficiently strong to hold in case of a counter-attack.

While they worked, the men gazed curiously upon the enemy lines. Every where the Boche had come out in the open, evidently, from the noise, vociferously happy. In one or two instances small parties of Germans sought to fraternize with the men of the Division, but without success. The supplemental order from the Division Commander forbade it, but it would have been unsuccessful anyhow. The Seventy-ninth was in no mood to converse with the enemy. Its dead, already being gathered up tenderly by burying details, spoke silently—prohibiting such sacrilege.

By dusk the advance positions had been fully organized. The troops, still on the alert but relaxing at last with the knowledge that no night of artillery horror was ahead of them, settled themselves comfortably and were treated to a gorgeous display of fireworks. The enemy, from the Côtes de Romagne, de Morimont and d'Orne, was setting off its entire pyrotechnic supply on that front. Rockets and Very candles, red fire, blue fire, green fire, all the night signalling material from its dumps, were sparkling and sizzling in the air. Almost all night long the display continued, interspersed with male voices lifted in songs of the "Fatherland."

Camp fires gleamed on the heights and in the valley. Men struck matches with no fear of a reprimand or a sniper bullet. The night noises of nature mingled



HILL 328 OR COTE DE MORIMONT, GRANDE MONTAGNE SECTOR.



TROOPS OF THE 315TH INFANTRY IN GIBEROY THE DAY OF THE ARMISTICE.

with the sound of American voices chatting and singing all up and down the line and behind it, in Gibercy and Crepion, Moirey and Waville, Etraye and Chaumont-devant-Damvillers, Samogneux and Consenvoye, Vachereauville and Molleville Ferme. No night ration parties, no dangerous reliefs, no panting runners, no detailed field orders, no bursting high explosives or shrapnel, no raiding airmen on the open roads, no stifling powder smoke in the air, no litter bearers on the trails, no moaning wounded at the first aid stations, no turmoil, no tragedy—only peace.

And at Division Headquarters, that brain center of the whole Division—that center which throughout all the offensives had carried the responsibilities of the operations—the Commanding General with the sense of a great and oppressing load relieved, the Chief of Staff, ever active and at the highest nerve tension—G3, with the strain of directing operations and the never ending duty of framing orders for the movement of troops—all these, General Kuhn, Colonel Ross and Lieutenant Colonel Wildrick and their numerous aides and assistants, who had been working ceaselessly for days and nights, at the breaking point of nerve tension—all these felt the reaction, the tremendous relief from responsibility, and the quiet peace, and were able to relax and gain a well earned rest.

The achievement of that peace in the last few hours of fighting had been costly. These were the men who gave their lives in the final day, who were killed in action or died of wounds up to Armistice hour on November 11:

313TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
Private Henry N. Gunther

Company "C"
Private Curtis Southern

Company "B"
Private Fred W. Stark

Company "E"
Private Lewis E. Wenzel

314TH INFANTRY

Company "F"
Privates David E. Kern
Philip A. Schneider

Company "K"
Pvt. 1st cl Claude R. Knauss

Company "G"
Sergeant Brewster A. Dibble
Private Austin F. O'Hare

Company "L"
Private William A. Kelly

Machine Gun Company
Sergeant John S. Winner
Private James Smith

315TH INFANTRY

Company "D"
Pvt. 1st cl Henry Cantavespi

Company "G"
Private America DiPasquale

Company "E"
Private James T. Kinser

Company "K"
Pvt. 1st cl Edward F. McAleer
Private Peter Zack

Company "F"
Private Charles W. Smith

Headquarters Company
Sergeant Paul B. Jenkins



ON THE HILL TOP ABOVE MOLLEVILLE FARM, NOV. 12, 1918, BURIAL EXERCISES OVER
FALLEN HEROES OF THE 79TH AND 29TH DIVISIONS.



TO THE CHAPLAINS FELL THIS SACRED DUTY

316TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
Private Davis McNeill

Company "B"
Private William R. Bretthauer

Company "C"
Privates Antonio Cornignanis
Kristian Jensen
Joseph McHugh

Company "D"
Privates John W. E. Foster
Charles H. Schmoll
Frank Sonsire

Company "I"
Private Fred Nimke

Company "K"
Privates Edgar B. Harrison
Alfred E. Kothmann
Rufus A. Potter
Harry A. Smock
Monroe K. Witmer

Company "M"
Privates John E. Reinig
Charles G. Sterling

312TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Company "C"
Private Ira W. Oberlin

Magnificent had been the achievements of the Seventy-ninth Division in the eleven days preceding the Armistice. It had conquered la Borne de Cornouiller and driven the enemy four and one-half kilometers northward. Then it had turned on a pivot and struck a five kilometer blow eastward. Nine and one-half kilometers in all had been the total of the advance,¹ made through a stern resistance indeed, for the enemy had been defending its last lines. How determined had been the enemy's last stand, the total of prisoners captured demonstrated. The Division G-2 had a record of 131 and the regiments reported 192,¹ a discrepancy of sixty-one which is accounted for probably by captives being turned over to neighboring units of other divisions. The Boche did not surrender in those final days; they were making a determined rear-guard stand of it and fighting desperately.

The material taken by the Division, however, ran into tremendous figures, the great bulk of it being confiscated when the drive through the Bois de la Grande Montagne, Bois d'Ecurey, Bois d'Etraye and Bois de Wavrille was too rapid for the enemy to destroy what he was forced to abandon. Some of the material captured included 10,000 77mm. German shells, 48,000 hand grenades, twenty-four machine guns, 1,248 boxes of loaded machine gun belts, six trench mortars, 1,000 rifles, 10,000 rounds of machine gun ammunition, 150,000 steel rods for reinforcements, 150,000 steel posts for wire entanglements, thirty narrow gauge cars, 1,000 rolls of barbed wire entanglement, 25,000 rolls of barbed wire, a complete surgical laboratory, a great variety of building material—lumber, tools, piping, track-
age, etc.—and the one 150mm. gun taken by the 315th Infantry in the last minutes of fighting.

All of these achievements had cost the Division heavy casualties. From October 29, when the 158th Infantry Brigade first entered the sector, until Armistice day and hour, the Seventy-ninth lost ten officers and 453 men killed, fifty-two officers and 1,522 men wounded and gassed; two officers and 418 men missing, and three officers and forty-three men captured.²



A BIG BERTHA NEAR DANNVAUX RUINED BY RETREATING GERMAN ARTILLERYMEN

The splendid work of the Division is well summarized by General Kuhn in the official Report of Operations in which he draws the following conclusions:³

“The division fought with much more skill, as a result of the first experience at Montfaucon. The energies of combat units were husbanded and not dissipated so rapidly as on the first offensive. Troops were kept well in hand, and straggling was kept at a gratifyingly low limit. After eight days of severe combat, the 158th Brigade, although somewhat depleted, was still capable of further effort, while the 157th Brigade, after three days’ offensive was still relatively fresh, and the division as a whole could have maintained considerable driving power for a number of days.”

Seldom is it given to a single division to have the honor of attacking the two focal points of an army front. Yet such was the honor which fell to the Seventy-ninth. On September 26, when the First American Army arrayed itself before



GERMAN HOWITZERS BEING BROUGHT BACK FROM GRANDE MONTAGNE WOODS TO CAPTURED ARTILLERY PARK AT VACHERAUVILLE.

the line of the Meuse-Argonne, two eminences stood out boldly within the German lines—Montfaucon and la Borne de Cornouiller. Montfaucon was within the first phase objective. It was taken by the Seventy-ninth despite a desperate resistance. La Borne de Cornouiller was a last phase objective. Here, too, the task fell to the Seventy-ninth, and a fight, more sanguine than that which had reigned in the valley north through Malancourt in September, marked the subjugation of this prominent enemy position, the highest point on the entire Meuse-Argonne front, in early November.

The cost in men to attain these eminences and the ground around or beyond them, was indeed heavy. The Division casualties over the entire period are still in the process of final tabulation, re-checking and compilation. They vary from 207 officers and 7,217 men, as figured by the Division itself on November 20, 1918, to 258 officers and 6,872 men as computed several months after the fighting.⁴

To the men of the Division three great incidents stand out in their fighting record—Montfaucon, la Borne de Cornouiller, and the fact that the Seventy-ninth was in at the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne offensive and was in the line and fighting at the Armistice hour.

As the narrative of events has progressed, the names of the men killed in action or died of wounds have been recorded daily. There are yet to be added to the fatalities, however, two lists, one of the seventy-two men killed in action or died of wounds, where the date of the casualty is not known, and the other of those who died of wounds after the Armistice.

In the case of the seventy-two of whom the dates of death are not known, an effort was made to secure the information from the War Department on August 17, 1921. This effort met with the following result:

A. G. 704.1—79th Division

August 30, 1921

Mr. J. Frank Barber,
1012-1014 Filbert St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your request of August 17, 1921, to be furnished with the dates of death of all or part of the seventy-two names of deceased soldiers of the 79th Division, you are advised that by reason of the limited clerical force allowed by law and because of the pressure of the important current work of the office, this Department is unable at this time to comply with requests involving the expenditure of so much time and labor as yours will require.

(Signed) P. C. Harris
The Adjutant General
R.

The seventy-two who surrendered their lives somewhere on the Division's battle lines, are as follows:

313TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
Sergeant Albert C. Taylor

Company "F"
Private Maulden Dennis

Company "D"
Pvt. 1st cl Joseph S. Dashiell
Private Clarence Clevenger

Company "H"
Corporal John C. Smith
Private Henry E. Snyder

Company "E"
Corporal Guy P. Liller
Privates Curtis F. Balthaser
William Wend

Company "K"
Private Ferdinand A. Klein

Machine Gun Company
Private Allen Dickey

314TH INFANTRY

Company "E"
Pvt. 1st cl Augustus M. Leonard

Company "F"
Private Clarence Page

Company "G"
Pvt. 1st cl Saverio Calvaresi
Privates Orbie L. Ore
Clarence F. Surprise

Company "H"
Private George G. Calvert

Private Charles B. Oldham

Company "I"
Corporal Joseph F. Thompson

Headquarters Company
Privates Thomas J. Huston
Charles K. Mull

Medical Detachment
Private Joseph P. Szedlock

315TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
Privates Bryant M. Dolbow
Edward Hepp
Salvatore Schimmenti

Company "B"
Private Frederick W. Herrmann

Company "C"
Corporal Harry Friel
Private Frank W. Corbett

Company "D"
Mechanic William J. Moore
Privates Samuel Novick
Nick A. Thorman

Company "E"
Private Spencer H. Sauer

Company "G"
Sergeant William J. Lyshon

Company "K"
Pvt. 1st cl William A. Nichols
Privates John V. Scudero
Clarence W. South

Company "L"
Private Frank O. Steckelberg

Company "M"
Private Daniel F. Toolan

316TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
Sergeant Philip M. Bertram
Corporals Gustaf A. Mattson
Andrew E. Mickley
Privates Walter J. Plizga
Vernon J. Vail

Company "B"
Pvts. 1st cl David E. Dornblaser
Clyde W. Spidell
Private John Ross

Company "C"
Privates Charles L. Deitch
Charles D. Hauck
John C. Stumpf

Company "D"
Privates John F. Lammers
Morris Solatsky
John Zembko

Company "E"
Pvt. 1st cl George H. Mock
Private Isidor Kunofsky

Company "H"
Corporal Robert V. Nally
Privates Paul Q. Quinn
James T. Scully

Company "I"
Privates Pietro R. D'Amico
Raymond M. Dunlap
Henry W. Hutchinson
Philip Weber

Company "K"
Privates Louis Radlof
Harvey R. Spielman
Emmett Turner
Walter Weyersberg

Company "L"
Private Edward H. Kasal

Headquarters Company
Private Francis Boyer

Company "M"
Private William P. Swartz

311TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Company "A"
Private John C. Yingling

Company "C"
Pvts. 1st cl Earl Trimbley
John A. Younkin
Private Louis P. Kahmer

The final classification, the men who died of wounds after the Armistice, is as follows:

313TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
Mess Sgt. Joseph F. Tully
Corporal Louis H. Koehler
Privates Harry J. Gillespie
Harold L. Slocum

Company "F"
Private William L. Reilly

Company "I"
Private Harvey C. Sniffen

Company "D"
Private Henry C. Rohlfing

Company "M"
Private Antonio Pancioeco

314TH INFANTRY

Company "B"
Private Myron S. Fox

Private Howard S. Schappell

Company "G"
Private John Dowling

Company "I"
Private Clyde J. Marks

Company "H"
Privates Peter J. Leonard

Company "M"
Private Harry C. Bechtel

315TH INFANTRY

Company "A"
Private Elmer Ogden

Company "E"
Pvt. 1st cl James M. Gibson
Private John J. Coen

Company "B"
1st Sgt Philip G. Meliek
Private James A. Sword

Company "F"
Private Paul G. Schneider

Company "C"
Privates Bernard A. Boyle
Emmet L. Leventry
Domenico Scialli

Company "K"
Private Maurice F. Ging

Company "D"
Private George Duekett

Company "M"
Private Arthur L. Rees

Headquarters Company
Corporal Ernest Z. Stead

316TH INFANTRY

Company "B"
 Corporals Howard M. Miller
 Crawford C. Strine
 Private John S. Kolesar

Company "C"
 Corporal Reuben W. Clouse

Company "D"
 Privates Peter McDermott
 John Shields

Company "G"
 Private Leo P. Nauman

Company "H"
 Private Henry D. Lindley

Company "I"
 Private Morris Thal

Company "K"
 Privates Harry T. Jones
 Benny Williams

Company "L"
 Private Marvin E. Peterson

Company "M"
 Privates Edward Cross
 Bernard Menke, Jr.
 Loy C. Myers
 Michael J. Sullivan

Sanitary Detachment
 Private Vincent J. Devlin

311TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Company "B"
 Private Daniel Wosilesky

312TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Company "A"
 Pvt. 1st cl Franklin E. Trauger

Company "D"
 Pvt. 1st cl John J. Velkine
 Private Henry H. Boswell

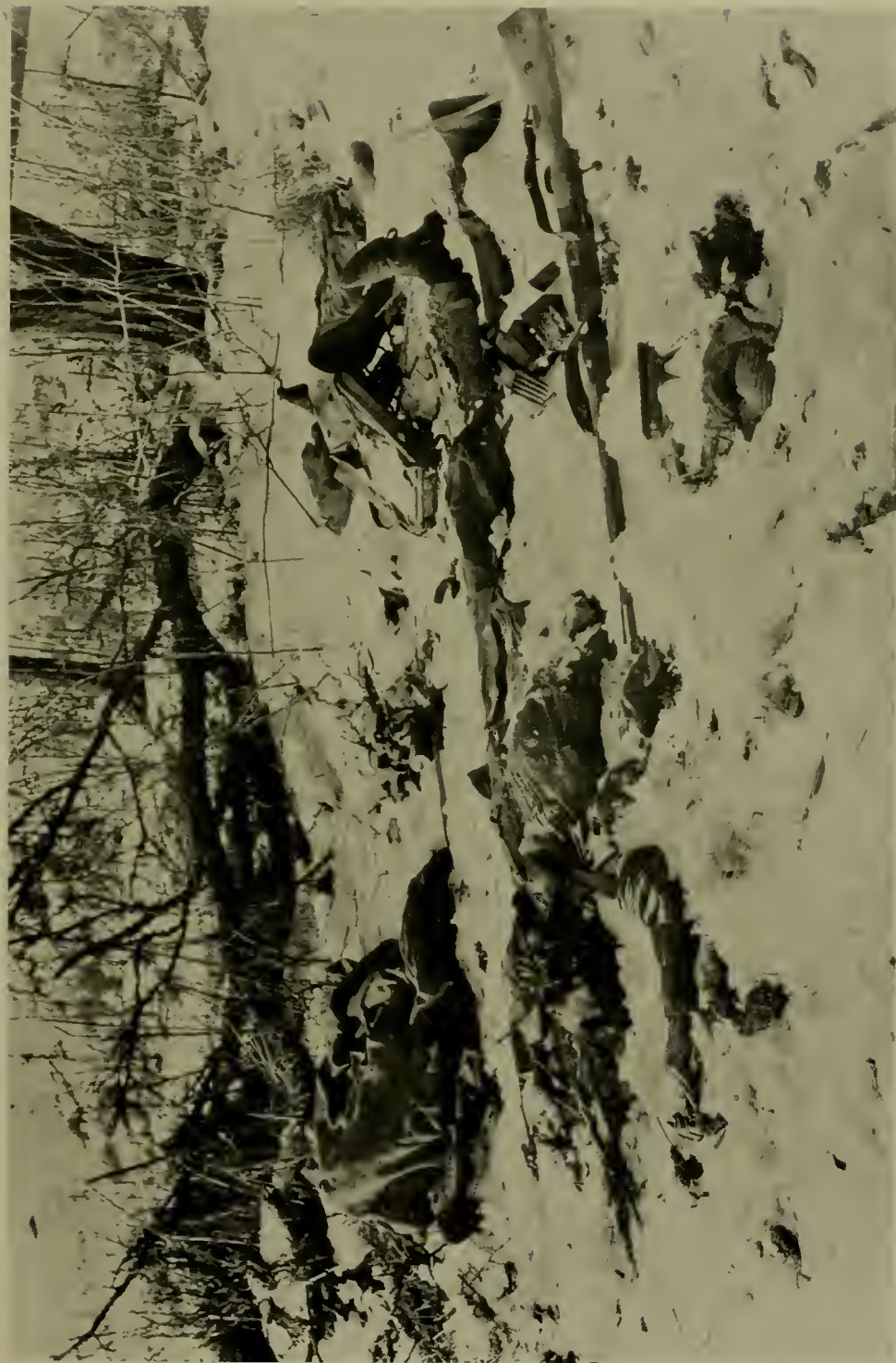
304TH ENGINEERS

Company "E"
 Private Archie L. Tanner

304TH SANITARY TRAIN

Ambulance Company 314
 Private John Martocci, Jr.

Dawn of November 12 found the Germans more quiet, their pyrotechnic displays at an end and silence on the front. On the front of the First Battalion, 314th Infantry, about 100 of the enemy were reported in small groups on the crest of the Côte de Romagne, but none were on the western slope and none to the right, where the 313th held the line.⁵ Around noon, however, occurred a rather peculiar incident. Twenty-five Boche approached the line of the 314th in the vicinity of Côte 319 and, when not molested, were followed by about 250 more. The major commanding that sector was present and permitted no fraternizing. He examined the Germans and found that they had no officers and wanted to know if the war was really at an end. Their officers had left them two days before, they explained, and their non-commissioned officers the preceding day. The Boche were formed into columns of fours and sent about face for Germany.⁵ Subsequently that day Division G-3 notified the two brigades that "German soldiers who present themselves before our lines must come without arms or equipment and then must be treated as deserters."⁵



GERMAN DEAD IN WOODS, FOUND IN NUMEROUS CASES BY OUR PATROLS IN THE RECENTLY EVACUATED REGIONS

One of the first tasks undertaken on the now quiet front was the burial of the dead. Large details were sent out under chaplains to conduct this work. It was grim business, as a great number of bodies were lying about in the sector—Germans, French Colonials, and Americans of the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third, Twenty-sixth and Seventy-ninth Divisions. The fighting in the area during the preceding month had been so severe that there had been little opportunity to care properly for those who had fallen. They were now gathered tenderly and concentrated, so far as possible, in four cemeteries, one on la Borne de Cornouiller, one at the head of the Etraye ravine, and two near Molleville Ferme.

On November 13, under verbal orders, the 158th Brigade extended its line to the northward, the sector of the Fifteenth French Division being taken over, with the 316th Infantry on the extreme left in liaison with the 32nd American Division, and the 315th Infantry on the right in liaison with the 314th Infantry.⁶ A few days later the 313th Infantry was withdrawn entirely from the line, the entire 157th Brigade front being held by the 314th Infantry.⁷ About the same time the 314th's line was extended even further southward, taking over the sector of the Twenty-sixth Division. The whole front was held by a thinly disposed outpost line, generally a single company extending over a distance of a kilometer, the other regimental units being assembled in camps, chiefly ex-Boche billets, in the occupied towns or nearby.

German parliamentaries presented themselves at the 157th Brigade Headquarters on November 14 to place in the hands of the Division maps and information regarding the location of mines or other means of destruction laid by the enemy before the Armistice. This information was given to the American units under Article 8 of the stipulations laid down for the Armistice.⁵ The important and delicate work of destroying these mines and traps was assigned to details from the various companies of the 304th Engineers and carried on by them for a long period, until it finally was given over to Boche prisoners.⁸ A Division citation in Paragraph 17, General Order No. 29, 1919, to First Lieutenants Archibald J. Fulton, Jr., Company "F", and Roy N. McBride, Company "E", 304th Engineers, for their work with these instruments of destruction states that they "supervised and removed hundreds of hellish devices. The amount of explosives removed from enemy traps and mines in the Ornes and Viele-en-Woevre areas by details from this regiment was approximately 100 tons."

Meanwhile, by November 15, the enemy had begun to evacuate the Côtes in front of the Division. An example of this movement is given in the following field message sent by Colonel Oury, of the 314th Infantry, on November 15 at 14h 50 to Colonel Ross, the Division Chief of Staff:⁵

"Have just received a message to the effect that a German officer brought a message this morning into our lines and gave it to Lieut. Graham, Company A. The message has been opened at Regimental Hq. and translated. It reads as follows:

"I have orders to communicate to an American officer the following dispatch: The 1st German Landwehr Division is leaving the town of Longuyon the 16th of Nov. at 12 o'clock. Will leave a German officer in the town to hand over German material, guns, artillery and machine guns to an American officer whom the

1st Landwehr Division asks the American Commander to send there. The 1st Landwehr Division requests an answer. Signed Bataen Obereg. Lieut."

Under G-3 Order No. 13, of November 17,⁹ patrols were sent out over the area, while the rest of the troops set about scraping the mud and dirt from their clothing and equipment and making themselves as comfortable as possible in the newly captured German camps. Every day between 6h and 19h two patrols, one from each of the Brigades, consisting of a platoon of infantrymen under command of an officer, were sent forth to roam what had so lately been enemy territory, but was now distinctly a conquered area. The purpose of these patrols was to



304TH ENGINEERS REMOVING TANK BARRIER EAST OF DAMVILLIERS.

prevent disorder, pillage and destruction, to pick up soldiers whose presence there was unauthorized, to direct civilians and returning prisoners of war to the proper receiving stations, and to keep a sharp lookout for the presence of German soldiers.⁹ In the case of released prisoners, arrangements were made whereby large detachments, numbering 150 men or more, were not allowed to enter the lines, but were held at the outposts until Division Headquarters could be notified and proper procedure taken for their admission. Smaller groups, however, were conducted at once to Division P. C.⁵

Work was started almost immediately upon cleaning up the battlefields and salvaging material.¹⁰ This was a tremendous task. Roads were repaired and in some places practically built anew, while all the wreckage of former struggles

was collected and repaired for further use—if necessary. Stray ammunition which lay about was piled high. The “duds” and useless shells were exploded. Companies or battalions, the salvaging areas of which were far from their billets, bivonaced close by the scenes of their daily work. Each day companies and battalions marched out from their billets and policed fields, woods and camps. Dumps were located along the roads and at certain places throughout the country, where detachments remained to guard them. Arms and equipment which were worth salvaging were cleaned and treated with oil and grease. Division Headquarters at Vachereauville and the collection area at Bras became vast parks for captured artillery, long lines of German guns being arrayed on either side of the roads.



SUNKEN ROAD IN WHICH SOME SEVERE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE.

The patrol system was changed from time to time. On November 19 two motorized patrols were added from the 310th Machine Gun Battalion to sweep the road system twice a day, and ¹¹ still later the patrols were confined to truck parties from both brigades.¹² On November 21, the patrols north of Bezonvaux were discontinued, this being Third Army area,¹³ and fewer posts were maintained for examining returned prisoners. These were manned by the 313th Infantry along the Meuse River bridges south of Belleville and at the road forks southeast of Verdun, and by the 79th Division Military Police Company at the Meuse bridges north of Belleville as far as Sivry-sur-Meuse, and at the Division Collecting Station at Bras.¹³ To carry out the new scheme, the whole 313th Infantry was withdrawn from the original area and established on November 20 in and around Ver-

dun, acting chiefly in control of traffic, and extending the Division sector as far south as Fresnes-en-Woevre, the former northern limit of the Troyon Sector.¹⁴

The men of the units remaining in the old front line sector found it a novel experience to be able to roam at will over the wide battlefield over which the Division, a short time before, was arduously fighting its way. Nowhere was there a sign of any living Boche—but everywhere indications of the indefinite stay he had expected to make in this land. Cots, stoves, lumber and fuel in vast quantities were scattered throughout the Bois de Danvillers and all the woods and towns throughout the area. Salvaging and souvenir hunting, however, soon lost its glamour. The sight of the liberated prisoners trudging wearily back from long captivities was also losing its thrill. Some eight thousand of all nationalities had passed through the lines and been sent on to Verdun, these figures including repatriated citizens who had been carried into Germany by the enemy, months and even years before.

Gradually the former citizens of the area began to return from central and southern France. Old men and women, burdened with huge packs, with children following at their heels, came wandering back into the shell-torn area, looking for the homes that could not be recognized in the ruins. They found warm sympathy and frequent assistance awaiting them, and many a man of the Seventy-ninth can tell interesting and touching narratives of these wanderers who returned to scenes of desolation and pluckily began again to carve their homes from the cratered hills.

On November 21, Brigadier General William J. Nicholson was detached from the 157th Infantry Brigade and returned to the United States, being succeeded the same day by Brigadier General John S. Winn.¹⁵ Several other changes in command had occurred also in the period after the Armistice, and a great number of officers, wounded in the previous fighting, had been returned to their commands. Colonel Swezey rejoined the 313th Infantry on November 17, Colonel Rogers being transferred to the Division Trains.¹⁴ Colonel Garrison McCaskey had, meanwhile, been assigned to command the 316th Infantry on November 12.¹⁶

The first leaves of absence were granted to men of the Division on November 24, and some 1,200 left for Aix-les-Bains, where many men, for the first time since their arrival in France, lived in decent comfort. From this time on leaves were granted generously, so that practically every man who desired was enabled to see the really beautiful parts of France in the leave areas in the southern part of the Republic and along the Riviera. Later, three day leaves to Paris were granted, and, in a few instances, men were able to go to England and Italy.

Thanksgiving Day slipped in almost before the men were aware of it, and was generally observed all through the sector. While the celebration consisted chiefly of a departure from the usual army menu, the 315th Infantry, in Danvillers, utilized the occasion to stage an elaborate fete, of which the historian of the regiment says:¹⁸

“The Second Battalion and Headquarters Company furnished a Victory Parade so screamingly funny, so cleverly executed that it kept the spectators laughing constantly as the men passed by. . . . This unique celebration of Philadelphia’s own regiment brought to light in a gratifying and surprising way the



MACHINE GUN NEST LEFT BEHIND IN CONFUSION BY BOOBE, FOUND BY 79TH DIVISION PATROLS.

“untapped levels” of humor in soldiers, which neither the grim experiences of the battlefields nor separation from home and loved ones is able to extinguish or even permanently suppress. Horses, wagons and water carts decorated with large German beer sigus, Boche machine gun carts, wheel barrows and all available forms of transportation were put into use and the Victory Parade passed around the old monument between columns of laughing and cheering doughboys.”

After Thanksgiving Day the time sped along in an unending procession of close order drills and rumors. These latter were innumerable and had varied degrees of plausibility. Generally they took one of two extremes—the Division was going to Germany or it was going home. The belief in a prompt return to the United States gained credence until about mid-December, when reports became persistent that the Seventy-ninth was to be attached to the Army of Occupation and was to move forward to occupy the rear echelon of this latter, the Third American Army.¹⁹ The rumor probably arose following the despatch of the Third Battalion, Headquarters Company, and Regimental Headquarters of the 314th Infantry, under Colonel Oury, to Montmédy, France, on December 10. This detail was sent northward to assume control of the surrounding area of Stenay and Virton, the latter town in Belgium, for the purpose of guarding property, listing material and maintaining order. Posts were established in various towns and motorized patrols daily covered a wide territory. Hundreds of cannon were found in this area, in all stages of repair. They had been left by the enemy in his hasty retirement and all had to be salvaged. The guns were hauled to the railheads by tractor, and men from the 314th supervised the operation and formed the guards over them until loaded on trains.

A few days after the battalion from the 314th moved northward, a tentative order was received by the 315th Infantry to move in the same direction, but it was countermanded almost as soon as issued.¹⁹ The report spread like wildfire and the whole Division was ready to pick up stakes and start after the Third Army. As the area then controlled by the Division was too long for comfort, a possibility of new scenes and surroundings was hailed with delight. Alas for anticipation.⁷ The rumor went like all those others which had gone before—into thin air.

The first after-the-Armistice Division terrain exercises were held on December 16. These terrain exercises and maneuvers, which were held by battalions, regiments, brigades and Division, continued to form a large part of the training schedule for several months. Necessary and instructive as they doubtless were, they naturally did not constitute the most popular part of army life. With the war over, it was difficult to battle with an imaginary foe with any great amount of zeal or interest, especially with the thermometer registering around zero and the cold rain or snow deepening the sea of mud through which the men had to wallow. Every day units hiked out to wet fields—worse than marshes—and devoted hours to close order and bayonet drills, physical exercises and all the other branches of military training.

Then came Christmas—the Christmas overseas—one that will live long in the memories of the members of the Division. Amid scenes of



CAPTURED GERMAN ARTILLERY AT VACHERAUVILLE.



LARGE GERMAN HOWITZERS IN FOREGROUND, CAPTURED BY 79TH DIVISION IN THE BOIS DE GRANDE MONTAGNE.

desolation and destruction and on the ground associated with so many poignant recollections of recent fighting, coupled with thoughts of other Christmas days spent far away with loved ones, it was a day of conflicting emotions. To brighten the spirits of all, entertainments were arranged by the different units and devotional services held for each battalion. Company funds provided generous supplies of nuts, oranges, chicken and other delicacies. For this day the candle allowance, which had so far been very meagre, was increased one hundred per cent, but even this was not sufficient to cast much brilliance over the Yuletide festivities. German powder sticks were found to be better than tallow candles for illumination, and were used with good effect.

In all units the men united to give to the little homeless refugees, pouring into the sector after four years of wandering, as much Christmas as it was possible to arrange in such short order and with so limited a source of supply. At Dugny in particular, where many of the refugees had arrived, a special event was made of the occasion by the rear echelon of Division Headquarters. Every child received some kind of present and candies were lavishly distributed to the tots whose eager, happy faces were recompense enough to many a homesick lad. Christmas services and entertainment, Christmas parties and Christmas dinners—these were the events of that snowy day in the region around Verdun. The celebration was capped by a neatly printed folder from the Division Commander to each of his men, extending the spirit of the season. This folder read:²⁰

“To the Officers and Men of the 79th Division.

This, the second Christmas in the life of the 79th Division finds you far from home and friends in a foreign land. Your thoughts are with those near and dear to you across the water as their thoughts are with you. This Christmas setting is indeed a strange and unusual one for many of you who for the first time in your lives are not celebrating the holiday season with your families.

Your presence here is in a just and righteous cause and the sacrifices you have made and are still making are for the benefit of all civilization and future generations. The Dawn of Peace has come and with it the time of your return to your country and home draws near.

In wishing you one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, your Division Commander desires to express his appreciation for your gallant conduct in battle and for your faithful services both at home and abroad.

Your conduct has been excellent, even under trying conditions and your Division Commander trusts that one and all will strive to maintain the high reputation justly earned by the 79th Division.”

The Division P. C. had moved back from near Molleville Farm to Vachereauville on November 15, and here it remained until after Christmas.²¹ Here also, on December 24, had been issued G-3 Order No. 29, which announced that, beginning the day after Christmas, the Division was to move at last, the direction not being toward Germany but southward to the Souilly area, already partly known to the Division during the early days of the occupancy of the Troyon sector.



DRAWING GERMAN HOWITZER FROM ITS FORMER POSITION TO VACHERAUVILLE.



REGION NEAR DOUAUMONT—THIS MOST FAMOUS AREA CAME UNDER 79TH DIVISION COMMAND FOR PATROLLING.



FRENCH TRENCH SYSTEMS AROUND FORT DOUAUMONT.

The news had not been kept a secret. The period of secret orders was at an end. The men knew all through Christmas Day that there was to be some sturdy hiking scheduled for December 26 and thereafter, but it did not interfere in any way with the holiday festivities.

Late Christmas night the gathering of equipment and preparations to evacuate the area were completed, and, on the morning of December 26, the movement began. Only the battalion of the 314th Infantry up around Stenay remained unaffected by the order. All the rest of the Division was off for a sixty kilometer hike southward, over roads snow-covered and cold, but with the prospect of something better ahead than reconverted Boche huts and the winter winds on the Meuse hills.

It was farewell to Death Valley, to the snow-capped bald top of la Borne de Cornouiller, to the marshy plains of the Woevre and the Côtes of unpleasant memories. The Seventy-ninth was going out of the line, staging homeward, the men hoped, as the long columns began to wind away from the sacred region of Verdun, the region where their deeds were blended for all time with those of the poilus who had held the ground in the years gone by. For the last time the Division looked at the graves of its dead; for the last time it saw the long bands of barbed wire cutting across the country, the shell holes, the hastily dug fox holes; for the last time it viewed the wreck of a land after four years of war. Then forward on the road to Souilly—for the road to Souilly meant the road to home!

CHAPTER X

THE ARTILLERY BRIGADE

"They also serve, who only wait."

THUS it was with the 154th Field Artillery Brigade, which, because of that brief order sent out by Marshal Foch on the morning of November 11, was denied reaching the goal for which it had striven—the front.

To the men of the 310th, 311th and 312th Field Artillery Regiments there never came those supreme moments of living experienced by the men who had "gotten up." It was not given to them to know the joy of relief, of life all but snuffed out and then regained, nor the black despair of fatigue, hardships, dangers and all the horrors of war. For them there was no ultimate reward for the long, trying months of training. Their army life culminated in a grand anti-climax.

Many a man of the Division, after two months in the inferno of the battle-front, might say that the artillerymen were "lucky" for their misfortune. It is all in the point of view. Unless a man got to the front he felt he had been cheated; after he had been there for two days he felt he was being imposed upon. The 154th Field Artillery Brigade knows, to a man, that it was deprived of that for which, it trained and nothing can assuage the bitterness of the thought. Mere words can afford slight recompense, but it is a bit of satisfaction to know that the rest of the Division regrets with the artillerymen the circumstances which robbed the cannoneers of the slightest opportunity.

Since the artillery had been detached from the Division from the time of its sailing from America until the second week in January, 1919, it is fitting to devote this chapter exclusively to the artillerymen in order to bring their experiences up to the point where their history again forms a part of that of the Division.

Back in August, 1918, the story of the artillery brigade was suspended with its arrival in France.¹ To recapitulate, the 311th Field Artillery, Colonel Charles G. Mortimer commanding, landed at Cherbourg, France, on August 4;² the 304th Ammunition Train, Lieutenant Colonel H. J. McKenney commanding, at Le Havre, France, on August 5;³ the 312th Field Artillery, Colonel Harry P. Wilbur commanding, at Le Havre on August 6;⁴ and the 310th Field Artillery, Colonel Howard L. Landers commanding, at Cherbourg on August 8.⁵

In each instance, immediately after debarkation the units were marched to British-American rest camps a short distance from the two cities. The 311th Artillery, being the first of the brigade in France, was also the first to start inland. The regiment departed in the famous French box cars on August 5 and rolled slowly along for two days and two nights, arriving on August 7 at Montmorrillon, in the Department of Vienne.⁶



BRIG. GEN. ANDREW HERO JR.
154TH F. A. BRIGADE



COL. H. L. LANDERS
310TH F. A. REG'T.



COL. H. P. WILBUR
312TH F. A. REG'T.



COL. C. G. MORTIMER
311TH F. A. REG'T.

The Ammunition Train, before taking to the box cars for the inland journey, had a thrilling experience on the night of August 6 while marching from the rest camp to the trains. Mysterious lights were spotted in one of the outlying houses of Le Havre and two details of the outfit, with French gendarmes, raided the place, confiscated a complete wireless set and arrested the occupants. Leaving the prisoners, all Belgians, in the hands of the gendarmes, the details rejoined the Train at the station.⁷ Here Companies "A" and "B" were detached and ordered to report to Division Headquarters at Prauthoy, Company "G" being sent to the same destination a little later.⁸ The history of the above mentioned units was merged with that of the Division from then on. The remaining four companies took a thirty-six hour ride, detraining at Montmorrillon on August 8.⁹

On August 7 the 312th Artillery, after a brief stay in the rest camp, also left Le Havre and, after two days of travel, reached Lathus, also in the Department of Vienne.¹⁰ The final regiment, the 310th Artillery, departed from Cherbourg on August 9 and reached Montmorrillon on August 11.⁵

Montmorrillon and Lathus remained the training ground for the brigade for about four weeks. Advance detachments were sent forward to the artillery post at La Courtine. The entire period was one of expectation; the regiments spent most of their time expecting equipment or orders to move. It was a case of artillery brigade without artillery.

The 312th, at Lathus, was training to handle the "heavies" of the Division. The regiment encamped in pup tents and for the first several weeks, to give the men a chance to rest up and become acclimated, the schedule of instructions called for morning drills only. It was understood at first that the regiment would be horsedrawn, but shortly after reaching Lathus it was announced that it would be motorized and two English trucks were received in confirmation. The 312th Field Artillery, the regimental historian avers, was the first 155mm howitzer regiment ordered motorized in the American Expeditionary Force.¹⁰

The balance of the Brigade at Montmorrillon was far more fortunate in its billets. "The prettiest place, the cleanest and the most comfortable of any this regiment has had the fortune to be in" was the unanimous verdict of the 311th Field Artillery, and the 310th Artillery and the Ammunition Train were as eulogistic. For the two light artillery regiments the schedule included close order drill, the technicalities of artillery in modern warfare, the peculiarities of the French 75's they were to receive later, the construction of gun emplacements, and, when a few horses were received, a little equitation.⁵ In the Ammunition Train, the curriculum was devoted chiefly to intensive military training for the benefit of the men who had been assigned to the outfit just before sailing from the States.⁹

Between September 1 and 3 all four of the outfits left their respective camps, boarded trains and set off for new fields, this time the artillery training area at La Courtine. There were no guns at the new camp, although the artillerymen had rather expected to find their weapons awaiting them. For ten days the men attended daily classes in the theory of gunnery and firing, studied an intensive course in the mysteries of French "orientation" by the plane table, the goniometer or any declinated instrument, and became exceedingly proficient in a subject

which was none too easy when attempted without the guns. Finally the longed for "lights" and "heavies" were issued—French 75's for the 310th and 311th and 155mm. Schneider howitzers for the 312th—and the artillerymen buckled down to a long, hard period of intensive training. Particularly hard was the task of the 312th as that regiment secured only four of its "heavies" at that time, the remaining twenty not being received until November 6.¹⁰

The artillery training area was admirably situated, as it had long been a French artillery camp, range and school. It was set well apart in the hills from the village of La Courtine and furnished an excellent range, broad and deep with varied terrain and an abundance of battery positions, targets and observation posts. Its value for tactical purposes was amply demonstrated in the days which followed.

In La Courtine the men of the regiments were billeted in stone barracks, which, however, were in a very dilapidated condition. The windows, in particular, were chiefly broken panes, the effect having been secured long months before when Russian prisoners, malcontents after the Red Revolution, had stoned them. Living conditions were none too good and the result was an outbreak of Spanish influenza which first developed, late in September, among the men of the Ammunition Train.¹¹ From the Ammunition Train it spread to the three artillery regiments, and for a period of several weeks all of the units were nearly skeletonized through sickness. Although the 312th Regiment had the enviable record of not suffering the loss of a man, in fact not losing a single man through death by sickness during its entire stay in France, the 310th lost thirty-nine men in one month from the influenza epidemic, while twenty-four men all told in the 311th succumbed to the bronchial malady. The health record of the 312th is a remarkable one and probably the only one of its kind in the American Expeditionary Force. The credit for it is due largely to Major Edgar S. Linthicum, the regimental medical officer. The ravages of the disease were finally stemmed by moving the entire brigade from the stone barracks into shelter-tent camps on the artillery range. This was a drastic measure as it was chilly weather with abundant and heavy rainfall. The fresh air, however, proved the needed tonic and justified the method.

During off hours, the town of La Courtine, with its one street and twenty-five cafes, was the only place to visit for amusement or diversion. It was divided into two parts, that which lay about the railroad station, and that which was on the hill, the latter division being called "High Town." Both sections of the town were replete with estaminets and cafes, bars and restaurants, and many of them formed the Brigade's downtown clubrooms.¹² Coveted week-end leaves were granted, enabling officers and men to visit some of the neighboring towns, one of the most popular being Labourboule, a pretty little resort which offered much in entertainment that La Courtine could not.

Diversion, however, was but an incident of life in the training area, and a minor incident at that. The gun crews of the regiments, under the training of French instructors and American graduates of the Saumur School, learned their functions with surprising ease. During September firing commenced with direct observation and the targets in sight of the gunners. Shortly afterwards the fire was indirect, and the instruction rapidly proceeded through the various methods of

adjustment and observation until it culminated in rapidly calculated barrages and, finally, the graduation problem. In each battery, three complete sets of cannoneers were developed.¹³

Nor was it all range work. Equipment came in from time to time but never were there sufficient horses. Consequently, the changing of camp positions—and they changed them as often as twice a week—made it necessary to move material by hand. As camp sites were chosen for concealment and immunity from gas concentration, gun positions were organized and rigid camouflage discipline enforced, the artillerymen were given more than their share of hardening



REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS, 311TH FIELD ARTILLERY, AT BENOITE VAUX, MARCH 14, 1919.

(From left to right, front row) Captain John W. Converse, Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Gottschalk, Colonel Charles G. Mortimer, Captain Augustus C. Downing, Jr. Standing, Lieutenant Hugh L. Clarke, Chaplain Mark E. Stodk, Major Clemeut B. Wood, Major Jugh L. Gaddis, and Lieutenant Chester J. Nichlas.

exercises. For instance when the gun positions were organized, the men would be required to establish the necessary communicating trenches and the various forms of emplacements and do all the work under cover as soon as the camouflage material could be erected. After a few days of that the hardest would be played out. Then, just about the time the battery was well placed and ready to blow mythical enemies to pieces along would come orders to change camp positions. The two regiments of light artillery could seldom muster more

than thirty horses apiece. The caissons, limbers, machine guns and chariots de parc had therefore, to be manhandled by road and across country before the new positions could be occupied.

Speaking of the daily grind, the historian of the 311th Artillery states:¹⁴

“With plenty of ammunition and a variety of targets and conditions we set to work with a will, and fired every morning and afternoon until we were considered capable enough to do a little night firing. All this time the specialists were perfecting themselves along their own lines, keeping pace with, or in advance of, the batteries, so that when the time should come the regiment could enter the field as a well-balanced unit, complete in every part. And the time did come, bringing our fondest expectations into life, for our test problem was executed with a smoothness and teamwork which justly won the whole-hearted praise of the inspector.”

This test problem—the graduation problem as it is also called—took place on October 17 and was participated in by the entire brigade. It went off with clock-like precision and excellent results. At its conclusion an Inspector General pronounced the Brigade ready for the front, thus placing it on the priority list.¹⁴

But alas for expectations! The four companies of the 304th Ammunition Train got away for the front on November 1, but the three artillery regiments waited. The regiments of “lights” were practically horseless; the “heavies” had but four guns. That was all right; the men thought once they reached the back areas the balance of the equipment would arrive. Then some of the officers were ordered forward for observation. The men were thrilled. That looked more than promising. But still no orders! The twenty 155’s needed to round out the 312th’s complement, arrived on November 6 amid great excitement. Indications enough that the brigade was going forward! Farewell dinners and preparations! Special trains for them were already on the way to La Courtine, the rumor ran.

Then came rumors of an armistice. Bosh! Out of the question! The fighting wasn’t going to stop until the “little old 154th Brigade took a hand!” Then armistice rumor persisted; gained strength; wouldn’t be downed. Surely the war wasn’t likely to end without a chance for them?

Then, end it did, to the everlasting regret of every man in the artillery brigade. To be sure the regiments celebrated on November 11. The whole artillery encampment was given over to impromptu parades, but the heart had been taken out of the artillerymen. The Armistice celebration was only a means to hide their grief. If they were hilarious it was to stifle the hurt inside. Robbed of the great chance, and on the very eve almost of its fulfillment.

As the historian of the 310th Artillery remarked:¹⁵

“While no man deplored the end of the world madness, nevertheless the disappointments remained that, after these last weeks of hopeful waiting, the 310th had only “shot up the chocolate line.”

And, to quote the historian of the 311th Artillery:¹⁶

"We were recruits, denied the one great wish of us all—to get under fire and speed a few of the departing Boche on their Hell-bent way."

Ironically enough, the transportation for the Brigade began to arrive immediately after the Armistice. The 310th got under way northward on November 13¹⁷ and the 311th on the following day.¹⁶ The 312th, last to leave, bade farewell to La Courtine on November 14.¹⁸ The destination of the Brigade was the Ninth Training Area and the regiments stopped in the towns about La Tracey.¹⁶ On November 24 to 27, the Brigade moved again, this time to the Fourth Training Area in the vicinity of Chaumont, the General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force. Here again the three regiments were billeted in small villages and hamlets, the 310th at Roches-sur-Regnon and Bettaincourt,¹⁹ the 311th in six hamlets near Chaumont-Andelot,¹⁶ and the 312th at Bologne, Vieville, Roccourt and Breaucourt.¹⁸ During part of this time Brigadier General Hero was temporarily detached from the Brigade, being replaced by Brigadier General McIntyre.¹⁶

During the late fall and early winter frequent convoys of horses were taken up to the Army of Occupation on the Rhine. These details were sought after keenly by men and officers as everyone was anxious to see something of Germany. On the convoys one man would ride and lead three horses. Billets were made at night in convenient towns and the horses usually tied to picket lines. The trips consumed from six to sixteen days and some of the convoys covered distances as great as 350 miles. Of course, it was necessary to pass through the devastated areas to get into Germany, and this part of France, familiar as it was, too familiar, in fact, to the other units of the Seventy-ninth Division, was more than interesting to the artillerymen who had never seen it before. Hardships meant nothing to the lucky chaps on a convoy detail. Many of the trips were made in rough winter weather, in rain and snow and proved no easy task, but there were always more volunteers than were needed.

While the lucky ones were indulging in conveying, horses the balance of the light artillerymen in the Fourth Training Area were learning a lot of things about the animals which began to arrive. About this time all the remaining equipment poured into the brigade when it wasn't needed and only meant extra work. Regarding the horses, the historian of the 310th states that many of the first lot were either mangy or gas convalescents and had to be isolated. Later American animals of the finest type were received. Both regiments found the problem intensified by the facts that the horse billets in the towns were unfit, the American stables inadequate and in bad repair, and all of them built for temporary transshipment purposes only.

Mounted instruction caused more trouble. The peasants were cultivating the fields, and, although it was winter, objected to horse drawn 75's dashing over their property. Drills were perforce held on the roads and one has only to visualize a battery and its accoutrement and then picture a French road in a remote training area to realize the artillerymen's problem.

Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day were celebrated in the area around Chaumont, each day seeing radical departures from the usual regimental

mess and considerable jollification. In the first week in January came word that the Brigade was to join the balance of the Seventy-ninth Division. Finally, on January 9 and 10, the regiments moved.

The 311th Artillery first marched from the Fourth Training Area, arriving at Benoit-Vaux, in the Souilly Area, to find that the veteran fighting units of the Division were already encamped around about them.²¹ Both the 310th and 312th Regiments marched from the Chaumont area on January 10, the former reaching the new area on January 13 and going into permanent camps at Villotte-devant-St. Mihiel, Village-Blanc, Levonecourt, Lavalee, Gimmecourt and Baudremont.²² The 312th, with its motorized equipment, made much better time, and was settled by January 11 at Villotte-devant-St. Mihiel, Rupt-devant-St. Mihiel and Nicey.¹³



THE HEAD OF THE COLUMN

311th Field Artillery on the move from Benoit Vaux to Lerouville, March 14, 1919.

At this point, the story of the 154th Field Artillery Brigade again becomes incorporated in the general history of the entire Seventy-ninth Division.

CHAPTER XI

THE SOUILLY AND RIMAUCOURT AREAS

THE Souilly Area, toward which the columns of the Seventy-ninth Division turned on the morning of December 26, 1918, lay due south of Verdun, about mid-way between and Bar-le-Duc.¹ All of the infantry regiments made the journey, through rain, sleet and snow, in two days, and the motorized equipment, starting a day later, covered the distance in a single day. Division Headquarters was set up in an old French evacuation hospital about one kilometer west of Souilly on December 28, the advance echelon moving in from Vachereauville and the rear echelon from Dugny.²

A large part of the Souilly Area was already familiar to certain elements of the Division, particularly those units which, during October, had lain in reserve behind the troops in the Troyon sector. Camp les Monthairons, Recourt, Tilly-sur-Meuse and many other towns in the neighborhood had been occupied before. The billets in the new area, while a great improvement over captured Boche shelters and dugouts, were far from luxurious. The proximity of the Souilly Area towns to the battlefield for four years had driven most of the inhabitants away and those remaining were living most frugally. The barns, sheds and lofts were put in condition rapidly and the men soon had their quarters in excellent shape. The strictest sanitary rules were laid down by G-1 order almost as soon as the men moved in.³ A few cases of typhoid fever had been discovered among the units in late December, and, when the disease seemed to be spreading somewhat, the first General Order of the Division for 1919, dealt specifically with the sanitary means to be taken to prevent an epidemic.⁴

Meanwhile, with the arrival in the Souilly Area began the schooling period. In the first week in January a number of officers and non-commissioned men were sent to the Third Corps School at Clamecy, and through the entire winter this school drew largely from the Seventy-ninth Division personnel.⁵ About the same time a Division Centre of Instruction was established at Camp les Monthairons under Lieutenant Colonel Stuart S. Janney, of the 313th Infantry, and later under Lieutenant Colonel Andrew W. Smith. Here classes weekly were taught the use of infantry arms and many fire problems were held. During the course of one of these combat problems on February 5, after Lieutenant Colonel Smith had taken charge, a very unfortunate accident occurred. At a demonstration in firing the Stokes mortar, a shell exploded prematurely, killing ten and wounding thirty-one men.⁶ The school was later converted into the Division Education Centre, rudimentary primary courses succeeding combat lessons. Vocational trades, such as carpentry, horseshoeing, and farming, were taught in addition to academic courses.



DIVISION HEADQUARTERS 79TH DIVISION, DECEMBER, 1918 TO MARCH, 1919
EVACUATION HOSPITAL No. 6. 1-KM. WEST OF SOULLY.



OFFICE OF DIVISION SURGEON AND ADJUTANT. EVACUATION HOSPITAL No. 6, SOULLY.

In February, in accordance with orders from G. H. Q., opportunity was given certain men and officers to attend French and British universities. In addition, the leaves continued with greater frequency, 1200 men in one single group leaving for southern France about every two weeks beginning the first week in January.⁷ With men on furlough, others at Corps and Division schools and still others in European colleges, the regiments frequently were hard put to it to muster half their strength.

On January 13, 1919, came the first announcement of the awards of Distinguished Service Crosses, seventy-eight officers and men being listed that day, and two more several days later.⁸ On January 19, another general order announced several additional awards, and thereafter the heroism of rank and file during the fighting period was mentioned frequently. It was in this period that General Nicholson and Colonel Jervey and Colonel Oury were awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, and General Kuhn and a number of others the Croix de Guerre.

General Kuhn had relinquished command of the Division temporarily on January 19, taking over the command of the Ninth Corps, to which the Seventy-ninth Division was then attached. He was succeeded by Brigadier General Johnson, who was in command until February 2, when he, too, was temporarily detached. Brigadier General Winn was in command on February 2 and 3, Brigadier General Hero from February 3 to 9, and then General Johnson again until March 1, when General Kuhn returned.⁹ Another change in this period was in the office of Chief of Staff, a position which had been filled temporarily by Lieutenant Colonel George A. Wildrick after Colonel Ross had been detached in mid-December. Just before the end of February, Colonel P. T. Hayne, Jr., arrived and assumed the post, Lieutenant Colonel Wildrick returning to his duties as G-3.

From mid-January on, the Division was seldom without an inspector from Army, Corps or G. H. Q., and the result of these frequent visits was a flood of commendations for the various units. Witness, for instance, the praise given by General Bullard, of the Second Army, to the Second Battalion, 316th Infantry, on January 25:¹⁰

"The condition of the town of Issoncourt in general, order and sanitation in billets, mess halls established in billeting space set aside for the purpose, improvised bathing facilities, features of entertainment, and the variety of athletic activities in progress at the time, denote a keen appreciation on the part of its command of the welfare and comfort of the men as well as the maintenance of interest on the part of the men in their work."

The welfare organizations with the Division, particularly the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army, rendered valuable service at this time in furnishing cigarettes, candy and comforts either at nominal cost or free of charge. The Red Cross by its frequent distribution of the latest American and English magazines, furnished the men with reading material which otherwise could not have been obtained. The Knights of Columbus provided an abundance of athletic equipment. The "Y" had twenty-two stations in the Division with a personnel of forty-six men and women operating them. Business

done in March by the "Y" amounted to 500,000 francs, and, in addition to this, 40,000 francs worth of goods were distributed free. Besides the greatly increased canteen service, the "Y" provided athletic supplies, musical instruments and moving pictures for all units.

The Red Cross had an enviable record, having distributed without charge, thousands of table delicacies and clothing comforts to the men of the Division. In the Red Cross no name stands out with kinder thoughts than that of William H. Brickel. There was also the Red Cross Home Service, conducted by Captain Theodore Draper Gottlieb, which kept the men in touch with conditions at home and, vice versa, answered inquiries from the United States about men in the Division.

During this period the afternoon drill schedule was devoted each day to the playing of games. There was volley ball, basketball, soccer and boxing, and football teams were organized in companies, and all units up to, and including, the Division as a whole. This division team played with other division teams for the Corps and Army championship.

Moving picture shows and entertainments were almost nightly affairs. "Home talent," worked up within regiments, proved very popular and some very good performances were staged. The most popular of these Division shows, or of any shows given before the Division, was the "Kellam Four," consisting of "Slim" Kellam and three supporters, whose songs and comedy never failed to draw hearty applause from their audiences. Kellam and his troupe later toured the Second Army and the Sixth and Seventh Divisions stationed in Luxembourg, where they continued their great success, rejoining the Division at break-neck speed when they heard it had been ordered home. "Slim," otherwise Frank Kellam, a member of the 316th Infantry and later of Headquarters Troop, prepared an interesting account of the history of his troupe, in which he pointed out that it was probably the first real soldier troupe in the American Expeditionary Forces and that it performed approximately 450 times in the nine months of its existence. As he relates:

"We played nine straight months in shell holes, trenches and dugouts of every description, also in theatres and private villas. When I say that we entertained more soldiers with real soldier talent than any other troupe in the A. E. F., I think I speak the truth."

So much theatrical talent was developed in the Seventy-ninth Division in this period that the "Lorraine Cross," the Division publication, in its issue of February 20, devoted a column to dramatics, reviewing the following productions by men of the Division and neighboring units:

"IN THE THEATRES

803rd Pioneer Infantry; 40 Georgia beauties and a Jazz band.
Ninth Corps; Vaudeville, juggling, wire dancing, and a he-lady;
nine men.
316th Headquarters; "The Vin Blanc Joint," seven piece orchestra.
115th Engineers; Eighteen men. Visitors, treat 'em nice.

315th Infantry; Minstrels, 14 men. They say it's good.
 312th F. A.; Vaudeville and minstrels; one officer and 21 men.
 Good.
 304th Sig. Bn.; Minstrels; 12 men. Plenty of pep.
 Mme. Hefti and Party; two femmes, one homme. Clawsic musical numbers.
 "Musical Maids"; three U. S. Janes. No hommes. Piano, violin, voice. Swell show.
 311th F. A.; More minstrels; 14 men. Bon.
 Second Bn., 316th Inf.; Minstrels; one act sketch, sweet iodine quartet. Fourteen men.
 Co. K, 316th Inf.; Minstrels again, a magician, dancing, tough stuff."

All of the entertainment, theatrical and otherwise, did not mean that the Division was losing any of its hard-earned military attitude. It was making progress in the lines of training mapped out for the after-Armistice period, and was still cognizant that it formed a part of the A. E. F. The soldierly bearing was remarked upon by General Johnson on February 14, in G-1 Order No. 54, which read:¹¹

"The Division Commander has noted with pleasure a great improvement in the rendering of salutes and the condition of transport. Officers of the Army, Corps, and other Divisions are constantly passing through this area and judge the state of discipline and training in a great measure by these two things and for this reason the necessity of a careful observance of the requirements in regard to salutes and of the cleanliness of transport must be a matter of the Divisional pride, that we stand first and the earnest coöperation of every officer and man is desired in order that we may hold this place."

Just eight days after this commendation came another G-1 Order from Division Headquarters which aroused more interest than any which had gone before. Nor is it to be wondered at, for this order of February 22 told the Seventy-ninth Division that it was scheduled to return to the United States during the month of June. That order settled many rumors and gave the men something definite regarding the future. The two paragraphs which interested the Division read:¹²

"The following is the estimated shipping capacity that will be available by months, March to June, inclusive, for the return of troops to the United States. It includes that which is now known to become available. March 212,000; April, 221,000; May 248,000; June 270,000.

Based on the above estimatedivisions will return to the United States in the following order; March, 27th, 30th, 85th, 37th, 91st Divisions; April, 26th, 77th, 82nd, 35th and 42nd Divisions; May, 32nd, 28th, 33rd, 80th, 78th Divisions; June, 89th, 90th, 29th, 79th Divisions."

Even while this important news was being digested, the various units of the Division were preparing for the big event of the late winter in the Ninth Corps—an elimination Horse Show. Preceding this, as announced in G-1 Order No. 51,

of February 11, there would be preliminary shows in the organizations and a Division Horse Show at Pierrefitte. The contest was open to all units with horses¹³ For organizations having only motorized equipment a motor show was planned, but had to be called off because of the movement of the Division.

To tell of all the preliminary shows leading up to the big Division horse show would take too much space. Finally, on Thursday, February 27, which had been declared "a Division holiday," the big event took place.¹⁴ The result was set forth by General Johnson the next day:¹⁵

"The Division Commander desires to express his appreciation of the fine showing which was made at the Divisional Horse Show yesterday. The Division has labored under a heavy handicap in having had assigned to it old horses and in many instances



311TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT ENTRIES IN DIVISIONAL HORSE SHOW AT PIERREFITTE, FEBRUARY 27, 1919.

horses with mange. The showing which was made indicates that on the part of all there has been a most earnest endeavor to follow out the orders which have been issued looking to the care of animals and transport. As a result the Division may well be proud of the same. Thanks are particularly due to the Board, consisting of Major W. J. Calvert, Captain John W. Converse, 1st Lt. T. A. Morgan and 1st Lt. William C. Cochran for their work in the preparation of all arrangements for the Horse Show."

The list of winners at the Division Show is too long for complete publication, but all of those who took prizes were entered in the Ninth Corps Horse Show at Lerouville on March 21, where the Seventy-ninth Division made such an impression that the Corps Commander, Major General C. P. Summerall, issued the following appreciation to General Johnson:¹⁶

"The Corps Commander desires to convey to you and through you to the officers and soldiers of the Seventy-ninth Division, his appreciation of the excellent exhibits made by the Division at the Horse Show of the Ninth Army Corps on March 21st. All entries showed evidence of the greatest interest, zeal and industry and they reflect credit upon the efficiency and morale of the Division."

That this praise was well earned, a list of the prize winners in the Corps Horse Show from the Division demonstrates:¹⁷

"A. E. F. GROUP

Class 1 (Four line teams hitched to four wheel vehicles, not the limber type and driven from the box).

Third; Driver Guckin, Supply Co., 315th Infantry.

Class 2 (Two line teams hitched to four wheel vehicles, not of the limber type and driven from the box).

Third; Driver Webster, 304th Sanitary Train.

Class 5 (Two line carts of all types).

Second; Driver James G. Gorman, Bty. "E", 311th F. A.

Class 6 (One line carts of all types).

First; Driver Frield, Supply Co., 315th Infantry.

Class 7 (M. G. carts, M. G. ammunition carts and 37 MM carts).

Third; Sgt. Forsythe, Hq. Co., 314th Infantry.

Class 8 (Artillery teams either gun or limber and caisson).

First; Sgt. Brondis and crew, Bty. "F", 310th F. A.

Second; Sgt. Wildski and crew, Bty. "A", 311th F. A.

Class 9 (Saddle animals, enlisted men).

First; Rider Cronin, 79th Co. M. P.

Second; Rider Brown, Co. "G", 304th Ammunition Train.

Class 10 (Saddle animals, officers).

First; Col. Charles G. Mortimer, 311th F. A.

Class 11 (Booby class).

Third; Driver Kelly, 304th Ammunition Train.

ARMY GROUP

Class 1 (a) (Divisional types, heavy draft horses).

Second; Private Bradley, 311th F. A.

(b) (Light draft horses).

Second; Pvt. O'Leary, Supply Co., 313th Infantry.

Third; Pvt. O'Keefe, Co. "C", 311th M. G. Bn.

(c) (Wheel mules).

Second; Pvt. Pickle, Bty. "F", 310th F. A.

(d) (Lead mules).

First; Pvt. Smearman, Supply Co., 313th Infantry.

(e) (Pack mules).

First; Pvt. Maurer, Supply Co., 313th Infantry.

Third; Pvt. Jones, Bty. "D", 311th F. A.

Class 3 (Mounts, enlisted men).

Second; Pvt. Stocker, Hq. Co., 311th F. A.

Class 4 (37mm gun squad).

First; Sgt. McLaughlin and crew, Hq. Co., 315th Inf.

Second; Sgt. Howells and crew, Hq. Co., 314th Inf.

Class 5 (mile mule race, enlisted men).

Second; J. M. Spasio, 311th M. G. Bn.

Class 6 (Machine gun squad, two entries from each Division.)

First; Sgt. Golder and crew, M. G. Co., 315th Inf.

Third; Corp. Ritchie and crew, M. G. Co., 316th Inf.

Class 7 (½ mile flate race, officers).

First; Capt. Hans H. Larsen, 310th F. A.

Second; Capt. George A. Mount, 310th F. A.

Third; Lt. John D. Newbold, Jr., 310th F. A.

Class 8 (75 mm guns).

Second; Sgt. Wildski and crew, Bty. "A", 311th F. A.

Class 9 (Mounts, heavy charger, officers, entries unlimited).

Second; Col. Charles G. Mortimer, 311th F. A.

Third; Lt. John W. Brown, 310th F. A.

Class 10 (Mounts, light charger, officers, entries unlimited).

First; Lt. Col. T. G. Gottschalk, 311th F. A.

Second; Lt. John W. Brown, 310th F. A.

Third; Lt. James W. Kenney, 310th F. A.

Class 11 (Jumping, enlisted men).

First; Pvt. Cerrata, Bty. "F", 310th F. A.

Class 12 (Jumping, officers, entries unlimited).

First; Lt. Charles A. Fagan, Jr., 310th F. A.

Second; Lt. John W. Brown, 310th F. A.

Third; Lt. Col. T. G. Gottschalk, 311th F. A.

Class 13 (Polo class, officers).

First; Capt. Hans M. Larsen, 310th F. A.

Second; Col. Charles G. Mortimer, 311th F. A.

Third; Lt. Walter D. Mills, 311th F. A.

Class 14 (Special class, 1¼ mile steeplechase for officers).

First; Captain Louis desB. Reese, 310th F. A.

Second; Lt. Col. T. G. Gottschalk, 311th F. A.

Third; Lt. John W. Brown, 310th F. A."

To summarize the results, the Seventy-ninth Division won fourteen first places, eighteen seconds and thirteen thirds for a total of 137 points. The Ninety-ninth Division secured 87 points and the Ninth Corps, twenty-six points.¹⁷

General Kuhn had returned to the command of the Division on March 1,¹⁸ but on March 14 he received a furlough and immediately went on leave to Monte Carlo the command again reverting to General Johnson.¹⁹ While in Monte Carlo, General Kuhn heard of the success at the Seventy-ninth at the Ninth Corps show and wired his congratulations as follows:²⁰

"Hearty congratulations on splendid showing of Division at Corps Horse Show."

General Kuhn and General Johnson took great pride, along with officers and men, in the commendations which kept flowing in to the Division. A num-

ber of these commendations may be found in the appendix. The Division was ready to win more honors in the Division Motor Show which had been planned for March 29, when orders came sending it forth from the Souilly Area on another stage of the homeward journey.

Field Order No. 40, 1919, prescribed that this division proceed by marching to the Fourth Training Area, just north of Chaumont, and directed that the movement begin on March 28. The hike to the new area covered a distance of one hundred kilometers and took five days to complete. It was made under the most trying conditions, as snow and hail fell almost continually during the first four days, drenching the men and making the roads extremely difficult for marching. Despite the bad weather and the long weary kilometers, feeling and spirit ran high. There was no straggling and every man stepped along with a light heart.

The change in the country was seen as soon as the Division reached St. Dizier. There it entered the beautiful valley of the Marne, with high hills on both sides, and it was apparent that the Division was just beginning to see one of the picturesque parts of France. The long march had its compensation. It brought the Division back into civilization, back where the inhabitants had not lived through long years of fear of Boche artillery fire. For seven months the Seventy-ninth had been at or near the front, and it was with deep relief the men welcomed a land with tidy homes and neatly cultivated fields.

How well the men conducted themselves on the five day march is commented upon in an official commendation from General Kuhn, who rejoined the Division on April 1, and by General Summerall, of the Ninth Corps, the latter stating:

"The Corps Commander desires to add his commendation of the excellent manner in which the march of the 79th Division was conducted, as observed by him during the progress of the movement. It is a matter of profound pride and satisfaction to have such evidence of the morale and discipline of this Division."

The statement of the various elements of the Division in this new area, which came to be known as the Rimaucourt Area, were as follows:

Division Headquarters	Reynel
304th Engineers. Hq.	Manois
313th Infantry. Hq.	Lafauche
314th Infantry. Hq.	St. Blin
315th Infantry. Hq.	Rimaucourt
316th Infantry. Hq.	Orquevaux
310th Field Artillery	Roches-sur-Regnon
311th Field Artillery	Briaucourt
312th Field Artillery	Bologne
157th Infantry Brig. Hq.	Prez-sous-la-Fauche
158th Infantry Brig. Hq.	Orquevaux
154th F. A. Brigade. Hq.	Signeville

Scarcely had the Division reached the new area, when, on April 8, it was announced that "under telegraphic instructions received April 7, the 79th Division passes under control of the Commanding General, Service of Supplies, April 10, 1919."²¹ The announcement continued to the effect that orders for a move to



LT. VAN DYKE AT THE HEAD OF "K" Co. 316TH INFANTRY.



LT. COL. H. H. SMITH AND LT. WM. JENKINS LEADING 3RD BATTALION 316TH INF. EN-ROUTE SOULLY AREA TO CHAMBRANCOURT IN RIMAUCOURT AREA.

the LeMans Area were expected as soon as all property was turned in. It warned that "this order does not mean that the Division will embark at an earlier date than originally planned. Troops are being moved to the LeMans Area as rapidly as space is available in that area without reference to date of sailing."²¹ ■ ■

On April 12th, while still in the Rimaucourt Area awaiting further orders regarding the movement to LeMans, the Seventy-ninth Division held its final review, its turn to be reviewed and inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, General Pershing. An excellent description of the review comes from the pen of General Kuhn, who wrote:

"For days all elements of the command had been putting finishing touches on uniforms, equipment, animals and transportation in order to present the best



MEN OF "I" CO. 316TH. INF. NEARING RIMAUCOURT AREA.

possible appearance. We were not unaware of the fact that our showing before the commander of the A. E. F. might influence our sailing date.

"There was great difficulty in finding a field convenient and adequate for the concentration of the Division, billeted over an area of some 200 square miles, a field which would be sufficient in size to hold over 22,000 men and whose presence on it would not result in property damage. A field near Orquevaux, a hamlet about four miles east of Reynel, was finally selected, and, this settled, our thoughts turned to the weather. With the appearance of Spring we hoped for a fair day but our optimism was dampened by the rain which never failed to fall whenever the Seventy-ninth Division had any important event on hand, be it march, battle, horse show or what not. The drizzle, which set in on the evening

of April 11, became a downpour on the following day, the day of the review. Everyone was at first disgusted at our seeming bad luck, but in the end the wretched weather proved a blessing in disguise, for it lent so unusual a setting that the review turned out a complete success.

"The Artillery Brigade and other units, which were stationed at a distance from the field, marched out from their billets the day before and bivouaced on the reviewing field, laboring a good part of the night in washing the mud from their gun carriages and caissons and grooming their horses. The infantry and other elements of the Division, under a threatening sky, marched to the field early in the morning and soon the entire Division was formed into a compact mass in close line of battalion columns, artillery on the right with field transportation massed in rear.

"For a short time during the inspection, the rain ceased long enough to permit three battalions to remove their slickers so as to display their service, wound stripes and Divisional insignias.

"'In what action did you get that?' General Pershing would ask, pointing to some man's wound stripe, and, when the reply came, add, 'Be proud of it—as we all are—the symbol of America's sacrifice.'

"At the completion of the inspection the officers and men to whom the Distinguished Service Cross had been awarded were drawn up in front of the center of the Division, with the regimental and battalion colors in their rear. General Pershing then personally pinned the medals on each man and extended his congratulations. After this the regimental colors were decorated with streamers. Then came the march past the reviewing stand, the battalions in line of companies.

"In a pouring rain the Division swept by its great commander, maintaining an excellent alignment and the massed bands playing a stirring march. With set and resolute faces, with the rain dripping from their helmets, line after line of men marched past, emerging out of the mist on one side of the field and disappearing again into the mist on the other side. It was a wonderful and awe-inspiring sight which did not escape favorable comment by General Pershing.

"Following the infantry and engineers came the trains and lastly the artillery, the motorized regiment of heavies bringing up the rear. A passing word of credit is due General Hero and his Artillery Brigade for its splendid showing. In spite of mud and rain, guns and caissons, tractors and motor equipment were immaculate as if fresh from the factory while the animals, of the light regiments, well groomed and well fed, bore little resemblance to the decrepit and mangy brutes first issued.

"In his address to the officers of the Division at the conclusion of the review, General Pershing was generous in his praise of the splendid manner in which the Division had acquitted itself in battle. He conveyed the thanks of the A. E. F. and the nation at large, as well as his own, to the Division for the heroic part it had played in the Meuse-Argonne.

"'Impress upon your men,' he said, 'that each and everyone who did his part, no matter how humble, shares in the glory of the great accomplishment. Let each view the works of the whole and let none hereafter discount the sum of



GENERAL PERSHING RIDING TO REVIEW THE 79TH DIVISION AT ORQUEVAUX, APRIL 12, 1919.



DECORATING THE REGIMENTAL COLORS.



THE COLORS OF THE 79TH DIVISION, A.E.F.

America's part in this war. America won the war; it was the arrival of you and your comrades at a time when Allied leaders were beginning to doubt their ability to crush Germany, that turned the scales and sealed the doom of autocracy."

Scarcely was the review at an end when General Kuhn, delighted with the showing made, issued the following General Order to the command:²²

"The Division Commander takes great pride and pleasure in announcing to the Command his satisfaction with the inspection and review held this day by the Commander-in-Chief.

In spite of unfavorable weather the appearance of men, animals, wagons and trucks was above criticism and the march by well executed and impressive.

The appearance and behavior of the Division elicited general commendation not only from the Commander-in-Chief in person, but from all visiting general officers from G. H. Q. and the IX Corps.

The Division Commander feels justly proud of the Division and desires to thank all members thereof for their loyal efforts which have resulted in such well-merited praise.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first formation after receipt and will be posted on all bulletin boards."

The final incident of the great review came the following day in the receipt of a letter from General Pershing which gave a glowing summary of the fighting record of the Seventy-ninth Division. This letter, prized highest of all the honors bestowed upon the Division, reads as follows:

"American Expeditionary Forces
Office of the Commander-in-Chief
France, April 13, 1919.

Major General Joseph E. Kuhn,
Commanding 79th Division,
American E. F.

My dear General Kuhn:

It afforded me great satisfaction to inspect the Seventy-ninth Division on April 12th, and on that occasion to decorate the standards of your regiments, and, for gallantry in action, to confer medals on certain officers and men. Your transportation and artillery were in splendid shape, and the general appearance of the Division was well up to the standard of the American Expeditionary Forces. Throughout the inspection and review the excellent morale of the men and their pride in the record of their organization was evident.

In the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, the Division had its full share of hard fighting. Entering the line for the first time on September 26th as the right of the center corps, it took part in the beginning of the great Meuse-Argonne Offensive. By September 27th it had captured the strong position of Montfaucon, and in spite of heavy artillery reaction the Bois de Beuge and Nantillois were occupied. On September 30 it was relieved, having advanced ten kilometers. It again entered the battle on October 29th, relieving, as part of the 17th French Corps, the

29th Division in the Grande Montagne Sector to the east of the Meuse River. From that until the Armistice went into effect, it was almost constantly in action. On November 9th Crepion, Wavrille and Gibercy were taken, and in conjunction with elements on the right and left, Etraye and Moirey were invested. On November 10th, Chaumont-devant-Damvillers was taken, a total advance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers.

This is a fine record for any division, and I want the officers and men to know this, and to realize how much they have contributed to the success of our arms. They may return home justly proud of themselves and of the part they have played in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN J. PERSHING."



AMERICAN "SIDE DOOR PULLMANS" GOING FROM RIMAU COURT TO NANTES, APRIL, 1919.

On the Monday following the review by General Pershing, the 315th Infantry was ordered to Chaumont to be reviewed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. A train of 140 motor trucks from G. H. Q. were assigned to convey the men to the spot. Unfortunately, a delayed train prevented the presence of the Secretary of the Navy and in his stead the review was conducted before Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett and a number of high Navy officers.²³ With the return of the 315th Infantry from Chaumont, the entire Division went to work turning in guns, wagons, animals and all surplus equipment at the railheads at Andelot and Rimau-court. Orders came on April 18 for the final move to the embarkation area,²⁴ and on April 19 the exodus from the Rimau-court Area began.²⁵



A STOP ALONG THE ROUTE TO NANTES AREA.



ENTRAINING AT RIMAU COURT.



304TH ENGINEERS "HOMEWARD BOUND."

CHAPTER XII

NANTES, ST. NAZAIRE AND HOME

CONTRARY to forecasts and expectation it was not the Le Mans Embarkation Area to which the Seventy-ninth Division was ordered in the movement which began on April 19. G-3 Order No. 50, of the Division, specified instead that the 154th Field Artillery Brigade should go direct to St. Nazaire and that the balance of the Division should proceed to Nantes. In conformity with these instructions, Division Headquarters closed at Reynel at 12h, April 21, and reopened on the same day and hour at Nantes.¹

Once again the artillery brigade was separated from the other units. It was the first to get away from the Rimaucourt Area, arriving at St. Nazaire on April 21 and immediately entering upon a period of feverish paper work. A description of the short period at the port of embarkation is given by the historian of the 311th Field Artillery, and what applies to his regiment applies as well to the 310th and 312th Artillery:²

“Try as we might, we could find nothing that wasn’t done for us and done well. No mess, no extra policing, no fatigue, no more horses, material, etcetera, etcetera. Excellent barracks, good food and very fine weather. Three hours drill per diem and a final settlement of accounts. When we say nothing to do, we were forgetting the slaves who were immediately and with fine despatch, swamped in paper work. Lists, lists, lists—but they were final; there would be no more; daylight loomed ahead, when we could break out of this heavy mass of typewritten pages, reports and forms.”

Meanwhile, the movement of the balance of the Division to Nantes was not so rapid. Between April 21 and 27 the famous box cars—yes, and American “side-door Pullmans”—in long trains were leaving Rimaucourt railhead with battalions and regiments, each trainload requiring from forty to forty-eight hours before the destination was reached.³ The way led through Chaumont, Dijon, Paray, Moulins, Bourges, Tours and Angiers to Nantes and vicinity, the units being billeted in small villages in a forty kilometer area around the old French town on the Loire. The 304th Engineers, however, did not move to Nantes with the Division. The regiment remained to garrison and police the area, not leaving Rimaucourt until May 10th, when it was sent by train to rejoin the Division at Montaign in the St. Nazaire area.

The weather during the Division’s stay of approximately three weeks in the area was ideal. The French people with whom the men were billeted treated them royally and the unanimous decision of all was that the Nantes Area was

the very best the Division had lived in while in France. The houses and streets of the little villages, scattered through the beautiful rolling country bordering on the Loire River in the old Vendee section of France, were surprisingly clean and orderly.

Only one thing barred the harmony of it all—inspections. They began almost as soon as the new billets were occupied. All administrative orders of the period dwelt almost entirely upon them. As early as April 27 came G-1 Order No. 147, 79th Division, which proceeded to lay down the instructions of the Section Inspector of Base Section No. 1. The Division never realized it had to pass so many inspections before it could be released for embarkation, but officers and company clerks learned to their sorrow of what was ahead of them when they turned the leaves of that and subsequent orders.

Then, with the inspections came the inevitable lists and accountings; squadding lists, company rosters, clothing and equipment lists, arms and ammunition lists, property lists, passenger lists, individual records, audits of company funds, audits of vouchers for pay, baggage certificates, examination of identification tags, of wound chevrons and so on, indefinitely.⁴

It was at Nantes that Major General Kuhn was awarded the decoration Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur and was decorated amid appropriate ceremonies.

On April 30, a tentative sailing schedule was published which listed five transports which would carry 15,000 men, the first to sail on May 9, and the others at intervals until May 16.⁵ A few days later, on May 2, another sailing list was published and this set the date for the first ship's departure on May 10.⁷ About the same time it was stated that passes of not longer than eighteen hours would be granted to officers and men to visit Nantes and other cities and towns in the areas, and the brief trips were sought eagerly, particularly as orders made matters simple by publishing almost all the train schedules in the area.⁶

By the beginning of the second week in May the inspections had advanced to the point where the units began to St. Nazaire, once more reuniting all elements. Here again came more inspections, another delousing, issuance of clothing, completion of passenger lists and other paper work until everything was ready for the embarkation. At last that day arrived. The first unit to embark was the 310th Field Artillery which was assigned to the U. S. S. Tiger, the first transport available for the Division. A splendid description of the last hour rush is given by the historian of the 310th Field Artillery, who states:⁸

"Suddenly, like everything else at this time, came the announcement on May 12 that we embark the next morning on the U. S. S. Tiger. That was at Officers' Call, 11.30 A. M. There was no time to enjoy the realization that the long looked for day was at hand. Too numerous and engrossing were the various things which, under regulations, could not have been done before and must be done now. Not the least bothersome was the laborious collection, exchange and redistribution of all French money; none was permitted to leave the country and exchange was possible only after receipt of sailing orders."



1—THE HARBOR OF ST. NAZAIRE.
2—SEVERAL OF THE TRANSPORTS THAT BROUGHT US HOME.
3—LOADING TROOPS OF 79TH DIVISION AT ST. NAZAIRE.

All sailings took place between May 13 and May 19, although the last official general order of the Division, No. 30, was issued on May 14, after the Tiger was already well at sea and the second transport of the convoy was steaming down the Loire. This order was a testimonial by General Kuhn to his men:

“1. With the embarkation for the United States, now under way, the work for which the 79th Division was created has come to an end.

2. During its life of twenty months, the Division has demonstrated a degree of loyalty, devotion to duty and bravery in action which must be a source of pride to every member as well as a credit to our country.

3. The Division Commander desires to thank each officer and man for his work and to commend all for the excellent reputation justly earned by the Division. He trusts that the many lessons learned while in military service will not be lost and that all members of the Division will return to their civil callings with a better understanding of the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship in a free country.

4. The glorious achievements of the American Expeditionary Forces, in which the 79th Division has been privileged to participate, will be a source of gratification to coming generations of Americans. We are not unmindful that these achievements have not been attained without sacrifices and we bear in revered memory the many brave comrades who have made the supreme sacrifice for their country.

5. The Division Commander wishes for every member of the Division all possible success in his future life.”

Different from the silent, alert trip overseas some nine months before was the homeward journey across the Atlantic. No zigzagging in the war zone, no running with lights out, no watchful guard to check the chap who wanted to light a match on deck. Band concerts and entertainments, games and amusements with enough drill to enable the men to man the boats in case of accident. Almost before the last units had embarked at St. Nazaire, the first transports were arriving in American ports.

Memorable are those days of return, not only to the men of the Division, but to the parents, relatives and friends who cheered from ferryboat and excursion steamers, from piers and wharves, from roof tops, pavements and streets as the transports coming into New York Bay, the Delaware River, Hampton Roads or Charleston Harbor, presented a mass of olive drab gone wild with excitement. From decks, guns, super-structures, masts and rigging hung the returning men, bands playing on the docks, and on the ships, Red Cross banners, American flags, waving wild tumult and thrill everywhere. Never were homecomings more glorious.

Day after day for more than a week the Division sailed home. The dates, ports of debarkation, transports and units on board were:⁹

May 26, 1919

HOBOKEN, N. J.

U. S. S. Princess Matoika

154th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters

314th Infantry

310th Machine Gun Battalion

304th Field Signal Battalion



310TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT ON TRANSPORT "TIGER".



A FIGHT BETWEEN THE ARMY AND NAVY ON BOARD THE TRANSPORT MANCHURIA.



ON BOARD THE TRANSPORT KROONLAND.



MID DAY "SERVICE" ON THE KROONLAND.



KENNETH CLARK AND HIS ORGAN WITH US TO THE VERY LAST.

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

U. S. S. Tiger

310th Field Artillery

May 28, 1919

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

U. S. S. Edward Luckenbach

312th Machine Gun Battalion

311th Field Artillery

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

U. S. S. Virginian

311th Machine Gun Battalion

312th Field Artillery



CONCERT BY 310 F. A. BAND, ON BOARD SS. TIGER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

U. S. S. Dakotan

304th Supply Train

79th Military Police Company

304th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop

315th Infantry (Companies "L" and "M", Sanitary Detachment and Third Bn. Hq.)

May 29, 1919

HOBOKEN, N. J.

U. S. S. Kroonland

Headquarters, 79th Division Major General Kuhn, commanding.

Headquarters Troop 79th Division

304th Engineers

316th Infantry (Companies "L" and "M", detachment of Company "K", Third Bn. Hq.)

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.

U. S. S. Antigone

313th Infantry (Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Supply Company, "L" Company and First Battalion complete).

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

U. S. S. Texan

316th Infantry (excluding portion on Kroonland)

May 30, 1919

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

U. S. S. Santa Rosa

315th Infantry (excluding portion on Dakotan).



HOBOKEN AFTER DEBARKING FROM THE KROONLAND.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

U. S. S. Minnesotan

304th Ammunition Train (Motor Bn., Company "G", and train detachments).

June 1, 1919

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

U. S. S. Shoshone

304th Ammunition Train (Horse Battalion)
304th Sanitary Train

June 2, 1919

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

U. S. S. Paysandu

313th Infantry (excluding portion on Antigone)

The rest of the story is soon told. The 313th Infantry had a triumphal home-coming parade in Baltimore on June 4 and was demobilized at Camp Meade between June 5 and 10.¹⁰ The balance of the Division, which, as fast as it reached the United States, was congregated at Camp Dix, N. J., voted almost unanimously against a parade planned for Philadelphia. The result was that demobilization was carried on rapidly, the men from the east being mustered out at Camp Dix and those from more remote states being forwarded in detachments to the demobilization camps nearest their homes. By mid-June the Division ceased to exist. It had turned in its remaining property, shipped its records to the War Department at Washington, passed its physical examination, received its pay and discharge allowance and doffed the olive drab of the army for the tweeds and serges of civilian life.



313TH INFANTRY REGIMENT PARADING IN BALTIMORE, JUNE 4TH, 1919.

The Government, as it created the Seventy-ninth Division, caused it to pass out of existence. The thousands of American men—from the great cities, the small towns, the farms, the ranches, the mountains and the prairies—drawn together to accomplish a fixed purpose, had triumphed. Their work was done. They departed for the places from whence they came, those thousands who for nearly two years were united in a single body, having almost a single soul, until they were scattered over millions of square miles, never to be reassembled.

The Seventy-ninth Division, as it was in the World War, no longer exists as a part of the Army of the United States. But it lives in the minds and hearts of

fifty thousand men, and it will live there as long as those men, who have tasted the bitterest gall and the sweetest nectar in the world, live.

Memories and traditions will carry the glory of the Seventy-ninth onward through American history long after those who fought with it in France have answered the final taps. Its deeds are emblazoned in the official reports of that summer and fall of 1918; its campaigns may be read through the centuries on the color streamers of the battle flags:¹¹

Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France, 26 September–30 September.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France, 8 October–25 October.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France, 29 October–11 November.

A glorious record, crowned by Montfaucon and la Borne de Cornouiller, but saddened, alas, by that long, long list of those who died on battlefield and in hospital, victims of bullet, gas, shell and disease. And the accomplishments of the Seventy-ninth Division are poignant, lasting records that those who died did not make the supreme sacrifice in vain.



GRAVES OF CAPTAIN HARRY INGERSOLL AND MAJOR BENJAMIN F. PEPPER, BOTH OFFICERS KILLED IN MONTFAUCON SECTOR.

UNIT COMMANDERS AND DIVISION STAFF

UNIT	CAMP MEADE Aug. 25, 1917-July, 1918	TRAINING AREA FRANCE July, 1918-Sept., 1918	DEFENSIVE SECTOR 304 Sept. 13-Sept. 25
79TH DIVISION	Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, (Brig. Gen. Wm. J. Nicholson, February and March 1918	Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn	Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn
CHIEF OF STAFF	Lt. Col. Tenney Ross, promoted to Col., June, 1918 (Maj. G. A. Wildrick, February and March, 1918	Col. Tenney Ross	Col. Tenney Ross
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF G-1	Lt. Col. G. A. Hadsell (May and June, 1918)	Maj. C. B. Moore	Lt. Col. C. B. Moore
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF G-2	Major S. T. Mackall, to Dec., 1917 1st Lt. Spencer Roberts, from Dec., 1917	Capt. Spencer Roberts	Major Spencer Roberts
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF G-3	Maj. G. A. Wildrick	Maj. G. A. Wildrick	Maj. G. A. Wildrick
DIVISION ENGINEER	Col. J. P. Jervey	Col. J. P. Jervey	Col. J. P. Jervey
DIVISION SURGEON	Lt. Col. P. W. Huntington	Lt. Col. P. W. Huntington	Lt. Col. P. W. Huntington
DIVISION SIGNAL OFFICER	Maj. G. S. Gillis	Lt. Col. G. S. Gillis	Lt. Col. G. S. Gillis
DIV. M. G. OFFICER		Maj. Andrew W. Smith	Lt. Col. Andrew W. Smith
DIVISION ADJUTANT	Maj. C. B. Moore, to Dec., 1917 Maj. O. A. Pritchett, from Dec., 1917	Maj. O. A. Pritchett	Maj. O. A. Pritchett
DIV. ORD. OFFICER	Maj. T. Whelen	Maj. T. W. Miller	Maj. T. W. Miller
DIVISION INSPECTOR	Maj. Samuel G. Talbott, Maj. Martin G. Wise	Maj. T. Charlton Henry	Maj. T. Charlton Henry
DIVISION QUARTERMASTER	Maj. Robert F. Tate Maj. Edw. H. Tarbutton	Maj. Edw. H. Tarbutton	Maj. Jos. W. Denton
DIVISION JUDGE ADVOCATE	Lt. Col. James J. Mayes Maj. Chas. V. Porter, Jr.	Maj. Chas. V. Porter, Jr.	Maj. Chas. V. Porter, Jr.
157TH INFANTRY BRIGADE	Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson	Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson	Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson
313TH INFANTRY	Col. Claude B. Swezey	Col. Claude B. Swezey	Col. Claude B. Swezey

UNIT COMMANDERS AND DIVISION STAFF

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SECTOR 304 MONTFAUCON MEUSE-ARGONNE Sept. 26-Sept. 30	DEFENSIVE SECTOR TROYON Oct. 8-Oct. 26	GRANDE MONTAGNE SECTOR MEUSE-ARGONNE Oct. 30-Nov. 11	ARMISTICE TO DEMobilIZATION Nov. 11, 1918-June, 1919
Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn	Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn	Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn	Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn Brig. Gen. E. M. Johnson, Jan. 19-Feb. 2, 1919 Feb. 9-Feb. 28, 1919 Brig. Gen. John S. Winn, Feb. 2-Feb. 3, 1919 Brig. Gen. Andrew Hero, Jr., Feb. 3-Feb. 9, 1919
Col. Tenney Ross	Col. Tenney Ross	Col. Tenney Ross	Col. Tenney Ross Lt. Col. G. A. Wildrick, Dec. 12, 1918-Jan. 29, '19 Col. P. T. Hayne, Jr., Jan. 29, 1919-June 5, 1919
Lt. Col. C. B. Moore	Lt. Col. C. B. Moore, to Oct. 15, 1918 Lt. Col. W. A. Delamater, from Oct. 15, 1918	Lt. Col. W. A. Delamater	Lt. Col. W. A. Delamater, to Mar. 1, 1919 Lt. Col. W. J. Calvert, from Mar. 1, 1919-June 5, 1919
Major Spence Roberts	Major Spence Roberts	Maj. Spence Roberts	Maj. Spence Roberts Capt. Albert Crandon
Maj. G. A. Wildrick	Maj. G. A. Wildrick	Lt. Col. G. A. Wildrick	Lt. Col. G. A. Wildrick Maj. A. Colt, Dec. 12, 1918 to Jan. 29, 1919
Col. J. P. Jervey Lt. Col. J. F. Barber	Col. J. F. Barber	Col. J. F. Barber	Col. J. F. Barber
Col. P. W. Huntington	Col. P. W. Huntington	Col. P. W. Huntington	Col. P. W. Huntington
Lt. Col. G. S. Gillis	Lt. Col. G. S. Gillis	Lt. Col. G. S. Gillis	Lt. Col. Madison Lt. Col. Magill
Lt. Col. Andrew W. Smith	Lt. Col. Andrew W. Smith	Lt. Col. Andrew W. Smith	Lt. Col. Andrew W. Smith
Maj. O. A. Pritchett	Lt. Col. J. H. Steinmaa	Lt. Col. J. H. Steinman	Lt. Col. J. H. Steinman Maj. R. Van Hoevenberg
Maj. T. W. Miller	Lt. Col. T. W. Miller	Lt. Col. T. W. Miller	Lt. Col. T. W. Miller
Maj. T. Charlton Henry	Maj. T. Charlton Henry	Maj. T. Charlton Henry	Lt. Col. E. C. Sammons, Nov. 1918-Mar. 1919 Lt. Col. E. H. Agnew, from Mar., '19-June 5, 1919
Maj. Jos. W. Denton	Maj. Jos. W. Denton	Maj. Jos. W. Denton	Lt. Col. Jos. W. Denton
Maj. Charles V. Porter, Jr.	Maj. Charles V. Porter, Jr.	Lt. Col. Charles V. Porter, Jr.	Lt. Col. Chas. V. Porter, Jr. Lt. Col. Barry Wright
Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson	Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson	Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson	Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson, to Nov. 20, 1918 Brig. Gen. John S. Winn, Nov. 20, '18-Feb. 18, '19 Feb. 26, '19-June 5, '19 Col. Claude B. Sweezy, Feb. 19, '19-Feb. 25, '19
Col. Claude B. Sweezy	Lt. Col. C. B. Moore Lt. Col. W. A. Delameter Col. Wm. C. Rogers	Col. Wm. C. Rogers	Col. Wm. C. Rogers Col. Claude B. Sweezy

UNIT COMMANDERS AND DIVISION STAFF

UNIT	CAMP MEADE Aug. 25, 1917-July, 1918	TRAINING AREA FRANCE July, 1918-Sept., 1918	DEFENSIVE SECTOR 304 Sept. 13-Sept. 25
314TH INFANTRY	Col. Thos. W. Darrah Col. W. H. Oury, from June, 1918	Col. W. H. Oury	Col. W. H. Oury
311TH MACH. GUN BN.	Maj. C. M. DuPuy	Maj. C. M. DuPuy	Maj. C. M. DuPuy
158TH INFANTRY BRIGADE	Brig. Gen. E. E. Hatch, to May 24, 1918 Col. O. B. Rosenbaum, from May 25-July 5, '18	Col. O. J. Charles, from July 6-Aug. 13, 1918 Brig. Gen. R. H. Noble, from Aug. 14, 1918	Brig. Gen. R. H. Noble
315TH INFANTRY	Col. O. B. Rosenbaum	Col. A. C. Knowles	Col. A. C. Knowles
316TH INFANTRY	Col. O. J. Charles	Col. O. J. Charles	Col. O. J. Charles
312TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION	Maj. Stuart S. Janney	Maj. Stuart S. Janney	Maj. Stuart S. Janney
HEADQUARTERS TROOP	Capt. E. S. Plesanton to Dec. 12, 1917 Capt. E. W. Madeira from Dec. 12, 1917	Capt. E. W. Madeira	Capt. W. E. Madeira
304TH T. M. BATTERY	Capt. W. G. Huckel	Capt. W. G. Huckel	Capt. W. G. Huckel
310TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION	Maj. A. W. Smith	Maj. J. L. Evans	Maj. J. L. Evans
304TH ENG. REG.	Col. J. P. Jervey	Col. J. P. Jervey	Col. J. P. Jervey
304TH ENG. TRAIN	Col. J. P. Jervey 1st Lt. Clinton W. Morgan	Col. J. P. Jervey 1st Lt. E. A. Hill	Col. J. P. Jervey 1st Lt. E. A. Hill
304TH FIELD SIGNAL BN.	Maj. — — Moore Maj. Z. H. Mitchum	Maj. Z. H. Mitchum	Maj. Z. H. Mitchum
304TH AMMUNITION TRAIN	Col. W. E. Prosser Lt. Col. H. J. McKenny	Maj. E. Van Voorhees	Maj. E. Van Voorhees
304TH TRAIN HEADQUARTERS	Col. W. C. Rogers	Col. W. C. Rogers	Col. W. C. Rogers
304TH SUPPLY TRAIN	Maj. I. Putman Col. W. McLaughlin Capt. W. T. R. Price	Maj. W. T. R. Price	Maj. W. T. R. Price
304TH SANITARY TRAIN	Lt. Col. P. W. Huntington Lt. Col. J. M. Troutt	Lt. Col. J. M. Troutt	Lt. Col. J. M. Troutt
	LA COURTINE AREA		
154TH F. A. BRIGADE	Brig. Gen. A. Hero, Jr.	Brig. Gen. A. Hero, Jr.	Brig. Gen. A. Hero, Jr.
310TH F. A. REGIMENT	Col. H. L. Landers	Col. H. L. Landers	Col. H. L. Landers
311TH F. A. REGIMENT	Lt. Col. C. G. Mortimer Col. W. R. Briggs	Col. C. G. Mortimer	Col. C. G. Mortimer
312TH F. A. REGIMENT	Col. J. E. Brady Col. H. P. Wilbur	Col. H. P. Wilbur	Col. H. P. Wilbur

UNIT COMMANDERS AND DIVISION STAFF

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SECTOR 304 MONTFAUCON MEUSE-ARGONNE Sept. 26-30	DEFENSIVE SECTOR TROYON Oct. 8-Oct. 26	GRANDE MONTAGNE SECTOR MEUSE-ARGONNE Oct. 30-Nov. 11	ARMISTICE TO DEMOBILIZATION Nov. 11, 1918-June, 1919
Col. W. H. Oury Lt. Col. H. J. McKenny	Col. W. H. Oury	Col. W. H. Oury	Col. W. H. Oury
Maj. C. M. DuPuy	Maj. C. M. DuPuy	Maj. C. M. DuPuy	
Brig. Gen. R. H. Noble, to Sept. 26, 1918 Col. A. C. Knowles, Sept. 27, 1918 Col. W. H. Oury, Sept. 27, 1918	Col. W. H. Oury, to Oct. 12, 1918 Col. A. C. Knowles, Oct. 12-22, 1918 Col. George Williams, from Oct. 23, 1918	Col. George Williams, to Oct. 29, 1918 Brig. Gen. E. M. Johnson, from Oct. 29, 1918	Brig. Gen. Ev. M. Johnson, Nov. 24, '18-Jan. 19, '19 Feb. 23, '19-June 5, '19 Col. Garrison McCaskey, Nov. 20-23, '18 Jan. 20-Feb. 22, 1919
Col. A. C. Knowles	Maj. F. V. Lloyd, Oct. 12- 22, 1918	Col. A. C. Knowles	Col. A. C. Knowles
Col. O. J. Charles Lt. Col. R. L. Meador	Lt. Col. R. L. Meador Col. George Williams Maj. H. D. Parkin	Col. Geo. Williams Lt. Col. G. E. Haedicke	Col. G. McCaskey Lt. Col. G. E. Haedicke
Maj. Stuart S. Janney	Maj. Stuart S. Janney Maj. Samuel J. Taylor	Maj. Samuel J. Taylor	Maj. Samuel J. Taylor
Capt. E. W. Madeira	Capt. E. W. Madeira	Capt. E. W. Madeira	Capt. E. W. Madeira
Capt. W. G. Huckel	Capt. W. G. Huckel	Capt. W. G. Huckel	Capt. W. G. Huckel
Maj. J. L. Evans	Maj. J. L. Evans	Maj. J. L. Evans Capt. John M. Bonbright	Capt. J. M. Bonbright Maj. R. S. Munford
Lt. Col. J. F. Barber	Col. J. F. Barber	Col. J. F. Barber	Col. J. F. Barber
Lt. Col. J. F. Barber 1st Lt. E. A. Hill	Col. J. F. Barber 1st Lt. E. A. Hill	Col. J. F. Barber 1st Lt. E. A. Hill	Col. J. F. Barber 1st Lt. E. A. Hill
Maj. Z. H. Mitchum	Maj. Z. H. Mitchum	Maj. Z. H. Mitchum	Maj. A. Sperry Maj. —, Bagley
Maj. E. Van Voorhees	Maj. E. Van Voorhees	Maj. E. Van Voorhees	Maj. E. Van Voorhees Lt. Col. F. P. Burt Lt. Col. E. P. Walsler
Col. W. C. Rogers	Maj. R. Van Hooenbergh	Maj. R. Van Hooenbergh	Maj. R. Van Hooenbergh Maj. J. W. Forney
Maj. W. T. R. Price	Maj. W. T. R. Price	Maj. W. T. R. Price	Maj. W. T. R. Price
Lt. Col. J. M. Troutt	Lt. Col. J. M. Troutt	Lt. Col. J. M. Troutt	Lt. Col. J. M. Troutt Lt. Col. R. B. Shackelford Lt. Col. Wm. A. Harris
Brig. Gen. A. Hero, Jr.	Brig. Gen. A. Hero, Jr.	Brig. Gen. A. Hero, Jr.	Brig. Gen. Aug. McIntyre- Dec. 9, -18-Feb. 1, '19 Brig. Gen. A. Hero, Jr.
Col. H. L. Landers	Col. H. L. Landers	Col. H. L. Landers	Col. H. L. Landers
Lt. Col. C. G. Mortimer	Col. C. G. Mortimer	Col. C. G. Mortimer	Col. C. G. Mortimer
Col. H. P. Wilbur	Col. H. P. Wilbur	Col. H. P. Wilbur	Col. H. P. Wilbur

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

LEGEND

- * = Killed in Action
- † = Died of Wounds
- § = Died of Disease or Other Causes

“Now I am free to do, and give, and pay
Not stinting one for other debts I owe.
My debts were these: To smile with friendly show
On all about, too close for other play;
To say to all the nothings I could say,
And miss the silence which my friends would know;
To heed the clock that ticked me to and fro
To ill-done tasks, long-drawn, diluting day.

“But now I am come to a wide, free space
Of easy breath, where my straight road doth lie;
And all my debts are funded in this place
To one debt, though the figures mount the sky.
My debts are one, my foe before my face—
I shall not mind the paying when I die.”

Written by Major William S. Manning, 316th Infantry, shortly before he was killed in action, November 5, 1918, on Hill 378.

**DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, DIVISIONAL TRAINS, DETACHMENT
OF MILITARY POLICE,**

* Killed in Action † Died of Wounds § Died of Disease or other causes

OFFICERS

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ SEC. LIEUT. HARRY J. JACKSON.....	Division Headquarters	March 15, 1919

ENLISTED MEN

§ PRIVATE JOHN W. CARR.....	Division Headquarters	October 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE HARRY M. MILLER.....	Postoffice Detachment	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE CLIFFORD W. SYLVESTER.....	Headquarters Troop	December 30, 1918

OFFICERS

§ CAPTAIN JOHN C. WHITE.....	Military Police	October 23, 1918
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ENLISTED MEN

§ CORPORAL CHARLES W. BEAN.....	Military Police	March 3, 1919
§ PRIVATE EDWARD S. GROSS.....	Military Police	November 8, 1918
§ PRIVATE LESTER W. JOHNSTON.....	Military Police	October 18, 1918
§ PRIVATE 1ST CLASS JAMES J. KLIMA.....	Military Police	December 8, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH KUHN, JR.....	Military Police	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE HARRY J. NEWKUMET.....	Military Police	October 20, 1918
§ PRIVATE 1ST CLASS SAMUEL J. PAYNE.....	Military Police	February 25, 1919
* PRIVATE 1ST CLASS CHARLES F. SCHAUB.....	Military Police	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE 1ST CLASS JOSEPH A. SNYDER.....	Military Police	October 16, 1918

310TH MACHINE-GUN BATTALION

OFFICERS

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
† FIRST LIEUT. A. BROOKS LISTER.....		October 7, 1918

ENLISTED MEN

§ PRIVATE LEROY ADAMS.....	B	March 21, 1919
† WAGONER GILBERT A. BROWN.....	A	November 8, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILBUR F. KISTLER.....	A	October 7, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN W. LEARY.....	A	November 5, 1918
§ CORPORAL C. RUSSEL LEITCH.....	B	December 13, 1918
§ PRIVATE HARRY K. LENIART.....	B	February 9, 1919
† SERGEANT FRANKLIN A. SCHALL.....	B	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS PAUL G. SCHOELKOPE.....	A	November 6, 1918
* PRIVATE SAMUEL M. SRELLENBERGER.....	A	Unknown
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS NORMAN S. TAYLOR.....	B	November 6, 1918
§ PRIVATE ROBERT TAYLOR.....	A	October 9, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN F. WALSH.....	D	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN J. WILLIAMS.....	A	November 6, 1918

313TH INFANTRY

Name and Rank

Date of Death

OFFICERS

* MAJOR ISRAEL PUTNAM.....	September 26, 1918
† MAJOR B. FRANKLIN PEPPER.....	September 26, 1918
§ CAPTAIN MELVIN MORITZ AUGENSTEIN.....	October 9, 1918
§ CAPTAIN TIMOTHY L. BARBER.....	October 10, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
† CAPTAIN HARRY INGERSOLL.....	September 26, 1918
† CAPTAIN EDWARD L. KILLION.....	December 7, 1918
* CAPTAIN CHARLES G. REILLY.....	October 1, 1918
* CAPTAIN DAVID RUPP 3rd.....	October 1, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS KRIEBEL.....	September 28, 1918
† FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM P. MCGOOGAN.....	October 16, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT F. STUART PATTERSON.....	September 26, 1918
§ FIRST LIEUTENANT EDWARD G. ROYCE.....	September 15, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT DAVID M. RUPP, 3RD.....	September 29, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM J. H. WATTERS.....	September 29, 1918
* SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE M. BAKER.....	September 28, 1918
† SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM E. FRALEY.....	September 27, 1918
* SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS D. VANDIVER.....	September 26, 1918

ENLISTED MEN

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
† CORPORAL MAURICE L. ARBOTT.....	G	December 18, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE E. AIREY.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER G. ALBERT.....	C	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES ALLEY.....	G	July 18, 1918
§ CORPORAL EDGAR B. ALLISON.....	H	September 6, 1918
† CORPORAL HENRY ALT, JR.....	L	September 28, 1918
§ MECHANIC JOHN T. ANDERSON.....	D	October 18, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES H. ANDREWS.....	M	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE HAROLD R. ARCHER.....	H	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE ROBERT M. ARMSTRONG.....	Headquarters	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE EVERETT F. ASBURY.....	G	November 10, 1918
† SERGEANT ROBERT B. ATKINSON.....	G	October 28, 1918
* PRIVATE PAUL ASTROY.....	B	
† CORPORAL SELIGMAN B. AUSTRAIN.....	D	October 1, 1918
§ CORPORAL CHARLES A. BACON.....	D	October 20, 1918
† PRIVATE WILBUR F. BALDWIN.....	M	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE CURTIS F. BALTRAUSER.....	E	Undetermined
† PRIVATE EDGAR L. BANDEL.....	B	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM R. BARCLAY.....	C	September 19, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY E. BARNHART.....	A	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN J. BAUM.....	A	September 19, 1918
† SERGEANT FREDERICK BEAN.....	C	October 3, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN B. BEAN.....	B	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE ALVY BENNER.....	D	October 12, 1918
* PRIVATE PHILIP R. BERFIELD.....	G	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK BERGER.....	L	October 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN BICKEL.....	I	November 26, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EDWARD L. BIDDEN.....	I	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM J. BISCOE.....	Headquarters	September 26, 1918
§ MUSICIAN RAYMOND W. BODDER.....	Headquarters	October 15, 1918
* SERGEANT WALTER F. BODE.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS R. BOFST.....	C v	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE ERIC BRADLEY.....	E	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE RAYMOND A. BRANDON.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY A. BRAUNSCHWEIGER.....	K	November 1, 1918
* MECHANIC GUY C. BROWN.....	E	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE CRIST R. BROADLEY.....	E	

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ PRIVATE MALCOLM B. BROWNLEE, JR.....	Machine-gun	October 26, 1918
* SERGEANT LEROY J. BRUFF.....	D	October 27, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH BUDD.....	L	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE DOLPHUS M. BURDETTE.....	H	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HARRY C. BURKE.....	L	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES R. BURKHOLBER.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN F. BUTZNER.....	I	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE CLEMIE BYRD.....	E	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE LAWRENCE F. CALLAHAN.....	I	October 17, 1918
† PRIVATE ARTHUR CAMMARATA.....	H	October 5, 1918
* CORPORAL WALTER E. CAMPBELL.....	C ✓	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES F. CAREY.....	E	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE VICTOR S. CARLSON.....	D	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK J. CARNEY.....	H	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN CARNEY.....	M	September 26, 1918
† CORPORAL JAMES L. CARR.....	Headquarters	October 15, 1918
* CORPORAL THOMAS A. CARR.....	G	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS CASHER.....	F	
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN J. CHAMBERS.....	M	December 8, 1918
§ PRIVATE OKEY R. CHENOWETH.....	G	September 25, 1918
* PRIVATE CLARENCE CLEVINGER.....	D	Undetermined
* SERGEANT CHARLES R. CLUBB.....	E	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS SAMUEL B. COHEE.....	E	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CLARENCE H. COLE.....	F	October 7, 1918
* PRIVATE ROBERT L. R. COLE.....	E	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GEORGE F. COLEMAN.....	E	October 10, 1918
† PRIVATE GEORGE L. CONLEY.....	E	November 2, 1918
§ SERGEANT JAMES R. CONWAY.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS COOPER.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD H. COUCHMAN.....	E	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM L. CRAMPTON.....	D	September 30, 1918
* CORPORAL BOYED CRANDELL.....	D	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE DOMENICO CRENO.....	E	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL HOWARD E. CRISPENS.....	M	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MICHAEL F. CULLEN.....	II	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH E. CUMMINGS.....	L	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH S. DASHIELL.....	D	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE ROBERT C. DEAN.....	I	November 2, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM J. DEANS.....	Sanitary Detachment	September 27, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN J. DELLER.....	L	October 7, 1918
* PRIVATE MAULDEN DENNIS.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE ALLEN DICKEY.....	Machine-gun	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE RODNEY E. DIXON.....	E	September 22, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES J. DOERFLER.....	K	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE FREDERICK DOMER.....	M	September 22, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM T. DORSEY.....	C ✓	October 2, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY E. DOWELL.....	C ✓	
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN W. DUNNOCK.....	A	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM L. DRIES.....	C ✓	
* PRIVATE ANTONE EBERLEIN.....	Machine-gun	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE CLARENCE E. ECCLESTON.....	H	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRED A. EINSCHULTZ.....	L	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE PATRICK E. ELIASSON.....	E	September 24, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE ERNEST W. ELLIOTT.....	A	October 31, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM L. ELLIS.....	G	
† CORPORAL WILLIAM H. ENGLAND.....	F	October 8, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS OREM R. ENGLE.....	G	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ELLIS ESKOWITZ.....	C ✓	September 30, 1918
§ SERGEANT JOHN R. FAIRGRIEVE.....	H	October 15, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES A. FARR.....	F	December 24, 1918
§ PRIVATE DANIEL FIELDS, JR.....	H	October 6, 1918
* PRIVATE ABELO FIORE.....	B	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE GLENN FORD.....	I	
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES W. FISHER.....	G	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE HOWARD M. FISHER.....	E	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM MCK. FLEMING.....	II	July 18, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM J. FOREMAN.....	C ✓	
* PRIVATE ABERMAN F. FOREMAN.....	C ✓	
* SERGEANT HARRY E. FORREST.....	I	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE RUDOLPH E. FRANZ.....	I	
* BUGLER JOHN E. FUCHS.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE ANTHONY A. CALLO.....	I	November 2, 1918
* PRIVATE JACOB GERENK.....	E	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE HOWARD H. GILBERT.....	C	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE HARRY J. GILLESPIE.....	A	November 15, 1918
† PRIVATE ISADOR GOLDBERG.....	M	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE FRANCIS R. GOLLERY.....	E	October 15, 1918
* PRIVATE CORNELIUS A. GOODMAN.....	C	November 4, 1918
* CORPORAL WILBUR E. GRAHAM.....	L	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.....	M	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE THOMAS G. GRAIL.....	Machine-gun	October 4, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES H. GRANGER.....	A	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS H. GRAY.....	A	September 22, 1918
* PRIVATE SAMUEL A. GREEN.....	B	
§ PRIVATE GEORGE WILLIAM GRIGGS.....	I	February 7, 1919
† CORPORAL GEORGE E. GRILL.....	K	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE BIAGGIO GRILLO.....	B	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE AUSTIN L. GROVE.....	Headquarters	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY N. J. GUNTHER.....	A	November 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE MATEUSZE GAUZDZ.....	E	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH HAAS.....	K	September 22, 1918
* PRIVATE LLOYD H. HAAS.....	L	
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HERMAN F. HANDY.....	Headquarters	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE GROVER L. HANN.....	B	November 3, 1918
§ PRIVATE RAYMOND M. HARDEN.....	I	February 12, 1918
§ PRIVATE ALFRED D. HARMER.....	E	July 18, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARNER LEE HARP.....	Quartermaster	November 12, 1918
* MECHANIC JAMES F. HARPER.....	Machine-gun	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE ROBERT W. HASSLER.....	D	
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS AFAM HARTMAN, JR.....	D	October 15, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN C. HOUGH.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY K. HELLER.....	H	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM W. HENDERSON.....	I	October 6, 1918
§ CORPORAL RAYMOND L. HESSON.....	Headquarters	October 6, 1918
* CORPORAL JOSEPH L. HIBBITS.....	L	September 28, 1918
§ SERGEANT CHARLES C. HILL.....	D	January 26, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM C. HILL.....	I	September 30, 1918

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE JOHN J. HINES.....	B	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE BEAUFORT HOEN.....	H	November 5, 1918
* CORPORAL JOHN L. HOFFMAN.....	L	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN K. HORNUNG.....	C v	September 20, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE HORST.....	B	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE CLINTON A. HOSE.....	Machine-gun	September 28, 1918
? PRIVATE EARL B. HOWARD.....	A	September 28, 1918
* CORPORAL RAYMOND C. HEXTER.....	C v	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE EDWARD A. HUBER.....	B	October 6, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES C. HUDSON.....	Headquarters	
§ PRIVATE JOHN A. HUGHEY.....	A	November 20, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM E. HYLAND.....	G	October 10, 1918
* PRIVATE HERBERT A. INGRAM.....	D	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE ABNER W. ITNYRE.....	C v	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIS JACKSON.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE NICK JANNAONE.....	C v	September 30, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES JEFFERIES.....	A	October 8, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHANNES A. JENSEN.....	F	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE IVAR M. JORNSON.....	D	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE EMILL JOHNSON.....	F	
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CLYDE F. JONES.....	A	October 4, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM P. JOHNSON.....	A	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN R. KAISER.....	H	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ZADOC M. KATZ.....	I	September 27, 1918
† PRIVATE MARTIN P. KAVANAUGH.....	H	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL ALVEY D. KEENAN.....	L	September 29, 1918
† SERGEANT JOHN KEENAN.....	K	October 7, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ROY O. KELBAUGH.....	L	November 8, 1918
* CORPORAL EARL G. KELLEY.....	F	November 6, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD J. KELLY.....	A	
† PRIVATE HARRY H. KELLEY.....	B	October 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES M. KELLY.....	H	October 11, 1918
† WAGONER WILLIAM KELLEY.....	Supply	October 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE G. KEMMERLEY.....	D	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CONOR KIPER.....	H	
* PRIVATE FERDINAND A. KLEIN.....	K	October 20, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HENRY L. KLING.....	D	March 19, 1918
† CORPORAL LOUIS H. KOEHLER.....	A	November 13, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANCIS X. KOERNER.....	F	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE MICHAEL KRAPISH.....	D	October 30, 1918
† PRIVATE CHARLES G. KUNZERT.....	H	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK J. KUTCER.....	Headquarters	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM HERMAN KUTCHMAN.....	B	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN H. LAMBERT.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS SAMUEL A. LANARD.....	A	September 22, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN H. LANG.....	L	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE H. LEBOWSKI.....	M	November 4, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM LEDDIN.....	A	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES C. LEDWIG.....	E	
† SERGEANT MAX F. LEHMAN.....	G	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES CONRAD LERNER.....	G	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE RAYMOND G. LEWIN.....	E	October 12, 1918
* CORPORAL GUY P. LILLER.....	E	November 5, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE LEO J. LIPSCHUTZ.....	K	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE DAVID E. LONG.....	B	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE MILES F. LORENSEN.....	L	
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM G. LOUTHER.....	M	February 6, 1918
* PRIVATE AARON M. LOWENSTEIN.....	Headquarters	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN LUBATTI.....	F	
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES C. LEDWIG.....	E	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM LUNEBERG.....	B	October 14, 1918
§ PRIVATE MARTIN L. LUTZ.....	C	September 17, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ELMER A. MCAULEY.....	F	October 23, 1918
§ PRIVATE EDGAR J. MCCARTHY.....	K	October 5, 1918
† CORPORAL ALEXANDER H. MCCLINTOCK.....	C	October 12, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN H. MCCOY.....	C	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL BERNARD J. MCINTYRE.....	K	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN T. MCKEE.....	L	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HOWARD K. MCKENZIE.....	E	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE PATRICK McNALLY.....	D	October 24, 1918
* PRIVATE ANDREW J. McVEIGH.....	A	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL SAMUEL A. MACATEL.....	G	September 30, 1918
† PRIVATE ARTHUR MADDEN.....	F	October 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM G. MAJORA.....	G	October 7, 1918
§ PRIVATE ARTHUR T. MALLATT.....	B	November 12, 1918
† PRIVATE HENRY C. MARCI.....	B	November 6, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CASIMER MARCINKIEWICZ.....	G	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE ROCCO MARIANI.....	M	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM N. MARQUESS.....	C	September 14, 1918
* PRIVATE ERNEST MARTIN.....	M	September 26, 1918
* SERGEANT JOHN E. MARTIN.....	M	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE PASQUALE MARUCEIO.....	I	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH F. MATHIS.....	F	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE EMILIO MATTIO.....	H	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE ALFORD R. MATTINGLY.....	F	
* PRIVATE MICHAEL J. MAXWELL.....	E	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN A. MEHRING.....	I	October 5, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN A. MERRYMAN.....	K	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE RUSSELL K. MESSIGK.....	H	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE AUGUST MICHA.....	D	
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DAVID MILLER.....	L	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE FREDERICK W. A. MILLER.....	M	September 23, 1918
* PRIVATE WM. R. MILLER.....	L	
* PRIVATE JOSEPH L. MOORE.....	D	October 20, 1918
* CORPORAL HARRY B. MORAN.....	D	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DONALD A. MORGAN.....	M	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE FELIX MORRIS.....	G	September 26, 1918
* FIRST SERGEANT ISAAC MORRIS.....	C	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE LAWRENCE A. MOTES.....	L	
* PRIVATE THOMAS A. MOYLAN.....	B	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES C. MULCRONE.....	F	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL W. WILLIAM MURPHY.....	B	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES T. MYERS.....	G	January 16, 1919
* PRIVATE ISADORE NAGEYMAN.....	M	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE THOMAS G. NANCE.....	E	November 12, 1918
* PRIVATE LEVI T. NAYLOR.....	B	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE E. NEHER.....	H	September 26, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GEORGE NEISER.....	L	
† PRIVATE EDWARD NELIS.....	Machine-gun	November 4, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN E. NIETER.....	K	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE NIKOLAON.....	M	
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS STEPHEN J. NOGRAPSKI.....	A	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE SAMUEL NOVAGRADSKY.....	B	
* PRIVATE JAMES NUDO.....	K	November 1, 1918
† PRIVATE LEO I. NUEDLING.....	K	October 7, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY O'DONNELL.....	F	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM R. O'DONNELL.....	M	November 25, 1918
† CORPORAL TIMOTHY A. O'LEARY.....	H	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE GUSTAVE E. OLSON.....	D	November 7, 1918
* CORPORAL JORN B. O'MELIA.....	C	September 26, 1918
† CORPORAL WALTER H. OSTROWSKI.....	B	October 17, 1918
* PRIVATE PAUL OSTROY.....	B	November 3, 1918
† PRIVATE ANTONIO PANCIOTTO.....	M	November 17, 1918
* PRIVATE GUISEPPE PAPA.....	C	
* PRIVATE EDWIN C. PEARSON.....	A	September 22, 1918
§ PRIVATE EDGAR N. PENNOCK.....	I	October 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE ARTHUR W. PEFFER.....	Headquarters	October 18, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS OTTO C. PHILLIPS.....	E	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE JERRY O. PCHA.....	E	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY PLATT.....	A	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE ADOLF PLUCINSKI.....	C	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM C. PIERCE.....	F	
* PRIVATE FREDERICK W. PRETTYMAN.....	B	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD M. POBLETTS.....	L	
* PRIVATE GEORGE S. PRICE.....	B	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH W. PROVARD.....	D	November 9, 1918
* CORPORAL CHARLES S. PYLE.....	G	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE CRISTOFORO QUINTO.....	B	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE FELIX S. RAB.....	D	October 16, 1918
§ PRIVATE MICHELE RASPA.....	D	September 2, 1918
* CORPORAL HENRY J. C. RECHNER.....	B	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE EMONS H. REED.....	H	
† PRIVATE ANTONIO RUGGUTO.....	M	October 2, 1918
* SERGEANT GEORGE E. REICH.....	B	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE FREDERICK REICHERT.....	Headquarters	
§ PRIVATE CHARLES E. REID.....	C	September 21, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM L. REILLEY.....	F	November 14, 1918
* PRIVATE EMANUEL REST.....	L	
† SERGEANT WILLIAM P. REILLEY.....	I	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK RICHARD.....	H	
* MECHANIC JULIUS F. RICHTER.....	H	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL THOMAS A. RICKER.....	H	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE MICHAEL J. RIORDAN.....	E	September 24, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS AUGUST H. RITTMILLER.....	F	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK RIVENBURGH.....	B	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE ELMER J. RIVERS.....	L	
* PRIVATE EMMETT L. ROBERTS.....	F	September 26, 1918
* MECHANIC MARTIN M. ROBERTS.....	B	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH A. ROCHE.....	B	September 27, 1918
† PRIVATE OSCAR E. RODMAN.....	Machine-gun	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH A. RODRIGUES.....	I	

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HARRY H. ROEHNER.....	K	September 29, 1918
* SERGEANT WALTER J. ROGERS.....	L	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE HENRY C. ROHLFING.....	D	December 8, 1918
† PRIVATE RAYMOND E. ROSS.....	G	October 14, 1918
* PRIVATE CHRISTOPHER T. ROURKE.....	II	October 30, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM RUBANOW.....	D	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE DAVID RUDOLPH.....	B	September 27, 1918
† PRIVATE ISIDOR RUDOLY.....	M	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY RUEHL.....	Headquarters	September 30, 1918
* SERGEANT FREDERICK H. RUMENAP.....	M	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS RUSSELL.....	M	September 26, 1918
* MESS SERGEANT JOHN A. RYAN.....	Machine-gun	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE TIMOTHY R. RYAN.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH ST. GERMAIN.....	M	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH A. STLEGER.....	H	October 17, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS STAMATIOS SAKELLARIDES....	M	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE SAMUEL SALTON.....	M	
* SERGEANT ADOLFO SALVADORI.....	L	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSE SANTACROCE.....	I	
* CORPORAL THOMAS C. SARD.....	G	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE SAMUEL SCHLESS.....	D	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY A. SCHLEUTER.....	A	September 28, 1918
* CORPORAL AUGUST T. SCHULTZ.....	M	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE ARTHUR P. SCHULTZ.....	M	September 23, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY SCRUMACHER.....	II	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES F. SCOTT.....	E	September 26, 1918
§ MECHANIC JAMES SHAFFER.....	II	October 3, 1918
* SERGEANT WILLIAM P. SHAMLEFFER.....	C	September 30, 1918
† PRIVATE CHARLEY E. SHANNON.....	B	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE ABRAHAM E. SHAPIRO.....	F	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE ELI M. SHAPIRO.....	F	September 30, 1918
† BUGLER EDWIN A. SHAW.....	B	October 21, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER A. SHAW.....	B	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE MURRAY A. SHERBERT.....	C	September 19, 1918
* CORPORAL WILLIAM E. SHERIDAN.....	B	October 1, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GEORGE P. SHERWOOD.....	F	November 6, 1918
§ PRIVATE HORACE E. SHUPARD.....	Machine-gun	October 7, 1918
* PRIVATE ABRAHAM SKEER.....	E	
* CORPORAL WILLIAM J. SCHLICHER.....	M	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE HAROLD LOUIS SLOCUM.....	A	January 13, 1919
§ PRIVATE CHARLES M. SMITH.....	M	October 4, 1918
* PRIVATE ERNEST E. SMITH.....	F	
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRANK SMITH.....	L	
* CORPORAL JOHN C. SMITH.....	H	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE PETER SMITH.....	G	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE ROBERT J. SMITH.....	I	
† PRIVATE WALTER SMITH.....	D	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS VERL E. C. SNIDER.....	Sanitary Detachment	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE HARVEY C. SNIFFEN.....	I	March 21, 1919
* PRIVATE HENRY E. SNYDER.....	H	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE WITOLD M. SOKOLOWSKY.....	L	October 13, 1918
† PRIVATE CURTIS SOUTHERN.....	C	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE CLARENCE STAKSLAGER.....	D	
* PRIVATE SALVATORE STAGNO.....	H	September 26, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
† PRIVATE IRVING L. STALLINGS.....	C ✓	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE AGOSTINA STRAZZA.....	H	
* CORPORAL WILLIAM C. STANTON.....	G	October 12, 1918
† PRIVATE FRED W. STARK.....	B	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE MAYNARD W. STEVENS.....	Headquarters	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL EDGAR G. STEWART.....	L	September 18, 1918
† PRIVATE EDWARD A. STOCKSDALE, JR.....	B	October 11, 1918
* PRIVATE AGOSTINO STRAZZA.....	Headquarters	September 26, 1918
* MECHANIC JOHN J. STREHLEN.....	A	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES R. STULL.....	D	October 12, 1918
† PRIVATE STEPHEN T. SULLIVAN.....	H	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY H. SUNDERLAND.....	C	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM B. SUNDERLAND.....	I	February 11, 1919
§ CORPORAL ADAM H. SUTTMEIER.....	I	October 17, 1918
† PRIVATE HENRY V. TALBERT.....	D	October 6, 1918
§ PRIVATE IMOCENZE TARENTELOK.....	E	October 15, 1918
* SERGEANT ALBERT C. TAYLOR.....	A	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE AMOS R. TAYLOR.....	M	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES THOMPSON.....	C	September 30, 1918
† PRIVATE HENRY THOMPSON.....	B	October 20, 1918
* PRIVATE LEROY F. THOMPSON.....	H	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE ORVILLE W. THOMPSON.....	B	
† PRIVATE ALBERT T. TIGHE.....	D	November 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE ROBERT N. TILGHMAN.....	E	October 26, 1918
† PRIVATE HENRY E. TIRSCHMAN.....	K	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ROLAND E. TODD.....	Headquarters	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HOWARD L. TOWNSLEY.....	G	October 16, 1918
§ PRIVATE NICK TROUDT.....	C ✓	November 30, 1918
† MESS SERGEANT JOSEPH F. TULLY.....	A	November 13, 1918
† PRIVATE ANGELO TURCHIANO.....	C ✓	October 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM TURNBACH.....	B	October 17, 1918
§ COOK ELZIE E. TURNER.....	I	October 17, 1918
† PRIVATE EARL H. TYREE.....	C	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHRISTIAN G. ULRICH.....	M	November 7, 1918
§ PRIVATE MORRIS VAN VLIET.....	F	October 10, 1918
* PRIVATE DANIEL L. VAN MATER.....	M	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE ALFRED VANNATA.....	L	October 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE ANTRONY VIDZIUNAS.....	L	February 10, 1919
† CORPORAL JEREMIAS J. VISSER.....	E	October 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH VOEGELEIN.....	E	October 19, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH WADE.....	H	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE MAURICE G. WALSH.....	H	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL HARRY D. WANTLAND.....	II	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM A. WARNER.....	D	October 7, 1918
* PRIVATE ADOLPH WARNS.....	E	September 25, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH WEBER.....	K	September 22, 1918
† PRIVATE JOSEPH H. WEBER.....	E	October 3, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM E. WELCH.....	M	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM N. WELLER.....	D	
† PRIVATE ANDREW J. WELLS.....	H	October 4, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER WELLS.....	E	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM WEND.....	E	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE LEWIS E. WENZEL.....	E	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE WEYCKER.....	C	September 30, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ALVIN G. WHITE.....	F	September 26, 1918
? PRIVATE CHAS. W. WINTERLING.....	K	
* PRIVATE ROBERT K. WHITE.....	D	November 9, 1918
† CORPORAL FRANK C. WHITMORE.....	B	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE ARTHUR WILEY.....	C	September 24, 1918
* CORPORAL JOSEPH M. WILKINSON.....	E	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE VERE W. WINE.....	Headquarters	October 3, 1918
† PRIVATE HERMAN WINTER.....	C	November 7, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ARTHUR B. WISE.....	E	February 18, 1919
§ PRIVATE IRVING WISHNEW.....	D	October 18, 1918
* PRIVATE BRONISLAW WOLUKANIS.....	C	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE LESTER WOODRUFF.....	G	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DANIEL WOSILESKY.....	G	
* PRIVATE VAUGHN C. WYATT.....	H	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN F. YEAGER.....	I	
* MECHANIC HENRY LERELEIN.....	K	
§ PRIVATE HARRY MAX ZIMMERMAN.....	Headquarters	October 6, 1918
† PRIVATE HERBERT A. ZITTINGER.....	Machine-gun	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM ZOELLER.....	L	December 22, 1918
* PRIVATE JULIUS ZOLIGA ✓.....	C	September 30, 1918

GET IT STRAIGHT: JULIUS P ZALOEA

314TH INFANTRY

OFFICERS

<i>Name and Rank</i>		<i>Date of Death</i>
* MAJOR ALFRED R. ALLEN.....	1st BN.	September 30, 1918
* CAPTAIN FRANK F. BATTLES.....	M. G.	November 10, 1918
† CAPTAIN CLARENCE P. FREEMAN.....	M.	September 30, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT HAROLD F. FLYNN.....	L.	November 9, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT BALLARD C. LYNCH.....	MED.	September 29, 1918
† FIRST LIEUTENANT MATHEW F. OLSTEIN.....	MED.	October 1, 1918
* SECOND LIEUTENANT CLIFFORD McK. ALEXANDER.....	L.	September 27, 1918
* SECOND LIEUTENANT E. THOMP VANDUSEN.....	M. G.	September 30, 1918

ENLISTED MEN

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE GABRIEL L. ADAMS.....	M	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE ASAHEL ALBEE.....	E	October 17, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE H. ALBUS.....	L	November 8, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS STANLEY ANDRESIC.....	C	October 17, 1918
§ PRIVATE HOWARD ASHBRIDGE.....	C	December 30, 1918
§ PRIVATE HARRY L. AURNDT.....	C	October 27, 1918
* PRIVATE LEWIS E. BABCOCK.....	M	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE CHARLES W. BAER.....	F	October 31, 1918
* PRIVATE ARTHUR E. BALDENWECK.....	Headquarters	November 3, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH T. BARIL.....	G	October 18, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY F. BARRETT.....	M	September 30, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH G. BAUER.....	K	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE VICTOR E. BAUER.....	E	August 2, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH R. BECHDEL.....	H	November 10, 1918
† PRIVATE HARRY C. BECRTL.....	M	November 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE HOWARD E. BEISEIGEL.....	A	November 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE RALPH BENNER.....	Medical Detachment	April 26, 1919

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ SERGEANT LUTHER C. BILLIG.....	E	October 10, 1918
* PRIVATE AXEL E. BJORKLUND.....	F	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH J. BOLSER.....	L	November 9, 1918
§ WAGONER DAVID F. BORNBER.....	Supply Company	September 11, 1918
† PRIVATE NELSON BRANSON.....	Machine-gun	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE CHESTER U. BRION.....	Headquarters	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS M. BRISCOE.....	C	November 8, 1918
* SERGEANT LEE A. BROOKS.....	G	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES M. BROPHY.....	Supply	October 25, 1918
* PRIVATE THEODORE BRUNETT.....	I	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE LEO BULLARD.....	Headquarters	January 4, 1919
§ PRIVATE CLARENCE E. BUST.....	K	September 6, 1918
† PRIVATE DARRELL W. BYERLY.....	B	November 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE SUMMIE CARRELL.....	M	January 15, 1919
* PRIVATE JOSEPH E. CASTRO.....	G	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS SAVERIO CALVARESI.....	G	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE G. CALVERT.....	H	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE ARDUNIO CECCACCI.....	L	January 18, 1919
† PRIVATE VINCENZO CERICOLA.....	G	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS H. CLAPRAM.....	F	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE HARLEY PHILIP CHASE.....	E	September 26, 1918
PRIVATE VILLARI COMELLO.....	M	Undetermined
† SERGEANT JAMES F. CONNOLLY.....	F	October 11, 1918
* SERGEANT CARL L. COOLIDGE.....	B	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ALFRED J. COTE.....	B	November 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN E. COTHRAN.....	A	November 10, 1918
† CORPORAL CLINTON CHARLES C. COTNER.....	Machine-gun	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE SAMUEL M. COTTRELL.....	I	September 30, 1918
§ CORPORAL FRANCIS A. COUGHLIN.....	M	August 9, 1918
* PRIVATE PAUL F. CRAIG.....	A	November 10, 1918
* CORPORAL DOWD W. CRAWFORD.....	G	November 1, 1918
§ CORPORAL CHARLES J. CRISWELL.....	M	December 12, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY J. CRONAN.....	L	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE RULIEF V. CURLEY.....	H	October 5, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM H. CUTTING.....	D	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE LLOYD C. DAVIS.....	L	January 10, 1919
* PRIVATE WILLIAM T. DAVIS.....	A	November 1, 1918
* CORPORAL JOSEPH P. DEARIE.....	B	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE ALLEN O. DELKE.....	I	November 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE GIOVANNI DELPAGGIO.....	H	October 8, 1918
* CORPORAL CHARLES G. DEVOE.....	G	November 10, 1918
* SERGEANT BREWSTER A. DIBELE.....	G	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES A. DICK.....	Machine-gun	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANCO DI GIROLAMO.....	M	November 8, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES DILLON.....	I	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE DONATO DIMARCO.....	B	February 5, 1919
† PRIVATE DEMETRUS DIONNE.....	G	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH A. DIONNE.....	G	November 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM M. DIXON.....	M	January 14, 1919
† PRIVATE SAMPSON D. DODRILL.....	G	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN DOWLING.....	G	November 24, 1918
† PRIVATE GEORGE J. DRUDING.....	G	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE PETER DUCHARME.....	K	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE IRVIN EBLING.....	E	September 26, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CLARENCE A. ECK.....	H	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE HAROLD GUY EDWARDS.....	Machine-gun	November 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE ELLIOTT.....	E	October 25, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM A. ERNST.....	I	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES A. ESCANDEL.....	D	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE DANIEL J. FALVEY.....	E	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE FREDERICK M. FARRELL.....	C	December 4, 1918
* SERGEANT THOMAS J. FEARN, JR.....	K	September 27, 1918
* CORPORAL CARL A. FENNER.....	II	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CLARENCE P. FERGUSON.....	A	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE TALLY L. FLOYD.....	K	December 26, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN W. FORCE.....	II	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM C. FOREAKER.....	C	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH P. FOSTER.....	A	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS NEVIN K. FISHER.....	Machine-gun	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE CECIL FOLLETT.....	I	November 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE LEO L. FONTAINE.....	F	October 15, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN JAMES FOLEY.....	E	November 7, 1918
† PRIVATE MYRON S. FOX.....	B	November 12, 1918
† PRIVATE THOMAS FOX.....	B	November 1, 1918
† PRIVATE ANDREA FRASCA.....	E	October 14, 1918
§ PRIVATE HENRY S. FROMM.....	L	October 15, 1918
† PRIVATE HOWARD M. FYE.....	II	October 2, 1918
* PRIVATE MARIO GALLI.....	D	October 24, 1918
§ PRIVATE GRANVILLE J. GANGAWARE.....	L	January 19, 1919
* CORPORAL ELMER F. GARDNER.....	Machine-gun	November 5, 1918
§ SERGEANT MAJOR CLINTON H. GARRETT.....	Headquarters	Undetermined
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EDWARD E. GERY.....	H	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE MICHAEL GIANO.....	B	November 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE ROY W. GIBSON.....	K	September 15, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS NOBLE H. GILBERT.....	F	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH L. GINLEY.....	Medical Detachment	September 30, 1918
§ PRIVATE SILAS L. GITTINGS.....	M	March 27, 1919
§ WAGONER ALBERT F. GODSHALK.....	Supply	October 9, 1918
* PRIVATE PAUL GOMAN.....	II	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER C. GOOD.....	M	September 30, 1918
* SERGEANT MAX A. GREENE.....	H	November 10, 1918
† PRIVATE STANLEY GUSTAVE.....	K	September 28, 1918
* CORPORAL CHARLES L. GUTHRIE.....	G	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM D. HACKENBERG.....	E	November 7, 1918
* WAGONER SAMUEL W. HACKETT.....	Supply	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH E. HAINES.....	H	September 27, 1918
† PRIVATE FRANCIS HANNIFY.....	M	October 5, 1918
* CORPORAL WILLIAM R. HARTMAN.....	K	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE GILBERT C. HAUPT.....	M	October 7, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM E. HAUPT.....	B	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE ERNEST F. HAUSSER.....	Sanitary Detachment	November 2, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS NICHOLAS W. HEERY.....	H	September 30, 1918
* CORPORAL GEORGE F. HEIM.....	H	November 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE LEWIS W. HEINTZELMAN.....	D	October 24, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES A. HENRY.....	M	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE ELMER S. HENSEL.....	L	January 12, 1919
* BUGLER HARRY H. HERLIKOFER.....	F	November 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES P. HERRON.....	A	October 15, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* SERGEANT EARL D. ILESS.....	F	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE JEFFERIS HIGGINS.....	G	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL EVERETT HOGOBOOM.....	M	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE WAYNE R. HORTON.....	I	September 27, 1918
* FIRST SERGEANT W. HOUGHAM.....	A	September 27, 1918
* SERGEANT CLARENCE SAMUEL HULING.....	E	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FREDERICK HULL.....	K	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE THOMAS J. HUSTON.....	Headquarters	Undetermined
§ CORPORAL OTTUS D. JACKSON.....	A	October 12, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ALFRED JONES.....	F	November 7, 1918
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ELWOOD J. JONES.....	D	November 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE LESTER JONES.....	E	October 19, 1918
* PRIVATE STANLEY L. JONES.....	F	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE PAUL A. JORDAN.....	A	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES E. KEEGAN.....	B	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE D. KEISER.....	K	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANCIS KELLEY.....	Machine-gun	November 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS THOMAS E. KELLEY.....	C	October 16, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM A. KELLY.....	L	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN R. KEMERY.....	C	November 1, 1918
† PRIVATE LAIRD E. KERN.....	F	November 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN Z. KETTERY.....	G	October 23, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE J. KALIVAY.....	C	November 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE KARERA.....	K	September 16, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CLAUDE R. KNAUSS.....	K	November 11, 1918
† PRIVATE RAYMOND H. KOCH.....	I	October 3, 1918
PRIVATE MICHAEL KOSHOCK.....	L	September 30, 1918
* CORPORAL HERBERT KREPS.....	I	November 2, 1918
† PRIVATE HARRY F. LACHOVE.....	F	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE HAROLD D. LANDIS.....	C	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM H. LANIER.....	C	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DAVID H. LAUCK.....	H	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HOWARD E. LAUGHLIN.....	H	September 26, 1918
PRIVATE JOHN G. LAWSON.....	Machine-gun	May 27, 1919
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS AUGUSTUS MICHAEL LEONARD...	E	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE PETER J. LEONARD.....	H	November 12, 1918
* PRIVATE ERMAN E. LEPLEY.....	E	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER LESHOOCK.....	L	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE ANTHONY J. LEVA.....	I	September 26, 1918
† SERGEANT IRVING LINDEMUTH.....	Headquarters	November 4, 1918
† PRIVATE ALEXANDER LMANIAN.....	L	September 27, 1918
* CORPORAL JOSEPH W. LORSONG.....	H	November 10, 1918
† PRIVATE SILAS S. LODER.....	M	November 6, 1918
§ PRIVATE SULLIVAN LOWERY.....	K	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE SIMON H. LUCAS.....	H	October 13, 1918
§ PRIVATE STEVE LUTSICK.....	L	January 1, 1919
* PRIVATE EVERETT L. LYONS.....	Headquarters	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE DEARBORN J. McALEER.....	M	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD M. McAVOY.....	M	September 26, 1918
* SERGEANT JOHN A. McCAWLEY.....	F	September 27, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM McCLAIN.....	A	September 29, 1918
† SERGEANT RAYMOND J. McCracken.....	M	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANCIS L. McELL.....	L	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES N. McGEE.....	G	November 8, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE BENJAMIN E. MCGEEHEE.....	M	November 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES MCGLONE A.....	L	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH E. MCGOLDRICK.....	A	October 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES F. MCKENNA.....	I	September 10, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN MCKENNA.....	G	November 2, 1918
* PRIVATE FREDERICK N. McLAUGHLIN.....	G	November 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN McLAUGHLIN.....	Machine-gun	February 5, 1919
* PRIVATE DANIEL L. McMANAMON.....	K	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HUGH McMONAGLE.....	F	November 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE EDWARD F. McSHANE.....	M	January 26, 1919
§ PRIVATE RANSOM MARCUM.....	A	October 20, 1918
† PRIVATE CLYDE J. MARKS.....	I	November 18, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN MARTINKUS.....	I	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM MATTSO.....	D	October 3, 1918
* WAGONER GEORGE B. MAY.....	Supply	November 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH MEGLIO.....	C	October 19, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS Mac C. MERRIFIELD.....	Machine-gun	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE JACOB ANTHONY MEYER.....	M	November 14, 1918
* PRIVATE NICHOLAS MAZZANOTTE.....	A	November 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE VINCENTI MICHELUCCE.....	L	August 12, 1918
† PRIVATE ANTONIO MILEWSKI.....	I	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY D. MILLER.....	G	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN H. MILLER.....	M	October 2, 1918
* PRIVATE LUTHER D. MILLER.....	II	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH MIRALDO.....	L	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH M. MISCANNON.....	M	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES C. MITCHELL.....	Headquarters	September 25, 1918
* PRIVATE ANTHONY J. MITSKO.....	G	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY W. MOONE.....	F	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY B. MOORE.....	H	September 30, 1918
§ CORPORAL WALTER E. MOTISKA.....	K	September 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE H. MOYER.....	F	October 4, 1918
† PRIVATE HENRY S. MOYER.....	L	October 18, 1918
§ CORPORAL EARL B. MOHR.....	K	September 28, 1918
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ROBERT J. MUIR.....	Headquarters	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES FRANCIS MULHOLLAND.....	K	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES K. MULL.....	Headquarters	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL JAMES J. MULLEN.....	K	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN J. MURPHY.....	C	November 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE J. NEUBER.....	G	June 17, 1918
* PRIVATE AMOS R. NIELDS.....	A	September 30, 1918
* SERGEANT JACOB DELBERT NIPPLE.....	G	November 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE DAVID S. NOBLE.....	Headquarters	October 7, 1918
† PRIVATE JOSEPH F. NOONAN.....	C	November 8, 1918
† CORPORAL WALTER G. NORTON.....	H	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM L. NUNAN.....	M	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GEORGE W. NYE.....	B	November 2, 1918
* PRIVATE MICHAEL F. O'CONNELL.....	G	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES P. O'CONNOR.....	M	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE AUSTIN F. O'ILARE.....	G	November 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE HOWARD B. OLEWILER.....	II	October 16, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES B. OLDHAM.....	H	Undetermined
* CORPORAL JOHN T. OLIVER.....	H	November 10, 1918
* WALTER OPEL.....	D	Undetermined (year 1921)

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE ORBIE F. ORE.....	G	November 8, 1918
* PRIVATE CLARENCE PAGE.....	F	September 28, 1918
* SERGEANT SYDNEY M. PAINTER.....	K	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS SOOREN PAROONAGIAN.....	F	October 8, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS SYLVESTER W. PATTON.....	H	October 17, 1918
* PRIVATE EMERY J. PELKEY.....	K	September 28, 1918
* CORPORAL HAROLD R. PETERS.....	G	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE JOSEPH ALFRED PETITPAS.....	E	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE NEVIN O. PHILLIPS.....	K	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK E. PICKERING.....	G	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS PHILIP PICOT.....	A	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM PIERCE, JR.....	K	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE JOSEPH POLKOWSKI.....	K	October 12, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM I. PRIDDY.....	C	November 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE SAMUEL PUPA.....	B	February 26, 1919
§ PRIVATE PETER PUSEPSKI.....	B	October 19, 1918
† PRIVATE ADHEMAR QUILETTE.....	H	November 5, 1918
§ SERGEANT THOMAS J. QUINN.....	A	September 30, 1918
* CORPORAL RUSSELL RAKER.....	Supply	November 3, 1918
§ PRIVATE SAMUEL RATZ.....	Supply	October 19, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM L. REARDON.....	K	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE EMMETT H. RHODES.....	B	October 10, 1918
* PRIVATE CHESTER E. RILEY.....	G	September 26, 1918
* BUGLER GEORGE McC. ROBINSON.....	G	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE LLOYD A. ROTHERMEL.....	C	November 1, 1918
† PRIVATE RAYMOND E. ROWAN.....	G	November 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE SHERMAN I. ROWE.....	E	October 4, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLARD B. RUESS.....	L	November 7, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM G. RUTH.....	L	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE L. SALTONSTALL.....	B	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE SAMUEL SANDLER.....	C	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE CLAYTON F. SAUNDERS.....	M	August 14, 1918
§ PRIVATE HORACE SCHAFFER.....	D	October 16, 1918
† PRIVATE HOWARD S. SCHAPELL.....	H	November 13, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN E. SCHLEIG.....	M	October 4, 1918
* PRIVATE PHILIP A. SCHNEIDER.....	F	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE AUGUST C. SCHULER.....	F	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE H. SECHRIST.....	H	October 14, 1918
† PRIVATE STERLING W. SEITZ.....	A	October 2, 1918
* PRIVATE IRWIN SELL.....	L	November 7, 1918
§ PRIVATE PETER SENESKI.....	H	October 12, 1918
* PRIVATE SAMUEL SCHACHTMAISTER.....	E	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES E. SHADE.....	F	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE LEWIS E. SRAFFER.....	I	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE MARTIN N. SHANK.....	Headquarters	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL PHILLIP S. SHARP.....	K	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE VIRGIL A. SHERRILL.....	Headquarters	November 20, 1918
* PRIVATE EMIL F. SHICKLE.....	K	November 1, 1918
* CORPORAL JOHN SRIMKO.....	G	September 26, 1918
* SERGEANT ELDRIDGE H. SHOUP.....	I	November 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE HENRY F. SHURER.....	C	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE MAX SILVER.....	K	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN C. SIMPSON.....	II	November 10, 1918
* CORPORAL WILLIAM W. SIPLER.....	G	September 27, 1918

APPENDIX I—ROLL OF HONOR

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<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ CORPORAL FRED D. SKIFF	C	October 6, 1918
§ CORPORAL CHARLES SKUBIC	J	September 8, 1918
* PRIVATE MORRIS SLUP	I	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL ALFRED P. SMALLEY, JR.	Machine-gun	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES SMITH	M	October 5, 1918
* CORPORAL DAVID T. SMITH	E	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE JAMES SMITH	Machine-gun	November 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE SHERMAN L. SMITH	I	September 8, 1918
* SERGEANT LEROY J. SODAN	I	November 2, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LOUIS SOFIANOS	M	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE ARTIUR SORTET	G	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE RALPH G. SPAIDE	E	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY H. SPRENKLE	E	September 29, 1918
* CORPORAL JOSEPH E. STANTON	K	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE CHRISTOS H. STAVRIS	G	November 8, 1918
† PRIVATE FRED STONE	Headquarters	October 3, 1918
* FIRST SERGEANT PETER STRUCEL	L	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH M. STICKELL	K	November 4, 1918
§ MARSHALL STODDART	K	February 9, 1921
* SERGEANT JOHN C. STRIDER	I	September 30, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM H. SULLIVAN	I	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE CLARENCE F. SURPRISE	G	Undetermined
* PRIVATE JOSEPH F. SWEENEY	K	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE WLADISLAW SZADZIEWICZ	E	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE JOSEPH P. SZEDLOCK	Medical Detachment	October 12, 1918
* PRIVATE CLIFFORD ESMOND TABOR	Sanitary Detachment	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MICHAEL TAMBORELLA	I	November 10, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM F. TAYLOR	H	October 5, 1918
* MECHANIC JOHN L. THEOROLD	K	November 9, 1918
* CORPORAL ROY THOMAS	B	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE ROY A. THOMAS	M	September 29, 1918
* CORPORAL JOSEPH F. THOMPSON	I	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE REIDER THOMPSON	C	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE NAZZARENO TICCONI	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE DOMENICO TORTORA	B	September 30, 1918
* SERGEANT CHARLES TRAPP	Machine-gun	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE FRANK J. TURNER	M	November 15, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE A. TURNER	B	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE HERBERT TWEEDALE	L	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE LUIGI VARANESE	C	October 14, 1918
* SERGEANT MICHAEL C. VENTURA	D	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE GIOVANNI VISLETTEL	K	September 15, 1918
* PRIVATE LEONIDAS VLACHOS	Headquarters	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE ANTHONY VOTTERO	M	September 28, 1918
* SERGEANT REGINALD E. VOUGHT	F	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN F. WALTER	M	September 30, 1918
§ CORPORAL RICHARD J. WALTERS	K	September 13, 1918
§ PRIVATE HARRY J. WARMKESSEL	D	October 20, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES F. WERER	F	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE HARLEIGH I. WEIL	F	October 15, 1918
* PRIVATE GURNEY F. WEIST	G	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE EAGLE DON WHITE	E	October 21, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE L. WHORF	A	November 11, 1918
† PRIVATE HARRY J. WILLIAMS	H	October 14, 1918

* SERGEANT JOHN S. WINNER.....	Machine-gun	November 11, 1918
† PRIVATE ALLEN H. WINTER.....	Headquarters	October 2, 1918
* CORPORAL MURVEN R. YAUTES.....	B	November 1, 1918
† PRIVATE WESLEY YEAGER.....	G	November 26, 1918
* PRIVATE ALPHONSE YELLE.....	G	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES O. YODER.....	F	September 25, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN F. ZABLOSKEY.....	B	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE SAMUEL ZELE.....	L	November 7, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS VICTOR A. ZENGERL.....	Headquarters	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE DONATO ZERILLO.....	G	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE FRANK J. ZEWISKEY.....	Machine gun	February 6, 1919
* PRIVATE GEORGE W. ZIMMERMAN.....	F	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE PAUL ZINDER.....	G	September 27, 1918

311TH MACHINE-GUN BATTALION

ENLISTED MEN

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE MARSHALL S. BAKER.....	C	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE WALTER R. BLUE.....	B	October 29, 1918
* PRIVATE SHERIDAN C. BROADWATER.....	C	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN M. CLARK.....	B	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE SHERMAN B. CUSTER.....	C	November 1, 1918
* CORPORAL JAMES A. DARRAH.....	D	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN E. DAVIES.....	B	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN DORN.....	B	February 19, 1919
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HILBERT A. DOYLE.....	C	November 6, 1918
* CORPORAL FRED C. DURBIN.....	D	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE RUSSELL B. HARTMAN.....	A	December 17, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES L. HARVEY.....	C	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ERNEST F. HEINTZELMAN.....	B	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE WADE H. JACKSON.....	C	November 1, 1918
† PRIVATE LOUIS P. KAHMER.....	C	September 29, 1918
* CORPORAL EDWIN J. KELLOGG.....	C	September 29, 1918
* SERGEANT THOMAS J. KENNEDY.....	B	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK T. KOWALCHEK.....	B	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE BJARNE E. LARSEN.....	C	February 7, 1919
§ PRIVATE GEORGE J. LONG.....	D	September 16, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN T. MCCOY.....	B	August 10, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM J. MARSCH.....	C	September 29, 1918
† SERGEANT CHARLES MONIE.....	A	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE HARVEY MONTAGUE.....	C	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN K. MOUTAFES.....	A	September 29, 1918
§ WAGONER ELLERY T. PHILLIPS.....	Headquarters	September 3, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EUGENE F. RILEY.....	B	September 28, 1918
† SERGEANT EDWARD RINUS.....	B	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE JERRY T. SLONAKER.....	D	October 2, 1918
§ SERGEANT JAMES L. STORK.....	B	August 14, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE H. TIMMERMAN.....	C	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EARL TRIMBLEY.....	C	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE DANIEL WOSILESKY.....	G	November 12, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN C. YINGLING.....	A	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN A. YOUNKIN.....	C	September 29, 1918

315TH INFANTRY

OFFICERS

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* MAJOR WARD W. PIERSON.....	November 9, 1918
* CAPTAIN JOSEPH G. DUNCAN, JR.....	September 29, 1918
† FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE N. ALTHOUSE.....	September 29, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN BULLOCK, 3RD.....	September 29, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM F. CRAIG.....	September 26, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT EDGAR J. EYLER.....	October 1, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT SETH C. HETHERINGTON.....	September 28, 1918
§ FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES HYDE.....	October 5, 1918
† FIRST LIEUTENANT ALFRED L. QUENTARD.....	September 29, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM A. SHEEHAN.....	September 29, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT RAYMOND P. TURN.....	September 26, 1918
† SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES F. DELANY.....	September 29, 1918
* SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN T. OWENS.....	November 5, 1918
* SECOND LIEUTENANT HERMAN D. PARTSCH.....	September 30, 1918
* SECOND LIEUTENANT FLOYD S. STROSNEIDER.....	September 26, 1918

ENLISTED MEN

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CLARENCE J. ANDERSON.....	E	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE CARL J. ALBRECHT.....	F	September 28, 1918
* CORPORAL DAVID P. ANDERSON.....	C	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE GIOVANNI ANGELILLO.....	L	September 27, 1918
* BUGLER EDWARD L. ARCHER.....	C	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE BERNARD ASPWELL.....	L	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS W. ASTRURY.....	K	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER ATWOOD.....	H	September 28, 1918
* CORPORAL JOHN AYRE, JR.....	L	November 4, 1918
§ CORPORAL HOWARD C. BAINBRIDGE.....	B	October 8, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM BALTODOZZIS.....	D	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE ANTHONY BARDOZCVRICZ.....	A	November 7, 1918
† PRIVATE REED BARNITZ.....	L	October 14, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN A. BARRON.....	I	September 28, 1918
§ CORPORAL BLAINE B. BARSHINGER.....	B	October 15, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES H. BATES.....	H	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE LLOYD C. BAUGHMAN.....	B	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE FRED BAUMEISTER.....	D	November 6, 1918
* CORPORAL LOUIS R. BERKOWITZ.....	L	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN F. BISHOP.....	C	November 6, 1918
* SERGEANT GEORGE D. BLANEY.....	K	November 5, 1918
† PRIVATE RAYMOND BOLTE.....	I	October 29, 1918
* PRIVATE THEODORE BOROWSKI.....	E	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN G. BOSS.....	K	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE BERNARD A. BOYLE.....	C	November 24, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY T. BOYLE.....	L	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS T. BRAY.....	F	September 26, 1918
* SERGEANT LEO BRAZEK.....	F	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES W. BRIGHTBILL.....	Supply	October 23, 1918
* PRIVATE ARTHUR M. BRION.....	B	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE THEODORE O. BROWN.....	C	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FREDERICK W. BUCHWALD.....	B	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN J. BURKE.....	C	October 19, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
† CORPORAL VINCENT BYRNE.....	A	October 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE LAWRENCE F. CALLAHAN.....	C	October 17, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HENRY CANTAVESPI.....	D	November 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE EDWARD J. CANTZ.....	A	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE CARMINE CAPELLUPO.....	A	November 4, 1918
† WAGONER THEODORE CARRO.....	Supply	November 1, 1918
* SERGEANT WILLIAM H. CARROLL.....	Headquarters	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN CARSON.....	H	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANCIS F. CARTON.....	D	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BERNARD J. CASEY.....	K	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL JOHN H. CASTOR.....	M	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE PIETRO CERONE.....	I	February 22, 1919
* PRIVATE JOSEPH H. CHERRY.....	C	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE JAN CITKO.....	F	September 30, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN J. COEN.....	E	November 14, 1918
* PRIVATE ISAAC COHEN.....	D	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE ALBERT COMMAKER.....	K	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE ANGELO CONSORTE.....	C	October 23, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS PETER J. CONWAY.....	G	October 9, 1918
* PRIVATE LEE N. COOK.....	D	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE ROBERT D. COOK.....	C	October 10, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK W. CORBETT.....	C	Undetermined
* WAGONER WILLIAM P. COTTER.....	Supply	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES COYLE.....	F	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES J. COYLE.....	K	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH A. COYLE.....	K	October 28, 1918
† PRIVATE PANTALEONE CRAMASTA.....	G	September 25, 1918
* PRIVATE NICOLO CRISPI.....	A	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN J. CRONE.....	A	October 19, 1918
* CORPORAL ESTERINO ANGELO CRUDELE.....	A	October 27, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS J. CULLEN.....	L	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ORMILL S. CUMMINGS.....	D	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN J. CURRAN.....	D	September 28, 1918
* CORPORAL PASQUALE D'AMATO.....	K	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE STINEY DANIEL.....	G	October 13, 1918
* CORPORAL GEORGE DANIG.....	C	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM I. DEARDORFF.....	A	October 25, 1918
* PRIVATE GIUSEPPE DE CELLIS.....	G	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE RUSSELL T. DELKER.....	K	September 27, 1918
† PRIVATE ANTONIO DEL SORDO.....	D	October 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES G. DEWEES.....	Headquarters	May 17, 1919
* PRIVATE DAVID DIAMOND.....	D	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY F. DIAMOND.....	E	November 1, 1918
† PRIVATE GIUSEPPE DI BENEDETTO.....	C	October 28, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES R. DIEHL.....	D	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE J. DIETERLE.....	E	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE BENJAMIN F. DIETZ.....	F	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS AMERICO DI PASQUALE.....	G	November 9, 1918
† PRIVATE GEORGE DUCKETT.....	D	November 20, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS REUBEN H. DUFFEL.....	A	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM H. DUKE.....	K	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER DURIEU.....	B	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE BRYANT M. DOLBOW.....	A	October 15, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GEORGE M. DONAHUE.....	G	September 30, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE SAMUEL DORIS.....	B	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY.....	A	October 12, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES O. DOZOIS.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE PATRICK J. EGAN.....	A	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE NORMAN K. EGOLF.....	Headquarters	October 8, 1918
* PRIVATE JACOB EHRLICH.....	B	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY EICHENBERGER.....	B	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN A. EISELE.....	Headquarters	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE HENRY A. ELLISON.....	A	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE STEPHEN ESTERLY.....	D	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES P. FAHEY.....	E	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY FALLER.....	H	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE ELMER W. FICKEISSEN.....	C	October 21, 1918
* CORPORAL EDWARD FLEISCH.....	C	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE NICHOLAS G. FORLINI.....	A	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE ANTHONY M. FORSTHOFFER.....	L	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE SIDNEY FOSTER.....	Machine gun	November 10, 1918
* SERGEANT ELMER R. FOX.....	D	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE FRANK FOX.....	A	October 22, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH E. FOX.....	F	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES FRANK.....	H	October 16, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LAWN FRANKLIN.....	B	March 2, 1919
* PRIVATE WILLIAM A. FREY.....	M	October 14, 1918
† PRIVATE ALEXANDER FRIEDEL, JR.....	M	October 2, 1918
† CORPORAL HARRY FRIEL.....	C	Undetermined
* CORPORAL STEPHEN G. FRITZ.....	K	November 5, 1918
† PRIVATE FRED J. FUDELA.....	C	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LUGI GAGLIARDI.....	D	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES L. GALLAGHER.....	H	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES S. GALLOWAY.....	H	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE J. GASTENVELD.....	I	November 3, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES M. GIBSON.....	E	November 15, 1918
§ PRIVATE RAY G. GILBERT.....	M	October 10, 1918
† PRIVATE ALEXANDER GILCHRIST.....	C	October 1, 1918
† PRIVATE MAURICE F. GING.....	K	January 1, 1919
* PRIVATE JOSEPH T. GRIMSCHREID.....	L	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE DAVID GOLLMER.....	B	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE GONAFF.....	K	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE MICHAEL J. GOONAN.....	E	November 4, 1918
* CORPORAL DAVID GOULD.....	K	November 5, 1918
* SERGEANT HARRY L. GREENWOOD.....	K	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN GREENWOOD.....	G	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM V. GRIFFIN.....	D	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE OTTO E. GRIGULL.....	M	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE WILBUR A. GUTHRIE.....	F	November 6, 1918
† CORPORAL HARRY HAHN.....	L	October 14, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH HAINES.....	Headquarters	October 31, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN HALBIG.....	L	October 16, 1918
§ PRIVATE EINER S. HANNSEN.....	K	October 8, 1918
† PRIVATE GEORGE A. HARRINGTON.....	F	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE ERNEST J. HARRISON.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE LEO J. HART.....	G	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM E. HAWK.....	B	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN HEINEMAN.....	A	October 1, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
† CORPORAL JOSEPH M. HELLINGS, JR.	M	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER J. HENDERSON	L	September 30, 1918
† PRIVATE EDWARD HEPPE	A	Undetermined
§ PRIVATE CHARLES H. HERCHENRIDER	G	March 12, 1919
§ CORPORAL PAUL M. HERMANN	D	October 13, 1918
† PRIVATE FREDERICK W. HERRMANN	B	Undetermined
§ MECHANIC JOHN G. HERRMANN	A	October 10, 1918
* SERGEANT NELSON M. HERRON	F	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE HARRY HERTER	Machine-gun	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE HERMAN R. HERTZBERG	A	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM HETHERINGTON	G	September 30, 1918
* SERGEANT FRANK E. HULL	I	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE R. HULL	D	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EARL G. HILTON	D	March 17, 1919
* CORPORAL LEROY B. HUNTON	B	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE EDWARD HUNTER	Machine-gun	October 25, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY HIRSCH	M	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILBUR R. HOELTZEL	Headquarters	October 22, 1918
* SERGEANT HOWARD HOESLE	Machine-gun	September 27, 1918
* CORPORAL GEORGE HORN	C	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH A. HUGHES	A	October 26, 1918
† CORPORAL WILLIAM B. HUGHES	L	November 2, 1918
† PRIVATE EDWARD HUSS	E	October 17, 1918
† PRIVATE THOMAS JANNUZZI	B	October 10, 1918
* PRIVATE CLYDE JACOBS	K	November 4, 1918
* BUGLER HENRY J. JACOBY	B	November 9, 1918
* SERGEANT PAUL BULTON JENKINS	Headquarters	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE MITCHELL J. JOYCE	M	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM L. JUSTUS	A	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD T. KANE	C	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH KAROLAK	H	September 23, 1918
* SERGEANT APAU KAUFMAN	E	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES A. KEATING	Headquarters	October 31, 1918
§ CORPORAL HOWARD C. KEIPER	D	April 27, 1919
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GEORGE L. KELLEY	L	October 14, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES J. KELLY	E	September 30, 1918
§ SERGEANT CHRISTOPHER W. KELLY	K	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES P. KELLY	D	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE MARTIN J. KELLY	D	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MICHAEL KENNY	D	September 28, 1918
* CORPORAL PETER KERR	D	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES C. KILLEON	D	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE ROBERT KING	F	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES L. KINNEY	K	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES T. KINSEY	E	November 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE FRANK KISTER	A	October 12, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY R. KLENCK	H	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY KLEWE, JR.	M	November 8, 1918
§ PRIVATE FREDERICK G. KNOTT	Headquarters	November 21, 1918
* PRIVATE ANTHONY KOINSKI	A	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE B. KOLP	F	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE GROVER C. KOOK	B	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE FRANK KOSSAKOWSKI	I	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE ERAKLE KOZMAN	C	September 26, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ PRIVATE JONATHAN KRAMER.....	B	October 18, 1918
§ PRIVATE HENRY KRICK.....	H	April 25, 1919
* PRIVATE MORRIS KRIDERMAN.....	D	November 5, 1918
* CORPORAL RAYMOND F. KUHL.....	E	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE ADOLPH KURMIN.....	M	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE WALTER ERNEST LAMBS.....	Headquarters	November 5, 1918
† CORPORAL THOMAS L. LANDENBERGER.....	L	September 17, 1918
§ PRIVATE NICHOLAS M. LARKIN.....	Headquarters	October 14, 1918
* PRIVATE EMMETT G. LAUB.....	A	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN J. LAWLER, JR.....	B	October 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE DANIEL E. LEE.....	C	October 19, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN J. LENAHAN.....	A	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM LENTINE.....	H	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE EMMET L. LEVENTRY.....	C	November 12, 1918
§ PRIVATE HARRISON LEVER.....	B	October 10, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK LEWIS.....	D	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE JOSEPH LEWIS.....	C	October 10, 1918
† PRIVATE MAURY LIEBERMAN.....	L	October 2, 1918
* PRIVATE MORRIS LIPKIN.....	H	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE FREDERICK LIPPERT.....	H	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE ERNEST LIVINGSTON.....	A	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE PABOR LIVINGSTON.....	K	March 24, 1919
* CORPORAL LORENZO LOBACCARO.....	K	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE R. LOCKHART.....	Machine-gun	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE LOUIS LOHMULLER.....	B	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN H. LYNCH.....	M	February 6, 1919
* PRIVATE JOHN L. LYNCH.....	K	November 5, 1918
* SERGEANT WILLIAM J. LYSDON.....	G	Undetermined
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EDWARD FRANCIS McALEER.....	K	November 11, 1918
* SERGEANT JAMES W. McCARTNEY.....	Machine gun	September 27, 1918
* CORPORAL RONALD H. McCAUGHEY.....	B	September 28, 1918
§ CORPORAL CHARLES McCAULEY.....	H	October 16, 1918
† PRIVATE ALEXANDER McCLEAN.....	D	October 15, 1918
† PRIVATE THOMAS H. McCOOL.....	E	November 5, 1918
§ CORPORAL ARTHUR McCRORY.....	A	October 18, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES McCUTCHEON.....	F	February 19, 1919
* PRIVATE WILLIAM J. McDONNELL.....	H	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE BERNARD McGARRY.....	M	September 29, 1918
§ CORPORAL JOSEPH L. McKEE.....	D	October 14, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN J. McNAMARA.....	D	September 29, 1918
§ SERGEANT HUGH D. MacDonald.....	C	October 16, 1918
† PRIVATE KENNETH A. MacKENZIE.....	G	October 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE HERMAN MADSON.....	J	November 17, 1918
§ PRIVATE EDWARD F. MAHER.....	C	October 13, 1918
† PRIVATE THOMAS B. MALLOY.....	Headquarters	October 31, 1918
† PRIVATE JAMES N. MALLUS.....	C	October 5, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM P. MANN.....	K	November 5, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN W. MANNING.....	F	October 31, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH MARINO.....	K	January 23, 1919
† PRIVATE DONATO MASCIOLE.....	M	October 3, 1918
* PRIVATE STEPHEN MASHK.....	E	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE CLERK MAUER.....	Machine gun	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN MAURO.....	D	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE ANDREW W. MAYER.....	I	April 11, 1919

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
† SERGEANT PHILIP G. MELICK.....	B	December 17, 1918
† PRIVATE NORRIS B. MENTZ.....	Headquarters	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE PIETRO MEROLA.....	E	November 1, 1918
* CORPORAL FRANK MERRIAM.....	I	November 4, 1918
† PRIVATE STEPHEN MICHALSKI.....	I	November 1, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN A. MILLARD.....	Machine gun	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HARRY W. MITCHELL.....	Machine gun	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM MONTER.....	H	September 26, 1918
* MECHANIC THOMAS MOORE.....	D	September 28, 1918
* MECHANIC WILLIAM J. MOORE.....	D	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EDWARD G. MORAN.....	H	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE JONATHAN E. MORGAN.....	L	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE ROBERT R. MORRIS.....	K	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE GIACOMO MOSCARIELLO.....	M	October 4, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE MOSS.....	B	November 4, 1918
* CORPORAL HUGH MOY.....	L	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES G. MURPHY.....	A	September 24, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN A. MURRAY.....	B	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER A. MUSSACK.....	D	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE MORRIS NACHTIGAL.....	D	September 30, 1918
* CORPORAL PIUS J. NAU.....	F	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM A. NASH.....	L	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM A. NICHOLS.....	K	Undetermined
† PRIVATE WILLIAM NICKLES.....	L	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN J. NOCITO.....	B	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE SAMUEL NOVICK.....	D	October 15, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN NUSBICKEL.....	Supply	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM O'CONNELL.....	H	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE HORACE J. O'DONNELL.....	K	November 5, 1918
* SERGEANT LOUIS OERLEMANS.....	C	November 5, 1918
† PRIVATE ELMER OGDEN.....	A	November 19, 1918
* PRIVATE RICARD C. OWEN.....	Sanitary Detachment	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE FRANK PARLS.....	H	November 7, 1918
† SERGEANT CLARENCE S. PANCOAST.....	D	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE ELLWOOD G. PAUL.....	A	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM M. PAYNTER.....	C	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES H. PFISTER.....	G	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE ALBERT F. PFLIEGER.....	B	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE HULEN W. PHELPS.....	D	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE MICHAEL PICCIOLLE.....	H	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE CLIFFORD PICKERING.....	H	September 26, 1918
* SERGEANT HARRY POLINSKY.....	L	September 29, 1918
* CORPORAL STERMONTH POLLOCK.....	D	October 17, 1918
§ PRIVATE EDWIN G. POWELL.....	Machine-gun	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EDWARD J. POYNTZ.....	D	November 8, 1918
* CORPORAL HENRY E. P. PRITCHARD.....	B	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN F. QUINN.....	Headquarters	October 11, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN J. QUINN.....	K	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE LEO RACZKOWSKI.....	C	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE B. RATH.....	G	October 15, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS THOMAS RAUSCHENBERGER.....	K	November 5, 1918
* SERGEANT JOHN J. READ.....	C	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE F. REEDY.....	M	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE ARTHUR L. REES.....	M	November 20, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
† PRIVATE CHARLES P. REICHERT.....	L	October 31, 1918
* PRIVATE ELTON N. REID.....	Machine-gun	October 1, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM REID.....	L	October 14, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH REITZ.....	H	November 6, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH RICE.....	A	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE FRANK C. RICHTER.....	A	October 24, 1918
† PRIVATE IRA B. RIGHTER.....	E	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE ROBERT RITCHIE.....	II	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN Q. RORR.....	Machine-gun	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE ALPHONS J. ROCKELMANN.....	Headquarters	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY L. RODES.....	K	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE IRVING S. ROFFIS.....	F	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE RICARD J. RORKE.....	E	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE FREDERICK ROSENBLATH.....	I	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE JAMES S. ROSS.....	F	November 10, 1918
§ SERGEANT JOHN M. ROSS.....	K	October 31, 1918
† PRIVATE MIECZYSTAN RUZYCKI.....	A	October 14, 1918
† CORPORAL LEWIS RYAN.....	F	October 7, 1918
* PRIVATE ANTHONY SACCOMANNO.....	Sanitary Detachment	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE ANTHONY SAMKAVITZ.....	K	November 4, 1918
† PRIVATE HARRY SANDROW.....	I	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK SANTASINI.....	C	November 10, 1918
* CORPORAL MITCHELL SARGEN.....	F	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN J. SARTORY.....	E	September 20, 1918
* CORPORAL DAVID SAUBERBLATT.....	E	November 5, 1918
† PRIVATE SPENCER H. SAUER.....	E	Undetermined
* PRIVATE RALPH A. SAUTER.....	B	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE HERMAN P. SAYLOR.....	I	December 21, 1918
* PRIVATE CARLO SCAGLIO.....	B	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE JESSE E. SCHAAL.....	F	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE WALTER F. SCHEIBLE.....	D	October 7, 1918
† PRIVATE FRANK SCHEID.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM F. SCHEIDEMANN.....	L	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM R. SCHEULEN.....	L	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE PASQUALE SCHIAVO.....	C	October 20, 1918
† PRIVATE SALVATORE SCHIMMENTI.....	A	Undetermined
* PRIVATE ELWOOD E. SCHLARB.....	E	October 28, 1918
* PRIVATE DAVID SCHLOSSBERG.....	F	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE HARRY SCHMALENBERGER.....	E	November 9, 1918
† PRIVATE PAUL G. SCHNEIDER.....	F	December 15, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES H. SCHNELL.....	D	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE THEODORE G. SCHOLLER.....	F	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WALTER R. SCHOULTZ.....	L	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE MICHAEL G. SCHOENHOLZ.....	D	October 14, 1918
* PRIVATE BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ.....	H	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM SCHWIND.....	L	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE DOMENICO SCIALLA.....	C	November 12, 1918
† PRIVATE JORN V. SCUDERO.....	K	Undetermined
* PRIVATE NICK SERAGO.....	C	November 8, 1918
* SERGEANT ANDREW C. SHAGREN.....	K	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES J. SHIDE.....	B	October 5, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY A. SHIVELY.....	C	November 5, 1918
† PRIVATE NATHAN SRUTE.....	A	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM A. STEVERS.....	K	November 4, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE WALTER O. SKINNER.....	E	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES W. SMITH.....	F	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE CLINTON E. SMITH.....	E	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE EDWARD A. SMITH.....	C	October 21, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD A. SMITH.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD F. SMITH.....	A	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE PAUL J. SMITH.....	C	September 29, 1918
† CORPORAL WILLIAM M. SMITH.....	G	October 31, 1918
* WAGONER JESSE W. SOBY.....	Supply	September 29, 1918
* CORPORAL EDWIN R. SOUDERS.....	C	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE CLARENCE W. SOUTH.....	K	November 9, 1918
† PRIVATE GIOACCHINO SPAGNUOLO.....	Machine-gun	November 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE EDWIN D. SPARE.....	D	October 31, 1918
* PRIVATE SOLOMON SPICKER.....	A	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE RAFFAELE SPOTTA.....	B	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES STAEHLE.....	H	September 26, 1918
§ MUSICIAN FIRST CLASS JORN W. STAHL.....	Headquarters	March 30, 1919
† PRIVATE WILLIAM H. STANLEY.....	L	October 5, 1918
† CORPORAL ERNEST Z. STEAD.....	Headquarters	November 15, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK O. STECKELBERG.....	L	November 6, 1918
* PRIVATE SAMUEL K. STOEVER.....	M	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE LOUIS STEIN.....	C	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM T. STEINHAUER.....	E	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE CESLAW STEPULKOWSKY.....	B	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE MILTON STERN.....	L	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN F. STEWART.....	F	November 10, 1918
† PRIVATE ROY E. STIDHAM.....	B	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE MICHAEL STIEFLEIN.....	L	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ERNEST A. STOUT.....	H	November 5, 1918
* CORPORAL ABRAM E. STREET.....	D	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE RICHARD A. SULLIVAN.....	D	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE LEO J. SWARTZ.....	C	October 1, 1918
† PRIVATE JAMES A. SWORD.....	B	November 15, 1918
* SERGEANT LOUIS C. SYMINGTON.....	K	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE PERLEY E. TAPLEY.....	Headquarters	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE STEPHEN TERZITTA.....	C	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN T. THOMPSON.....	Sanitary Detachment	March 1, 1919
† PRIVATE NICK A. THORMAN.....	D	Undetermined
§ PRIVATE CLIFTON TIBBILS.....	C	October 13, 1918
§ PRIVATE THEODORE F. TIEDEKEN.....	C	October 20, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES T. TIGHE.....	I	October 27, 1918
* PRIVATE DANIEL F. TOOLAN.....	M	Undetermined
† PRIVATE FRANK M. TREBINO.....	D	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN W. TROST.....	Machine-gun	September 28, 1918
* SERGEANT SAMUEL J. TROTTA.....	I	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE MAX A. TRUMPA.....	G	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN A. ULRICH.....	H	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE FRANCIS URBANIS.....	K	October 15, 1918
§ PRIVATE LEONARD A. VACCHIONE.....	D	October 4, 1918
† PRIVATE SOTIRIOS VERRAS.....	F	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE NICHELE VETRONA.....	L	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE MICHELE D. VICCHIA.....	C	October 17, 1918
† PRIVATE RICHARD B. WARD.....	G	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE EUGENE G. WATKINS.....	K	November 1, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* CORPORAL RICHARD G. WEISE.....	E	November 5, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM WELKER.....	A	November 6, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER J. WEST.....	Headquarters	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE BIRCHARD H. WHITE.....	D	November 4, 1918
† PRIVATE JAMES WHITE.....	I	November 3, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM T. WHITE.....	I	March 25, 1919
§ PRIVATE FRED B. WIVELL.....	Headquarters	March 19, 1919
§ CORPORAL GEORGE A. WOLF.....	C	October 18, 1918
* PRIVATE JESSE WOOTON.....	L	October 30, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES E. WRIGLEY.....	C	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH O. YEHLE.....	D	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE PETER ZACK.....	K	November 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE LUIGI ZARILLI.....	D	October 18, 1918

316TH INFANTRY

OFFICERS

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* MAJOR JOHN B. ATWOOD.....	September 28, 1918
† CAPTAIN PERCY F. BURRAGE.....	September 30, 1918
* CAPTAIN BENJAMIN H. HEWITT.....	September 29, 1918
* CAPTAIN LOUIS C. KNACK.....	November 5, 1918
* CAPTAIN ALAN W. LUKENS.....	September 28, 1918
* MAJOR WILLIAM S. MANNING.....	November 6, 1918
† CAPTAIN CLAUDE C. CUNNINGHAM.....	November 7, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN H. FOX.....	September 26, 1918
* CAPTAIN FRANCIS D. JOHNSON.....	November 9, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT DANIEL S. KELLER.....	September 29, 1918
† FIRST LIEUTENANT MAXWELL McKEEN.....	November 9, 1918
† FIRST LIEUTENANT IVAN L. LAUTENBACHER.....	October 2, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT RUDOLPH E. PETERSON.....	November 4, 1918
* FIRST LIEUTENANT ALBERT C. WUNDERLICH.....	September 28, 1918
* SECOND LIEUTENANT LAWRENCE J. AYERS.....	November 6, 1918
* SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH C. FITZBARRIS.....	September 29, 1918
§ SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN G. KERLIN.....	May 12, 1919
† SECOND LIEUTENANT IRA E. LADY.....	November 22, 1918
§ SECOND LIEUTENANT WHIPPLE H. PARKER.....	October 20, 1918
† SECOND LIEUTENANT ROMAINE SHEPARD.....	September 30, 1918

ENLISTED MEN

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ WAGONER LLOYD D. ACKER.....	Supply	October 2, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MICHAEL ADZEMA.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE ALBERT H. ALBRECHT.....	I	October 29, 1918
* PRIVATE CLARK ALLISON.....	C	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE MICHELANGELO APOLITO.....	B	October 29, 1918
* PRIVATE NICHOLAS C. ARENS.....	E	November 3, 1918
† PRIVATE CALVINE OSQUITH.....	D	October 10, 1918
* CORPORAL MARTIN M. BABE.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE CARRINGTON E. BAILEY.....	Headquarters	September 28, 1918
* REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR HAROLD H. BAIR.....		September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE EDDIE J. S. BAUER.....	C	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN BAYLIFF.....	C	September 28, 1918
* BUGLER RAYMOND L. BEARD.....	B	September 28, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE JOHN D. BECK.....	K	November 4, 1918
§ COOK LLOYD S. BECKER.....	G	October 17, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ABE BELLMORE.....	G	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE EMIL C. BENDIXEN.....	C	October 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE HOWARD BENTON.....	Machine-gun	October 11, 1918
§ SERGEANT CHARLES E. BERNER.....	D	July 24, 1918
* SERGEANT PHILIP M. BERTRAM.....	A	Undetermined
* PRIVATE GEORGE F. BEST.....	A	Missing in action Sept. 30, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MONROE C. BILL.....	L	October 2, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN H. BINNS.....	E	November 3, 1918
§ PRIVATE LAWRENCE J. BOLDEZAR.....	E	August 7, 1918
* SERGEANT ELMER T. BOMBOY.....	Headquarters	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANCIS BOYER.....	Headquarters	October 29, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE H. BOYER.....	Headquarters	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE NUNZIO BRAMANTO.....	B	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ELMER H. BRECHBILL.....	B	November 7, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM R. BRETTHAUER.....	B	November 11, 1918
† PRIVATE RAYMOND BROUGH.....	Machine-gun	October 16, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES C. BUCHER.....	A	September 30, 1918
§ PRIVATE PETER J. BURKE.....	H	October 11, 1918
* SERGEANT GUY P. BUTLER.....	I	November 4, 1918
† CORPORAL ANDREA F. CABRIELE.....	B	November 6, 1918
§ CORPORAL GEORGE S. CALDWELL.....	M	October 11, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD M. CAMPBELL.....	L	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANCIS A. CARLSON.....	K	November 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE IVER H. CARLSON.....	C	November 23, 1918
* PRIVATE CARL H. CARMICHAEL.....	Headquarters	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE WYATT CARPENTER.....	H	November 25, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES P. CARTIN.....	M	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES J. CASSIDY.....	Machine-gun	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES C. CATRON.....	E	October 23, 1918
§ FIRST SERGEANT LAWRENCE L. CHAMBERS.....	A	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE ANDREW H. COOKMAN.....	L	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JONATHAN P. CLAUSER.....	K	Missing in action Sept. 30, 1918
† CORPORAL REUBEN W. CLOUSE.....	C	November 22, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK COLEMAN.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE ANTONIO COMIGANIS.....	C	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH T. CONNER.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY E. COOPER.....	M	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE VITO COPOLA.....	E	October 18, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JEREMIAH CREAMER.....	B	November 9, 1918
† PRIVATE EDWARD CROSS.....	M	December 9, 1918
† SERGEANT JOHN T. CURRAN.....	M	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LEONARD J. DAILY.....	M	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE PIETRO R. D'AMICO.....	I	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE RAFFAELE DARDEE.....	G	November 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS SAMUEL DAUBERT.....	B	October 15, 1918
† BUGLER ELBERT L. DAVIDSON.....	A	October 4, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES L. DEITCH.....	C	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HARVEY J. DELONG.....	L	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE PETER DEMKO.....	C	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE PETER K. DEMOPULOS.....	C	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM DEMOS.....	A	October 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE PAUL DENEGRE.....	II	October 15, 1918

APPENDIX I—ROLL OF HONOR

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<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE EDGAR H. DENSON.....	B	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ANDREW M. DETRICH.....	B	October 11, 1918
* PRIVATE LESLIE A. DEVLIN.....	C	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE VINCENT J. DEVLIN.....	Sanitary Detachment	November 13, 1918
* PRIVATE COSIMO DIBENEDETTO.....	B	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE AMADIO DIBERARDINO.....	B	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE THOMAS DIJORIO.....	B	November 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE HORACE K. DILLS.....	A	October 9, 1918
* PRIVATE LIVIO DISALVO.....	H	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS DOONEY.....	C	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DAVID E. DORNBLASER.....	B	Undetermined
§ PRIVATE RALPH R. DOWNS.....	L	December 10, 1918
* CORPORAL MORRIS C. DRYE.....	E	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE MICHAEL F. DUFFY.....	M	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN R. DULY.....	Machine-gun	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE JAMES M. DUNGAN.....	E	November 8, 1918
* PRIVATE RAYMOND M. DUNLAP.....	I	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GEORGE W. DUNMIRE.....	B	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE JAMES E. DYE.....	E	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WALTER A. EAVRTS.....	B	November 7, 1918
* CORPORAL WALTER S. EBERSOLE.....	I	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE EDWARDS.....	C	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH S. EDWARDS.....	L	December 22, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN ESCHBACH.....	H	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE NICK EVANS.....	E	November 4, 1918
* CORPORAL SAMUEL H. EWART.....	Headquarters	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM C. FADER.....	K	September 23, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM W. FAHEY.....	E	October 4, 1918
† PRIVATE WARREN H. FATZINGER.....	E	October 16, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE E. FENSTAMAKER.....	E	November 4, 1918
† PRIVATE JOSEPH FINEBERG.....	H	October 23, 1918
* CORPORAL ANTRONY FINNOCCHIO.....	F	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE MICHAEL J. FLAHERTY.....	B	November 7, 1918
† PRIVATE THOMAS V. FLANIGAN.....	Machine-gun	October 5, 1918
* CORPORAL SAMUEL R. FOLTZ.....	L	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES J. FORD.....	C	October 24, 1918
† PRIVATE ALBERT E. FORSYTH.....	I	October 6, 1918
* PRIVATE JORN W. E. FOSTER.....	D	November 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE AUGUST J. FRAHM.....	D	November 20, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH FRANCIS.....	G	November 10, 1918
* SERGEANT HOWARD H. FRANTZ.....	K	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE JACKSON L. FREY.....	B	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE ISADORE FRIEDMAN.....	A	October 21, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES F. FRITTS.....	L	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HARRY E. FUERST.....	Sanitary Detachment	September 30, 1918
§ PRIVATE CARL C. HERDERING.....	K	February 9, 1919
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CLIFFORD J. GANGWERE.....	Headquarters	September 30, 1918
§ PRIVATE SAMUEL GANN.....	A	October 4, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HARVEY N. GAUGER.....	G	November 9, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MICHAEL J. GAVAGHAN.....	F	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS E. GAYNOR.....	B	November 5, 1918
§ SERGEANT WILLIAM F. GEESSEY.....	E	October 18, 1918
† CORPORAL JOSEPH GIANGRECO.....	M	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE IRWIN B. GIBBLE.....	D	September 23, 1918

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE WILLIAM A. GISS.....	K	November 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LESTER D. GLOWNER.....	H	October 21, 1918
* PRIVATE LOUIS GOLD.....	I	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM H. GOLDEN.....	M	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM GOLDMAN.....	C	November 1, 1918
† PRIVATE CECIL GORDY.....	L	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE SARGIUS GOURIAN.....	A	November 8, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK F. GRAEBER.....	B	November 5, 1918
* CORPORAL GEORGE E. GREEN.....	B	October 2, 1918
* PRIVATE DIMETER GREGOR.....	A	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK A. GROGEN.....	B	October 23, 1918
* PRIVATE CORNELIUS GRIFFIN.....	F	November 4, 1918
§ SERGEANT OSCAR G. GRIP.....	F	January 10, 1919
* PRIVATE ARTHUR E. GUINN.....	G	November 3, 1918
§ PRIVATE CARL M. GULLEY.....	C	November 30, 1918
* PRIVATE RALPH A. HAAG.....	Headquarters	November 3, 1918
† PRIVATE WILLIAM H. HAAG.....	H	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE LAWRENCE F. HAAS.....	E	December 5, 1918
§ COOK CHARLES H. HACKETT.....	H	October 7, 1918
* PRIVATE BENNIE H. HAHN.....	E	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE NICHOLAS A. HAINNER.....	H	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN HALBUR.....	C	December 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS STANLEY S. HALLETT.....	B	October 5, 1918
* CORPORAL NORMAN B. HALLMAN.....	F	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM JAMES HANRAHAN.....	F	October 9, 1918
* PRIVATE PETER A. HANSON.....	B	November 7, 1918
§ PRIVATE ARTHUR HARDING.....	B	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE CLAUDE W. HARDING.....	E	October 18, 1918
* PRIVATE EDGAR B. HARRISON.....	K	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE LEO J. HASS.....	E	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM J. HASSON.....	H	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES D. HAUCK.....	G	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LOUIS B. HAYDEN.....	L	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL RALPH HECKLE.....	M	September 30, 1918
† PRIVATE ABRAM W. HEISEY.....	I	September 29, 1918
* CORPORAL ALFRED A. HEISEY.....	E	September 29, 1918
* SERGEANT HANS HELLMANN.....	B	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE CLARENCE M. HENDERSHOT.....	E	October 18, 1918
§ PRIVATE ARTHUR HENG.....	G	November 30, 1918
* CORPORAL JOHN P. HENN.....	K	November 5, 1911
§ PRIVATE RICHARD T. HENWOOD.....	I	October 6, 1918
† CORPORAL ANDREA F. GABRIELE.....	B	November 6, 1918
† PRIVATE HERBERT M. HILL.....	M	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE MARTIN HILL.....	L	November 22, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLEY A. HINTZ.....	E	December 4, 1918
* PRIVATE MEYER HODES.....	D	October 29, 1918
* PRIVATE NILES W. HODDS.....	D	November 14, 1918
* CORPORAL ROBERT H. HOKE.....	I	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN J. HOLAHAN.....	M	November 8, 1918
† PRIVATE HARRY W. HOLLAND.....	Machine-gun	November 8, 1918
* PRIVATE MIKE HOLOWOPUN.....	C	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM HOPKINS.....	A	October 23, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH HORENSTEIN.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES B. HOUSEKNECHT.....	D	November 3, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE FRANKLIN L. HOWARD.....	L	November 6, 1918
§ CORPORAL WALLACE F. HOWARD.....	II	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES M. HUGHES.....	B	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BENJAMIN HUSIK.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY W. HUTCHINSON.....	I	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE E. IRVIN.....	K	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH IULIANO.....	K	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE JAY M. JACKSON.....	D	November 1, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD E. JAMERISON.....	L	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE RANDOLPH JARDIN.....	A	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE EVERT M. JENKINS.....	E	October 27, 1918
* PRIVATE CHRIS N. JOHNSON.....	D	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE ARTHUR H. JONES.....	Machine-gun	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLIE JONES.....	E	November 4, 1918
† PRIVATE HARRY T. JONES.....	K	November 15, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM H. JONES.....	Headquarters	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE CLEMENS KARCHANSKY.....		November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD H. KASAL.....	L	Undetermined
* PRIVATE BEN KAUFMAN.....	B	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE TIMOTHY J. KEARNEY.....	I	November 4-11, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN J. KELEHER.....	F	November 4, 1918
* SERGEANT JAMES A. KELLY.....	II	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES M. KELLY.....	H	October 11, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK S. KENNEDY.....	Machine-gun	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE EUGENE A. KIBBLER.....	H	October 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH KILCRAN.....	G	August 3, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN KILGUS.....	H	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE VINCENT KING.....	B	October 11, 1918
* PRIVATE DENNY KITE.....	A	November 8, 1918
§ PRIVATE LAWRENCE E. KLINGLER.....	L	October 2, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD J. KNAFF.....	I	September 26, 1918
§ CORPORAL CLARENCE E. KNAUB.....	F	July 24, 1918
§ PRIVATE AUSTIN L. KNOWLES.....	E	October 22, 1918
§ PRIVATE FRED KOCHER, JR.....	C	December 22, 1918
§ PRIVATE LOUIS H. KOEHLER.....	M	October 7, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ADAM W. KOFFEL.....	Headquarters	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES R. KOHLER.....	I	November 1, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN S. KOLESAR.....	B	November 22, 1918
* PRIVATE STANLEY KOPETSKY.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRANKLIN R. KOSER.....	L	November 7, 1918
† PRIVATE ALFRED E. KOTHMANN.....		November 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN KOZLOWSKI.....	L	October 18, 1918
* MECHANIC EUGENE R. KREIDER.....	Machine-gun	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE J. KREUL.....	E	November 4, 1918
† CORPORAL JOHN D. KROGER.....	A	November 8, 1918
* PRIVATE REGINALD K. KURN.....	L	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE ISIDOR KUNOFSKY.....	E	September 29, 1918
* SERGEANT JOHN M. KUTCHEVER.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN F. LAMMERS.....	D	Undetermined
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILMER M. LANDIS.....	A	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN T. LANE.....	C	November 3, 1918
* CORPORAL IRA J. LANNEN.....		October 15, 1918
* MECHANIC HOMER R. LANNING.....	B	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE NELS P. LARSEN.....	G	November 9, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ PRIVATE LEWIS LARSON.....	H	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER P. LAWSON.....	D	October 17, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM L. LAYSON.....	A	November 17, 1918
§ PRIVATE NATHAN LAZAAR.....	A	August 17, 1918
* SERGEANT EARL F. LECKROM.....	B	September 29, 1918
† MECHANIC PETER S. LENGEL.....	B	October 7, 1918
§ PRIVATE LEWIS H. LEVENGOOD.....	H	October 12, 1918
* PRIVATE LEO J. L'HOMME.....	L	September 26, 1918
† CORPORAL ROBERT L. LIPHART.....	M	October 8, 1918
§ PRIVATE ADOLPH L. LIND.....	H	October 10, 1918
† PRIVATE HENRY D. LINDLEY.....	H	February 11, 1918
* PRIVATE JACOB M. LIZESKI.....	D	October 29, 1918
* PRIVATE GLENN A. LLOYD.....	C	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE JAMES S. LOCKHART.....	E	October 2, 1918
† PRIVATE JACOB A. LOHMILLER.....	C	October 3, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES LORAH.....	I	November 7, 1918
§ PRIVATE ROBERT F. LOWDER.....	C	December 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE EMILIO C. LOZANO.....	K	October 2, 1918
* PRIVATE ALBERT D. LOWERY.....	C	November 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE WALTER E. LUKE.....	M	October 5, 1918
† PRIVATE ERICK WILLIAM LUND.....	E	October 14, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM LUNN.....	M	September 30, 1918
* SERGEANT ENOS R. LUTMAN.....	I	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE HORACE LYNAM.....	G	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN W. LYNCH, JR.....	I	October 12, 1918
§ PRIVATE THORNTON LYFORD.....	E	October 14, 1918
* PRIVATE RAYMOND T. LYNCH.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANCIS M. MCCAUGHAN.....	K	Missing in action Sept. 26, 1918
* CORPORAL DANIEL E. MCCOMSEY.....	M	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM McCLUSKY.....	B	November 7, 1918
† PRIVATE PETER McDERMOTT.....	D	November 12, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH McHUGH.....	C	November 11, 1918
* CORPORAL WILLIAM H. McKIMMIE.....	H	November 5, 1918
* SERGEANT ARTHUR J. McKINNEY.....	C	September 26, 1918
* SERGEANT JAMES E. McKOWN.....	L	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE JOE E. McLAUGHLIN.....	F	October 10, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES M. McLEVY.....	I	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE DAVID McNEILL.....	A	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH P. McNULTY.....	G	September 28, 1918
* CORPORAL CLARK R. McWILLIAMS.....	G	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE LUIE MACHACEK.....	G	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN J. MAHONEY.....	K	Missing in action Sept. 30, 1918
* PRIVATE LEO E. MALETT.....	H	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANCESCO MALLOZZI.....	H	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ROY W. MALONE.....	K	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES H. MANSBERGER.....	A	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK MANCUSI.....	G	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE M. MARKLEY.....	K	Missing in action Sept. 30, 1918
* PRIVATE VINCENT MARTINI.....	C	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE ABRAHAM MASH.....	A	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE ROSARIO MASI.....	K	July 25, 1918
* CORPORAL GUSTAF A. MATTSON.....	A	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE RALPH C. MAURER.....	Headquarters	September 26, 1918
* CORPORAL FRANK L. MEAD.....	D	September 26, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* SERGEANT WILLIAM T. MEISKEY.....	K	September 28, 1918
§ MESS SERGEANT HOWARD B. MELODY.....	F	October 16, 1918
† PRIVATE BERNARD MENKE, JR.....	M	December 18, 1918
* CORPORAL ALVIN S. MEREDITH.....	C	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY MERTLING.....	A	November 8, 1918
§ PRIVATE THOMAS J. MERWIN.....	D	October 9, 1918
* CORPORAL ANDREW E. MICKLEY.....	A	Undetermined
† PRIVATE JOSEPH A. MILANO.....	G	October 20, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES S. MILLER.....	F	October 21, 1918
* CORPORAL EDWIN D. MILLER.....	L	September 28, 1918
* SERGEANT ERVIN C. MILLER.....	F	November 4, 1918
† CORPORAL HOWARD M. MILLER.....	B	December 11, 1918
* MECHANIC SYLVESTER G. MILLER.....	A	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE TOOTSIE MILLER.....	A	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM J. MILLER.....	L	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES A. MILLHIZER.....	L	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE PASQUALE MINELLO.....	F	November 6, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD MINER.....	Headquarters	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWIN H. MISKELL.....	L	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GEORGE H. MOCK.....	E	Undetermined
§ PRIVATE FRANK MONDELLI.....	Headquarters	November 23, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE R. MONROE.....	H	November 8, 1918
* PRIVATE PETER E. MOONEY.....	C	October 21, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM MOORE.....	G	November 17, 1918
† PRIVATE ROSARIO MORABITO.....	E	November 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE THOMAS MORAN.....	I	December 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES P. MORGANTHALER.....	L	September 25, 1918
§ PRIVATE RICCARDO MORICONI.....	D	September 9, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRED O. MORK.....	C	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS W. MORRISON.....	G	September 28, 1918
* SERGEANT HARRY T. MORROW.....	Headquarters	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH E. MOTISKA.....	B	September 29, 1918
* SERGEANT JOSEPH A. MULLIN.....	C	November 4, 1918
* SERGEANT DAVID W. MUNDIS.....	E	September 29, 1918
* CORPORAL ARTHUR J. MURPHY.....	C	November 1, 1918
* CORPORAL THOMAS MURPHY.....	A	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE LOY C. MYERS.....	M	January 6, 1919
* CORPORAL ROBERT V. NALLY.....	H	Undetermined
† PRIVATE LEO P. NAUMAN.....	G	November 14, 1918
† PRIVATE RAYMOND K. NAYLOR.....	F	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE CIESLAW NEMIERSKI.....	G	October 31, 1918
* PRIVATE ERNEST C. NEWRATH.....	Headquarters	October 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE GUSTAF A. NEWMAN.....	A	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLEY NIELSON.....	E	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE FRED NIMKE.....	I	November 6, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH OCHUITO.....	B	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES J. O'KANE.....	K	November 3, 1918
§ PRIVATE SELVESTER OLESHUK.....	E	October 16, 1918
* PRIVATE CLARENCE OLSON.....	M	October 30, 1918
§ PRIVATE HENRY OLSON.....	B	April 11, 1919
* PRIVATE WILLIAM A. O'NEIL.....	Headquarters	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES O'NEILL.....	H	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES F. ORCHARD.....	H	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY E. R. OTTO.....	C	October 29, 1918

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE CHARLES I. PACE.....	E	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRANK E. PAINTER.....	G	October 30, 1918
§ PRIVATE IRVIN PANGBURN.....	A	October 4, 1918
† PRIVATE ARTHUR R. PAPE.....	E	October 16, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH F. PARELL.....	A	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE ROSARIO PATANE.....	B	October 7, 1918
* PRIVATE MICHAEL PEIFER.....	H	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN PERACCIA.....	K	October 11, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES V. PERGOLA.....	A	September 30, 1918
* SERGEANT PETER S. PERO.....	H	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE MARVIN E. PETERSON.....	L	November 18, 1918
* PRIVATE MICHAEL PETRONCHAK.....	G	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GEORGE F. PETTIT.....	D	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE LESTER W. PFEFFER.....	I	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE PHILLIPS.....	G	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE VICTOR PICCIRILLI.....	C	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE HARVEY C. PIERCE.....	I	November 4, 1918
† PRIVATE FREDERICK W. PINEMAN.....	C	October 16, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER J. PLIZGA.....	A	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE MARTIN W. PLOG.....	A	December 14, 1918
§ PRIVATE FELIX PODHYSKI.....	D	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE PETRO POLITO.....	G	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE RUFUS A. POTER.....	K	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM A. POTTER.....	C	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE IRA IRVIN POWELL.....	B	November 6, 1918
* PRIVATE RICHARD A. POWELL.....	D	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE HERMAN E. PRICE.....	E	November 5, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN PRIHODA.....	E	October 4, 1918
† PRIVATE FRANK C. PROKOP.....	K	November 8, 1918
† PRIVATE CARMINE PROVISIERO.....	E	October 13, 1918
* PRIVATE ADOLPH PRZESTZELSKI.....	C	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE CIRO PUORTO.....	G	October 31, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS F. PURCELL.....	D	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FREDERICK PUTZ.....	D	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE PAUL H. QUINN.....	H	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE LOUIS RADLOF.....	K	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE VENERANDO RAGAGLIA.....	K	November 2, 1918
* PRIVATE ARNOLD RAHMAN.....	C	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER E. RANDALL.....	K	November 5, 1918
* CORPORAL FRANK C. REBEL.....	M	November 5, 1918
* BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR EDWIN C. REBERT.....		September 30, 1918
§ PRIVATE DANNIE REDENBAUGH.....	M	November 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE ELVIN H. REED.....	B	December 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES H. REEVES.....	K	September 30, 1918
* CORPORAL ALVIN T. REHMEYER.....	F	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN E. REINIG.....	M	November 11, 1918
* CORPORAL RALPH W. REMICK.....	D	September 26, 1918
§ CORPORAL FRANK A. RICK.....	H	October 14, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN R. RICKENRACH.....	Headquarters	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM RIDING.....	F	October 20, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN W. RIDER.....	K	Missing in action Nov. 11, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM A. RIEGEL.....	D	November 7, 1918
* SUPPLY SERGEANT JOHN C. RIEKER.....	L	September 26, 1918

APPENDIX I—ROLL OF HONOR

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<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
* PRIVATE JOHN RIESTER, JR.....	L	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS THEOPHILE RISSO, JR.....	K	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES S. ROBERTS.....	L	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN E. ROBERTS.....	Headquarters	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD J. ROGAN.....	E	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE RALPH ROLOSON.....	G	October 11, 1918
* PRIVATE ARTHUR B. ROONEY.....	K	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILSON S. ROSENBERGER.....	H	October 18, 1918
* PRIVATE ALLEN H. ROSENBERRY.....	G	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE SAMUEL ROSENTHAL.....	E	October 30, 1918
§ PRIVATE THEOPHIL ROSENRETER.....	I	November 25, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN ROSS.....	B	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE FLOYD RUTH.....	A	October 24, 1918
† SERGEANT FRANCIS EDWARD RYAN.....	E	October 6, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM J. RYAN.....	C	Undetermined
* PRIVATE ANTHONY SADESKI.....	K	Missing in action Sept. 30, 1918
§ PRIVATE MARSHALL A. SALMON.....	A	November 27, 1918
* PRIVATE GIUSEPPE SALLESE.....	B	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE FELICE SANGRERMANO.....	I	November 6, 1918
* PRIVATE JACK SARCONA.....	G	October 23, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM J. SAUER.....	I	October 8, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK SAVIANO.....		August 4, 1918
* CORPORAL FRED S. SCHANTZ.....	G	September 28, 1918
* CORPORAL CHARLES P. SCHEIFER.....	G	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN E. SCHELL.....	D	January 11, 1919
* PRIVATE JOHN R. SCHEPMAN.....	I	November 2, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM C. SCHINDLER.....	H	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES H. SCHMOLL.....	D	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRANK T. SCHOMMER.....	E	February 5, 1919
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ARCHIE B. SCHULTZ.....	Machine-gun	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE EMIL JOHN SCHWAR.....	K	September 27, 1918
* CORPORAL CLARENCE R. SCOTT.....	A	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE VINCENZO SCRENCI.....	B	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE JAMES T. SCULLY.....	H	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE HAROLD D. SEELEY.....	D	November 9, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LAWRENCE W. SEIBERLICH.....	C	October 30, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY SEMEL.....	L	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN F. SHEA.....	K	October 9, 1918
† PRIVATE SAMUEL M. SHELLY.....	Headquarters	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE ROBERT T. SHERLOCK.....	E	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM J. SHERWOOD.....	H	October 16, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN SHIELDS.....	D	November 13, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY LEO SHILLINGTON.....	E	September 8, 1918
† PRIVATE LOWELL W. SHIRA.....	F	November 4, 1918
† SERGEANT ALBERT E. SHOEMAKER.....	Machine gun	October 2, 1918
* CORPORAL JAMES SHORTALL.....	A	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ELMER S. SHOWALTER.....	K	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE ABRAHAM SILVER.....	F	October 29, 1918
* PRIVATE DAVID SIMON.....	L	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HERBERT J. SIMON.....	I	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH A. SJOVALL.....	L	September 26, 1918
§ WAGONER CARL H. SLATER.....	Supply	October 4, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN B. SMITH.....	K	Missing in action Sept. 30, '18
§ PRIVATE SAMUEL C. SMITH.....	D	October 18, 1918

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
† PRIVATE WILLIAM SMITH.....	Machine-gun	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE HARVEY A. SMOCK.....	K	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS THOMAS C. SNYDER.....	L	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE MORRIS SOLATSKY.....	D	November 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE HERBERT SOMMER.....	E	November 10, 1918
* PRIVATE FREDERICK W. SONKSEN.....	L	October 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANK SONSIRE.....	D	November 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE ALFRED SOUERS.....	M	December 11, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CLYDE W. SPIDELL.....	B	Undetermined
* PRIVATE HARVEY R. SPIELMAN.....	K	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM E. SPRATT.....	E	November 8, 1918
§ PRIVATE LOUIS J. SPRINGER.....	C	November 3, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS NILES R. STABLER.....	K	October 19, 1918
* PRIVATE KIDER STARITA.....	I	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE PETER JOHN STATHIS.....	E	August 28, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS VINCENT STELLAR.....	D	October 12, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES G. STERLING.....	M	November 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE CLARENCE STETTLER.....	H	October 12, 1918
* SERGEANT HARRY C. STOVER.....	G	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE ELMER C. STRADLING.....	G	October 20, 1918
§ PRIVATE AUGUSTUS V. STRAWBRIDGE.....	E	October 26, 1918
† CORPORAL CRAWFORD C. STRINE.....	B	December 25, 1918
* CORPORAL RICHARD W. STRONG, JR.....	C	November 3, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN C. STUMPF.....	C	Undetermined
† PRIVATE MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN.....	M	December 18, 1918
* PRIVATE HOWARD R. SUPLEE.....	I	November 5, 1918
† PRIVATE SAM SUSSON.....	I	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE INGVAL SWAIN.....	A	January 1, 1919
† CORPORAL JAMES A. SWAN.....	D	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH F. SWANN.....	B	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS OSCAR W. SWANSON.....	L	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM P. SWARTZ.....	M	Undetermined
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM J. SWOBODA.....	C	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE FREDERICK TALBOT.....	II	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE MORRIS THAL.....	I	December 17, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN THOMAS.....	D	October 11, 1918
* CORPORAL GUSTAVE W. THOMSEN.....	D	November 5, 1918
* CORPORAL DAVID M. THORNTON.....	Machine-gun	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS RENE E. TISSOT.....	E	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE S. TODD.....	K	Missing in action Sept. 30, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY F. TOKER.....	H	November 3, 1918
† CORPORAL FRED J. TOLAN.....	L	September 26, 1918
† PRIVATE MICHAEL TOMOSKY.....	A	October 16, 1918
† PRIVATE ALFONSO TRAMONTANO.....	G	October 24, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM A. TRAYER.....	D	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE IRA K. TROUT.....	I	November 4, 1918
† CORPORAL LLOYD D. TSCHOPP.....	L	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE ALBERT A. TURKAN.....	I	October 20, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ABRAHAM L. TURNER.....	G	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE EMMETT TURNER.....	K	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE BENNETT ULVEN.....	D	November 7, 1918
† FIRST SERGEANT ARTHUR P. UNDERCOFLER.....	L	October 3, 1918
§ PRIVATE HERBERT E. UNGER.....	D	October 8, 1918
* PRIVATE SAM URCIUOLI.....	I	September 28, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
† PRIVATE VERNON J. VAIL.....	A	Undetermined
* CORPORAL JOSEPH VASELLA.....	B	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN VAUGHN.....	I	October 18, 1918
* PRIVATE JACOB VETON.....	C	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE ALBERT S. VOGHT.....	A	October 11, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM D. WADE.....	Supply	November 8, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH WAFFET.....	B	Undetermined
† PRIVATE THOMAS Z. WAGNER.....	Machine-gun	October 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH WALL.....	G	October 22, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS TRUMAN A. WALLACE.....	I	November 5, 1918
* CORPORAL HARRY WALLER.....	A	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE NORMAN WALTMAN.....	Machine-gun	February 20, 1919
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS PETER A. WARSEWICZ.....	K	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN WARUSCHOK.....	M	October 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH WASSEL.....	D	September 30, 1918
§ PRIVATE HENRY A. WATLAND.....	L	November 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE GRAHAM B. WATT.....	M	October 6, 1918
* PRIVATE PHILIP WEBER.....	I	November 5, 1918
* CORPORAL MARK C. M. WEIRBACH.....	E	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE FRANK WEINBERGER.....	D	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE HARVEY WEISS.....	II	December 12, 1918
† PRIVATE DELBERT MARSHALL WELIVER.....	C	October 2, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN WELSH.....	G	October 2, 1918
* CORPORAL WILLIAM L. WESSNER.....	L	November 7, 1918
* PRIVATE GORDON B. WEST.....	L	September 26, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER WEYERSBERG.....	K	November 8, 1918
§ PRIVATE SAMUEL W. WILCOX.....	G	October 18, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM WILCOX.....	A	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILMER W. WILEY.....	M	December 26, 1918
† PRIVATE BENNY WILLIAMS.....	K	November 8, 1918
† PRIVATE FRANK WILLOWITCH.....	E	October 12, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE J. WINTZ.....	C	October 25, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN M. WISE.....	Headquarters	September 29, 1918
* SERGEANT MONROE K. WITMER.....	K	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE BERNARD WITTE.....	M	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE CARL R. WOODWORTH.....	B	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CARL R. WOODWORTH.....	B	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE WRIGHT.....	H	December 3, 1918
* MECHANIC MOSES S. YERGER.....	G	November 3, 1918
* CORPORAL HARRY R. YINGLING.....	G	October 17, 1918
* CORPORAL JAMES YOST.....	D	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE ARCUS H. YOUNG.....	K	November 12, 1918
* PRIVATE HOWARD W. YOUNIE.....	E	November 10, 1918
* CORPORAL LESLIE S. ZEGER.....	C	November 4, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN ZEMBKO.....	D	Undetermined
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CONRAD W. ZIEGLER.....	Machine-gun	September 30, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN ZINKAND.....	Headquarters	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE HARRY ZUCKER.....	G	September 28, 1918

312TH MACHINE-GUN BATTALION

ENLISTED MEN

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ HORSESHOER BERNARD B. BARNES.....	C	October 4, 1918
† PRIVATE BLAINE B. BOGGS.....	C	October 30, 1918
* PRIVATE RAYMOND C. BONNY.....	A	November 5, 1918
† PRIVATE HENRY H. BOSWELL.....	D	December 19, 1918
* PRIVATE CLAUDE J. BRITTINGHAM.....	B	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES E. CHAMBERS.....	I	October 10, 1918
† BUGLER NORMAN D. COATES.....	A	October 2, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM J. COMPHER.....	C	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN R. CREVELING.....	D	February 5, 1919
* CORPORAL THOMAS CULLEN.....	D	November 5, 1918
* PRIVATE THOMAS H. DAVIES.....	B	September 27, 1918
* SUPPLY SERGEANT WILLIAM K. DIESTE.....	B	October 30, 1918
† PRIVATE GLENN L. DOEBLER.....	C	October 4, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM A. EOPOLUCCI.....	C	September 28, 1918
§ CORPORAL PAUL J. FORNWALT.....	A	October 17, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH M. GARDNER.....	B	October 19, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILSON D. GARNER.....	C	September 29, 1918
§ WAGONER BENJAMIN H. GODDARD.....	Headquarters	February 24, 1919
* PRIVATE HORACE H. HOOVER.....	D	November 8, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GUSTAV A. JOHNSON.....	C	November 3, 1918
§ SERGEANT ALLEN L. KIDWELL.....	A	February 10, 1919
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS RANDALL G. KLINETOB.....	D	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE KUECHENMEISTER.....	C	December 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE NORMAN A. LOVELESS.....	B	October 17, 1918
* BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR EARL L. LYLES.....	Headquarters	September 28, 1918
§ SERGEANT LEON R. MCGAVOCK.....	B	October 15, 1918
§ PRIVATE JORN J. MCGEORGE.....	A	March 18, 1919
§ PRIVATE BERNARD MCILVAINE.....	D	February 5, 1919
* PRIVATE MARTIN J. MARVEL.....	B	November 2, 1918
† PRIVATE ELBERT J. MAURER.....	D	September 28, 1918
§ PRIVATE EMIL J. MAYOTT.....	A	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE JACOB F. MERTZ.....	B	December 1, 1918
* PRIVATE HENRY E. MICHAELIS.....	A	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE KENNY J. MOORE.....	D	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN J. MORIARTY.....	C	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HAGOP MUSHEKIN.....	A	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE ABRAHAM NEUMAN.....	C	November 3, 1918
§ PRIVATE JORN F. NORRIS.....	B	October 14, 1918
* PRIVATE IRA W. OEBERLIN.....	C	November 11, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM OSTER.....	C	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE N. ROBERTS.....	D	October 6, 1918
§ PRIVATE TONY SMITH.....	A	November 8, 1918
§ PRIVATE STANLEY STAREK.....	C	October 27, 1918
* PRIVATE WALTER STEIN.....	B	November 8, 1918
* PRIVATE MILTON STERN.....	C	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE E. STEWART.....	D	October 14, 1918
† PRIVATE CLIFFORD M. STITELY.....	B	November 6, 1918
§ PRIVATE EARL STORM.....	A	October 16, 1918
* PRIVATE JOHN F. STROBECKER.....	C	November 5, 1918
† CORPORAL RUSSELL S. TOMLINSON.....	D	November 1, 1918
§ CORPORAL PHILIP H. TOOMEY.....	A	October 25, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRANKLIN E. TRAUGER.....	A	December 9, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN J. VELKINE.....	D	February 8, 1919
† SERGEANT EDWARD B. WATSON.....	D	September 17, 1918
§ PRIVATE FRANK R. WILSON.....	B	October 21, 1918
† PRIVATE RALPH E. WINDSOR.....	C	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HARMON G. YOUNG.....	C	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE ANDREW A. ZIEGLER.....	D	October 30, 1918

310TH FIELD ARTILLERY

ENLISTED MEN

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ PRIVATE FIORAVANTO AMENDOLA.....	Battery A	October 15, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES G. ARNOLD.....	Battery A	October 10, 1918
§ SERGEANT ARTHUR H. BELLES.....	Sanitary Detachment	October 15, 1918
§ PRIVATE HARRY A. BURROUGHS.....	Battery A	October 21, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LEO BUTZKO.....	Headquarters Co.	October 18, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES E. COLLINS.....	Battery D	October 20, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM J. CROMBIE.....	Battery C	October 18, 1918
† PRIVATE GEORGE F. DESKIN.....	Battery F	October 9, 1918
§ CORPORAL GEORGE M. DORNHEIM.....	Supply Company	October 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EUGENE A. DUFFY.....	Battery D	October 15, 1918
§ CORPORAL ROBERT J. FERGUSON.....	Battery E	October 17, 1918
§ PRIVATE FREDERICK W. FINCK.....	Battery E	October 13, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN A. FLYNN.....	Battery D	October 7, 1918
§ PRIVATE ROBERT H. FONES.....	Battery E	August 16, 1918
§ CORPORAL MARTIN B. FOX.....	Battery D	October 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE JACOB HALPERN.....	Sanitary Detachment	October 16, 1918
§ WAGONER LOUIS P. HEARD.....	Supply Company	October 8, 1918
§ PRIVATE DAVID HORNSTEIN.....	Battery F	October 13, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHRISTIAN P. JENSEN.....	Battery D	December 15, 1918
§ PRIVATE ALBERT JOBES.....	Battery F	October 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE FRANK J. KELLY.....	Headquarters Co.	October 16, 1918
§ PRIVATE REUBEN LIPPMANN.....	Battery B	October 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE EDWARD M. McCUE.....	Battery D	October 20, 1918
§ MECHANIC JOHN H. McHUGH.....	Battery F	April 22, 1919
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH E. McNAMARA.....	Headquarters Co.	October 13, 1918
§ PRIVATE SAMUEL MALISHCKA.....	Battery C	October 18, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRANK M. MARTIN.....	Battery E	October 18, 1918
§ PRIVATE ROY F. MORKET.....	Battery F	October 20, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM E. PERSHING.....	Supply Company	October 16, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN F. POTTER.....	Battery B	October 11, 1918
§ CORPORAL CHARLES M. RAWLINGS.....	Battery A	October 14, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES RIMINI.....	Battery A	October 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM A. ROBINSON.....	Battery E	October 20, 1918
§ CORPORAL JOSEPH P. RYAN.....	Battery C	October 21, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HARRY SERGEY.....	Battery E	October 13, 1918
§ PRIVATE FRANK SEUFERT.....	Battery A	October 13, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS THEODORE R. SHIELDS.....	Battery C	October 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE WALTER H. SMITH.....	Battery F	October 19, 1918
§ PRIVATE THOMAS L. STAINTON.....	Battery C	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE ARCHIE W. TRUITT.....	Battery B	October 22, 1918
§ WAGONER LEONARD VALENTINE.....	Supply Company	October 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN V. WALKOWIAK.....	Battery E	October 25, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LEROY S. WENTZEL.....	Veterinary Units 3 & 4	October 9, 1918

311TH FIELD ARTILLERY

OFFICERS

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ CAPTAIN ARTHUR H. MCGILL.....		February 11, 1919

ENLISTED MEN

§ PRIVATE ERNEST ANGELL.....	Headquarters Co.	October 19, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EDWARD R. BARRY.....	Headquarters Co.	October 18, 1918
§ PRIVATE MARTIN L. BAUER.....	Battery F	October 19, 1918
§ PRIVATE THOMAS S. DEMOTT.....	Battery C	February 28, 1919
§ PRIVATE PATRICK J. DOOLING.....	Battery D	March 6, 1919
§ PRIVATE ANTHONY J. EMMERT.....	Battery C	October 14, 1918
§ PRIVATE HORACE J. FARBON.....	Battery D	November 4, 1918
§ FIRST SERGEANT JAMES J. FARRELL.....	Battery D	November 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM S. GRIFFITH.....	Battery C	March 1, 1919
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HERBERT M. INSCHO.....	Battery E	January 1, 1919
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH A. LOUGHRAN.....	Battery D	November 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE D. MAURER.....	Battery A	August 11, 1918
§ CORPORAL GUY W. MORTIMER.....	Battery D	March 8, 1919
§ CORPORAL JOSEPH NONNWEILER.....	Battery E	November 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES F. O'DONNELL.....	Battery C	March 1, 1919
§ CORPORAL JAMES P. O'NEILL.....	Headquarters Co.	January 19, 1919
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM REYNOLDS.....	Battery B	October 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE GUY A. SCHLASEMAN.....	Headquarters Co.	October 18, 1918
§ CORPORAL HUGH L. SMITH.....	Battery F	October 18, 1918
§ PRIVATE VINCENT J. TORPEY.....	Battery C	February 27, 1919
§ MUSICIAN SECOND CLASS ALBERT J. WEST.....	Headquarters Co.	October 21, 1918
§ PRIVATE RUSSELL Z. WORLAND.....	Battery F	October 13, 1918

312TH FIELD ARTILLERY

ENLISTED MEN

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ PRIVATE EDWARD BOWLING.....	Battery B	February 17, 1919
§ PRIVATE FOSTER A. DAVENPORT.....	Battery F	July 20, 1918
† PRIVATE ELWOOD J. JONES.....	Battery C	October 20, 1918
§ PRIVATE ROY B. LEWIS.....	Battery B	October 7, 1918
§ ORDNANCE SERGEANT JOHN J. MAGEE.....	Supply Company	September 16, 1918
§ PRIVATE DAVID M. VAN METER.....	Battery D	August 1, 1918

304TH TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY

ENLISTED MEN

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ PRIVATE EDWARD C. MCCAULEY.....	October 18, 1918

304TH ENGINEERS

ENLISTED MEN

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM H. BECK.....	A	September 16, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN C. BERKELEY.....	F	October 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES F. BRAGUE.....	A	September 14, 1918
§ PRIVATE ARCHIE H. BUTTON.....	D	September 8, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM J. CARBEY.....	C	October 5, 1918
* PRIVATE ANDREW CHILSON.....	A	
† PRIVATE SAMUEL M. CLARK.....	B	October 16, 1918
§ PRIVATE JACOB C. CLENDENIN.....	E	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE WALTER F. COLEMAN.....	A	October 20, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN L. CRAWN.....	A	September 15, 1918
§ SERGEANT RICHARD J. CURRIE.....	F	October 17, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES K. DANNER.....	A	November 3, 1918
§ PRIVATE THOMAS S. DEISLEY.....	D	September 10, 1918
* PRIVATE DERNCURF.....	C	
§ PRIVATE LUIGI DENZIE.....	C	September 25, 1918
§ PRIVATE HARRY DIAMOND.....	D	September 16, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES DOMMEL.....	C	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE WALTER F. DOMMEL.....	E	September 25, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH H. DONAGHY.....	D	September 6, 1918
§ PRIVATE DAVID K. DONLEY.....	D	September 16, 1918
§ PRIVATE DANIEL W. DONOVAN.....	B	September 19, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES B. DUSSINGER.....	E	September 22, 1918
§ PRIVATE GUY L. FELTON.....	Sanitary Detachment	September 6, 1918
§ PRIVATE HARVEY S. GEHMAN.....	F	October 13, 1918
§ PRIVATE THOMAS L. GERBERICH.....	E	September 22, 1918
§ SERGEANT GEORGE GERHARDT, JR.....	D	October 10, 1918
† PRIVATE ALVIN A. GOCINAUER.....	F	October 7, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES R. GRAEFF.....	E	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE PASQUALE GUIDA.....	F	October 7, 1918
§ PRIVATE HORACE E. HAMBLETON.....	D	September 16, 1920
§ SERGEANT STEPHEN J. HANRAHAN.....	E	October 14, 1918
§ PRIVATE MORRIS HEICKLEN.....	F	October 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE GUY I. HELMAN.....	E	September 30, 1918
§ PRIVATE JACOB H. HIRNEISEN.....	F	October 12, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN E. HOIN.....	A	September 19, 1918
§ PRIVATE DAVID C. HOSTETLER.....	B	March 3, 1919
§ PRIVATE JAMES HUCKENBAUGH.....	B	
§ PRIVATE KERWIN E. JACOBY.....	A	September 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GEORGE S. JERVIS.....	Headquarters	September 22, 1918
† SERGEANT LEON F. JOHNSON.....	E	September 24, 1918
§ PRIVATE TOM KAPUNIHANA.....	A	September 13, 1918
§ PRIVATE SAMUEL KASARI.....	F	November 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE LUCIAN W. KAUFFMAN.....	E	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE ALEXANDER C. KEESEY.....	F	October 12, 1918
* SERGEANT DAVID E. KELLY.....	E	1919
§ CORPORAL HAROLD H. KIRK.....	Headquarters	October 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM P. KRAY.....	F	October 7, 1918
* PRIVATE ALEXANDER C. KUSEY.....	C	October 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE FRED W. KRIMMEL.....	F	October 21, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM P. KROY.....	F	October 7, 1918
§ PRIVATE LOUIS W. LAUSHEY.....	F	October 10, 1918
§ SERGEANT THOMAS F. McANDREWS.....	F	March 3, 1919
* CORPORAL EDWARD J. MALONE.....	E	September 27, 1918
* PRIVATE FRANCISCO MARTINUS.....	B	March 3, 1918
§ SERGEANT FIRST CLASS THOMAS J. McCANN.....	C	October 8, 1918
§ MASTER ENGINEER, SENIOR GRADE, HARRY E. McCAUSLAND.....	Headquarters	September 16, 1918
† CORPORAL JOSEPH A. McGRATH.....	D	October 10, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ CORPORAL EDWARD J. MALONE.....	E	September 27, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MILTON S. MARK.....	B	December 17, 1918
§ PRIVATE VICTOR A. MECKLEY.....	C	October 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM H. MECKLEY.....	C	October 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE MOSES G. MERTZ.....	F	October 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH MODICA.....	F	October 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE H. OTT.....	D	September 9, 1918
* PRIVATE PAUL H. OTZ.....	F	1918
§ PRIVATE ADOLPH PATSCH.....	E	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE GEORGE H. RAIGER.....	E	October 17, 1918
§ PRIVATE URBAN W. ROSSMAN.....	F	October 8, 1918
† PRIVATE LYMAN G. SAUNDERS.....	E	October 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN A. SCANLON.....	D	September 18, 1918
§ PRIVATE NORMAN C. SHERER.....	F	October 14, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HARRY H. SHIMP.....	E	October 14, 1918
* PRIVATE CHARLES S. SIMPSON.....	A	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE HORATIO SMITH.....	C	October 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN W. SMITH.....	A	September 13, 1918
§ PRIVATE WALTER O. SMITH.....	F	February 5, 1919
§ PRIVATE EDWIN D. STEPRENS.....	D	September 2, 1918
† PRIVATE ANTHONY J. STOE.....	E	October 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE E. STRAUSBAUGH.....	F	October 12, 1918
§ PRIVATE LEMON C. STUMP.....	C	October 6, 1918
§ PRIVATE EDWARD SWARTZBAUGH.....	F	October 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE GUY M. SWEIGERT.....	F	October 12, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES E. SWISHER.....	B	September 13, 1918
† PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ARCHIE L. TANNER.....	E	June, 1919
† CORPORAL JAMES J. TESKEY.....	E	October 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE HERMAN P. TRESSSELT.....	F	October 11, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE D. UMHOLTZ.....	D	September 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE CLARENCE B. UTTER.....	B	September 16, 1918
† PRIVATE PAUL H. UTZ.....	F	October 7, 1918
§ PRIVATE DELBERT L. VARGASON.....	C	October 3, 1918
§ COOK JOHN WAGNER.....	F	October 2, 1918
§ CORPORAL ARTHUR J. WARREN.....	F	October 12, 1918
§ PRIVATE JAMES C. WATSON.....	B	September 13, 1918
§ PRIVATE CHARLES WITNER.....	A	September 12, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE B. WOODWARD.....	F	October 6, 1918
* PRIVATE OLIVER A. ZEIDERS.....	D	October 31, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE R. ZEIGLER.....	B	September 19, 1918

304TH ENGINEER TRAIN

ENLISTED MEN

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ CORPORAL LEIGHTON V. SMITH.....	October 24, 1918
§ PRIVATE ROBERT J. JORNSON.....	October 20, 1918
* PRIVATE HARVEY E. KELLEY.....	November 3, 1918
* PRIVATE BENSON C. LOUDEN.....	November 3, 1918
* HORSESHOER ROBERT P. OWENS.....	November 3, 1918

304TH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

OFFICERS

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ MAJOR ZACHARIAH H. MITCHUM.....	Headquarters Ditch.	January 24, 1919
† SECOND LIEUTENANT HARVEY R. JAGGER.....	Company C	September 26, 1918

ENLISTED MEN

	<i>Company</i>	
§ CORPORAL PINKNEY H. BURTON.....	C	October 4, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LAWRENCE R. CAMPBELL.....	C	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE CLARENCE CHAMP.....	C	October 18, 1918
† PRIVATE FRANK C. COLE.....	C	October 4, 1918
§ CORPORAL CARL E. GOETHE.....	C	April 8, 1919
§ PRIVATE MARTIN L. KING.....	C	November 10, 1918
* CORPORAL EDGAR R. KRENGEL.....	C	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE GEORGE W. KUHN.....	C	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE NEWTON E. LONG.....	C	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE RAYMOND S. MCGONIGAL.....	B	October 6, 1918
§ CORPORAL HAROLD PETERSON.....	B	March 2, 1919
* PRIVATE HENNING O. PETERSON.....	C	November 6, 1918
† PRIVATE ARTHUR D. SIMONSON.....	C	October 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHAUNCEY I. STALLSMITH.....	A	October 15, 1918

304TH SANITARY TRAIN

OFFICERS

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ FIRST LIEUTENANT CASPER S. MIDDLEKAUFF.....		October 5, 1918
* SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE E. SHIPLEY.....		October 11, 1918

ENLISTED MEN

§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HARRY A. ALKINS.....	Ambulance Co. 314	August 24, 1918
§ HORSESHOER FRANK B. ASCHENBACH.....	Ambulance Co. 316	August 24, 1918
* CORPORAL WILLIAM BENSON.....	Ambulance Co. 314	September 29, 1918
† PRIVATE WALTER M. BRIGGS.....	Ambulance Co. 313	October 4, 1918
§ PRIVATE CLINTON C. BUNDICK.....	Ambulance Co. 316	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE BASIL E. GARNER.....	Ambulance Co. 316	October 1, 1918
* PRIVATE JOSEPH W. DAILY.....	Ambulance Co. 313	September 26, 1918
* SERGEANT BERTIE W. DAVID.....	Ambulance Co. 314	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE EARL N. DEHNER.....	Ambulance Co. 314	May 2, 1919
† PRIVATE CARL L. FIROR.....	Ambulance Co. 315	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE GEORGE L. FLORES.....	Ambulance Co. 315	October 2, 1918
† PRIVATE OSCAR L. GAST.....	Ambulance Co. 316	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE LINFORD B. GEBERT.....	Field Hospital 315	September 24, 1918
§ PRIVATE HERVY HAMMELEF.....	Ambulance Co. 315	October 14, 1918
§ PRIVATE THOMAS B. IVENS.....	Ambulance Co. 315	October 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE FRED G. KLEINMAN.....	Field Hospital 316	September 24, 1918
§ CIVILIAN CLERK WILLIAM G. KORD.....		September 25, 1918
§ PRIVATE GAITHER L. LEWIS.....	Field Hospital 314	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE EDWARD F. MULLIN.....	Field Hospital 314	September 24, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH D. MURRAY.....	Ambulance Co. 314	September 28, 1918
† PRIVATE JOHN MARTOCCI, JR.....	Ambulance Co. 314	November 22, 1918
§ WAGONER JAMES E. O'HARA.....	Field Hospital 316	September 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN PARKER.....	Ambulance Co. 314	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ALBERT PHILIPPE.....	Ambulance Co. 313	September 29, 1918

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH F. REINHARDT.....	Ambulance Co. 316	October 26, 1918
§ PRIVATE AMMON N. REPSHER.....	Field Hospital 313	October 2, 1918
* PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HAROLD C. ROBINSON.....	Ambulance Co. 314	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE OSCAR H. ROLLINS.....	Ambulance Co. 313	September 29, 1918
* PRIVATE ALLEN SHAFER.....	Field Hospital 316	September 25, 1918
§ PRIVATE MICHAEL SHAFFER H.....	Ambulance Co. 314	December 15, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOHN SMILEY.....	Field Hospital 313	October 1, 1918
§ PRIVATE THERON E. SMITH.....	Field Hospital 316	September 25, 1918
§ SERGEANT HARRY L. STEVENS.....	Field Hospital 316	September 28, 1918
* PRIVATE WILLIAM G. TOONE.....	Ambulance Co. 316	September 30, 1918
† CORPORAL JOHN WALSH.....	Ambulance Co. 314	October 21, 1918
§ PRIVATE PAUL R. WHEELER.....	Ambulance Co. 314	October 7, 1918
* PRIVATE EDWARD F. WILSON.....	Ambulance Co. 314	September 29, 1918

304TH SUPPLY TRAIN

ENLISTED MEN

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BERT E. BENNETT.....	B	January 22, 1919
§ PRIVATE CURVIN A. BURGER.....	A	November 20, 1918
§ CORPORAL WILLIAM E. CARR.....	E	March 6, 1919
§ CORPORAL STEEVER R. DAY.....	E	February 25, 1919
§ SERGEANT FIRST CLASS CLARENCE C. FLYNN.....	E	December 24, 1918
§ CORPORAL WILBUR GILL.....	A	March 2, 1919
§ PRIVATE LEO A. HOPKINS.....	F	September 30, 1918
§ CORPORAL CHARLES W. JACOBS.....	D	March 5, 1919
§ CORPORAL HARRY W. MILLER.....	C	October 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE JOSEPH S. MILLER.....	D	March 3, 1919
§ PRIVATE EDWARD MULLEN.....	C	October 1, 1918
§ SERGEANT ERNEST L. NELSON.....	C	January 15, 1919
§ CORPORAL CHARLES OTTENBACHER.....	A	March 8, 1919
§ PRIVATE CHARLES E. PRENTISS.....	B	October 9, 1918
§ PRIVATE RAYMOND R. ROTENBERGER.....	F	August 13, 1918
§ CORPORAL EDWIN M. SKILTON.....	D	March 10, 1919
§ PRIVATE GUY A. SMITH.....	D	October 3, 1918
§ PRIVATE TONY TRICO.....	C	November 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE ALLAIRE E. WOODSON.....	B	October 7, 1918

304TH AMMUNITION TRAIN

ENLISTED MEN

<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ PRIVATE HERMAN C. BATTERMAN.....	Company C	October 16, 1918
§ PRIVATE HARVEY A. BELL.....	Company A	September 23, 1918
§ CORPORAL AMOS E. DEITER.....	Company B	September 28, 1918
§ CORPORAL WILLIAM P. DERRICKSON.....	Ordnance Detachment	November 10, 1918
§ PRIVATE MICHAEL J. DUFF, JR.....	Company D	February 3, 1919
§ WAGONER HOWARD P. HUDSON.....	AM Battalion	October 2, 1918
§ PRIVATE CLOYD C. LEONARD.....	AM Battalion	September 29, 1918
§ PRIVATE WILLIAM F. LOWE.....	AM Battalion	September 29, 1918
§ SERGEANT WILSON LOYD.....	Company G	September 24, 1918
§ WAGONER ELIGE E. OVERLEAS.....	Company G	February 21, 1919
§ PRIVATE ERNEST J. PARSONS.....	Hdq. Dteht. Horse Bn.	August 24, 1918
§ PRIVATE CLARENCE R. PATE.....	Hdq. Dteht. Horse Bn.	February 15, 1919

APPENDIX I—ROLL OF HONOR

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<i>Name and Rank</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
§ PRIVATE RAY REESER.....	Company F	March 25, 1919
§ WAGONER SAM A. SHARLEY.....	Company B	September 29, 1918
§ COOK LEONARD J. STANGE.....	B M Bn.	October 5, 1918
§ PRIVATE AMOS M. WARFEL.....	C M Bn.	November 20, 1918

APPENDIX II

RECAPITULATION

TOTALS OF MEN KILLED, WOUNDED,
MISSING AND TAKEN PRISONER,
KILOMETERS GAINED
PRISONERS TAKEN
UNITS OF GERMAN ARMY OPPOSED
TOTALS OF DECORATIONS AWARDED

(When this History went to press it was not possible to get an authoritative summary of casualties; this necessitated the use of the following tables, compiled at various times and showing different totals in almost every case.—Editor's Note.)

TOTAL CASUALTIES OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION*

	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Men</i>
Killed in Action.....	51	1,252
Wounded in Action.....	207	5,447
Missing in Action.....	0	173
Total.....	258	6,872

CASUALTIES BY OFFENSIVES**

MONTFAUCON SECTOR, OR FIRST PHASE, MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, SEPTEMBER 26—OCTOBER 1, 1918.

	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Men</i>
Killed in Action.....	22	278
Wounded, Severely.....	26	456
Wounded, Degree Undetermined.....	3	227
Wounded, Slightly.....	48	1,467
Gassed, Severely.....	2	23
Gassed, Slightly.....	7	115
Missing.....	0	749
Total.....	108	3,315

* Compiled before the return of the Division to the United States. The Statistical Branch, General Staff, places the battle deaths at 1,396 and wounded at 6,194.

** Compiled immediately following each offensive.

LA GRANDE MONTAGNE SECTOR, OR FINAL PHASE, MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE. OCTOBER 29-
NOVEMBER 11, 1918

	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Men</i>
Killed in Action.....	10	453
Wounded, Severely.....	26	736
Wounded, Slightly.....	13	711
Gassed, Severely.....	2	171
Gassed, Slightly.....	11	104
Missing at this time.....	2	418
Captured.....	3	43
	—	—
Total.....	67	2,636

KILOMETERS GAINED
OR
TOTAL ADVANCE OF THE DIVISION

Montfaucon Sector.....	10	Kilos.
Troyon Sector (Defensive, no advance).....		
La Grande Montagne Sector.....	9½	Kilos
	—	
Total.....	19½	Kilos.

AREA CAPTURED

Montfaucon Sector.....	25	Sq. Kilos.
Troyon Sector (Defensive, no advance).....		
La Grande Montagne Sector.....	57	Sq. Kilos.
	—	
Total.....	82	Sq. Kilos.

PRISONERS TAKEN

Montfaucon Sector.....	905
Troyon Sector.....	23
La Grande Montagne Sector.....	192
	—
Total.....	1120*

* In the report of the Statistical Branch, General Staff, the Division is credited with 1,077 Prisoners.

PRESUMED OR KNOWN ENEMY UNITS WHICH OPPOSED THE DIVISION

Montfaucon Sector (First Phase, Meuse-Argonne)

15th German Division
37th German Division
5th Bavarian Division
117th Landsturm Division

Troyon Sector:

8th Landwehr Division
13th Landwehr Division
107th German Division
35th Austro-Hungarian Division

La Grande Montagne Sector (Last Phase, Meuse-Argonne)

228th German Division
192nd German Division
20th German Division
1st Landwehr Divisio

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

CASUALTIES BY UNITS

	K. I. A.		D. O. W.		D. or O. C.		W. I. A.		GASSED		MISSING		CAPTURED		TOTALS	
	Off.	Men	Off.	Men	Off.	Men	Off.	Men	Off.	Men	Off.	Men	Off.	Men	Off.	Men
Division Headquarters.....					1	1									1	1
Headquarters Troop.....						2			2	10					2	12
Military Police.....		2			1	7		1							1	11
157th Inf. Brigade.....							3									3
158th Inf. Brigade.....					1				2	8					3	11
313th Infantry.....	9	213	4	88	3	82	38	1095	5	278			2	59	2131	
314th Infantry.....	6	207	2	59		84	21	834	8	215				37	1701	
315th Infantry.....	11	261	3	83	1	80	92	955	5	231	2		1	45	1960	
316th Infantry.....	12	334	6	91	2	116	49	1157	6	409			3	78	3128	
310th Machine Gun Bn.....		5	1	2		5	3	34		4				4	51	
311th Machine Gun Bn.....		19		6		10	2	83		5				2	143	
312th Machine Gun Bn.....		22		11		24		130		39					249	
304th Engineers.....		3		10		75		36	3	54				3	184	
304th Engineer Train.....		3				2		4							9	
304th Field Signal Bn.....		5	1	4	1	5	1	11	1	15				4	41	
304th Supply Train.....		3				19		4							96	
304th Sanitary Train.....	1	8		5	1	24		13		1				2	55	
310th Field Artillery.....				1		42									43	
311th Field Artillery.....					1	22				2				1	24	
312th Field Artillery.....				1		4				2					7	
304th T. M. Bn.....						1									1	
304th Ammunition Train.....						16		3							19	
TOTALS.....	39	1085	17	361	12	621	136	4356	32	1273	2	1544	2	43	241	9810

K. I. A. Killed in action.
D. O. W. Died of wounds.

D. or O. C. Died of disease or other causes
W. I. A. Wounded in action.

CASUALTIES BY ENGAGEMENTS

ENGAGEMENTS	K. I. A.		W. I. A.		GASSED	
313th INFANTRY:						
(1) Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Sept. 30	(6)	159	(6)	(56)	529 (194)	(7) 69 (38)
(2) Troyon, Oct. 8-Oct. 25		5	(1)		35 (4)	104 (2)
(3) Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 29-Nov. 11		40			233	63
Date Not Stated		5			82	
TOTAL		222			1133	283
314th INFANTRY:						
(1) Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Sept. 30	(3)	99	(2)	(27)	338 (107)	(3) 60 (45)
(2) Troyon, Oct. 8-Oct. 25		4			24 (6)	22
(3) Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 29-Nov. 11		100			315	93
Date Not Stated		5			38	
TOTAL		213			855	223
315th INFANTRY:						
(1) Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Sept. 30	(1)	131	(8)	(24)	401 (183)	(6) 83 (54)
(2) Troyon, Oct. 8-Oct. 25		5	(2)		38 (4)	14 (3)
(3) Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 29-Nov. 11		121			327	76
Date Not Stated		4				
TOTAL		272			977	236
316th INFANTRY:						
(1) Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Sept. 30	(3)	163	(4)	(38)	462 (203)	(7) 89 (59)
(2) Troyon, Oct. 8-Oct. 25		13	(1)		56 (6)	86 (4)
(3) Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 29-Nov. 11		151			441	170
Date Not Stated		11				
TOTAL		346			1206	415
310th MACHINE GUN BATTALION:						
(1) Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Sept. 30			(1)	(1)	4 (4)	2 (1)
(2) Troyon, Oct. 8-Oct. 25					28	1
(3) Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 29-Nov. 11		4				
Date Not Stated						
TOTAL		5			37	4
311th MACHINE GUN BATTALION:						
(1) Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Sept. 30		13		(1)	29 (12)	1 (2)
(2) Troyon, Oct. 8-Oct. 25					2 (1)	1
(3) Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 29-Nov. 11		3	(1)		12	1
Date Not Stated		2			28	
TOTAL		19			85	5
312th MACHINE GUN BATTALION:						
(1) Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Sept. 30		9		(4)	27 (9)	(1) 11 (9)
(2) Troyon, Oct. 8-Oct. 25					2 (1)	4
(3) Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 29-Nov. 11		13			33	13
Date Not Stated					44	
TOTAL		22			120	39
304th ENGINEERS:						
(1) Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Sept. 30		1		(2)	19	(6) 41
(2) Troyon, Oct. 8-Oct. 25					2	7 (1)
(3) Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 29-Nov. 11		2			13	
Date Not Stated						2
TOTAL		3			36	57

K. I. A. Killed in action

W. I. A. Wounded in action

Note.—Casualties reported for each organization during the combat periods, are entered opposite the indicated engagement, and without parenthesis. Such as were reported as having occurred subsequent to the last date shown for any engagement, and prior to the first date shown for the next engagement, are placed in parentheses immediately after the engagement figures. Any casualties reported as having occurred prior to the date shown for the first engagement of an organization, or so long after any preceding one, that they were obviously more closely associated with a later one, were placed in parentheses immediately preceding the engagement figures. The same plan was followed both for the wounded and for the killed in action.

TOTALS OF AWARDS OF DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS TO THE VARIOUS UNITS OF
THE DIVISION

	D. S. C.	D. S. M.	Croix de Guerre	G. H. Q. Citation	Division Citation
Division Hdqr.....	3		5	1	42
157th Inf. Bgd.....		1			4
313th Infantry.....	10		5	3	81
314th Infantry.....	20	1	13	13	90
311th M. G. Bn.....	5		1	4	25
158th Inf. Bgd.....			1	2	7
315th Infantry.....	30		26	14	132
316th Infantry.....	12		11	9	111
312th M. G. Bn.....	2		3	3	28
310th M. G. Bn.....	4		4	3	12
304th Engrs.....	1	1		1	40
304th F. S. Bn.....			4	8	26
304th Sup. Tr.....					6
304th Sanitary Tr.....	4			1	18
Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.....					2
French, attached to Division..					13
Totals.....	91	3	63	62	637

APPENDIX III

CHRONOLOGY

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

COMBAT SERVICE OF DIVISION

SUCCESSIVE LOCATIONS OF DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

CHRONOLOGY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION.

- May 18, 1917. Act of Congress authorized the formation of a National Army.
- August 25, 1917. Major General (then Brigadier General) Joseph E. Kuhn and staff arrived at Camp Meade, Maryland.
- August 29, 1917. First contingent of officers and N. C. O.'s arrived at Camp Meade.
- September 19, 1917. First contingent of selected men arrived at Camp Meade.
- April 6, 1918. Division paraded in Baltimore before President Wilson.
- July 8, 1918. Division commenced overseas movement, units sailing from Hoboken, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- July 12, 1918. First unit arrived in France.
- July 19, 1918. Division started for Twelfth Training Area but was diverted to Tenth Area, in vicinity of Prauthoy and Champlitte.
- September 9, 1918. Left Tenth Training Area for Robert-Espagne Area and the Front.
- September 12, 1918. First units of Division entered the line, relieving 157th French Division in Sector 304.
- September 26, 1918—Commenced Meuse-Argonne Offensive; captured Haucourt and Malancourt.
- September 27, 1918—Captured Montfaucon.
- September 28, 1918—Captured Nantillois.
- September 30, 1918—Relieved by Third Division and passed into II Colonial French Corps, in rear of Troyon Sector, excepting the 304th Engineers, which was attached to the Third Division.
- October 8, 1918. Relieved Twenty-sixth Division in Troyon Sector.
304th Engineers relieved from offensive and Third Division and rejoined 79th Division.
- October 26-28, 1918.. Relieved from Troyon Sector by Thirty-third Division.
- October 28-31, 1918.. Relieved Twenty ninth and part of Twenty-sixth Divisions in La Grande Montagne Sector.
- November 1, 1918. Participated in third phase of Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- November 6, 1918. Captured the Borne du Cornouiller (Hill 378).

- November 9, 1918. Captured Danvillers, Crepion, Wavrille, Gibercy, Etrayeand Moirey.
 November 10, 1918. Captured Hills 328 and 319.
 November 11, 1918. Captured Ville-devant-Chaumont: Armistice ended Operations.
 November 11-26, 1918 Remained in same location and also took over area from Meuse River to Fresnes-en-Woivre.
 December 10, 1918 to
 February 1, 1919. 314th Infantry, less First and Second Battalions, guarded property and maintained order in Montmedy-Virton (Belgium) Stenay Area.
 December 26, 1918. Division moved to Souilly Area, south of Verdun.
 February 27, 1919. Division Horse Show held at Pierrefitte.
 March 21, 1919. Division won Ninth Corps Horse Show at Lerouville.
 March 28, 1919. Division made five-day march to Fourth Training Area, north of Chaumont.
 April 12, 1919. Division reviewed by General Pershing at Orquevanx.
 April 20, 1919. Division commenced move by rail; the artillery to St. Nazaire and the remainder of the Division to Nantes and Cholet Area.
 May , 1919. Remainder of Division commenced movement to Port of Embarkation, St. Nazaire.
 May 13, 1919. First unit of Division sailed for home.
 May 19, 1919. Last unit of Division sailed from France.

COMBAT SERVICE OF DIVISION

The Seventy-ninth Division held defensive sectors for thirty-four days and active or offensive sectors for nineteen days, as follows:

- (1) *Sector 304* (Defensive) From September 12 to September 26, 1918; the entire Division participating with exception of the Artillery Brigade and the Ammunition Train, (Companies A, B and G. excepted.)
- (2) *Meuse-Argonne Offensive* (First Phase—Active) From September 26 to September 30, 1918; same organizations participating, the 304th Engineers, however, remaining in the offensive until October 8, 1918 (and served with the Third Division as combat Engineers).
- (3) *Troyon Sector* (Defensive) From October 8 to October 28, 1918; same organizations participating.
- (4) *Meuse-Argonne Offensive* (Final Phase—Active) From October 29 to November 11, 1918; entire Division with exception of Artillery Brigade participating.

All organizations of the Division which carry colors or standards, with the exception of the Artillery Brigade, are entitled to wear two silver bands and two streamers on the same—one for the two defensive sectors and one for the two phases of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Men of the units participating in these actions are similarly entitled to wear two bars on the Victory Medal and two bronze stars on the Victory Medal Ribbon.

SUCCESSIVE LOCATIONS OF DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

Camp Meade, Maryland.	August 25, 1917 to July 6, 1918
S. S. Leviathan.	July 7 to July 16, 1918
Pontanezen Barracks.	July 16 to July 19, 1918
Is-sur-Tille.	July 22 to July 23, 1918
Mussy-sur-Seine, Cote d'Or.	July 23 to July 27, 1918
Prauthoy, Haute Marne, Tenth Training Area.	July 27 to September 8, 1918
Vaux-sous-Aubigny.	September 8 to September 9, 1918
Revigny.	September 9, 1918
Robert-Espagne.	September 9 to September 12, 1918
Blercourt, Meuse.	September 13 to September 15, 1918
Jouy-en-Argonne.	September 15 to September 25, 1918
Hill 309, west of Montzeville.	September 25 to September 26, 1918
P. C. Zouave, Hill 304.	September 26 to September 27, 1918
Haucourt and 600 meters southeast of Montfaucon.	September 27 to September 30, 1918
Jouy-en-Argonne.	October 1 to October 4, 1918

Thillombois.....	October 4 to October 8, 1918
Troyon-sur-Meuse.....	October 8 to October 26, 1918
Dieue-sur-Meuse.....	October 26 to October 29, 1918
Vacherauville.....	October 29 to November 8, 1918
Molleville Farm.....	November 9 to November 15, 1918
Vacherauville.....	November 15 to December 28, 1918
Souilly, Meuse.....	December 28 to March 28, 1919
Reynel, Haute Marne.....	March 28 to April 22, 1919
Rimaucourt.....	April 22, 1919
Nantes, Loire Infericure.....	April 24, 1919
Reze-des-Nantes.....	April 24 to May 15, 1919
Nantes.....	May 15
St. Nazaire.....	May 15 to May 18, 1919
S. S. Kroonland.....	May 18 to May 29, 1919
Hoboken, Jersey City, Camp Dix, New Jersey.....	May 29 to June 6, 1919, when the Division was demobilized.

APPENDIX IV

DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL
CROIX DE GUERRE
G. H. Q. CITATIONS
DIVISION CITATIONS
MISCELLANEOUS UNIT CITATIONS
WAR DEPT. CITATIONS

AWARDS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS *(For Extraordinary Heroism in Action)*

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, 79TH DIVISION

SERGEANT THOMAS M. RIVEL,
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ARTRUR J. McCAIN,
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ARTRUR S. ROBERTS,

310TH MACHINE-GUN BATTALION

PRIVATE JOHN R. BAUERNFEIND, Company B,
PRIVATE DWIGHT E. LEMON, Company B,
PRIVATE CHARLES E. SIMPSON, Company A,
PRIVATE BENJAMIN G. STANKUNOS, Company B.

313TH INFANTRY

MAJOR HORATIO N. JACKSON, Medical Corps,
MAJOR EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS, JR.,
CHAPLAIN JOHN CARROLL MOORE,
CAPTAIN HARRY INGERSOLL,
CAPTAIN FRANK R. WREELock,
FIRST LIEUTENANT ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
SERGEANT HARRY E. FORREST, Company I,
SERGEANT ERNEST L. HITCHENS, Company K,
CORPORAL GEORGE L. BROWN, Company K,
PRIVATE ROLAND W. ABRAMS, Company K.

314TH INFANTRY

CAPTAIN CHARLES K. MACDERMUT
 CAPTAIN FREDERICK A. MUELLENBERG,
 CAPTAIN HENRY M. SMITH,
 FIRST LIEUTENANT LEE M. ENGLISH, Dental Corps.
 FIRST LIEUTENANT SAMUEL J. MARKS, Medical Corps.
 SECOND LIEUTENANT HOWARD A. BAIR.
 FIRST SERGEANT MIKE A. HARTMANN, Company I.
 SERGEANT EDWARD W. MONAHAN, Company E,
 SERGEANT LOUIS S. SMITH, Company I,
 SERGEANT PETER STRUCEL, Company L,
 CORPORAL JOHN CHYKO, Company E,
 CORPORAL JAMES A. LARSON, Company K,
 CORPORAL WILLIAM J. WALSH, Company H,
 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS NOLAN L. JORDAN, Company K,
 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CLIFFORD M. SEIDERS, Machine-gun Company,
 PRIVATE JOHN J. AUBER, Company E.
 PRIVATE JACOB BOLEN, Company C,
 PRIVATE CALVIN J. CRESSMAN, Company E,
 PRIVATE STANLEY CULVER, Company C,
 PRIVATE JOHN M. WARD, Medical Detachment.

311TH MACHINE-GUN BATTALION

FIRST SERGEANT RALPH A. CAPEN, Company A,
 SERGEANT JAMES R. MANSFIELD, Medical Detachment,
 CORPORAL JOHN J. POLLON, Company C,
 PRIVATE CHARLES I. THOMAS, Company D,
 PRIVATE PERRY W. WILT, Company C.

315TH INFANTRY

(Names of deceased in capitals.)

MAJOR SAMUEL WILSON FLEMING.
 MAJOR FREDERICK W. McL. PATTERSON.
 MAJOR WARD W. PIERSON,
 CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. CARROLL, Jr.,
 CAPTAIN EARL C. OFFINGER,
 CAPTAIN CHARLES H. TILGHMAN,
 CAPTAIN GEORGE L. WRIGHT,
 FIRST LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN BULLOCK,
 FIRST LIEUTENANT THEODORE ROSEN,
 SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN T. OWENS,
 FIRST SERGEANT JOSEPH L. KILROY, Company K,
 SERGEANT HARRY L. GREENWOOD, Company K,
 SERGEANT PAUL B. JENKINS, Headquarters Company,
 SERGEANT LUDWIG J. NACHTMANN, Machine-gun Company,
 SERGEANT ARTHUR W. OLANSON, Company K,
 SERGEANT JOHN J. READ, Company C,
 SERGEANT JACOB RECKTENWALD, Company C,
 SERGEANT BERNARD F. SWEENEY, Jr., Headquarters Company,
 CORPORAL BENJAMIN A. EVANS, Company I,
 CORPORAL JOSEPH A. KEENAN, Company L,
 CORPORAL CHARLES W. PALARDY, Company F,
 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRANK LOMONACO, Company K,
 PRIVATE WILLIAM BRYSON, Company I,
 PRIVATE AMERICO DIPASQUALE, Company G,

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

PRIVATE FRANK H. FLEGEL, Company L,
 PRIVATE WALTER S. GOODMAN, Company E
 PRIVATE GIACOMO MASCIARELLI, Company L,
 PRIVATE GIUSEPPE SPADAFORA, Headquarters Company,
 PRIVATE WILLIAM H. SWEARINGEN, Medical Detachment,
 PRIVATE EUGENE G. WATKINS, Company K.

316TH INFANTRY

MAJOR WILLIAM S. MANNING,
 CAPTAIN BENJAMIN H. HEWIT,
 FIRST LIEUTENANT HANK WELLING,
 FIRST SERGEANT SAMUEL E. PHILLIPA, Company B,
 SERGEANT GROVER C. SHECKART,
 CORPORAL GUY M. HABECKER, Company I,
 CORPORAL CHARLES M. KIDD, Company E,
 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS THOMAS H. MORRIS,
 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JORN WILKINS, Machine-gun Company,
 PRIVATE CLARENCE F. FREY, Headquarters Company,
 PRIVATE HERMAN G. PAUSTIAN, Company D,
 PRIVATE HAROLD P. RUMBERGER, Company B,

312TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

SERGEANT CARL OSCAR ALLISON, Company C,
 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH J. MILGRAM, Company A.

304TH ENGINEERS

CAPTAIN ALBERT C. RUBEL

304TH SANITARY TRAIN

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM D. McLELLAND, Medical Corps, 314th Ambulance Company,
 SERGEANT JAMES E. STONE, 314th Ambulance Company,
 SERGEANT DONALD L. WAGNER, 314th Ambulance Company,
 CORPORAL JOSEPH W. KLAPETZKY, 314th Ambulance Company.

TEXT OF AWARDS

ROLAND W. ABRAMS, Private, Company K, 313th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Crepion, France, November 3, 1918. While carrying a message from battalion to regimental headquarters, Private Abrams was seriously injured in the lungs and eyes by concentrated mustard gas, but he continued on his mission and reported back to battalion headquarters before seeking medical attention. Residence at enlistment: 1205 Poplar Grove Street, Baltimore, Md.

CARL OSCAR ALLISON, Sergeant, Company C, 312th Machine Gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Argonne Forest, November 2, 1918. In the face of direct machine-gun fire not more than 40 yards distant, he mounted a machine gun and succeeded in knocking out one of the enemy guns and taking 25 prisoners. Although seriously wounded during this most gallant exploit, he remained at his gun and ably assisted the advancing infantry until weakness and loss of blood forced him to go to the rear. Residence at enlistment: 1212 Morse Street NE., Washington, D. C.

JOHN J. AUBER, Private, Company E, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Samogneux, France, November 1, 1918. While standing in the entrance of his dugout he saw a grenade, with fuse burning, rolling into the dugout where his comrades were sleeping. He picked up the grenade and attempted to throw it away, but it exploded in his hand, blowing off the hand and forearm. Residence at enlistment: 163 Fugger Street, Elm Grove, W. Va.

HOWARD A. BAIR, Second Lieutenant, deceased, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Barricourt, France, November 2, 1918. Calling on his platoon to follow, he pushed forward and attacked enemy machine-gun nests. After killing two of the enemy he himself was killed by a hand grenade while accepting the surrender of another of the enemy. Emergency address: Mrs. Frances Bair, mother, Rittman, Ohio. Residence at appointment: 48 Seventeenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

JOHN R. BAUERNFEIND, Private, Company B, 310th Machine Gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 5, 1918. With two other soldiers, he voluntarily left a place of safety, went forward 40 meters under machine-gun fire in plain view of the enemy, and rescued another soldier who had been blinded by a machine-gun bullet, and was helplessly staggering about. Residence at enlistment: 204 South Chester Street, Baltimore, Md.

JACON BOLEN, Private, Company C, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 2, 1918. Although suffering from a painful shell-fragment wound in the head, he remained on duty with his platoon, exposing himself to machine-gun and sniper fire while acting as outpost. Advancing alone at daylight he reconnoitered what appeared to be a machine-gun position, returning with information which enabled his outguard to better their location. Residence at enlistment: 3942 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE L. BROWN, Corporal, Company K, 313th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 27, 1918. He crawled ahead of his platoon and located and killed a sniper who had wounded him and several others. Although seriously wounded, he remained in command of his platoon until he was ordered to the rear, when he insisted on going back without assistance, though he was so weak he could hardly walk. Residence at enlistment: 2001 Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM BRYSON, Private, Company I, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 7, 1918. He volunteered to reconnoiter an enemy trench to determine its exact location and to ascertain whether or not it was protected by wire. His mission was accomplished under heavy fire, and the information he obtained proved of the greatest assistance and value. Residence at enlistment: Decatur, Ark.

BENJAMIN BULLOCK, First Lieutenant, deceased, 3d Battalion, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Nantillois, France, September 28-29, 1918. On the afternoon of September 28, Lieutenant Bullock displayed great bravery and fearlessness by assisting two wounded men to a place of safety while under heavy sniper and artillery fire. On the morning of the 29th of September he again demonstrated great bravery by advancing alone into a wood and killing a sniper. On the afternoon of the 29th of September, while carrying a message to the regimental post of command, he was killed by a high-explosive shell. Emergency address: Benjamin Bullock, Jr., father, Ardmore, Pa. Residence at appointment: Ardmore, Pa.

RALPH A. CAPEN, First Sergeant, Company A, 311th Machine Gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 29 to October 1, 1918. On September 29 Sergeant Capen voluntarily left his place of safety and rescued a wounded comrade and brought him to a place of shelter. On October 1 he volunteered to assist in carrying rations to his company, making repeated trips through heavy artillery fire and each time successfully accomplished his mission. Residence at enlistment: 2900 Prairie Avenue, Mattoon, Ill.

WILLIAM M. CARROLL, JR., Captain, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Nantillois, France, September, 29, 1918. Captain Carroll with a sergeant of his company, outflanked a machine-gun nest which was holding up their advance, shot one German non-commissioned officer who tried to escape, and captured two prisoners, the other occupants fleeing. The reduction of this machine-gun nest made it possible for the flank of the battalion to advance. Residence at appointment: 47 Orient Way, Rutherford, N. J.

JOHN CHYKO, Corporal, Company E, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Moirey, France, November 10 1918. Taking command of a platoon in the absence of officers and sergeants, he led a successful assault. With a small detachment of his men, he wiped out several machine-gun nests, thereby aiding in the advance of his battalion. On the same evening, after establishing listening posts, he patrolled with three men 1 kilometer from the front line, thus establishing security of the battalion position for the night. Residence at enlistment: Beaver Valley, Pa.

CALVIN J. CRESSMAN, Private, Company E, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Moirey, France, November 9, 1918, Private Cressman, first carrier for his automatic rifle team, advanced with a patrol against strong machine-gun positions. Although wounded five times he refused to be taken back and continued to load his automatic rifle in the face of heavy machine-gun fire. Residence at enlistment: Station Avenue, Coopersburg, Pa.

STANLEY CULVER, Private, Company C, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Moirey, France, November 10, 1918. During an advance Private Culver, though suffering from wounds, carried important messages under heavy shell fire from battalion to company commander, refusing to have his wounds dressed until his mission was completed. He returned after treatment was given and remained at his work as runner, not allowing himself to be evacuated. Residence at enlistment: Town Hill, Pa.

AMERICO DIPASQUALE, Private, deceased, Company G, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 11, 1918. He volunteered his services as a connecting file, and during the course of operations was obliged to cross and recross fields swept by shell and machine-gun fire. His efforts were instrumental in keeping contact with the unit on his left. While he was thus engaged he was killed. Emergency address: Miss Ruth Mary Shaw, friend, 2833 North Bambrey Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Residence at enlistment: 2903 North Taney Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LEE M. ENGLISH, First Lieutenant, Dental Corps, attached to 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 29, 1918. Although he had received a very painful wound two days previous, he remained on duty at an aid station under heavy shell fire until it was completely destroyed and many of the inmates and attendants killed or wounded. He assisted in caring for these wounded on the field until an aid station could be located farther to the rear. Residence at appointment: 47 East Oak Street, Chicago, Ill.

BENJAMIN A. EVANS, Corporal, Company I, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action north of Verdun, France, November 7, 1918. Corporal Evans, on the night of November 7, 1918, when hearing the company commander asking for volunteers to reconnoiter about 100 yards of unknown ground and locate an enemy trench, did volunteer and undertake the mission and accompanied by Private Bryson successfully accomplished the same and brought back valuable information. As a non-commissioned officer his example and courage aided greatly in holding his platoon together. Residence at enlistment: 2022 North Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRANK H. FLEGEL, Private, Company I, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Nantillois, France, September 29, 1918. When his platoon had been ordered to cover because of annihilating machine-gun and artillery fire, Private Flegel accompanied another soldier to the rescue of a comrade who was lying 300 yards distant. The journey was made through heavy and continuous fire, but Private Flegel, with his fellow soldier, succeeded in bringing their wounded comrade to safety. Residence at enlistment: 2107 South Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMUEL M. FLEMING, JR., Major, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Beaumont, France, November 9, 1918. On the night of November 9, he received a serious and painful wound from a high explosive shell, but refused to be evacuated, and continued in command of his battalion until the signing of the Armistice on November 11. He was exposed not only to heavy enemy fire but to severe weather conditions as well. Residence at appointment: 104 South Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

HARRY E. FORREST, Sergeant, deceased, Company I, 313th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 26, 1918. He led his platoon in an attack against an enemy machine-gun nest which was impeding the progress of his company. During the course of the exploit he was killed by fire from the nest, but his action enabled his men to accomplish the capture of 12 of the enemy, who were manning the guns in the nest. Emergency address: Mrs. Charles E. Forrest, mother, 712 Cumberland Street, Baltimore, Md. Residence at enlistment: 712 Cumberland Street, Baltimore, Md.

CLARENCE F. FREY, Private, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 7, 1918. Acting as a runner Private Frey was sent from regimental headquarters to the front lines. On the way he was severely wounded by a fragment of shell, but he continued on, despite weakness from loss of blood and dazed from shock. He delivered his message before being evacuated. Residence at enlistment: Red Lion, Pa.

WALTER O. GOODMAN, Private, Company E, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Molleville Farm, France, November 7, 1918. He volunteered to carry wounded to the first-aid station, through continuous shell fire. After he became too exhausted to carry more, he continued to help those who could walk with assistance. Residence at enlistment: 1408 East Palmer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARRY L. GREENWOOD, Sergeant, deceased, Company K, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Malancourt, France, September 26, 1918. He personally led a patrol of four men against a machine-gun which was holding up the advance, captured the gun and nine prisoners. He inspired his men to greater effort by his excellent example, under heavy machine-gun fire, and was killed while reorganizing his platoon after a counter attack. Emergency address: Mrs. Greenwood, mother, 2839 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Residence at enlistment: Same.

GUY M. HABECKER, Corporal, Company I, 316th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 4-6, 1918. While performing the duties of supply sergeant Corporal Habecker succeeded in getting food to his company, which was holding the outpost line. He led carrying parties through heavy shell fire bringing hot coffee and bread to the men. On one occasion he made the journey unaided, taking with him a large quantity of bread. Residence at enlistment: 353 Locust Street, Steelton, Pa.

MIKE A. HARTMANN, First Sergeant, Company I, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 27, 1918. Sergeant Hartmann advanced alone and silenced a machine-gun nest which was holding up an entire platoon. Residence at enlistment: 75 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BENJAMIN H. HEWIT, Captain, deceased, Company F, 316th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 28-29, 1918. He led his men into battle with such fearlessness and valor that he was at all times able to reorganize and continue forward under most difficult circumstances. Although wounded, he remained in command, always being under terrific shell and machine-gun fire, but not until he had received a second wound did he relinquish his command. While being taken from the field he received a third wound. Emergency address: Oliver H. Hewit, father, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Residence at appointment: Hollidaysburg, Pa.

ERNEST L. HITCHES, Sergeant, Company K, 313th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Crepion, France, November 7 and 8, 1918. While his battalion was conducting a relief, he and four members of his platoon were wounded by shell fire. After he had taken the four wounded comrades to a first-aid station, he immediately returned without treatment to himself, despite his severe suffering from three body wounds, and remained with his platoon until the completion of the relief. Residence at enlistment: 536 West Brice Street, Baltimore, Md.

HARRY INGERSOLL, Captain, deceased, 313th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 26, 1918. He showed absolute disregard for personal danger in leading his company in an attack against an enemy position, strongly entrenched and protected by barbed-wire entanglements. Although he was killed at the enemy wire by machine-gun fire, his men inspired by his courage, carried on the attack and took the enemy position, which had been holding up the advance. Emergency address: Charles E. Ingersoll, father, 1815 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Residence at appointment, Penllyn, Pa.

HORATIO N. JACKSON, Major, Medical Corps, attached to 313th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 26 and 29, 1918. Constantly working in the face of heavy machine-gun and shell fire, he was most devoted in his attention to the wounded, always present in the line of advance, directing the administering of first aid and guiding the work of litter bearers. He remained on duty until severely wounded by high-explosive shells, when he was obliged to evacuate. Residence at appointment: 158 South Willard Street, Burlington, Vt.

PAUL B. JENKINS, Sergeant, deceased, Headquarters Company, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Gibercy, France, November 11, 1918. While installing telephone line his regiment started an attack. The enemy responded with a terrific barrage and before the communication was completed Sergeant Jenkins was in the midst of a heavy encounter. Bravely he remained at his post, endeavoring to establish telephone service, but was instantly killed by shell fire. Emergency address: Mrs. Eunice G. Strother, sister, Franklinton, N. C. Residence at enlistment: 2606 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROYAL C. JOHNSON, First Lieutenant, 313th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Montfaucon, France, September 26-27, 1918. He constantly exposed himself to the enemy fire during the action at Montfaucon, setting an example to his men by his fearlessness. When severely wounded by shell fire he assisted two wounded men of his company to the rear and refused to occupy space in the ambulance until these men had been provided for. Residence at appointment: 65 Spruce Street, Oneonto, N. Y.

NOLAN L. JORDAN, Private, First Class, Company K, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Malancourt, France, September 26, 1918. Private Jordan, with another soldier of his platoon, outflanked a machine gun in advance of our line, killed three of the crew and captured two others, together with the machine gun. Residence at enlistment: R. F. D. No. 2, Courtland, Va.

JOSEPH A. KEENAN, Corporal, Company L, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Nantillois, France, September 29, 1918. When his platoon had been ordered to cover because of annihilating machine-gun and artillery fire, Corporal Keenan accompanied another soldier to the rescue of a comrade who was lying 300 yards distant. The journey was made through heavy and continuous fire, but Corporal Keenan, with his fellow soldier, succeeded in bringing their wounded comrade to safety. Residence at enlistment: 2955 Aromingo Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. KIDD, Corporal, Company E, 316th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 10, 1918. While his company was being held up by machine-gun fire, Corporal Kidd led his squad, in spite of a severe leg wound, against the machine-gun, killing the gunner and clearing the way for the advance of his company. Residence at enlistment: New Freedom, Pa.

JOSEPH F. KILROY, First Sergeant, Company K, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 4, 1918. He led a patrol of five men to flank a machine-gun nest, but heavy machine-gun fire caused the loss of the other members of the patrol. He picked up the automatic rifle of a fallen comrade and by his effective and severe fire rendered valuable aid in breaking up a local counterattack which was forming. Residence at enlistment: 2731 East Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOSEPH W. KLAPETZKY, Corporal, 314th Ambulance Company, 304th Sanitary Train. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 29, 1918. He went through heavy shell fire into a burning dressing station which he knew contained a large quantity of ammunition, in order to rescue two wounded German prisoners. He succeeded in carrying them to safety. Residence at enlistment: 617 Katherine Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

JAMES A. LARSON, Corporal, Company K, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Malancourt, France, September 26, 1918. He, with another soldier from his platoon, outflanked a machine-gun in advance of our line, killed three of the crew and captured two others, together with the machine-gun. Residence at enlistment: Blossburg, Pa.

DWIGHT E. LEMON, Private, Company B, 310th Machine Gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 8, 1918. When his comrades, many of whom were wounded, were suffering from want of water, he took their canteens and went 200 meters to the rear under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire; here he filled the canteens at a spring and returned through intense fire, under direct observation of machine gunners and snipers. Residence at enlistment: Listen, Ind.

FRANK LOMONACO, Private, First Class, Company K, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Meuse-Verdun offensive, November 4 and 5, 1918. In the performance of his duties as runner he made repeated journeys across areas swept by machine-gun fire, but he never hesitated in the execution of his mission. On the firing line he was of most valuable assistance in destroying a counterattack. Residence at enlistment: 87 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTHUR J. MCCAIN, Private, First Class, Headquarters Detachment, 79th Division. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 28-30, 1918. While acting as a division observer Private McCain remained constantly on duty for several days in a building on the heights of Montfaucon. While in the building portions of it were destroyed by direct artillery fire, and hostile shelling was such that other observers located in the same building withdrew to a safer place. Private McCain, however, remained constantly at his post of duty and obtained important information. Residence at enlistment: 224 Third Avenue, Watertown, S. Dak.

CHARLES K. MACDERMUT, Captain, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Moirey, France, November 10, 1918. Although seriously wounded by three machine gun bullets while reconnoitering, Captain MacDermut continued to direct his troops and refused to receive medical treatment or to allow stretcher bearers to come to the exposed position until night. Residence at appointment: 127 Park Street, Leonia, N. J.

WILLIAM D. McLELLAND, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, 314th Ambulance Company, 304th Sanitary Train. For extraordinary heroism in action near Nantillois and Montfaucon, France, September 29 to October 1, 1918. Lieutenant McLelland, near Nantillois, displayed untiring energy in bringing in the wounded while continually subjected to machine-gun and shrapnel fire. It was necessary to move the dressing station to some abandoned German dugouts because of the heavy fire, and during the bombardment this station was set on fire and six men killed, but Lieutenant McLelland, by his coolness and courage, enabled the speedy evacuation of the wounded. Address: Care of The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Entered military service from North Carolina.

WILLIAM S. MANNING, Major, deceased, 316th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 5, 1918. Leading his command in the face of extremely heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, he displayed remarkable bravery and coolness in reorganizing his battalion after severe losses had been inflicted on them. By continuous encouragement and daring he directed operations to the successful gaining of his objective. During the operations he was instantly killed by a machine-gun bullet. Emergency address: Governor Manning, father, Executive Mansion, Columbia, S. C. Residence at appointment: 1769 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

JAMES R. MANSFIELD, Sergeant, Medical Detachment, 311th Machine Gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 29, 1918. Administering first aid in a most exposed position, Sergeant Mansfield rendered most valuable assistance not only to casualties from his own command, but also to those from other organizations. He continued with his work, although wounded, and refused to leave for the rear until ordered to do so by his commanding officer. Residence at enlistment: South Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.

SAMUEL J. MARKS, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, attached to 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Malancourt, France, September 27-28, 1918. Lieutenant Marks advanced with the foremost elements of his battalion, dressing and evacuating the wounded under machine-gun fire for a period of 12 hours. On September 29, when his aid station was shelled, several patients and attendants being killed and wounded, this officer, though himself wounded, remained at his post caring for patients who had received fresh wounds and assisted in their evacuation. Residence at appointment: Philipsburg, Pa.

Giacomo Masciarelli, Private, Company L, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Malancourt, France, September 26, 1918. Private Masciarelli alone charged a machine-gun nest which was holding up the advance of his platoon. With a flanking fire, he killed one member of the crew and caused the rest to surrender. His prisoners consisted of one non-commissioned officer and seven privates. Residence at enlistment: 1424 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOSEPH J. MILGRAM, Private, First Class, Company A, 312th Machine-gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand-Montagne, France, November 8, 1918. Private Milgram, on duty as a battalion runner, displayed remarkable daring in frequently going through heavy fire in order that communication might be maintained. Upon being sent out to locate the advanced units he was repeatedly fired upon by snipers and attacked with hand grenades, but succeeded in returning with valuable information, although two other runners accompanying him became casualties. Residence at enlistment: 1956 Dalkeith Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EDWARD V. MONAHAN, Sergeant, Company E, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Moirey, France, November 10, 1918. Wounded in the face by a machine-gun bullet, he refused to be evacuated, but continued to lead his platoon in a successful attack with the bullet still in his flesh. After securing first-aid treatment next morning, he learned that his company was advancing again, whereupon he returned and led his platoon in an assault on the Cote Romagne. Residence at enlistment: Centralia, Pa.

JOHN CARROLL MOORE, Chaplain, 313th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 27, 1918. Though wounded on September 26, he remained with the attacking lines of his regiment, ministering to the dying and aiding the wounded. After entering an enemy trench, with a group of men, a grenade was thrown in their midst, and, in utter disregard of personal safety, he grabbed the grenade to throw it from the trench. It exploded just after leaving his hand, seriously wounding him in several places.

EFFINGHAM BUCKLEY MORRIS, JR., Major, 313th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 27, 1918. Leading his battalion in attack, Major Morris, then a captain, was painfully wounded in the leg, but continued in command during the four days' action that followed. By his persistence in remaining, despite his severe wound, he set an example which contributed largely to the success of the operations. Residence at appointment: 925 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMAS H. MORRIS, Private, First Class, 316th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 30, 1918. Although severely wounded in the thigh, he continued to carry messages from the line to battalion headquarters, exposed at all times to terrific machine gun fire. Residence at enlistment: 5005 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Captain, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Nantillois, France, September 26-30, 1918. As regimental adjutant he displayed the utmost disregard for personal danger in assisting his regimental commander in maintaining liaison with the front lines. After being painfully wounded and gassed by a bursting gas shell, this officer refused to be evacuated, but remained on duty, carrying orders to the front line and bringing back valuable information, until he was ordered to the rear. Residence at appointment: 34 South Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.

LUDWIG J. NACHTMANN, Sergeant, Machine gun Company, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Danvillers, France, November 9, 1918. Although seriously wounded, he remained at his post and continued to direct the fire from his section under heavy shell fire until carried away by first-aid men. Residence at enlistment: Bustleton Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

EARL C. OFFINGER, Captain, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Nantillois, France, September 29, 1918. While leading his company under heavy shell and machine-gun fire he received severe arm wounds. He was obliged to return for treatment to a first-aid post and advised to go to the rear. Refusing, he returned to his lines, reorganized his company, and formed their position before evacuated. Address: Care of The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Residence at appointment: Northampton, Mass.

ARTHUR W. OLANSON, Sergeant, Company K, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Nantillois, France, September 29, 1918. Sergeant Olanson, with his company commander, outflanked a machine-gun nest which was holding up their advance, shot one German non-commissioned officer who tried to escape, and captured two prisoners, the other occupants fleeing. The reduction of this machine-gun nest made it possible for the flank of the battalion to advance. Residence at enlistment: 2221 South Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN T. OWENS, Second Lieutenant, deceased, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 4, 1918. After locating three machine-gun positions, Lieutenant Owens put one of them out of action with an automatic rifle by killing the gunners and forcing the carriers to abandon the gun. He was killed by machine-gun fire while reorganizing his company after a local counterattack. Emergency address: Mrs. Julia Owens, mother, 71 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn. Residence at appointment: 71 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

CHARLES W. PALARBY, Corporal, Company F, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Danvillers, France, November 10, 1918. He went to the aid of a wounded comrade about 200 yards in advance of our lines through sniper and machine-gun fire and brought him safely to cover. He was wounded while returning on his self-appointed mission. Residence at enlistment: 667 North Warwick Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREDERICK W. McL. PATTERSON, Major, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Nantillois, France, September 28-29, 1918. After being severely wounded in the left leg he continued throughout the night to exercise command of his battalion at a critical time. He refused medical aid until the morning of the 29th, and was evacuated by order of the regimental commander. Residence at appointment: 236 Park Avenue, Ben Avon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HERMAN G. PAUSTIAN, Private, Company D, 316th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 7, 1918. He advanced ahead of his battalion during a heavy barrage, trying to locate a small group of Americans who had become lost. For two days and nights he carried messages from one shell hole to another, having no food or water during that period. His work was carried on under intense bombardment at all times, but with great courage he remained at his task, killing at least two enemy snipers. Residence at enlistment: 3871 East Sixty-second Street, Kansas City, Mo.

SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS, First Sergeant, Company B, 316th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 26-30, 1918. During the entire four days of action he exposed himself to the dangers of artillery and machine-gun fire, assisting in every way possible to insure the success of the advance. He made repeated trips to the rear, and either urged his comrades forward or led them up to their positions. So strenuously did he labor during the entire action that at the end of the fourth day he was so exhausted from strain and shell shock that he was taken from the field. Residence at enlistment: Greencastle, Pa.

WARD W. PIERSON, Major, deceased, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Etraye, France, November 8-9, 1918. He displayed the highest courage and leadership reconnoitering the enemy's position under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. He was killed while in the performance of this act. Emergency address: Mrs. Ward W. Pierson, wife, 4012 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Residence at appointment: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN J. POILLON, Corporal, Company C, 311th Machine-gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 29, 1918. Although engaged as company clerk, when the platoon to which he was attached was required to advance over a heavily shelled territory, Corporal Poillon volunteered and carried messages from his company commander to the platoon, the journey being made under the most hazardous conditions and under severest shell fire. Residence at enlistment: Milford, Pa.

JOHN J. READ, Sergeant, Company C, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Molleville Farm, north of Verdun, France, November 5, 1918. Sergeant Read led the advance of his platoon through heavy enemy fire in the attack against a strongly held enemy position. Although cut off from his company he continued to advance until mortally wounded. Prior to the performance of the above act he distinguished himself by volunteering to conduct and conducting ration details over routes exposed to heavy artillery fire. Next of kin: John J. Read, father, 1609 West York Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Residence at enlistment, 1609 West York Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JACOB RECKTENWALD, Sergeant, Company C, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Gibercy, France, November 7-10, 1918. On the night of November 7 he risked his own life in heavy artillery fire, going from shell hole to shell hole helping his wounded comrades. On November 10 he distributed rations to the men of his company under shell and machine-gun fire. Residence at enlistment: 2325 Fletcher Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMAS M. RIVEL, Sergeant, Headquarters Detachment. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 28-30, 1918. While acting as a division observer, Sergeant Rivel remained constantly on duty for several days in a building on the heights of Montfaucon. While in this building portions of it were destroyed by direct artillery hits, and hostile shelling was such that other observers located in the same building withdrew to a safer place. He, however, remained constantly at his post of duty and obtained important information. Residence at enlistment: 245 South Fifty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ARTHUR S. ROBERTS, Private, Headquarters Detachment. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 28-30, 1918. While acting as a division observer Private Roberts remained constantly on duty for several days in a building on the heights of Montfaucon. While in this building portions of it were destroyed by direct artillery hits, and hostile shelling was such that other observers located in the same building withdrew to a safer place. Private Roberts, however, remained constantly at his post of duty and obtained important information. Residence at enlistment: 206 South Forty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THEODORE ROSEN, First Lieutenant, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in the Grande-Montagne Sector, north of Verdun, November 4, 1918. While on reconnaissance with two other of-

ficers, Lieutenant Rosen drew fire from a machine-gun nest in order to allow the other two officers to escape. A few minutes later he and two runners were sent into the Bois d'Étraye in order to locate the left flank. Lieutenant Rosen again came under close-range fire of the enemy. The runner, who was some yards in rear escaped but Lieutenant Rosen, who had been terribly wounded by a hand grenade, unable to move or resist by further fighting, was taken prisoner. Address: Care of The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Residence at appointment: 3215 Clifford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALBERT C. RUEBEL, Captain, 304th Engineers. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 26, 1918. While reconnoitering to locate the Avocourt-Malancourt Road he was held up by an enemy machine gun on the parapet of a trench running parallel to the road. He proceeded ahead of two men of his platoon and personally disposed of the two German gunners. Residence at appointment: 421 North Broadway, Greensburg, Ind.

HAROLD P. RUMBERGER, Private, Company B, 316th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de Montfaucon, France, September 26, 1918. Failing to reduce a machine-gun nest with his rifle, he returned, procured an automatic rifle, attacked the nest the second time, and successfully reduced it. Residence at enlistment: 21 West Third Street, Waynesboro, Pa.

CLIFFORD M. SEIDERS, Private, First Class, Machine-gun Company, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Malancourt, France, September 26, 1918. Advancing ahead of his platoon in the face of heavy machine-gun fire. Private Seiders entered alone a ruined building and discovered 13 of the enemy. He shot one who resisted capture and made prisoners of the remaining 12, bringing in with him three light machine-guns. Later in the same day he captured 10 of the enemy and five machine-guns. Residence at enlistment: 109 North fifty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GROVER C. SHECKART, Sergeant, 316th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 29, 1918. After his commanding officer had been wounded and taken from the field, Sergeant Sheckart reorganized two platoons of his company and led them into a thick woods against strong machine-gun nests. He advanced alone against a machine-gun crew, killed the officer in charge, and took four prisoners. He continued to lead his men during the advance of that day, in spite of a wound in the foot, which caused his evacuation in the evening. Residence at enlistment: 137 West Chocolate Avenue, Hershey, Pa.

CHARLES E. SIMPSON, Private, Company A, 310th Machine-gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 5, 1918. With two other soldiers, he voluntarily left a place of safety, went forward 40 meters under machine-gun fire in plain view of the enemy, and rescued another soldier who had been blinded by a machine-gun bullet and was helplessly staggering about. Residence at enlistment: Great Bend, Pa.

HENRY M. SMITH, Captain, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Malancourt, France, September 26, 1918. Although painfully wounded while leading a platoon of his company against strong machine-gun nests, Captain Smith continued the advance until all the machine guns in his immediate front were silenced and the crews killed or taken prisoners. He continued on duty until ordered to the rear by his regimental commander. Residence at appointment: 123 Seminary Avenue, Greensburg, Pa.

LOUIS S. SMITH, Sergeant, Company I, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 27, 1918. He advanced alone and silenced a machine-gun nest which was holding up the advance of his section. Residence at enlistment: Dalton, Pa.

GIUSEPPE SPADAFORA, Private, Headquarters Company, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 29, 1918. He was helping to remove a great many wounded men from a dressing station to a place of comparative safety when a heavy enemy bombardment began. He forced four German prisoners to assist him and repeatedly entered the

heavily shelled area, bringing out wounded men. Residence at enlistment: 2400 West Harold Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BENJAMIN G. STANKUNOS, Private, Company B, 310th Machine-gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 5, 1918. With two other soldiers, Private Stankunos voluntarily left a place of safety, went forward 40 meters under machine-gun fire in plain view of the enemy, and rescued another soldier who had been blinded by a machine-gun bullet and was helplessly staggering about. Residence at enlistment: 1770 West Wood Street, Shamokin, Pa.

JAMES E. STONE, Sergeant, 314th Ambulance Company, 304th Sanitary Train. For extraordinary heroism in action near Nantillois, France, September 29, 1918–October 1, 1918. While on duty at the ambulance dressing station Sergeant Stone heard the report that there were several wounded men on a wooded hill exposed to enemy machine-gun fire. He volunteered and brought the wounded men in, which necessitated several trips under heavy fire. On many more occasions during the fighting around Montfaucon he exposed himself to the enemy fire in rescuing the wounded. Residence at enlistment: 1224 Tripitt Street, Owensboro, Ky.

PETER STRUCEL, Sergeant, deceased, Company L, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 26, 1918. During an attack and under heavy machine-gun fire, Sergeant Strucel showed exceptional courage and devotion to duty by constantly walking up and down the line cheering and encouraging his men. In the performance of this task he was killed. Emergency address: Mrs. Barbary Strucel, mother, 430 Seventh Street, Calumet, Mich. Residence at enlistment: 430 Seventh Street, Calumet, Mich.

WILLIAM H. SWEARINGEN, Private, Medical Detachment, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Cote de Morimont, France, October 26–November 10, 1918. Hearing a call for help, he went from cover to a position 300 yards distant, and, in the face of incessant machine-gun and sniper fire, gave first aid to a wounded comrade. He then provided some shelter for the wounded man and himself and remained until dark, at which time he returned to safety, carrying the man with him. Residence at enlistment: Elida, New Mexico.

BERNARD F. SWEENEY, JR., Sergeant, Headquarters Company, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Brabant, France, October 31, 1918. On the night of October 31 he made a dozen trips to repair telephone wires broken by the continuous shelling of the area. Early the next morning he was wounded while still in the performance of his duty. Residence at enlistment: 4020 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES I. THOMAS, Private, Company D, 311th Machine-gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Nantillois, France, September 29, 1918. He was detailed as a runner between the battalion commander and his company. While delivering messages he was severely wounded, but continued in the performance of his duty, refusing aid, until ordered to the rear by his battalion commander. Residence at enlistment: Dillsburg, Pa.

CHARLES H. TILGHMAN, Captain, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Nantillois, France, September 28, 1918. After having been wounded in the head by a piece of high-explosive shell, which slightly fractured his skull and rendered one eye useless, Captain Tilghman insisted on remaining with his command. Throughout the night of constant rain and continual gas attacks, he encouraged his demoralized troops, remaining with them until evacuated on the following morning. Residence at appointment: Easton, Md.

DONALD L. WAGNER, Sergeant, 314th Ambulance Company, 304th Sanitary Train. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 29, 1918. He heard a cry for help while in a dugout having his own wounds dressed. Although it was during particularly heavy shell fire, he immediately went outside and carried the wounded man to shelter. Later that day, when the dressing station caught fire, he made his way into the burning dressing station under heavy shell

fire and secured surgical equipment necessary to save a patient's life. Residence at enlistment: 2514 North Liberty Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.

WILLIAM J. WALSH, Corporal, Company H, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 27, 1918. While leading a scouting patrol 300 meters in advance of his company he was fired upon from enemy machine-gun points. Several of his patrol were wounded, but after carrying one man to shelter and assisting the others he continued under heavy fire, locating six machine-gun nests and shooting the entire crew of one of them. Residence at enlistment: 409 Kane Street, Minooka, Pa.

JOHN M. WARD, Private, Medical Detachment, 314th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Flabas, France, November 10, 1918. Under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, Private Ward waded through a swamp, administered first aid to a wounded soldier, and then carried the latter to safety. Residence at enlistment: 65 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

EUGENE G. WATKINS, Private, deceased, Company K, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 1, 1918. While acting as runner between battalion and regimental headquarters, he received severe wounds, but continued on with his mission to his destination, which was reached just before he died. After being wounded he covered a distance of approximately 300 meters to deliver his message. Emergency address: Mrs. Anna Watkins, mother 810 Mansion Street, Bristol, Pa. Residence at enlistment: Same.

HANK WELLING, First Lieutenant, 316th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 27, 1918. After being severely wounded in the side Lieutenant Welling refused to be evacuated, but continued to lead his platoon in the attack. Throughout the afternoon and evening he remained with his men, inspiring them by his courage and fortitude in spite of intense pain, it being necessary to carry him when a temporary withdrawal of the line was made. Residence at appointment: Newton, Pa.

FRANK R. WHEELOCK, Captain, Medical Corps, attached to 313th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Malancourt, France, September 26-30, 1918. Working in areas that were continually being swept by machine-gun, rifle, and shell fire, Captain Wheelock worked voluntarily and unceasingly, giving aid, food, and water to the wounded. Throughout the entire operations he showed utter disregard for his own safety, being knocked down many times by shell explosions. For two nights he worked as a stretcher bearer, carrying patients to places of safety, after giving them medical attention during the day. Residence at appointment: 834 North Main Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

JOHN WILKINS, Private, First Class, Machine-gun Company, 316th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, November 3-4, 1918. Repeatedly volunteering to act as runner, Private Wilkins made several hazardous journeys from headquarters to the machine-gun positions, a distance of 500 meters, at all times subjected to intense artillery bombardment. Residence at enlistment: 3138 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY W. WILT, Private, Company C, 311th Machine-gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 29, 1918. While performing his duties as company runner he passed through an intensely shelled area on six different occasions and expressed a willingness to make several more trips, as the situation required. While making his last journey across the area he was severely wounded. Residence at enlistment: Swanton, Md.

GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Captain, 315th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Malancourt, France, September 28, 1918, and November 6, 1918. On September 28, in order to save his men, he crossed a clearing under heavy machine-gun fire to secure information of the troops on his flank. On November 6 he set a splendid example to his men, under heavy shell fire, by going from shell hole to shell hole, encouraging them and directing them to safe places. Residence at appointment: 103 Jacoby Street, Norristown, Pa.

AWARDS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

(For Exceptionally Meritorious and Distinguished Services.)

TEXT OF THE AWARDS

JAMES P. JERVEY, Colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commanding officer of the 304th Engineers, he performed his exacting duties with signal ability. His high technical skill and unflagging energy were largely responsible for keeping the roads in condition for the transportation of artillery and large quantities of supplies during the attack on Montfaucon and Nantillois in the latter part of September. By his great efforts he proved a potent factor in the successes achieved during these operations. Address: Care of The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Entered U. S. Military Academy from Georgia.

WILLIAM J. NICHOLSON, Brigadier General, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with distinction the 157th Infantry Brigade from its organization to the time of the armistice—at all times with credit to himself and to his command. Address: Care of The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Entered military service from the District of Columbia.

WILLIAM H. OURY, Colonel, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Placed in command of the 157th Infantry Brigade during the Montfaucon drive, he displayed exceptional qualities of leadership and marked tactical skill. Continuing at the same time in command of his regiment, the 314th Infantry, he directed the men of his command, and by his dauntless determination carried them forward under heavy enemy fire. He proved himself untiring in energy and possessed of great initiative, sound judgment, and military attainments of high order. Address: Care of The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Entered military service from Nebraska.

JAMES FRANK BARBER, Colonel, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, then Colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. While Commanding the 304th Regiment of Engineers of the 79th Division, during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, by his marked ability and tireless energy his regiment was enabled to further the combat operations of his Division, frequently building roads and bridges under fire. Charged with the duty of removing enemy mines and traps in front of the right of the 1st Army, he successfully accomplished a difficult and dangerous duty immediately following the Armistice, thereby rendering services of great value to the American Expeditionary Forces. Residence at appointment: 212 South Forty-fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AWARDS OF THE FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH E. KUHN, Commanding	COLONEL TENNEY ROSS, Chief of Staff
COLONEL PHILIP W. HUNTINGTON, Chief Surgeon	CHAPLAIN ELKAN C. VOORSANGER
PRIVATE STEPHEN W. SPANGENBERG	

310TH MACHINE-GUN BATTALION

PRIVATE JOHN R. BAUERNFIEND, Company B	PRIVATE DWIGHT E. LEMON, Company B
PRIVATE CHARLES E. SIMPSON, Company A	PRIVATE BENJAMIN G. STANKUNOS, Company B

313TH INFANTRY

MAJOR EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS, JR.	MAJOR HORATION N. JACKSON, Medical Corps
CAPTAIN FRANK R. WHELOCK, Medical Corps	SERGEANT ERNEST L. HITCHENS, Company K
PRIVATE ROLAND W. ABRAMS, Company K	

314TH INFANTRY

MAJOR THEODORE SCHOGE	CAPTAIN KENNETH MAYO
CAPTAIN CHARLES K. MACDERMUT	

CAPTAIN FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG
 CAPTAIN HENRY M. SMITH
 SERGEANT EDWARD A. LEONARD
 SERGEANT HERBERT L. MCCARTHY
 SERGEANT EDWARD W. MONAHAN, Company E
 CORPORAL JOHN CHYKO, Company E
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE CLIFFORD M. SEIDERS, Machine-gun Company
 PRIVATE JACOB BOLEN, Company C
 PRIVATE CALVIN J. CRESSMAN, Company E
 PRIVATE STANLEY CULVER, Company C

311TH MACHINE-GUN BATTALION

SERGEANT COURTENAY L. QUICK

158TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

BRIGADIER GENERAL EVAN M. JOHNSON, Commanding

315TH INFANTRY

MAJOR SAMUEL W. FLEMING, Jr., Second Battalion
 MAJOR WARD W. PIERSON, First Battalion
 CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. CARROLL, Jr.
 CAPTAIN EARL C. OFFINGER
 CAPTAIN GEORGE L. WRIGHT
 FIRST LIEUTENANT WALTER HIBBARD
 SERGEANT JOSEPH A. KEENAN, Company L
 SERGEANT JOSEPH E. KILROY, Company K
 SERGEANT PAUL G. KOCH, Supply Company
 SERGEANT LUDWIG J. NACHTMAN, Machine-gun Company
 SERGEANT ARTHUR W. OLANSON, Company K
 SERGEANT JACOB RECKTENWALD, Company C
 SERGEANT BERNARD F. SWEENEY, Headquarters Company
 SERGEANT CLARENCE G. WEISE, Company I
 CORPORAL FRANK H. FLEGEL, Company L
 CORPORAL BENJAMIN A. EVANS, Company I
 CORPORAL LEROU HAUGE, Company D
 CORPORAL FRANK J. HOLLAND, Supply Company
 CORPORAL CHARLES W. PALARDY, Company F
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE FRANK LOMONACO, Company K
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE GIACOMO MASCIARELLI, Company L
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HARRY TIGNOR, Headquarters Company
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE GIUSEPPE SPADAFORA, Headquarters Company
 PRIVATE WILLIAM BRYSON, Company I
 PRIVATE WALTER O. GOODMAN, Company E
 PRIVATE WILLIAM H. SWEARINGEN, Medical Detachment

316TH INFANTRY

MAJOR WILLIAM S. MANNING
 CAPTAIN CARL EDWARD GLOCK
 CAPTAIN MOWRY E. GOETZ
 CAPTAIN PAUL D. STRONG
 FIRST LIEUTENANT HARRY S. GABRIEL
 SERGEANT GROVER C. SHECKART
 CORPORAL GUY M. HABECKER, Company I
 CORPORAL CHARLES M. KIDD, Company E
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOHN WILKINS, Machine-gun Company

PRIVATE CLARENCE F. FREY, Headquarters Company
 PRIVATE HERMAN G. PAUSTIAN, Company D

312TH MACHINE-GUN BATTALION

SERGEANT CARL OSCAR ALLISON, Company C
 SERGEANT JOHN H. M. CHANEY, Company C
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOSEPH J. MILGRAM, Company A

304TH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

MAJOR ZACHARIAH H. MITCHUM
 CAPTAIN JOHN T. FLOOD
 CORPORAL JOHN H. FOSTER
 PRIVATE WILLIAM SCOTT, Company C

CITATIONS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
 (G. H. Q. CITATIONS)
 (*For Gallantry in Action*)

79TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PHILIP W. HUNTINGTON, Chief Surgeon

310TH MACHINE-GUN BATTALION

SERGEANT CLIFFORD A. BONSOR
 WAGONER SAMUEL E. GIBSON
 PRIVATE THOMAS SRILL, Company A

313TH INFANTRY

COLONEL CLAUDE B. SWEZEY, Commanding
 MAJOR BENJAMIN F. PEPPER
 CHAPLAIN JOHN CARROLL MOORE, (Rescinded; D. S. C. issued in lieu)

314TH INFANTRY

MAJOR THEODORE SCROGE
 CAPTAIN LEON H. MARTIN, Medical Corps
 CAPTAIN THOMAS H. STILWELL
 FIRST LIEUTENANT MYRON H. FARMER, Medical Corps
 FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES A. MUSGRAVE, Medical Corps
 FIRST LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN RAU, Company B
 SERGEANT HERBERT L. McCARTY, Company E
 SERGEANT JOHN C. STRIDER, Company I
 PRIVATE HENRY E. MARTIN, Medical Detachment
 PRIVATE JOHN J. QUINN, Medical Detachment
 PRIVATE JAMES B. SIMMONS, Medical Detachment
 PRIVATE CLIFFORD E. TABOR, Medical Detachment
 PRIVATE RAYMOND S. GERMAN, Company F

311TH MACHINE-GUN BATTALION

SECOND LIEUTENANT HERBERT W. PRITCHARD
 SERGEANT JOSEPH BROWN, Company A
 SERGEANT JOHN E. SPASIO, Company C
 WAGONER CLAIRE M. McCLURE, Headquarters Company

158TH INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM J. NICHOLSON, Commanding
 MAJOR EUGENE S. PLEASANTON, Adjutant

315TH INFANTRY

MAJOR ROBERT B. SHACKLEFORD, Medical Corps
 CAPTAIN WALLACE BULFORD
 CAPTAIN JOSEPH G. DUNCAN, JR., Machine-gun Company
 FIRST LIEUTENANT WALTER HINDARD, Company E
 FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. TRUNDLE
 SERGEANT PAUL C. KOCH, Supply Company
 SERGEANT JOHN R. TRUMBAUER, Company C
 SERGEANT CLARENCE B. WEISS, Company I
 CORPORAL BENJAMIN A. EVANS, Company I. (Rescinded; D. S. C.
 awarded in lieu.)
 CORPORAL LEROY HAUGE, Company D
 CORPORAL FRANK J. HOLLAND, Supply Company
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM A. LEWIS, Headquarters Company
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE EDWARD F. MCALEER, Company K
 PRIVATE ALVIN LAWS, Headquarters Company

316TH INFANTRY

CAPTAIN CARL E. GLOCK, Adjutant
 CAPTAIN MOWRY E. GOETZ, Headquarters Company
 CAPTAIN PAUL D. STRONG
 FIRST LIEUTENANT WALTER E. BORQUE, Sanitary Detachment
 FIRST LIEUTENANT HARRY S. GABRIEL, Headquarters Company
 FIRST LIEUTENANT CLIFTON LISLE, Attached to 158th
 Infantry Brigade Headquarters
 PRIVATE ABEL EMMONDS, Sanitary Detachment
 PRIVATE ROBERT J. MCGEE, Medical Detachment
 PRIVATE ABRAHAM NITZBERG, Company A

312TH MACHINE-GUN BATTALION

FIRST LIEUTENANT HAROLD B. ALSTON
 SERGEANT JOHN H. M. CHANEY, Company C
 PRIVATE FRANK M. RIEGEL, Company B

304TH ENGINEERS

SERGEANT STEPHEN J. HANRAHAN, Company E

304TH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

PRIVATE ROLAND C. FERRIS, Company C
 PRIVATE JOHN H. FOSTER
 PRIVATE GEORGE ISETT, Company C
 PRIVATE NATE McDERMOTT, Company C
 PRIVATE CHESTER PATTON, Company C
 PRIVATE RAYMOND RAUENZAHANM, Company C
 PRIVATE MARION RISHEL, Company C
 PRIVATE WILLIAM SCOTT, Company C

304TH SANITARY TRAIN

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE CHARLES R. BODMER, 313th Ambulance Company

WAR DEPARTMENT CITATIONS

314TH INFANTRY

SERGEANT EDWARD A. LEONARD, Company II

316TH INFANTRY

COLONEL GEORGE WILLIAMS

TEXT OF G. H. Q. CITATIONS

Citation Orders

France, June 3, 1919

No. 1.

1. The following named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces are cited for gallantry in action and are entitled to wear a silver star on the Victory Medal ribbon as prescribed by paragraph I, G. O. 75, c. s., these headquarters:

FIRST LIEUTENANT HAROLD B. ALSTON, 312th Machine-gun Battalion.

For gallantry in action near Verdun, France, 2, November, 1918, while on a reconnoissance patrol.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE CHARLES R. BODMER, 313th Ambulance Company.

For gallantry in action near Verdun, France, 2, November, 1918, in attempting to repair his ambulance in plain view of the enemy and under intense artillery fire.

SERGEANT CLIFFORD A. BONSOR, 310th Machine-gun Battalion.

For gallantry in action near Molleville Farm, France, 6-9, November, 1918, in evacuating the wounded under terrific shell fire.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WALTER E. BOURQUE, Sanitary Detachment, 316th Infantry.

For gallantry in action during the Argonne operations 26, September, 1918, in caring for the wounded under terrific enemy fire.

SERGEANT JOSEPH BROWN, Company A, 311th Machine Gun Battalion.

For gallantry in action near Molleville Farm, France, 9-10, November, 1918, in bringing his company forward under heavy shell and gas fire.

CAPTAIN WALLACE BULFORD, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, 28, September, 1918, in rendering first aid to the wounded under heavy artillery fire.

SERGEANT JOHN H. M. CHANEY, Company C, 312th Machine-gun Battalion.

For gallantry in action near Verdun, France, 2-5, November, 1918, and for his brilliant leadership.

Citation Orders

France, June 3, 1919.

No. 2.

1. The following named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces are cited for gallantry in action and are entitled to wear a silver star on the Victory Medal ribbon as prescribed by paragraph I, G. O. 75, c. s., these headquarters:

CAPTAIN JOSEPH G. DUNCAN, JR., (deceased) Machine-gun Company, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Nantillois, France, 28-29, September, 1918, in personally reconnoitering machine-gun positions.

CORPORAL BENJAMIN A. EVANS, Company I, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Verdun, France, 7, November, 1918, in successfully accomplishing an important mission.*

*This citation was later rescinded, as Corporal Evans was awarded the D. S. C. for the dead mentioned here.

FIRST LIEUTENANT MYRON H. FARMER, Medical Corps, 314th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, 29, September, 1918, although wounded himself he would not dress his own wound, but insisted upon treating the wounded under heavy shell fire.

PRIVATE ROLAND C. FERRIS, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion.

For gallantry in action during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, 14, October, 1918, in voluntary acting as a runner.

PRIVATE JOHN H. FOSTER, 304th Field Signal Battalion.

For gallantry in action near Brabant, France, 4, November, 1918, in repairing telephone lines under heavy artillery fire.

FIRST LIEUTENANT HARRY S. GABRIEL, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Verdun, France, on November 6, 1918, in repulsing four enemy combat patrols.

WAGONER SAMUEL E. GIBSON, 310th Machine-gun Battalion.

For gallantry in action in vicinity of Molleville Farm, France, between 6 and 9 of November 1918, in carrying wounded from front to dressing station over shell swept road.

CAPTAIN CARL E. GLOCK, Adjutant, 316th Infantry.

For gallantry in action on 5, November, 1918, in the assault on Hill 378, north of Verdun, in occupying a strategic position and repulsing four enemy patrols.

CAPTAIN MOWRY E. GOETZ, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry.

For gallantry in the operations against Hill 378, near Verdun, on 6, November, 1918, and for brilliant leadership.

CORPORAL LEROY HAUGE, Company D, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action on 3, November, 1918, north of Molleville Farm, while acting as runner.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WALTER HIBBARD, Company E, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action in Bultruy-Bois, 7, November, 1918, in aiding the wounded under heavy enemy fire.

CORPORAL FRANK J. HOLLAND, Supply Company, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action 10, November, 1918, at Gibercy, France, in remaining with and distributing rations despite heavy shelling by enemy artillery.

Citation Orders

France, June 3, 1919.

No. 3.

1. The following named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces are cited for gallantry in action and are entitled to wear a silver star on the Victory Medal ribbon as prescribed by paragraph I, G. O. 75, c. s., these headquarters:

PRIVATE GEORGE ISETT, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion.

For gallantry in action near Brabant, France, 4, November, 1918, in repairing telephone wires under heavy shell fire.

SERGEANT PAUL C. KOCH, Supply Company, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France, 6-7, November, 1918, in supervising ration carrying details under heavy shell fire.

PRIVATE ALVIN LAWS, Headquarters Company, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, 8-9, November, 1918, in delivering important messages through heavy enemy shell fire.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM A. LEWIS, Headquarters Company, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action on 4-5, November, 1918, in Molleville Valley, near Verdun, in keeping up the lines of communication under heavy enemy fire.

FIRST LIEUTENANT CLIFTON LISLE, 316th Infantry, attached to 158th Brigade Headquarters.

For gallantry in action at Nantillois, France, 28, September, 1918, in carrying important messages through heavy enemy fire.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE EDWARD F. MCALEER, (deceased) Company K, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Damvillers, France, 11, November, 1918, while on duty as a dispatch bearer.

SERGEANT HERBERT L. MCCARTY, Company E, 314th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Moirey, France, 9, November, 1918, although severely wounded in the back, he continued to direct his platoon.

WAGONER CLAIRE M. McCLURE, Headquarters Company, 311th Machine-gun Battalion.

For gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, 29, September, 1918, although wounded, he did not mention the fact but remained on duty.

PRIVATE NATE McDERMOTT, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion.

For gallantry in action near Brabant, France, 4, November, 1918, in repairing telephone lines under heavy shell fire.

PRIVATE ROBERT J. MCGEE, Medical Detachment, 316th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, 28, September, 1918, in attending to the wounded at an advance dressing station under terrific machine-gun and shell fire for a period of fifteen hours.

PRIVATE HENRY E. MARTIN, Medical Detachment, 314th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Crepion, France, 10, November, 1918, in crawling forward under heavy machine-gun and shell fire to render first aid to a wounded soldier.

CAPTAIN LEON H. MARTIN, Medical Corps, 314th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Nantillois, France, 29, September, 1918, in evacuating the wounded under shell fire.

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES A. MUSGRAVE, Dental Corps, 314th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Moirey, France, 1-11, November, 1918, in voluntarily caring for the wounded under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire.

BRIGADIER GENERAL W. J. NICHOLSON, 157th Infantry Brigade.

For gallantry in action north of Bois de Beuge, 29, September, 1918, and for brilliant leadership

PRIVATE ABRAHAM NITZBERG, Company A, 316th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Damvillers, France, 11, November, 1918, in delivering an important message under enemy fire.

Citation Orders

France, June 3, 1919.

No. 4.

1. The following named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces are cited for gallantry in action and are entitled to wear a silver star on the Victory Medal ribbon, as prescribed by Paragraph I, G. O. 75, c. s., these headquarters:

PRIVATE CHESTER PATTON, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion.

For gallantry in action near Brabant, France, 4, November, 1918, in repeatedly repairing telephone lines under heavy shell fire.

MAJOR BENJAMIN F. PEPPER, (deceased) 313th Infantry. •

For gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, 26, September, 1918, and for his brilliant leadership.

MAJOR EUGENE S. PLEASANTON, Adjutant, 157th Infantry Brigade.

For gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, 29, September, 1918, and for his brilliant leadership.

SECOND LIEUTENANT HERBERT W. PRITCHARD, 311th Machine-gun Battalion.

For gallantry in action at the Bois de Chenes, France, 1-2, November, 1918, in making a tour of his gun positions under heavy shell fire, and personally conveying two wounded men to a dressing station.

PRIVATE JOHN J. QUINN, Medical Detachment, 314th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, 27, September, 1918, in evacuating the wounded under heavy shell fire.

PRIVATE RAYMOND RAUENZAHM, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion.

For gallantry in action north of Brabant, France, 4, November, 1918, in endeavoring to maintain wire communication under heavy fire.

PRIVATE MARION RISHEL, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion.

For gallantry in action north of Brabant, France, 4, November, 1918, in endeavoring to maintain wire communication under heavy enemy fire.

MAJOR THEODORE SCHOGG, 314th Infantry.

For gallantry in action at Cote de Romagne, France, 11, November, 1918, and for his brilliant leadership of his battalion.

PRIVATE WILLIAM SCOTT, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion.

For gallantry in action near Brabant, France, 4, November, 1918, in repairing telephone lines under heavy shell fire.

MAJOR ROBERT B. SHACKELFORD, Medical Corps, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action at Montfaucon, France, 8, October, 1918, in caring for the wounded under continual shell fire.

PRIVATE THOMAS SHILL, Company A, 310th Machine-gun Battalion.

For gallantry in action during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, 5-10, November, 1918, in caring for the wounded under heavy machine-gun and sniper fire.

PRIVATE THOMAS B. SIMMONS, Medical Detachment, 314th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, 27-28, September, 1918, in evacuating the wounded in the front lines under machine-gun fire.

SERGEANT JOHN E. SPASION, Company C, 311th Machine-gun Battalion.

For gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, 26, September, 1918, in alone capturing ten prisoners.

CAPTAIN THOMAS H. STILWELL, 314th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Nantillois, France, 26-30, September, 1918, while making a reconnaissance of the front line under machine-gun and artillery fire.

SERGEANT JOHN C. STRIDER, (deceased), Company I, 314th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, 27, September, 1918, and for his brilliant leadership of his section.

CAPTAIN PAUL D. STRONG, 316th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Verdun, France, 5, November, 1918, in reorganizing the front lines and advancing the attacking line in the face of heavy machine-gun and artillery fire.

PRIVATE CLIFFORD E. TABOR (deceased), Medical Detachment, 314th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Nantillois, France, 29, September, 1918, in attending to the wounded under heavy shell fire.

SERGEANT JOHN R. TRUMBAUER, Company C, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action at Montfaucon, France, 26, September, 1918, and for his brilliant leadership of his platoon.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. TRUNDEL, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action at Nantillois, France, 28, September, 1918, although gassed he refused to be evacuated but remained on duty until his regiment was withdrawn.

Citation Orders
No. 5.

France, June 3, 1919.

1. The following named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces are cited for gallantry in action and are entitled to wear a silver star on the Victory Medal ribbon as prescribed by Paragraph I, G. O. 75, c. s., these headquarters:

SERGEANT CLARENCE B. WEISS, Company I, 315th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Molleville Farm, France, 4, November, 1918, in voluntarily assuming command of a disorganized detail and bringing them forward.

PRIVATE RAYMOND S. GERMAN, Company F, 314th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Moirey, France, 10, November, 1918, in carrying a wounded comrade to a place of safety although wounded himself.

CHAPLAIN JOHN CARROLL MOORE, 313th Infantry. *

For gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, 27, September, 1918, in giving aid to the wounded under enemy fire.*

COLONEL CLAUDE B. SWEZEY, Commanding 313th Infantry. *

For gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, 29, September, 1918, and for brilliant leadership.

SERGEANT STEPHEN J. HANRAHAN, (deceased) Company E, 304th Engineers.

For gallantry in action during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France, 13-14, October, 1918, although severely wounded in nine places, he crawled for assistance and gave information as to where wounded were lying.

Citation Orders
No. 7.

France, June 3, 1919.

1. The following named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces are cited for gallantry in action and are entitled to wear a silver star on the Victory Medal ribbon, as prescribed by paragraph I, G. O. 75, c. s., these headquarters:

1st LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN RAU, Company B, 314th Infantry.

For gallantry in action near Belleu Woods, France, 1-9, November, 1918, in refusing to be evacuated although badly gassed.

Citation Orders
No. 8.

Washington, D. C., March 1, 1920.

1. The following named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces are cited for gallantry in action and are entitled to wear a silver star on the Victory Medal ribbon as prescribed by paragraph I, G. O. 75, c. s., these headquarters:

PRIVATE ABEL EMMONDS, Sanitary Detachment, 316th Infantry.

For gallantry in action at Montfaucon, France, 26, September to 1, October, 1918, in carrying messages under heavy shell fire.

* This citation was later rescinded as Chaplin Moore was awarded the D. S. C. for the deed mentioned here.

Citation Orders
No. 9.

Washington, D. C., August 1, 1920.

1. The following named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces are cited for gallantry in action and are entitled to wear a silver star on the Victory Medal ribbon as prescribed by paragraph I, G. O. 75, 1919, these headquarters:

PRIVATE FRANK M. RIEGEL, Company B, 312th Machine-gun Battalion.

For gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, 28, September, 1918, while assisting a wounded comrade to the first aid station although himself slightly wounded.

General Orders
No. 19, 1921.

1. The following named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces are cited for gallantry in action and are entitled to wear a silver star on the Victory Medal ribbon as prescribed by paragraph I, G. O. 75, 1919, these headquarters:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL (then Colonel) PHILIP W. HUNTINGTON, Medical Corps, Chief Surgeon, 79th Division.

For gallantry in action at Fayal Farm, near Montfaucon, France, September 29, 1918, while directing the evacuation of the wounded during enemy bombardment.

DIVISION CITATIONS

For Gallantry in Action and Meritorious Services)

HEADQUARTERS, 79TH DIVISION
Am. E. F., France

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 29

8th May, 1919.

1. For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following citations are published for the information of the command.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM J. NICHOLSON, Commanding
157th Infantry Brigade
BRIGADIER GENERAL EVAN M. JOHNSON, Commanding 158th
Infantry Brigade
COLONEL JAMES P. JERVEY, 304th Engineers
COLONEL CLAUDE B. SWEEZEY, 313th Infantry
COLONEL WILLIAM H. OURY, 314th Infantry
COLONEL ALDEN C. KNOWLES, 315th Infantry
COLONEL JAMES F. BARBER, 304th Engineers

Headquarters, 79th Division

General Orders
No. 29.

A. E. F., France, May 8, 1919

EXTRACT

Par. 2. For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following citations are published for the information of the command:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL STUART S. JANNEY, 313th Infantry.
MAJOR BENJAMIN F. PEPPER (deceased), 313th Infantry
CAPTAIN HARRY C. INGERSOLL (deceased), 313th Infantry
CAPTAIN GEORGE C. BURGWIN, 313th Infantry
CAPTAIN JOHN B. LUCKIE, 313th Infantry

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOSEPH H. COCHRAN, 313th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT DAVID M. RUPP, 313th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE FREDERICK J. MEHLE, Company K, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT GIDEON J. JESSOP, Company K, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL JAMES A. WALDRON, Company K, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT GUSTAVUS N. WELSH, Company K, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOHN E. COALE, Company K, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL EDWARD T. LEARY, Company K, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT DORSEY M. GOAD, Company M, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT CHARLES B. WOLFE, Company L, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT GEORGE C. BRINKMAN, Company L, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT CAMERON R. BUTT, Company L, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT CHARLES W. BENSON, Company I, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT JAMES MCGARVEY, Company E, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL JACOB H. DECKER, Company G, 313th Infantry
 FIRST SERGEANT DONNELL S. MASON, Company C, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT HENRY W. RIVES, JR., Company C, 313th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE ALBERT BACH, Company C, 313th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOHN LEREDIEWICZ, Company C, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT WILLIAM J. ELLINGHAUS, Company C, 313th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE SEPTIMUS E. EDMONDS, Company C, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL ROBERT L. THOMPSON, Company C, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL JACOB F. HAMMOCK, Company C, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL RALPH J. LUPTON, Company C, 313th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE RAYMOND S. HACKETT, Company C, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT CLARENCE K. WYATT, Company C, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL BENJAMIN F. SNYDER, Company C, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL TRUMAN A. HOGG
 CORPORAL STEPHEN ZAMINSKI
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE STEPHEN NOGRAPSKI (deceased)
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE KAROL KACZAN
 PRIVATE LAUREL M. JONES
 PRIVATE MICHAEL SADOWSKY
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JAMES H. GRANGER (deceased)
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WALTER KOZLOWSKI
 PRIVATE BERDY STANKOVICH, Company A, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL ROBERT L. BALTHASER, Company A, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL VERNUM H. VERNON, JR., Company A, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL WILLIAM JACOBS, Company A, 313th Infantry
 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES H. GUNTHER, Company A, 313th Infantry
 PRIVATE MORRIS LERER, Company A, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOHN W. LIVEGOOD, Company G, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL ALBERT W. THRASHER, Company G, 313th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE ERNEST F. HOOVER, Machine Gun Company, 313th Inf.
 SERGEANT HARRY E. SNOCK, Company F, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL WALTER H. HENSEL, Company F, 313th Infantry
 CAPTAIN JOSEPH N. DUBARRY, 313th Infantry
 CAPTAIN FREDERICK R. DRAYTON, 313th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM J. H. WATTERS (deceased), 313th Infantry
 CAPTAIN COURTLAND W. SANNEY, 313th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM A. WYNN, 313th Infantry
 CAPTAIN THOMAS G. BRADLEE, 313th Infantry
 SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES W. TOWSEN, 313th Infantry
 CAPTAIN MURVYN K. ALLENBACH, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOSEPH W. OPPITZ, Company E, 313th Infantry

PRIVATE JOHN C. RHODES, Company E, 313th Infantry
 PRIVATE JOSEPH N. WRIGHT, Company E, 313th Infantry
 PRIVATE GEORGE REMFREY, Company E, 313th Infantry
 PRIVATE WILBUR E. FORREST, Company E, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL SOLOMON SACHS, Company G, 313th Infantry
 PRIVATE JOHN D. FLOOD, Company E, 313th Infantry
 BUGLER ANTHONY MOTTO, Company L, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT THEODORE C. KRAUSE, Company I, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT ALLEN J. WILLIAMS, Company I, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT RAYMOND JORDAN, Company L, 313th Infantry
 PRIVATE JOHN THOMPSON, Company M, 313th Infantry
 PRIVATE EMIL DOLL, Headquarters Company, 313th Infantry
 FIRST SERGEANT CARL W. FREIZE, Company D, 313th Infantry
 PRIVATE HENRY GUNTHER (deceased), Company A, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT AUGUST A. SCHWENKE, Company B, 313th Infantry
 PRIVATE WILLIAM E. VAUGHAN, Company F, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT ARCHIE A. BAKER, Company G, 313th Infantry
 FIRST SERGEANT HENRY S. FUNK, Company G, 313th Infantry
 COLOR SERGEANT CHARLES R. BERLINCKE, 313th Infantry
 SERGEANT HOWARD BROWN, Company D, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL WALTER OSTROWSKI (deceased), Company B, 313th Inf.
 PRIVATE J. J. FLANAGAN, Company I, 313th Infantry

General Orders
 No. 29

Headquarters, 79th Division Am. E. F.

France, May 8, 1919.

EXTRACT

Par. 3. For gallantry in action and meritorious services the following citations are published for the information of the command:

MAJOR LEWIS E. EMANUEL, Surgeon, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOHN J. QUINN, Medical Detachment, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL EARL A. ADAMS, Company L, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE CHARLES D. WINTER, Medical Detachment, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL RIVE PERSING, Company L, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL JOHN BASSUSKY, Company L, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT JAMES P. WETZEL, Company L, 314th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT KENNETH H. MORTON, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE RALPH PILLA, Company I, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE RAYMOND H. KOCH, Company I, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT ANTHONY J. FARRELL, Company K, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE SAMUEL SANTUCCI, Company K, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT MART J. CAWLEY, Company K, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL EDWARD G. PUNCH, Company K, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT SIDNEY M. PAINTER (deceased), Company K, 314th Inf.
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE DAVID LOISELLE, Company K, 314th Infantry
 CANDIDATE CHARLES K. DEWEEN, JR., (the first Sergeant), Company K, 314th Inf.
 SERGEANT HARRY E. MITCHELL, Company K, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT SAMUEL W. SHEARER, Company K, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL JAMES J. MULLEN (deceased), Company K, 314th Inf.
 CORPORAL EARL B. MOHR, Company K, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOSEPH P. WYNN, Company K, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE WILLIAM SEAMAN, Company I, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE GEORGE G. NEIDIG, Company I, 314th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE SPEROS PAPPADOPOULOUS, Company I, 314th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE RALPH ABDINGTON WOOD (Runner), Company I, 314th Infantry

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE LEO HEMLER DOYLE (Runner), Company K, 314th Infantry
 SECOND LIEUTENANT KENELM LAURENCE SHIRK, Company K, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT CLARENCE A. OWENS, Company I, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT FRANK A. ROSS, Company I, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOHN C. STRIDER (deceased), Company I, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL JOSEPH H. THOMPSON, Company I, 314th Infantry
 COOK CHARLES E. GROSS, Company I, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL WESLEY C. MEEKS, Company G, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT WILLIAM C. CLARK, Company G, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT J. DELBERT NIPPLE (deceased), Company G, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE CHARLES H. REHM, Company G, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL HUGH F. COX, Company C, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL GEORGE McCAUGHEY, Company D, 314th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE CAROSI GUIDO, Company D, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT MICHAEL C. VENTURA (deceased), Company D, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOHN A. McCAWLEY (deceased), Company F, 314th Infantry
 CAPTAIN HARRY C. DUNCAN, 314th Infantry
 FIRST SERGEANT MARTIN J. CULVER, Company H, 314th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE DAVID H. LAUCK, Company H, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL EARL BELLIS, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL EUGENE W. RUCH (Company Clerk), Company E, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT CARL P. FRANK, Company E, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL ERIC ROSENFELD, Company E, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE WALTER K. WAGNER (Runner), Company E, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL WALTER T. BROWN, Company A, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL PAUL A. FUSSELMAN, Company A, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS RICHARD H. INSALL, Company A, 313th Infantry
 CORPORAL CLARENCE C. HANNA, Company A, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT WILLIAM N. GORDON, Company A, 314th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT ALLEN B. DECKER, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR CLARENCE A. BOSTON, Headquarters Company,
 314th Infantry
 REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR RAYMOND A. BLAKE, Headquarters Company,
 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT (then CORPORAL) JEROME T. MCGONIGAL, Signal Platoon, Head-
 quarters Company, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT RAY J. HOWELLS, 37 mm. Gun Platoon, Headquarters Company,
 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT (then PRIVATE) WILLIAM B. CRAMMER, 37 mm. Gun Platoon,
 Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT (then CORPORAL) JAMES FORSYTH, 37 mm. Platoon, Headquarters
 Company, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE JAMES E. SHAFFER, mm. Gun Platoon, Headquarters Company,
 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL (then FIRST CLASS PRIVATE) EDWARD L. FORREST, Signal Platoon,
 Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE EVERETT L. LYONS (deceased), Signal Platoon, Headquarters
 Company, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE JOHN M. SCHULER, Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE JOSEPH WHITE, Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE EDWARD C. CROMLEIGH, Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company,
 314th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE ANDREW J. BAYER, Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company,
 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE JOHN M. ZEDER, Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM J. HENRY, Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE DORSEY L. REASER, Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE HOWARD F. FOSTER, Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE THOMAS B. NEAL, Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL (then PRIVATE) HAROLD G. LEVER, Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE EZRA LOVEJOY, Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT ROBERT R. VANVECHTEN, Company B, 314th Infantry
 PRIVATE EARL L. HANNIGAN, Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT LINWOOD D. McCLURE, A Stokes Mortar Gun Team, Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT PHILIP M. HUNT
 SERGEANT (then CORPORAL) EDWARD R. WARD
 PRIVATE WILLIAM H. TILL
 PRIVATE JULIUS WARMREER
 PRIVATE BRADY F. HUNTER
 PRIVATE WILLIAM A. McAVOY
 ORDNANCE SERGEANT ROBERT J. ALLEN, Supply Company, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT RALPH O. TYSON, Company F, 314th Infantry

General Orders
 No. 29

Headquarters, 79th Division A. E. F.
 France, May 8, 1919

EXTRACT

Par. 4. For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following citations are published for the information of the command:

MAJOR FRANCIS V. LLOYD, 315th Infantry
 CAPTAIN DAVID E. WILLIAMS, JR., 315th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT CARL W. WENTZEL, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE R. E. SPRINGER, Headquarters Company, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT GEORGE N. CHURCHILL, Medical Detachment, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL JOHN BARRETT, Company M, 315th Infantry
 CAPTAIN WILTON SNOWDEN, JR., 315th Infantry
 BUGLER STANLEY ZALECKY, Company M, 315th Infantry
 MESS SERGEANT EDWARD P. HILL, Company M, 315th Infantry
 FIRST SERGEANT JORN F. O'DEA, Company M, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HALLIE M. HARTMAN, Company M, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HERMAN ZIEGLER, Company M, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL JOSEPH M. HELLINGS (deceased), Company M, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL THOMAS G. CATANACK, Company M, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT ELVIN R. BAKER, Company M, 315th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN T. FORB, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL PATRICK MALONEY, Company L, 315th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT THEODORE ROSEN, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL LOUIS A. BERKOWITZ (deceased), Company L, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT PATRICK DOLAN, Company L, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT HARRY POLINSKY (deceased), Company L, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT CARL A. OESTERLE, Company L, 315th Infantry
 FIRST SERGEANT KARL G. LEY, Company L, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT FRANK J. KIRK, Company L, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL MATAUS UNCHIS, Company L, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT ADOLPH J. KUNZE, Company L, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOSEPH SZALKOSKI, Company L, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM H. DUKE, Company K, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT LOUIS C. SYMINGTON (deceased), Company K, 315th Infantry

SERGEANT CLIFFORD T. WEHMAN, Company K, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT HARRY W. STORCK, Company K, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT THOMAS F. CLYNES, Company K, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT DONALD N. MACKURRIN, Company K, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT MATTHEW SYDLOWSKI, Company K, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL CHRISTOPHER DAVIS, Company K, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL FRANK V. COWENS, Company K, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT FRANCIS A. McCLOSKEY, Company K, 315th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT ERNEST B. BECKER, 315th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM D. DODSON, 315th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE S. FREEMAN, Company L, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL OSCAR M. OLKER, Company K, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT GEORGE C. BEWLEY, Company K, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT FRANK E. HILL, Company I, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL FRANK MERRIMAN, Company I, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT CLARENCE B. WEISE, Company I, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT SAMUEL J. TROTTA, Company I, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT HENRY A. MILLER, Company I, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE THOMAS FOLEY, Company I, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL EDWARD LASH, Company I, 315th Infantry
 FIRST SERGEANT ELMER J. SMITH, Company I, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOSEPH L. HENRY, Company I, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL CHARLES KLOTH, Company I, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE FRANK GRAMMICH, Company I, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE THOMAS PIETRASKO, Company I, 315th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT RAYMOND T. TURN, (deceased) Company I, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JAMES WHITE (deceased), Company I, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL THOMAS LANDENBERGER, (deceased) Company I, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL RUSSELL KERN, Company I, 315th Infantry
 SECOND LIEUTENANT IRA N. KELLBERG, Company I, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL WALTER F. BRZOWSKI, Company I, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE MICHAEL FERRICK, Company I, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL HENRY J. SCHAEFER, Company II, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE ERNEST A. GOERNS, Company II, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE ALEXANDER KAELLIS, Company II, 315th Infantry.
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JAMES A. MORRIS, Company II, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM LENTINE, Company II, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT MORRIS G. ROSEMAN, Company H, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL ALBERT E. HUTCHINSON, Company H, 315th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT J. FERGUSON MOHR, Company G, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT PETER McHUGH, Company G, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT ROBERT P. MASON, Company G, 315th Infantry
 FIRST SERGEANT ALBERT COURCIER, Company E, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE CHARLES MERCER, Company E, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOHN P. O'DONNELL, Company E, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE JOHN SURDI, Company E, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT HAROLD S. PARIS, Company R, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL BERTRAND L. BEYERLE, Company E, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE NORMAN T. BOEHM, Company E, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE RUSSELL H. ADAIR, Company E, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL BRUCE LORD, Company E, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL MAURICE J. CORSON, Company E, 315th Infantry
 CAPTAIN IVOR D. FENTON, Medical Detachment, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM A. LEWIS, Headquarters Company, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT SAMUEL Z. COLE, 315th Infantry

SERGEANT JOHN J. DAVIS, Company A, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT CLARENCE GLENN, Company A, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOHN P. FILLER, Company A, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT WILLIAM J. LARMOUR, Company A, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT GEORGE R. SPIELBERGER, Company A, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL MAURITZ W. NORDSTROM, Company A, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL FRANK P. BRADLEY, Company A, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL FRANK McLAUGHLIN, Company A, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL MICHAEL F. DUFFY, Company A, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, Company A, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE AMEDEO SPINOSI, Company A, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE MICHAEL DE VIETRO, Company A, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL JOHN F. McCANN, Company A, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL GEORGE J. TOOMEY, Company A, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE EDWIN F. LAMBERT, Company A, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE ELMER F. OGDEN (deceased), Company A, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL GARRETT N. JOHNSON, Company A, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE NATHAN C. SHUTE (deceased), Company A, 315th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT LESTER C. SHEARER, Company B, 315th Infantry
 SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN J. CONAHAN, Company B, 315th Infantry
 FIRST SERGEANT ALBERT M. YOUNG, Company B, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT PHILIP G. MELICK (deceased), Company B, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT CORNELIUS C. WALTERS, Company C, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL FRANK J. DEVAUX, Company C, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE JOHN McKAY, Company C, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOHN J. REED (deceased), Company C, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOSEPH J. FEELEY, Company C, 315th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE VICTOR J. DONOHUE, Company C, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOHN T. CAMBURN, Company C, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT EUGENE C. FAGAN, Company C, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE FEODOR KOSHOWITZ, Company C, 315th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE S. BARKER, Battalion Intelligence Officer, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT THOMAS F. PRICE, Company D, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOHN LEACH, Company B, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOHN T. HOLT, Company D, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT CLARENCE PANCOAST (deceased), Company D, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT ELMER R. FOX (deceased), Company D, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE HARRY BEYER, Company D, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE EDWARD T. RAYER, Company D, 315th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN J. BORBRIDGE, 315th Infantry
 CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. MURRELL, 315th Infantry
 SECOND LIEUTENANT ELTON B. McCOWAN, 315th Infantry
 CHAPLAIN R. V. LANCASTER, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL JAMES E. BROWN, Company Machine Gun, 315th Infantry
 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM McK. VIVEN, Machine Gun Company, 315th Infantry
 CORPORAL GEORGE H. ARCHIBLE, Machine-gun Company, 315th Infantry
 SERGEANT MICHAEL J. DUGAN, Machine-gun Company, 315th Infantry

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Par. 5. For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following citations are published for the information of the command.

MAJOR HARRY D. PARKIN, 316th Infantry
 MECHANIC MOSES S. YERGER (deceased), Company G, 316th Infantry

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE ZOPITO CHIAVAROLI, Company G, 316th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOSEPH J. ZARNOSKI, Company G, 316th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLOUGHBY S. MILLER, Company G, 316th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATES CHIAVAROLI and ZARNOSKI as Battalion Runners
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE MILLER as Company Runner
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM LAUNSFACH, Company G, 316th Infantry
 SERGEANT JACOB F. HARTRANFT, Company G, 316th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOHN T. CAMPBELL, Company G, 316th Infantry
 SERGEANT WILLIAM T. DUGAN, Company H, 316th Infantry
 CORPORAL GEORGE J. GILL, Company H, 316th Infantry
 SERGEANT CHARLES H. SLAIR, Company L, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE WILLIAM LUNN (deceased), Company M, 316th Infantry
 LIEUTENANT MICHAEL D. CLOFINE, Company M, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE ENG WING, Company M, 316th Infantry
 CORPORAL FRANK C. REBEL (deceased), Company M, 316th Infantry
 CORPORAL FREDERICK J. GARDNER, Company M, 316th Infantry
 SERGEANT JOSEPH SANDY, Company M, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE HARRY COOPER (deceased), Company M, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE LEONARD J. DAILY (deceased), Company M, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE WILLIAM GARDNER, Co. M, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE JOHN S. COSTA, Company M, 316th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOSIAH S. STECKEL, Company D, 316th Infantry
 SERGEANT GEORGE D. LIVELSBERGER, Company C, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE JOSEPH T. CONNOR (deceased), Company E, 316th Infantry
 CORPORAL ADOLPH KOSSMAN, Co. C, 316th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM A. HAAS, Co. C, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE JOSEPH FALLACCHI, Co. C, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE CHARLES D. GAUL, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM E. DREHER, Company C, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE FRANCIS BOYER (deceased) Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE ABRAM W. LONGENECKER, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE HOWARD W. FELL, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE PAUL E. SMITH, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE NORMAN E. SHANABROCK, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE GEORGE F. KAHLER, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE JOSEPH D. GIVENS, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE PARK N. MATTHIAS, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE BENJAMIN F. MURPHY, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE DAVID P. DOBBS, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 SERGEANT ELIJAH MERRILL, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 CORPORAL HERBERT T. HEIST, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE STEPHEN R. GROVE, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOWARD L. GILLESPIE, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOWARD M. SHOPE, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE WILLIAM SMITH, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HARRY F. CONWAY, Company F, 316th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE GILBERT L. BAUER, Company F, 316th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HENRY BOWERS, Company F, 316th Infantry
 SERGEANT ADAM MATLAWSKI, Company F, 316th Infantry
 SERGEANT OSCAR O. GRIP (deceased), Company F, 316th Infantry
 SERGEANT ERVIN C. MILLER (deceased), Company F, 316th Infantry
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE NICKOLAS C. ROSA, Company F, 316th Infantry
 CORPORAL PAUL S. RUNKLE, Company F, 316th Infantry
 SECOND LIEUTENANT ROY R. BOSTICK, 316th Infantry
 CHAPLAIN McNARY, 316th Infantry

FIRST LIEUTENANT ARTHUR R. SAYRES, 316th Infantry
FIRST SERGEANT ERNEST J. GREGORY, Company I, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT ROMAN ZARKOWSKI, Company I, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT WILLIAM M. FLANAGAN, Company I, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT MANLY H. MCWHIRTER, Company I, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT HARLAN F. HASELER, Company I, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT WILLIAM E. ZINK, Company I, 316th Infantry
CORPORAL HIRAM G. BEATTIE, Company I, 316th Infantry
CORPORAL EDWIN C. CLEELAND, Company I, 316th Infantry
CORPORAL HERBERT WATTRESS, Company I, 316th Infantry
CORPORAL CHARLES A. BURRELL, Headquarters Company, 316th Infantry
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JAMES J. BRACKEN, Company M, 316th Infantry
CORPORAL DAVID M. THORNTON (deceased), Machine-gun Company, 316th In .
FIRST LIEUTENANT MAXWELL McKEEN, Company D, 316th Infantry
CORPORAL ISRAEL GREENBERG, Company II, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT JOSEPH J. DAVIDSON, Company D, 316th Infantry
PRIVATE VINCENT J. DEVLIN (deceased), Sanitary Detachment, 316th Infantry
FIRST SERGEANT FRANK FINK, Company H, 316th Infantry
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN H. FOX (deceased), Company D, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT NATHAN A. REDDINGTON, Company D, 316th Infantry
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE ORMOND R. MARKS, Company II, 316th Infantry
PRIVATE GEORGE R. MONROE (deceased), Company II, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT EARL S. DOYLE, Sanitary Detachment, 316th Infantry
SECOND LIEUTENANT HOWARD A. W. KATES, Company D, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT JOSEPH KRAUSE, Sanitary Detachment, 316th Infantry
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOHN SHIELDS (deceased), Company D, 316th Infantry
FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES M. SINCELL, 316th Infantry
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM D. STEELY, Company D, 316th Infantry
CORPORAL THOMAS G. MOORE, Company D, 316th Infantry
CORPORAL LOOMIS O. NICKLE, Company D, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT MATTHEW D. SCHUGAR, Company K, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT HOWARD F. FRANTZ, Company K, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT HOWARD F. GIERING, Company K, 316th Infantry
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOHN W. LANSINGER, Company K, 316th Infantry
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE RHINEHART PETERSON, Company K, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT MALCOMB P. NICHOLS, Company K, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT RUSSELL W. REINHOLD, Company K, 316th Infantry
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE ROSS K. HERBERT, Sanitary Detachment, 316th Infantry
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE ROBERT C. MITCHELL, Sanitary Detachment, 316th Infantry
FIRST SERGEANT ALBERT R. MUSSELMAN, Company A, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT NITZBERG, Company A, 316th Infantry
PRIVATE ROBERT J. CLIFFORD, Company A, 316th Infantry
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE ARCHIE B. SCHULTZ (deceased), Machine-gun Company,
316th Infantry
CORPORAL CHARLES L. ESHAM, Company H, 316th Infantry
CORPORAL RALPH R. OSBORNE, Company L, 316th Infantry
CORPORAL THOMAS DEYSHER, Company II, 316th Infantry
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE BENJAMIN JOHNSON, Company B, 316th Infantry
SERGEANT VICTOR H. KNAUFF, Company B, 316th Infantry
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM B. FISHER, Company C, 316th Infantry
CORPORAL JAMES E. RYAN, Company D, 316th Infantry
CORPORAL MARK RUTZAHN, Company D, 316th Infantry
PRIVATE HALLIE J. GRAHAM, Company E, 316th Infantry
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOHN RHINE, Company D, 316th Infantry
PRIVATE CHARLES LONG, Company D, 315th Infantry

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Par. 6. For gallantry in action and meritorious services the following citations are published for the information of the command:

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE GUY B. PERSINGER, Company B, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 FIRST CLASS GEORGE M. RREIN, Company B, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM R. LEWIS, Company B, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 CORPORAL GEORGE M. GETTIER, Company B, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM A. PRICE, Company B, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 PRIVATE BERNARD A. GALLOWAY, Company B, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 M. S. E. WALTER S. FISRRER, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 FIRST CLASS SERGEANT LEW W. WALLACE, Jr., Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 CORPORAL GEORGE ISETT, Co. C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 CORPORAL CHESTER A. PATTON, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE MARION J. RISHIEL, Co. C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE RAYMOND RAUENZAHN, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 SERGEANT GEORGE W. GRIM, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 PRIVATE SANDERS P. TITSWORTH, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 CORPORAL BERT E. FRIEND, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 SERGEANT JAMES P. MORONEY, Company D, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 SERGEANT RAYMOND C. STERN, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 SERGEANT DAVID W. WISTER, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 SERGEANT MARTIN F. FINNEGAN, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion.
 SERGEANT CLINTON E. WADE, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 CORPORAL EARL D. WETSEL, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 CORPORAL EDWARD M. DEVILLBISS, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 CORPORAL LEONARD C. NENNING, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 FIRST CLASS SERGEANT MARVIN G. JEWENS, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILBERT W. ANTHONY, Company D, 304th Field Signal Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE RUSSELL M. HARRISON, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion

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Par. 7. For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following is published for the information of the command:

COLONEL TENNEY ROSS, General Staff, Chief of Staff, 79th Division
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES B. MOORE, Infantry, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1
 MAJOR SPENCER ROBERTS, Engineers, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE A. WILDRICK, General Staff, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES H. STEINMAN, Adjutant General
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS W. MILLER, Division Ordnance Officer
 COLONEL PHILIP W. HUNTINGTON, M. C. Division Surgeon
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARRY WRIGHT, J. A. G.'s Dept. Division Judge Advocate
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOSEPH W. DENTON, Q. M. C., Division Quartermaster
 MAJOR J. J. McMANUS, Q. M. C., Division Quartermaster
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE S. GILLIS, S. C.
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL ANDREW SMITH, Infantry, Division Machine Gun Officer
 MAJOR VINCENT A. CARROLL, Artillery, Assistant G-1
 MAJOR ALEXANDER COLT, 304th Engineers, Assistant G-3
 FIRST LIEUTENANT J. H. CHANDLER, 313th Infantry, Assistant G-3
 CAPTAIN ALBERT S. CRANDON, Engineers, Assistant G-2
 FIRST LIEUTENANT KINGDON GOULD, Corps of Interpreters
 MAJOR HARRY A. RAPELYE, Aide de Camp
 CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. SCOTT, Infantry, Aide-de-Camp

CAPTAIN JAY COOKE, 11, Infantry, Aide-de-Camp
 ARMY FIELD CLERK ELMER A. PERRY, Headquarters 79th Division
 ARMY FIELD CLERK JOHN W. HEWITT, Headquarters 79th Division
 REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR HAROLD E. CRAIG, Headquarters Detachment
 SERGEANT JOHN V. DIGNAN, Headquarters Detachment, 79th Division
 SERGEANT MAJOR J. H. STEELE, Headquarters Detachment, 79th Division
 ORDNANCE SERGEANT WILLIAM S. DUBEL, Headquarters Detachment, 79th Division
 ORDNANCE SERGEANT BENJAMIN R. KAUFFMAN, Headquarters Detachment, 79th Division
 Headquarters Troop, 79th Division
 CAPTAIN EDWARD W. MADEIRA, Cavalry, Commanding Officer Headquarters Troop, 79th Division
 FIRST LIEUTENANT RUSSELL FREAS, Cavalry, Headquarters Troop, 79th Division
 SERGEANT WILMER E. GIER, Headquarters Troop, 79th Division, Sergeant in Charge of Motor Transportation at Division Headquarters
 HORSESHOER ROSS SHEPLER, Headquarters Troop, 79th Division
 HORSESHOER JOHN F. BRADLEY, Headquarters Troop, 79th Division
 PRIVATE WILLIAM F. LAWLER, Headquarters Troop, 79th Division
 PRIVATE CLIFFORD W. SYLVESTER (deceased), Headquarters Troop, 79th Division
 PRIVATE H. LORENZI, Headquarters Troop, 79th Division
 PRIVATE L. R. CHANEY, Headquarters Troop, 79th Division
 PRIVATE E. H. CUSHING, Headquarters Troop, 79th Division
 PRIVATE J. SELDEN, Headquarters Troop, 79th Division
 PRIVATE STANLEY F. CILAPIN, Headquarters Troop, 79th Division
 MAJOR RUDOLPH VANHOEVENBERG, M. P.

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Par. 8. For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following citations are published for the information of the command.

CAPTAIN PARKER R. SKINNER, Company G, 304th Ammunition Train
 CAPTAIN HAROLD B. CHAROS, Company A, 304th Ammunition Train
 SERGEANT JOHN C. FRAME, Company G, 304th Ammunition Train

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Par. 9. For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following citations are published for the information of the command:

MAJOR WILLIAM T. R. PRICE, Quartermaster Corps, Commanding 304th Supply Train
 CORPORAL NORMAN R. GREENE, Company D, 304th Div., Supply Train
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE EUGENE A. WEISS, Company D, 304th Division Supply Train
 CORPORAL JAMES J. WOODWARD, Company C, 304th Division, Supply Train
 CORPORAL HAROLD L. GOSLIN, Company C, 304th Division, Supply Train

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Par. 10. For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following citations are published for the information of the command:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT B. SHACKELFORD, Medical Corps, Commanding Officer, 304th Sanitary Train
 CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENRY BRICKEL, JR., The American Red Cross Representative
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM A. HARRIS, M. C., Director of Field Hospitals, 304th Sanitary Train
 FIRST LIEUTENANT JESSE C. STILLEY, M. C., Ambulance Company 315
 CAPTAIN EDGAR P. SANDROCK, Medical Corps, Field Hospital 315, 304th Sanitary Train

PRIVATE WILLIAM G. TOONE (deceased), Medical Department, Ambulance Company 316
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE CHARLES R. BODMER, Driver for Ambulance Company 313, 304th Sanitary Train
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE CARL C. KIDD, Medical Department, Ambulance Company 315, 304th Sanitary Train
 PRIVATE RICHARD L. HEARD, Medical Department, Ambulance Company 316, 304th Sanitary Train.
 FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES L. BRENNAN, Medical Corps
 CORPORAL JOHN WALSH (deceased), Medical Department, Ambulance Company 314, 304th Infantry
 CORPORAL WILLIAM BENSON (deceased), Medical Department, Ambulance Company 324, 304th Sanitary Train
 PRIVATE JOSEPH W. DAILY (deceased), Medical Department, Ambulance Company 313, 304th Sanitary Train
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE ALBERT PHILIPPE (deceased), Medical Department, Ambulance Co. 313, 304th Sanitary Train
 CAPTAIN DANIEL B. WILLIAMS, Medical Corps, Commanding Officer, Ambulance Co. 315, 304th Sanitary Train
 PRIVATE OSCAR H. ROLLINS (deceased), Medical Department, Ambulance Co. 313, 304th Sanitary Train
 SERGEANT ERNEST W. HOYT, Medical Department, Ambulance Company, 304th Sanitary Train
 SERGEANT HARRY W. KENDRICK, Medical Department, Ambulance Company, 316
 SERGEANT ROBERT L. PENNYPACKER, 315th Field Hospital

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Par. 11. For gallantry in action and meritorious services the following citations are published for the information of the command:

SERGEANT MAJOR CLIFFORD A. BONSOR, Headquarters Detachment 310th Machine Gun Battalion
 WAGONER SAMUEL E. GIBSON, Headquarters Detachment 310th Machine Gun Battalion
 SERGEANT HAROLD H. SEARLES, Sanitary Detachment, 310th Machine Gun Battalion
 1st LIEUTENANT JAY W. STERNER, 310th M. G. Bn.
 BUGLER ABRAHAM MALENOSKY, 310th M. G. Bn.
 PRIVATE NORMAN S. TAYLOR, (deceased) Co. B, 310th M. G. Bn.
 PRIVATE RAYMOND E. FLEMMING, Co. B, 310th N. G. Bn.
 PRIVATE THOMAS SHILL, Company A, 310th Machine Gun Bn.
 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EMMONS L. CORBETT, Company A, 310th Machine Gun Battalion.
 FIRST SERGEANT AYCUP Ss. HAREM, Company A, 310th Machine Gun Battalion
 SERGEANT MARTIN GALLAGHER, Company A, 310th Machine Gun Battalion.
 SERGEANT CLYDE R. STOUT, Company A, 310th Machine Gun Battalion.

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Par. 12. For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following is published for the information of the command:

SERGEANT JOHN E. SPASIO, Company C, 311th Gun Battalion
 PRIVATE BENTLEY MERTON, Sanitary Detachment, 311th Machine Gun Battalion
 CAPTAIN WALTER F. BOURQUE, Sanitary Detachment, 311th Machine Gun Battalion
 WAGONER CLAIR M. McCLURE, Headquarters Detachment, 311th Machine Gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE CLAUDE O. TWIGG, Company D, 311th Machine Gun Battalion
 FIRST LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN JONES, Company A, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 WAGONER MICHAEL J. RILEY, Headquarters Detachment, 311th Machine Gun Battalion
 SERGEANT MAJOR FRANCIS W. KEIFER, Headquarters Detachment, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 SERGEANT MICHAEL F. GINLEY, Headquarters Detachment, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 SECOND LIEUTENANT HERBERT W. PRITCHARD, Company C, 311th Machine-gun Battalion

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM A. DURKIN, Company C, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOSHUA T. FENBY, Company D, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST SERGEANT JOHN L. BRACE, Company B, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 SERGEANT PATRICK F. DOUGHERTY, Company B, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 CORPORAL WILBUR R. TROY, Company B, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 CORPORAL JOHN E. HORGEN, Company D, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOHN F. RUANE, Company D, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 PRIVATE JOSEPH C. SHEMELA, Company D, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 WAGONER GUSTAVE P. WOODYSHECK, Headquarters Detachment, 311 Machine-gun Detachment
 SECOND LIEUTENANT LESLIE DADIES, Company A, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 PRIVATE JOSEPH MACUNAS, Company A, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 WAGONER HARRY M. WHATENECHT, Headquarters Detachment, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Company A, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 MECHANIC MICHAEL A. McHUGH, Company A, 311th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE ALBERT H. HORWITZ, Company C, 311th Machine-gun Battalion

General Order
 No. 29

Headquarters, 79th Division, A. E. F.
 France, May 8, 1919

EXTRACT

Par. 13. . . For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following is published for the information of the command:

PRIVATE RALPH C. SEYBERT, Company B, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 PRIVATE WILLIAM PARKINSON, Sanitary Detachment, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 SERGEANT HOOPER C. TUCKER, Company A, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 PRIVATE JAMES M. JONES, Company A, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE NORMAN C. KNIPE, Company A, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST LIEUTENANT LOUIS MUMFORD WASHBURN, Company B, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 SUPPLY SERGEANT WILLIAM K. DIESTE (deceased), Company B, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 SERGEANT DANIEL JAMES DUFFY, Company B, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE RALPH WHITE FELLER, Company B, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST SERGEANT SIDNEY WHALEY WELKBORN, Company B, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOSEPH SADOSKI, Company B, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 SERGEANT MARTIN CAVANAUGH, Company B, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE BENJAMIN B. HESSEY, Company C, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM JONES, Company C, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE RALPH L. BRITTINGHAM, Company C, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOWARD M. KIREBEL (now Corporal), Company C, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HUGH O. WILLIAMS, Company C, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM D. SIMMONS, Company C, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE WILLIAM N. BRAZEL (now Sergeant), Company C, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 SERGEANT ADAM COLAIZZI, Company D, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST SERGEANT WALLACE T. PRICE, Company D, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE DANIEL McMAHON, Company D, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 CAPTAIN EDWARD G. BOTHWELL, Company C, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 CORPORAL HENRY E. CRUSE, Company D, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE ALBERT M. WHITE, Company D, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 CORPORAL ARTHUR H. RIGHTER, Company A, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 PRIVATE CHARLES C. COLLINS, Company A, 312th Machine-gun Battalion
 CORPORAL RALPH H. MURTAGH, Company A, 312th Machine-gun Battalion

General Order
 No. 29

Headquarters, 79th Division, A. E. F.
 France, May 8, 1919

EXTRACT

Par. 16. . . For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following is published for the information of the command:

MAJOR EUGENE S. PLEASANTON, Adjutant 157th Infantry Brigade
 FIRST LIEUTENANT ALLEN BUTLER, Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, 157th Infantry Brigade
 FIRST LIEUTENANT RAYMOND J. HURLEY, Inf., Aide-de-Camp, 157th Infantry Brigade
 MAJOR LEONARD SULLIVAN, Field Artillery, Adjutant, 158th Infantry Brigade
 CAPTAIN CLIFTON LISLE, Assistant Adjutant, 158th Infantry Brigade
 FIRST LIEUTENANT DEAN C. HOWARD, Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to 158th Infantry Brigade Commander
 FIRST LIEUTENANT H. W. WEBBE, 304th Field Signal Battalion, Headquarters 158th Infantry Brigade
 as Signal Officer
 PRIVATE JAMES H. MADIGAN, Company H, 316th Infantry
 PRIVATE ELAM E. SCHMOYER, Headquarters Detachment, Infantry Brigade

General Order Headquarters, 79th Division, A. E. F.
 No. 29 France, May 8, 1919

EXTRACT

Par. 15. . . For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following is published for the information of the command:

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH CARLA (then Sergeant), Company F, 314th Infantry
 SERGEANT ROBERT VANVECHTEN, Company B, 314th Infantry
 CORPORAL NORMAN R. GREENE, Company D, 304th Supply Train

General Order Headquarters, 79th Division, A. E. F.
 No. 29 France, May 8, 1919

EXTRACT

Par. 16. . . For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following is published for the information of the command:

CAPTAIN ANTOINE PREVOST DU COMTE, Infantry, French Army
 SECOND LIEUTENANT EDOUARD CAUCHOIS, Infantry, French Army
 CAPTAIN ROBERT FEUARDENT, 136th Regiment Infantry, French Army
 SECOND LIEUTENANT HENRO CASTEL, Chasseurs Alpines, French Army
 SECOND LIEUTENANT RAYMOND BEZANCON, French Army
 FIRST LIEUTENANT PAUL MEDINGER, Infantry, French Army
 LIEUTENANT LOUIS OLIVIER EMILIE COMOY, Infantry, French Army
 CAPTAIN ANTOINE AOUL BRONDELLE, Infantry, French Army
 LIEUTENANT STEPHEN KNOCKER, Infantry, French Army
 CAPTAIN MARIE ADOLPHE DE CASTEJA, Chasseurs, French Army
 LIEUTENANT PAUL ROCHAT, Chasseurs, French Army
 SECOND LIEUTENANT ANDRE GARELLE, Engineers, French Army
 SECOND LIEUTENANT JEAN BEZOS, Engineers, French Army

General Order Headquarters, 79th Division, A. E. F.
 No. 29 France, May 8, 1919

EXTRACT

Par. 17. . . For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following is published for the information of the command:

FIRST CLASS SERGEANT BENJAMIN PETER KOCH, Company F, 304th Engineers
 CAPTAIN RICHARD C. GREENLAND, Company A, 304th Engineers
 LIEUTENANT JAMES E. DONOVAN, Company A, 304th Engineers
 SERGEANT JAMES A. MITCHELL, Company A, 304th Engineers
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE MERTON M. BABCOCK, Company A, 304th Engineers
 LIEUTENANT MARCUS J. YOUMANS, Company A, 304th Engineers
 SERGEANT CLAUDE H. STEIGERWALT, Company A, 304th Engineers
 CORPORAL WILLIAM T. WRIGHTSON, Company A, 304th Engineers
 FIRST SERGEANT SAMUEL F. W. MORRISON, Company A, 304th Engineers
 CORPORAL ROBERT J. WILLIAMS, Company A, 304th Engineers
 CORPORAL BENJAMIN TUCK, Company A, 304th Engineers

SERGEANT JOHN PHILLIPS, Company B, 304th Engineers
 SERGEANT WILLARD S. KEHLER, Company B, 304th Engineers
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE NICOLA MONTESANO, Co. B, 304th Engineers
 PRIVATE CLARENCE BOYER, Co. B, 304th Engineers
 PRIVATE JOSEPH COLOTTA, Company B, 304th Engineers
 PRIVATE FRANK KOHLER, Sanitary Detachment, 304th Engineers
 FIRST CLASS SERGEANT ALBERT PARKINSON, Company D, 304th Engineers
 SERGEANT DAVID R. McLEOD, Company D, 304th Engineers
 FIRST CLASS SERGEANT HERBERT LOGUE, Company E, 304th Engineers
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JOHN H. FEAN, Company E, 304th Engineers
 PRIVATE JAMES J. McINTYRE, Company E, 304th Engineers
 FIRST SERGEANT NATHANIEL O. GANDY, Company C, 304th Engineers
 FIRST CLASS SERGEANT THOMAS FLAXAGAN, Company C, 304th Engineers
 WAGONER ALVIN MAY, Company C, 304th Engineers
 SERGEANT PAUL A. LEO, Company C, 304th Engineers
 FIRST CLASS PRIVATE JACOB M. MERRIUM, Company C, 304th Engineers
 COOK DANIEL PISANI, Company C, 304th Engineers

Personal Order
 No. 29

Headquarters, 79th Division, A. E. F.
 France, May 8, 1919

EXTRACT

PAR. 18. For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following is published for the information of the command:

WAGONER HARRY F. BEHM, Headquarters Troop, 79th Division
 WAGONER LEROY R. ANDREWS, Headquarters Troop, 79th Division

General Order
 No. 29

Headquarters, 79th Division, A. E. F.
 France, May 12, 1919

EXTRACT

PAR. 17 (a) For gallantry in action and meritorious services, the following citations are published for the information of the command:

CAPTAIN WALLACE ASHRY, Company E, 304th Regiment Engineers
 CAPTAIN JAMES H. SMITH, JR., Company E, 304th Engineers
 CAPTAIN JOHN D. BREWSTER, Company E, 304th Regiment Engineers
 CAPTAIN GORDON H. FERNALD, Company D, 304th Regiment Engineers
 CAPTAIN CLINTON W. MORGAN, Company A, 304th Regiment Engineers
 CAPTAIN JAMES M. ROBERTS, Adjutant, 1st Battalion, 304th Regiment Engineers
 FIRST LIEUTENANT OTIS D. COVELL, Company D, 304th Regiment Engineers
 FIRST LIEUTENANT A. G. VANNESS, Company B, 304th Regiment Engineers
 FIRST LIEUTENANT ARCHIBALD J. FULTON, JR., Company F, 304th Regiment Engineers
 FIRST LIEUTENANT ROY N. McBRIDE, Company E, 304th Regiment Engineers
 Mr. H. L. JOHNSON, Y. M. C. A., Secretary

MISCELLANEOUS CITATIONS

General Orders
 No. 25

Headquarters, 79th Division, A. E. F.
 April 17, 1919

1. The following letter, dated April 13, from the Commander-in-Chief to Division Commander is published for the information of the command:

American Expeditionary Forces,
Office of the Commander-in-Chief,
France, April 13, 1919

Major General Joseph E. Kuhn,
Commanding 79th Division,
American E. F.

My dear General Kuhn:

It afforded me great satisfaction to inspect the 79th Division on April 12, and on that occasion to decorate the standards of your regiments and, for gallantry in action, to confer medals upon certain officers and men. Your transportation and artillery were in splendid shape, and the general appearance of the division was well up to the standard of the American Expeditionary Forces. Throughout the inspection and review the excellent morale of the men and their pride in the record of their organization was evident.

In the Meuse-Argonne Offensive the division had its full share of hard fighting. Entering the line for the first time on September 26 as the right of the center corps, it took part in the beginning of the great Meuse-Argonne Offensive. By September 27 it had captured the strong position of Montfaucon, and in spite of heavy artillery reaction, the Bois de Beuge and Nantillois were occupied. On September 30 it was relieved, having advanced ten kilometers. It again entered the battle on October 29, relieving as part of the 17th French Corps, the 29th Division in the Grande Montagne Sector to the east of the Meuse River. From that time until the armistice went into effect, it was almost constantly in action. On November 9, Crepion, Wavrille and Giberay were taken, and in conjunction with elements on the right and left, Etraye and Moirey were invested. On November 10, Chammont-devant-Damvilliers was occupied, and on November 11 Ville-devant-Chaumont was taken—a total of 9 kilometers.

This is a fine record for any division and I want the officers and men to know this and to realize how much they have contributed to the success of our arms. They may return home justly proud of themselves and of the part they have played in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

2. This order will be read to all organizations at the first formation after receipt, and posted on Company bulletin boards.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL KUHN,

P. T. HAYNE, JR.,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

J. H. STEINMAN,
Lt. Col., Adj. Gen.
Adjutant.

General Order
No. 203

General Headquarters, A. E. F.
France, November 12, 1918

THE ENEMY HAS CAPITULATED. It is fitting that I address myself in thanks directly to the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces, who by their heroic efforts have made possible THIS GLORIOUS RESULT.

Our Armies, hurriedly raised and hastily trained, met a veteran enemy, and by courage, discipline and skill always defeated him. Without complaint you have endured incessant toil, privation and danger. You have seen many of your comrades make the Supreme Sacrifice that freedom may live.

I thank you for your PATIENCE and COURAGE with which you have endured. I congratulate you upon the splendid fruits of victory, which your heroism and the blood of our gallant dead are now presenting to our nation. YOUR DEEDS WILL LIVE FOREVER ON THE MOST GLORIOUS PAGES OF AMERICA'S HISTORY.

Those things you have done. There remains now a harder task which will test your soldierly qualities to the utmost. Success in this and little more will be taken and few praises sung; fail, and the light of your glorious achievements of the past will be sadly dimmed.

BUT YOU WILL NOT FAIL. Every natural tendency may urge towards relaxation in discipline, in conduct, in appearance, in everything that marks the soldier. Yet you will remember that each officer and EACH SOLDIER IS THE REPRESENTATIVE IN EUROPE OF HIS PEOPLE and that his brilliant deeds of yesterday permit no action of today to pass unnoticed by friend or foe.

You will meet this test as gallantly as you met the test of the battlefield. Sustained by your high ideals and inspired by the heroic part you have played, you will carry back to your people the proud consciousness of a new Americanism born of sacrifice.

Whether you stand on hostile territory or the friendly soil of France, YOU WILL BEAR YOURSELF IN DISCIPLINE, APPEARANCE AND RESPECT FOR ALL CIVIL RIGHTS THAT YOU WILL CONFIRM FOR ALL TIME THE PRIDE AND LOVE WHICH EVERY AMERICAN FEELS FOR YOUR UNIFORM AND FOR YOU.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander-in-Chief.

WAR DEPT. CITATIONS

EDWARD A. LEONARD, sergeant, Company H, 314th Infantry. For gallantry in action on Hill 328, November 10, 1918, while operating alone an automatic rifle and effectively neutralizing two enemy machine guns. Residence at enlistment: Wilawana, Pa.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, colonel, Cavalry, then colonel, 316th Infantry. For gallantry in action near the Borne du Cornouiller, France, November 3-4, 1918. Although badly gassed, Colonel Williams refused to be evacuated and continued in command of his regiment until he finally collapsed. Address: Care of The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Entered military service from Illinois.

Headquarters, 79th Division, A. E. F.,
France, 14th November 1918.

From: Commanding General.
To: Commanding Officer, Headquarters Troop.
Subject: Conduct of personnel.

While it was not given to your organization to take part in the actual fighting, it is nevertheless true that its work was essential for the proper functioning of the Division as a whole. Its work was not without its hardships and frequently involved danger. The personnel of the troop has, without exception, performed its duties conscientiously and well and I desire that you express to the men my appreciation of their efforts toward the common end which seems now in fair way of accomplishment.

JOSEPH E. KUHN,
Major General, U. S. A.

No. 211
General Order

Headquarters, 79th Division,
A. E. F., France, Nov. 19, 1918.

No. 21
The following letter from our esteemed Corps Commander is published to the Command with the knowledge that the sentiments expressed therein are reciprocated by each and every officer and man. This Division is to be congratulated for having won the respect and praise of a soldier so experienced and able as General CLAUDEL:

“At Headquarters, 18 November, 1918.

The General CLAUDEL,
Commander of II Corps Colonial Army.
To the General Commanding 79th D. I. U. S.
My dear General:

At the moment of departure from the region of VERDUN, I pray you to express to your troops, staffs and services the thanks of the commander of the II French Colonial Army Corps, and of their French comrades, for the devoted and generous co-operation which they have given.

The conditions of the fighting, of communications and of the weather have often been very difficult, and I know that the 79th United States Division has spared neither its efforts nor casualties in the region of The Grand Montagne, Borne du Cornouiller and of the Côte de Romagne.

They have finally the merited reward of hurling the enemy back into the plain and of seeing him definitely withdraw from there.

I will never forget, my dear General, the cordial relations which have existed between us, and I pray you to agree to the expression of my devoted sentiments.

H. CLAUDEL."

JOSEPH E. KUHN,

Major General, U. S. Army.

General Orders

No. 27.

Headquarters, 313th U. S. Infantry

American Expeditionary Forces, 4th May, 1919.

1. Pursuant to instructions contained therein, the following communication received by the Regimental Commander from the Commanding General of the Division is published to the command for their information.

1. On eve of the departure of the 79th Division from France to the United States, the Division Commander desires to record his appreciation of the services of the 313th Infantry.

2. Throughout its career it has uniformly demonstrated a high order of combat efficiency under your leadership. First put to the test in line in the Avocourt Sector, two companies demonstrated their mettle by successfully repelling two enemy raids, one made in large force, with selected shock troops accompanied by heavy artillery preparation. During the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive it fell to the lot of the Regiment to attack the enemy's justly dreaded stronghold of Montfaucon, which it gallantly overran after a severe struggle. On September 29, 1918, although exhausted and depleted by its previous efforts, the Regiment again took up the front line under a galling artillery fire and reached the farthest point of the advance of the Division in front of the Bois de Cunel.

3. During the last phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the Second Battalion of the Regiment was largely responsible for the exploitation of the success of the capture of Hill 378, and by its advance beyond this hill and breaking through the enemy's Claire Chene trenches in forcing his withdrawal from the heights north of Verdun.

4. The record of your Regiment throughout its entire career is one to which it may look back with pride and pleasure. The Division Commander desires that you make known to your Regiment his appreciation of its fine services.

By order of Colonel Sweezy:

THOMAS H. BRADLEE,

Captain, 313th U. S. Infantry,
Adjutant.

Headquarters, 79th Division,

Am. E. F., France, 27 November, 1918.

From: Commanding General.

To: C. O. 316th Infantry, thru C. G. 158th Infantry Brigade.

Subject: Commendation of Regiment.

1. In the final offensive on the heights East of the Meuse and North of Verdun the task of breaking the enemy's resistance at the Borne du Cornouiller (Hill 378) devolved upon the 316th Regiment of Infantry. Stubbornly defended by the enemy, this tactically strong point presented an obstacle of the most serious character. In spite of all difficulties the regiment succeeded after three days heavy fighting, November 4th to 6th, in capturing and finally holding the Borne du Cornouiller, in breaking the enemy's resistance and contributing materially to driving the enemy from the heights East of the Meuse a few days later.

2. Numerous authenticated instances of gallantry, tenacity and endurance have come to the Commanding General's notice proving beyond question that the Regiment acquitted itself with the greatest credit and in a manner worthy of the best American traditions.

3. The Commanding General takes great pride in the achievements of the Regiment and directs that you bring this letter to the attention of your command.

JOSEPH E. KUHN,

Major General, U. S. A.

1ST IND.

Hq. 158th Infantry Brig., American E. F., 28 November 1918. To Commanding Officer, 316th Infantry.

1. Transmitted. It is with pleasure that the Brigade Commander transmits this well-deserved letter of commendation from the Division Commander. Now that the immediate fighting would appear to be over, it should be an incentive to every officer and soldier of the 316th Inf. to maintain under existing conditions, by its appearance, training and discipline, the high standard gained on the field of battle.

EVAN M. JOHNSON,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

2ND INF.

Headquarters 316th Infantry, A. E. F., 29 November 1918: To all Battalion Commanders and Commanding Officers of Headquarters Co., Machine Gun Co., Supply Co. and Sanitary Detachment.

1. The present Commanding Officer of the 316th Infantry takes pleasure in transmitting this letter of commendation from the Commanding General together with the indorsement of commendation added by the Brigade Commander, to the members of the command. He congratulates Colonel George Williams and Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Haedicke, who successively commanded the Regiment at the Borne du Cornouiller, and all the officers and men who participated in the combat of November 4th to 6th, on the excellent work they performed at that time, and on the splendid name they won for the Regiment. The high standard set in combat will be the standard aimed at in training for combat.

GARRISON McCASKEY,
Colonel, 316th Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 79TH DIVISION

A. E. F., France
A. P. O. 771

April 17, 1919.

COLONEL JAMES F. BARBER,

Commanding 304th Regiment of Engineers.

My Dear Colonel:

In reviewing the record and service of the several organizations which form the 79th Division, I have been strongly impressed by those of the 304th Engineers.

From the moment of its organization the regiment has displayed marked esprit and loyalty which time has only served to strengthen. Although the character of the duties exacted of the Engineers is a distinct handicap, the regiment has at all times shown a discipline, soldierly bearing and appearance comparable to that of the Infantry.

During the entire campaign of the 79th Division, the 304th Engineers have responded to every call made upon them, regardless of weather or other obstacles. The regiment has made a record of which I am justly proud and I desire to thank you and every man in it for their unswerving loyalty and support.

Very sincerely,

JOSEPH E. KUHN,
Major General, U. S. A.

(For Official Circulation only.)

(G. O. 232)

G. H. Q.

American Expeditionary Forces

France, Dec. 19, 1918

General Orders }
No. 232 }

It is with a sense of gratitude for its splendid accomplishment, which will live through all history that I record in General Orders a tribute to the victory of the First Army in the Meuse-Argonne battle.

Tested and strengthened by the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, for more than six weeks you battered against the pivot of the enemy line on the Western front. It was a position of imposing natural strength, stretching on both sides of the Meuse River from the bitterly contested hills of Verdun to the almost impenetrable forest of the Argonne; a position, moreover, fortified by four years of labor designed to render it impregnable; a position held with the fullest resources of the enemy. That position you broke utterly, and thereby hastened the collapse of the enemy's military power.

Soldiers of all the divisions engaged under the First, Third and Fifth Corps—the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 33rd, 5th, 37th, 42nd, 77th, 78th, SEVENTY-NINTH, 80th, 82nd,

89th, 90th and 91st—you will be long remembered for the stubborn persistence of your progress, your storming of obstinately defended machine-gun nests, your penetration, yard by yard, of woods and ravines, your heroic resistance in the face of counter-attacks supported by powerful artillery fire. For more than a month, from the initial attack of September 26th, you fought your way slowly through the Argonne, through the woods and over hills west of the Meuse; you slowly enlarged your hold on the Côtes de Meuse to the east; and then, on the first of November, your attack forced the enemy into flight. Pressing his retreat, you cleared the entire left bank of the Meuse south of an, Sedand then stormed the heights on the right bank and drove him into the plain beyond.

Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General Commander in Chief
American Expeditionary Forces.

Official:

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Adjutant General.

General Order
No. 16

Headquarters, 79th Division, A. E. F.
6th March, 1919.

1. The following letter from the Commander-in-Chief American E. F., and indorsement of the Chief Signal Officer, A. E. F., is quoted for the information of the Division:

“AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES”
Office of the Commander in Chief

February 19, 1919.

BRIG. GENERAL EDGAR RUSSEL,
Chief Signal Officer, A. E. F.

My dear General Russel:

Now that active operations have ceased, I desire to congratulate the officers and men of the Signal Corps in France on their work, which stands out as one of the great accomplishments of the American Expeditionary Forces—the result of a happy combination of wise planning and bold execution with the splendid technical qualities of thousands of men from the great commercial telephone, telegraph and electrical enterprises of America. It is a striking example of the wisdom of placing highly skilled technical men in the places where their experience and skill will count the most.

Each Army, Corps and Division has had its full quota of Field Signal Battalions, which, in spite of serious losses in battle accomplished their work, and it is not too much to say that with their faithful and brilliant efforts and the communications which they installed and maintained, the successes of our armies would not have been achieved.

While the able management of the directing personnel is recognized, it is my desire that all members of the Signal Corps, who, regardless of long hours and trying conditions of service, have operated and maintained the lines, shall know that their loyalty, faithfulness and painstaking care has been known and appreciated. In the name of the American Expeditionary Forces, I thank them one and all and send to them the appreciation of their comrades in arms and their Commander-in-Chief.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.

The Chief Signal Officer desires to add to the above an expression of his own sincere appreciation of, and his hearty congratulations on the skillful and successful performance of their work in the American E. F., which has resulted in the Signal Corps personnel of these forces collectively and individually receiving such unstinted and unusual praise from their Commander-in-Chief.

E. RUSSELL,
Brigadier General,
C. S. O.

General Order { Headquarters, 79th Division, A. E. F.
No. 22 { 12th April, 1919.

The Division Commander takes great pride and pleasure in announcing to the Command his satisfaction with the inspection and review held this day by the Commander-in-Chief.

In spite of unfavorable weather, the appearance of men, animals, wagons and trucks was above criticism and the march by well executed and impressive.

The appearance and behaviour of the division elicited generous commendation, not only from the Commander-in-Chief in person, but from all visiting General Officers from G. H. Q. and the IX Corps.

The Division Commander feels justly proud of the division and desires to thank every member thereof for their loyal efforts which have resulted in such well merited praise.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first formation after receipt and posted on all bulletin boards.

By command of Major General Kuhn:

P. T. HAYNE, JR.,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

J. H. STEINMAN,
Lt. Col. Adj. Gen.
Adjutant

General Order { Headquarters, 79th Division, A. E. F.
No. 23 { 13th April, 1919.

1. The following letter of appreciation from Major General C. P. Summerall, Commanding IX Army Corps and dated 10th April is published for the information of the Command:

"HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
A. P. O. 932

France, 10th April, 1919

From: Major General C. P. Summerall, Commanding Ninth Army Corps, American E. F.

To: Commanding General, Seventy-ninth Division, American E. F.

Subject: Appreciation of Services.

1. Upon the relief of the 79th Division from the Ninth Army Corps, in compliance with orders of higher authority, the Corps Commander desires to communicate to the officers and soldiers of the Division his appreciation and commendation of the services rendered by the Division during its period of duty with the Ninth Army Corps.

2. The Division was assigned to the Ninth Army Corps on December 31st, 1918, and since that time it has been continually occupied in the training area. The officers and soldiers have at all times rendered most loyal response to every demand that has been made upon them. The training, morale and discipline of the Division are of a very high order and reflect credit upon the leadership and the elements of command in all grades. The good wishes and the abiding interest of the Corps Commander will accompany the members of the Division in their future careers.

C. P. SUMMERALL."

This letter will be read at formation after receipt and will be published on Company Bulletin Boards.

By command Major General Kuhn:

Official:

J. H. STEINMAN,
Lt. Col. Adj. Gen.
Adjutant.

P. T. HAYNE, JR.,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

(Dated April 17th, 1919, from Commanding General of the Second Army.)

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH E. KUHN,
Commanding 79th Division,
American E. F.

DEAR GENERAL KUHN:

I wish to extend my congratulations to the officers and men of the 315th Infantry Regiment assembled under my command in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief for review on April 14th in honor of the Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

Unfortunately the Secretary was unable to attend but Admirals Long, Griffon, Taylor and other officers of the Secretary's Staff reviewed the regiment and expressed most cordial commendations on the appearance of the troops and the excellence of the review in every detail.

(Signed) H. LIGGETT,

Lt. General, U. S. A.

APPENDIX V

FIELD ORDERS

MEUSE-ARGONNE, (FIRST PHASE)

TROYON SECTOR

LA GRANDE MONTAGNE, (THIRD PHASE, MEUSE-ARGONNE)

ORDER OF OPERATIONS, II FRENCH COLONIAL CORPS, for NOVEMBER 10, 1918

SECRET

For.....

Copy No.....

Field Order }
No. 2 } (*)

Headquarters, 79th Division, A. E. F.
12th September 1918, 12h (**)

Maps: Verdun }
Bar le Duc } 1: 80,000

1. The 157th Infantry Division (French) now holds Sector 304. The sector is divided into two brigade sectors: the right brigade sector is now held by the 333rd Infantry Regiment (French); the left brigade sector is held by the 371st Regiment (U. S.), which is organized according to the French organization and equipped throughout with French material. The sector on the right of the 157th Division (French) is held by the 33rd Division (U. S.). The sector on the left of the 157th Division probably is held by a French division. Definite information furnished later.

The 79th Division (less 154th F. A. Brig.; and Hq., 2 Truck Cos., 2 Caisson Cos., and attached elements of the 304th Ammunition Train) will move from the Robert Espagne Area to Sector 304 in accordance with table "B" (to be furnished).

2. Commencing on the night 13th-14th September, the 79th Division will relieve the 157th Division (French) in the Sector 304 in accordance with the attached table "A". Guides, 157th Division, will be furnished for the relief. The relief will be completed during the night 15th-16th September. The command of the sector passes from the Commanding General, 157th Division, to the Commanding General, 79th Division, at 8h, 16th September. The limits of this sector, its line of observation, zone of resistance, brigade sectors, and battalion sub-sectors are approximately indicated on the accompanying (secret) map.

3 (a). The 158th Brigade will relieve the troops in the right brigade sector.

(1). The 315th Infantry will relieve the troops in advance of the Divisional Reserve. The sector in advance of the Brigade Reserve is divided into two sub-sectors. The 315th Infantry will relieve the troops in the right sub-sector in advance of the zone of resistance with one company of the II Bn.; those in the zone of resistance with two companies of the same battalion. The 4th Company, II Battalion, will take station in rear of the zone of resistance in this sub-sector.

(2). The troops in the left sub-sector in advance of the zone of resistance will be relieved by one company of the I Bn. 315th Infantry. Those in the zone of resistance will be relieved by two companies of the same battalion. The 4th Company of this battalion will be stationed in rear of the zone of resistance in this sub-sector.

(3). The III Bn., 315th Infantry, will constitute the Brigade Reserve, and will be stationed as indicated in table "A."

(b). The 157th Brigade will relieve the troops in the left brigade sector.

(1). The 313th Infantry will relieve the troops in advance of the Divisional Reserve. The sector in advance of the Brigade Reserve is divided into two sub-sectors. The troops in the right sub-sector in advance of the zone of resistance will be relieved by one company of the III Bn., 313th Infantry. Those in the zone of resistance will be relieved by two companies of the same battalion. The 4th Company, III Battalion, will be stationed in rear of the zone of resistance.

(2). The troops in the left sub-sector in advance of the zone of resistance will be relieved by one company of the II Bn. 313th Infantry. Those in the zone of resistance will be relieved by two companies of the same battalion. The 4th Company of this battalion will be stationed in rear of the zone of resistance.

(3). The I Bn., 313th Infantry, will constitute the Brigade Reserve, and will be stationed as indicated in table "A."

(c). The 314th Infantry and 316th Infantry will constitute the Divisional Reserve and will be stationed as indicated in table "A."

(d). The regimental machine-guns in each brigade sector will be relieved by the regimental machine-gun company of the regiment in advance of the Divisional Reserve, augmented to the extent necessary from the machine-gun battalion of the brigade assigned to the sector.

(e). The following personnel from the 157th Division (French) is to remain with the troops of the 79th Division for twenty-four hours (24) after their units have been relieved;

From Infantry Regts.: Regimental Commanders; Battalion Commanders (or the seconds in command); one Officer per Company.

From Machine-gun Cos.: One Officer per Company; one Section Commander; one gunner for each gun.

4 (a). On and after embussing all unnecessary noise will be avoided, smoking is prohibited during the night, and after debussing the rattling of equipment will be prevented. No member of the command will, pending arrival at debussing point, furnish any information as to his identity, the organization to which he belongs, his mission or his destination, to any person other than an officer of the 79th Division or Military Police personnel.

(b). Each man armed with the rifle will carry his belt filled with ammunition and two (2) bandoliers in addition. Three thousand rounds will be carried by the crew of each machine-gun. Each carrier of an automatic team will carry 250 rounds. Each officer and man armed with the pistol will carry 21 rounds of pistol ammunition. One three-ton truck per regiment will carry the following additional small-arms ammunition:

About 50 boxes of caliber .30 ball cartridges.

About 5 boxes of pistol ammunition.

Hand grenades, V. B. grenades, and Stokes Mortar ammunition are sector stores and will be taken over from the troops relieved. 37 mm. gun ammunition and Stokes Mortars will be furnished later.

(c). Rockets and other pyrotechnic signals are trench stores and will be taken over from the troops relieved.

(d). Maps, plans of defense, log books and other trench stores will be taken over from the troops relieved.

(e). There is an abundance of wood in the sector.

(f). Every canteen will be filled before embussing. Additional water can be obtained locally after debussing.

(g). Each officer and man will carry two days' rations with him on his truck. So far as practicable, these rations will be such that they can be eaten without cooking. It is probable that coffee can be made in the fixed kitchens in the sector after the troops arrive.

(h). Rolling kitchens and wagons containing additional rations, forage, and the field ranges of organizations not provided with rolling kitchens, will leave their present billets after the noon meal on the day scheduled for the departure of their units. They will proceed by regimental detachments under the command of the Regimental Supply Officer in accordance with table "B" and appended map "A" to clear points designated in march table (to be furnished later), and coming under C. O. of Trains as provided in march table. These detachments will not pass beyond Bar-le-Duc before dark on the first day and will not leave their first bivouac before dark on the second day.

The grades immediately north and south of Marats-la-Grande are difficult and probably it will be found necessary to double teams at these points. Regimental Supply Officers are responsible that no wagon or rolling kitchen carries more than its normal load and that all orders are complied with.

(i). Such field and combat wagons as can be horsed and are not required for the transport of the above mentioned supplies may be used for other authorized supplies and will move with their regimental detachments.

(j). Equipment. Each officer and man will be equipped as prescribed in Secret Order No. 3, these headquarters, 10th September 1918.

(k). Gas masks will be worn in the alert position during the movement and pending further instructions.

(l). Uniform. Overcoats will be worn during the movement by truck and the slicker will be worn if it is raining.

(m). Further instructions relative to additional ammunition rations, forage, sanitary arrangements, property which cannot accompany the troops, and vehicles for which there are no animals, will be issued later.

5. Division P. C.*—ROBERT ESPAGNE to 12h, 14th September 1918; BLERCOURT 12h, 14th September 1918; JOUY EN ARGONNE 8h, 16th September 1918.

157th Brig. P. C.—RECICOURT 9h, 13th September 1918.

158th Brig. P. C.—JOUY 9h, 13th September 1918; DOMBASLE 8h, 16th September 1918.

313th Inf. P. C.—CAMP DE POMMIERES 9h, 13th September 1918; VERBIERES 8h, 15th September 1918.

315th Inf. P. C.—DOMBASLE 9h, 13th September 1918; "309" 9h, 15th September 1918.

314th Inf. P. C.—RECICOURT 9h, 14th September 1918; POMMIERES 8h, 16th September 1918.

316th Inf. P. C.—DOMBASLE 9h, 14th September 1918.

JOSEPH E. KUHN
(Major General U. S. A.)

SECRET

For

Copy No.

Field Orders }
No. 6 }
Part I }

Headquarters, 79th Division A. E. F.
France, September 25th, 1918, 13h30

Map: Argonne Special.

I (a). The enemy holds his line from the Meuse to the Aisne with about five divisions. In the immediate front of the 79th Division he has about one (1) Regiment of Infantry.

(b). The 4th Division (III Army Corps) is on our right and is to assist; in turning Montfaucon; and (later) by turning the sector of the hostile second position in our divisional front.

(c). The 37th Division is on our left. It is to assist the 79th Division in turning Bois de Montfaucon and in the capture of Montfaucon.

2 (a). The 79th Division, maintaining close combat liaison with the 4th Division (III Corps) on its right, and with the 37th Division, (V Corps) on its left, will advance rapidly to the corps objective, the line 05.5-77.3, 08.2-80.2, 11.5-81.0. It will seize in succession Malancourt, Montfaucon and Nantillois.

- (b). The advance will be pushed with the greatest vigor.
- (c). In view of the extent of the projected advance for the first day, Brigade Commander will provide, by echelonnement in depth, the necessary driving power.
- (d). The leading brigade will furnish a contact combat patrol of one company and one machine-gun platoon on each flank for flank protection and for liaison with the divisions on the flanks. Additional combat contact patrols will be provided whenever necessary to protect the flanks and to insure liaison of units with troops right and left.
- (e). Zone of action (see map already furnished):
- Right Boundary—Malancourt (inclusive)—Cuisy (exclusive)—Septsarges (exclusive)—Nantillois (inclusive)—Cunel (inclusive)—Hill 299—2 km. northwest of Cunel (exclusive).
- Left Boundary—12.6—271.8 to (coordinates) 12.1—75.0 to (coordinates) 10.5—79.0 to (coordinates) 09.2—81.0 to (coordinates) 09.0—81.3 to (coordinates) 08.0—85.0 to (coordinates) 06.8—87.7 to (coordinates) 06.7—89.3.

3 (a). Artillery Plan (see Annex "A")*:

- (b). The 157th Infantry Brigade and attached troops, Brigadier General Nicholson, Commanding, will advance at H** hour on D** day from the line (coordinates) 12.5—71.6 to 15.2—73.4.

* (e) *Artillery*.

1. The Artillery at the disposal of the 79th D. I. U. S. consists of 6 groups of 75's, 2 groups of 155's St. Chamond, 2 groups of 155's, C. Sch., 2 batteries of 9.2's and 1 T. N. B., 58 mm.

** H hour and D day were customarily used to designate the hour and day of the "jump off" in all of these orders, as the exact time was never divulged until shortly before the attack.

LIGHT FIELD ARTILLERY

147th F. A. U. S.	5 B.
120th F. A. U. S.	3 B.
119th F. A. U. S.	6 B.
302nd F. A. Fr. (Motorized)	9 B.

Total 23 B. (batteries).

HEAVY FIELD ARTILLERY

155 C. S.

121st F. A. U. S.	4 B.
330 Regt. Fr. 155 C. St. Chamond	6 B.
65th C. A. U. S. 9.2 Howitzer Trench	
Mortars	2 B.
107th T. M. B. U. S. (58 T)	12 Guns

The regiments will be side by side, each with two (2) battalions abreast, and will approach to within 300 meters of the barrage and will follow the barrage as CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE. Artillery fire will come down at H hour on the hostile front line trench system on the line (approximate coordinates) 12.3—72.4 to 14.7—74.2. At H plus 25 the artillery fire will be changed to a rolling barrage which will move forward by bounds of 100 meters every four (4) minutes. The barrage will make stands as follows:

Coordinates

Location	(Approximate)	Duration
On hostile front line trenches	12.3—72.4 to 14.7—74.2	25 Minutes.
On hostile intermediate position	11.5—74.3 to 14.1—75.0	10 minutes.
On hostile second position	10.2—77.2 to 12.5—77.7	20 minutes.

One Machine Gun Company will be attached to each front line battalion.

Zone of Action: Zone of action 79th Division.

- (c). 158th Infantry Brigade, with the 310th M. G. Bn. attached, Brigadier General Noble, Commanding, will constitute the divisional reserve, and will follow the 157th Infantry Brigade at about 1000 meters. The regiments will start side by side and will advance in formations suited to the ground and enemy fire.

(d). 304th Engineers (less one company), and 304th Engr. Train, Colonel Jervy, Commanding.

The Engineers will reconnoiter, repair and maintain the road on the axis of supply close behind the advancing infantry and will reconnoiter and render practicable for the passage of artillery a route to the front across our positions, No Man's Land, and the enemy's works, in accordance with detailed instructions from the Division Commander.

(e). Tanks: 14th and 15th Bns. and St. Chamond Groupe, French; one Co., 304th Engrs.

The tank battalions are to assemble at 24 hours D-I day on the N. end of Bois d'Esnes (2½ km. W. Esnes). They will start at H hour from their first assembly position situated N. of Bois de Montfaucon (11.9-76.1), where they will arrive by H plus 8 hours. If the tanks remain unemployed during the first stages of the infantry attack they will proceed to their second assembly position in the Bois Cnel, where they will arrive at H plus 12h. During this latter movement the tanks will carefully avoid roads reserved for artillery and motor vehicles. Infantry brigade commanders are authorized to call upon the tank commander for assistance while the tanks are at the assembly points or enroute to the second assembly point.

The Commanding Officer of the Tank Service attached to the division will consult with the Commanding Generals, 157th and 158th Brigades, prior to D day.

The Commanding Officer, 304th Engineers, will designate a company to work with the tank corps.

The Commanding General, 158th Infantry Brigade, will detach one platoon of infantry equipped with the necessary shovels, picks, and wire cutters, to work with the 14th Bn. of Tanks, and a platoon of infantry similarly equipped to work with the 15th Bn. These platoons will report at the Forests of Fays and Sivry respectively at 7h on D-I day.

(f). Gas Service.

The C. O., Co. D, 1st Gas Regiment, will assign his mortars equally to the C. O.'s, 313th and 314th Regts. of Infantry. The proper commanding officers of the detachments, operating the mortars so attached, will consult with the regimental commanders concerned prior to D day with reference to the disposition and employment of the mortars.

(g). Employment of Air Service.

214th (French) Aero Squadron; 6th (U. S.) Balloon Co.

Liaison between the troops and the air service will be as prescribed in Plan of Liaison (Appendix "B").

The infantry planes will ascertain and report first line positions at H plus 1h, when the troops have arrived on the hostile intermediate position, the hostile second, upon the corps objective, and when especially ordered. The command plane will make frequent reconnaissances in front of our advance and will report results to Div. P. C.

The artillery planes will be at the disposition of the divisional artillery commander.

4. (See Administrative Order, Annex "C").

5 (a). Axes of Liaison.

5th Corps—Ville sur Cousance—Brocourt—Recicourt—Avocourt—Montfaucon—Cierges—Romaine sous Montfaucon—Andevanne—Nouart.

79th Division—Cote 309—Northeast edge of Bois d'Esnes—Crossroad 3998—Eastern exit of Esnes—Malancourt—Montfaucon—Nantillois—Cnel—Bantheville—Andevanne—Taily.

(b). P. C.'s:

79th Division—Near road exit E. edge Bois de Lambechamp.

37th Division—Verrieres Ferme.

157th Inf. Brig.—14.8-68.8.

158th Inf. Brig.—15.8-68.0.

57th Art. Brig.—P. C. 79th Div.

JOSEPH E. KUHN

Major General, U. S. A.

* 3 (e) ARTILLERY

1. The Artillery at the disposal of the 79th D. I. U. S. consists of 6 groups of 75's, 2 groups of 155's, St. Chamond, 2 groups of 155's, C. Sch., 2 batteries 9.2's and 1 T. M. B., 58 mm.

** H hour and D day were customarily used to designate the hour and day of the "jump off" in all of these orders, as the exact time was never divulged until shortly before the attack.

SECRET

Field Order
No. 12

Headquarters, 79th Division,
5th October, 1918.

Maps: Blue Print, Troyon Sector,
(1:80,000)

1 (a). The 26th Division now holds the Troyon sector. This sector is divided into two Brigade sectors named (from right to left) MASSACHUSETTS and CONNECTICUT, each of which is further divided into two regimental sectors. The regimental sectors are named (from right to left) CONCORD—MONTPELIER—AUGUSTA—PROVIDENCE.

(b). In depth (from front to rear) the sector is divided into: The Zone of Observation (from 2 to 5 km. deep on the lowlands of the WOEVRE); the Barrage Zone (behind the Zone of Observation and in front of the Zone of Resistance); the Zone of Resistance (on the military crest of the heights, and including the support lines on the reverse slope).

(c). The opposing enemy line is held by a second or third rate German division which has been uniformly unsuccessful in raiding. The German artillery is active especially on the towns in the Zone of Observation.

2. Pursuant to Special Orders No. 811, II Colonial Corps (French) dated 5th October, 1918, the 79th Division will relieve the 26th Division in the TROYON SECTOR during the night 7/8 October 1918. The relief of the infantry and the machine-guns will be completed by the morning of 8th October 1918.

3 (a). The 157th Inf. Brigade, consisting of the 313th Inf. 316th Infantry, Companies A and B, 310th Machine-gun Battalion, and Companies A and D, 311th Machine-gun Battalion. Brig. General Nicholson, Commanding, will relieve the troops of the 26th Division in the TROYON SECTOR as follows, under the direction of the Commanding General, 26th Division:

TROYON SECTOR

PROVIDENCE	CONNECTICUT		MASSACHUSETTS	
	AUGUSTA		MONTPELIER	CONCORD
Line of Resistance	316th Inf. One Bn.	316th Inf. One Bn.	313th Inf One Bn.	313th Inf. One Bn.
In support		316th Inf. One Bn.		313th Inf. One Bn.

The Brigade and Regimental machine-guns will relieve those of the 26th Division in the Zone of Resistance under the supervision of the Commanding Officer, 311th Machine-gun Battalion.

(b). Two French battalions are to accomplish the relief of the troops of the 26th Division in the Zone of Observation of the TROYON SECTOR on the night of 6/7 October, 1918. In preparation for the relief of the Zone of Resistance, the Commanding General, 157th Inf. Brigade, will march his troops on the night of 6/7 October, as follows:

316th Infantry and 310th and 311th Machine-gun Battalions (units designated) from the vicinity of RUPT-EN-WOEVRE to the area indicated on the accompanying map in the Bois de St. REMY. The troops will remain there under cover during the day of 7th October 1918.

313th Infantry—from the vicinity of GENICOURT to the area in the woods west of MOUILLY indicated on the accompanying map. The troops will remain there under cover during the day of 7th October 1918.

(c). The Commanding General, 157th Inf. Brigade, will cause the following officers to report for reconnaissance at 9h, 6th October 1918, at the positions indicated to him verbally by the Chief of Staff, 26th Division, on the afternoon of October 5th at the P. C. 26th Division: Regimental commanders, and Commanding Officer, 311th Machine gun Battalion, one officer and one non-commis-

soned officer from each company of the 313th and 316th Infantry Regiments and 310th and 311th Machine-gun Battalions (units designated).

(d). Each man will carry 220 rounds of ammunition and one day's reserve rations. Canteens will be filled before starting. Each machine-gun will be supplied with at least 3,000 rounds of ammunition, and each automatic rifle with 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

(e). The Division Signal Officer will consult with the Signal Officer, 26th Division, and will relieve the signal personnel of the 26th Division on the night of 7/8 October. He will take steps to assure telephonic control of the entire sector from the Brigade P. C.

(f). The 158th Infantry Brigade will remain in their present billets pending further instructions.

4. Administrative orders will be issued later.

5. P. C. 157 Infantry Brigade will close at GENICOURT at 12h, 7th October, and will open at the same date and hour at MOUILLY.

P. C. 79th Division will close at TUILLOMBOIS at 8h, 8th October, and will open at the same date and hour at TROYON-SUR-MEUSE.

By command of Major General KUHN:

TENNEY ROSS
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

SECRET

Not to be taken forward
of Regiment P. C.'s in the line
Field Orders:

Headquarters, 79th Division,
27th October 1918.
1611

No. 28:

(a). The 29th Division (U. S.) now holds the Sector GRANDE MONTAGNE which is to the east of the MEUSE, and N. E. of BRABANT-SUR-MEUSE. The front is approximately on the line 24.0-83.0 to 27.8-81.9 (See attached map). The 58th Inf. Brig. holds the subsector BLUE (left); the 57th Inf. Brig. holds the subsector GRAY (right).

(b). For information concerning the enemy, see G-2 Memorandum No. 2, to be issued.

2 (a). In Compliance with G. O. No. 842, Hq. 17th Army Corps (French) October 26th, the 79th Division will relieve the 29th Division during the nights 28/29 and 29/30 October 1918.

(b). Orders will issue later for the relief of the 26th Division in that portion of its sector north of the line RAVINE de COASSINVAUX—BOIS de MOIREY by the 157th Infantry Brigade.

3 (a). Movements according to table "A" appended hereto. Detailed instructions regarding reliefs, guides, movements, reconnaissances, and similar matters within the sector, are to govern as received from the Commanding General, 29th Division.

(b). Reconnaissance parties will report to 29th Division P. C. at VACHERAUVILLE, and are to be directed from there Reconnaissances will be made as follows:

October 28th: by Commanding General, 79th Division and portion of his staff, one officer to remain at P. C. VACHERAUVILLE from the 28th; by the C. O. 158th Inf. Brig., C. O. 316th Inf., and C. O. of each battalion and company thereof, and by C. O. 312th M. G. Bn. and each company thereof. Necessary assistants may be taken.

October 29th: by Commanding General, 79th Division and a portion of his staff; C. O. 315th Inf. and C. O. of each battalion and company thereof, with necessary assistants.

(c). The 52nd P. A. Brig. will relieve the artillery of the 29th Division by 1/2 battery during each night 28/29 and 29/30, and will replace number for number. The artillery missions will remain unchanged. Detailed orders are to be issued by the C. O. 17th Corps Artillery, (French).

(d). The 304th Regt. Engrs. will relieve the engineer regiment of the 29th Division in the present dispositions and missions of the latter. The relief will be carried out during the nights 28/29 and 29/30 and will be completed by morning of the 30th.

(e). The 304th Bn. Sig. will relieve the signal battalion of the 29th Division and will take over the missions and dispositions vacated by the latter.

4 (a). See G-1 Administrative Order.

(b). The following routes will be used in the rear zone of the army corps;

Road GLOBIEUX (27.0-64.7)—HAUDAINVILLE (31.5-61.2) by the COTE ST BARTHOLEMY (27.3-64.6)—LA CHAUSSER BRIDGE (28.0-63.8) and the BEVAUX BARRACKS (29.3-63.3).

Road FROMEREVILLE—HAUDAINVILLE, via REGRET (25.5-63.5) Hill 232 (27.0-62.3) BELLERAY.

Road BALEYCOURT (23.0-62.3)—Dugny, using the road marked on the staff map (hachured) and reproductions by only a black line, which traverses Bois LA VILLE from BALEYCOURT to FORT DE LANDRECOURT, thence to FORT DUGNY.

The Guarded road VERDUN—BAR-LE-DUC is reserved to motor traffic only between MOULIN BRULE (22.0-61.0) and BAR-LE-DUC.

(c). All movement will be carried out by road and by night. However, should the weather be misty or cloudy, the Generals commanding the Divisions may authorize their troops to move by day south of the line COTE DE LOJE (21.5-74.5) COTE DE TALOU (26.0-73.0). In any case the marches should be completed by 9h. at the latest and the prescribed precautions will be observed to prevent airplane and balloon observation both on the march and around shelters.

(d). All cantonments, stationing points and routes will be reconnoitered in advance; the necessary guides in sector will be furnished by the 29th Division. The closest stationing possible is necessary for all units. Troops which cannot be billeted should camp out in the neighboring woods.

5. Axis of liaison to be announced later.

P. C's 79th Division (See table "A").

P. C's 29th Division II. Q. GUYNEMER (at VACHERAUVILLE).

57th Inf. Brig. 26.0-76.7

58th Inf. Brig. 24.6-79.3

113th Inf. 24.8-77.1

114th Inf. 26.5-77.9

115th Inf. 24.9-81.4

116th Inf. 25.0-81.5

JOSEPH E. KURN,
Major General, U. S. A.

Distribution:

I Army	G-1 Rep. at Railroad
17th Corps (French)	M. T. O.
C. G. 79th Div.	313th Inf.
Chief of Staff	314th Inf.
G-1	315th Inf.
G-2	316th Inf.
G-3	102 T. M. B.
Div. Engr. Off.	310 M. G. Bn.
Div. Gas. Off.	311 M. G. Bn.
Div. Sig. Off.	312 M. G. Bn.
Div. Surg.	304 Hq. Tn. & M. P.
Div. Ord. Off.	304 San. Train
Div. Vet.	304 Supply Train
Hq. Troops	304 Engr. Train
157 Inf. Brig.	304 Engrs.
158th Brig.	French Mission
52nd F. A. Brig.	War Diary
104 F. A.	304 F. S. Bn.
105 F. A.	File
106 F. A.	
Adjutant	
Statistical Officer	
Div. Q. M.	
Judge Advocate	

II C. A. C.
Hdqrs, 3rd Bureau
Mo. 130 0/3

Headquarters, 10th November 1918.

ORDER OF OPERATIONS No. 42

1. According to the information received at 17H., the line reached by the II Colonial Army Corps was approximately as follows:

15th D. I. C. F.—No precise information.

79th D. I. U. S.—Eastern bank of THIENSTE, and Eastern slopes of Hill 324, (1 km. to the north of CHAUMONT devant—DANVILLERS).

26th D. N. U. S.—Northern and eastern edge of LECONTE WOODROIS DE VILLE: Western border of HERBEOIS.

10th D. I. C. F.—West of the GRAND CHENATS WOOD—Western border of DIEPHE—ARAUCOURT, (Inclusive), northern edge of GRAND COGNON WOOD.

31st D. I. U. S.—PETITE COCHON WOOD—GRIMAUCOURT, (inclusive), southwestern border of the LE FAYEL and MANBEULLERS WOODS—CHATEAU of HANNON CELLES AULNORS FARM.

To our right, the 33rd D. I. U. S. has taken MARSHVILLE.

2. The First American Army continues to exercise its pressure on the enemy on the whole front. *This Army must follow rapidly any retirement on the part of the enemy.* The far objective of the II Colonial Army Corps remains the general line: SPINCOURT-ETAIN WARCO ROAD and the wooded region to the west of GUSSAINVILLE, (Inclusive).

3. Tomorrow, November 11th, the 15th D. I. C. F. will continue its progression, seeking in particular to outflank, by the north, the region of the DANVILLERS and MERLES WOODS. (Liaison with the 32nd D. I. U. S.)

The 79th D. I. U. S. will continue its pressure from the front and must be ready to exploit vigorously in the direction of AZANNES the results of the special attack conducted by the 26th Division in the region of ORNES.

The 26th D. I. U. S. at the hour of the morning, (1) which will be fixed by its chief, will proceed with the support of the artillery of the II C. A. C., with a complete attack, having as goal: (1) to finish the conquest of the Cap of BORNESPERANCE of HERBEOIS and AURIERES. (2) to take the JUMELLES D'ORNES.

The 10th D. I. C. F. will continue its progression in its zone.

The 31st D. I. U. S. will continue to progress, bearing its principle effort on the uncovered ground on its left and on its right in liaison with the 10th D. I. D. V., and the 33rd D. I. U. S.

4. The actions will be begun as much as possible on the whole front at the first hour, (exception made, if necessary, for the 26th D. I. U. S.)

5. The General commanding the artillery of the II C. A. C. will subordinate in a certain measure the artillery supports asked by the Division, to the one to be furnished for the attack of the 26th Division.

6. The southern limit of the II C. A. C. is defined as follows: According to the order of the I American Army: FRESNES EN WOEVRE, (to the II U. S. Army), PARFONDREPT, (to the II C. A. C. F.), THUMERE VILLE, (to the II C. A. C. F.), LENTE FONTAINE, (to the II A. U. S.).

7. P. C. of II C. A. C.	} No Change
P. C. of III A. U. S.	
P. C. of the Divisions.	

The General commanding the II C. A. C.

(1). The H of the beginning of the attack of the infantry of the 26th D. I. U. S. will be made known as soon as possible to the Commanding General of the II C. A. C., who will communicate it to the other divisions.

APPENDIX VI

TRANSLATION OF THE CAPTURED GERMAN FIELD ORDER No. 3- 37th INFANTRY DIVISION, GIVING IN DETAIL THE ENEMY PLAN OF DEFENCE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE MONTFAUCON SECTOR

Division P. C. Qn.—19 August 1918.

No. 3
37 Infantry Division
SECRET

DIVISION ORDER.

1. The defense of the Falkenberg Sector will be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down by General Headquarters in I a No. 9635, secret, dated 8 August, 1918.
2. For the new main line of resistance of the battle zone, the lines of resistance of the foreground and positions of the protecting artillery, see map.
3. The present sector limits are unchanged.
4. The displacement of the main line of resistance necessitates the following changes:

I. NEW DISPOSITIONS OF THE INFANTRY AND MACHINE GUNS IN THE FOREGROUND AND BATTLE ZONE.

A. INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCT OF FIGHTING AND TROOP DISPOSITIONS IN THE FOREGROUND AND BATTLE ZONE.

1. The foreground must be considered as an outpost position to be defended tenaciously and stubbornly by the troops disposed in depth therein, until the rest battalions and intermediate garrisons can reach the battle zone and the protecting artillery positions. Centers of resistance in the lines of resistance of the foreground, in the intervening terrain and at the P.C.s of advance troop commanders, consisting of infantry, machine guns, light mortars and single guns must dissipate the effect of the hostile artillery and absorb the power of the enemy's attack. Mutual flank and rear support by fire is important as well as wiring in the centers of resistance individually and to one another. Provide for possible withdrawal to the side and rear!

The foreground must be held against small local undertakings of the enemy (Patrol activities without strong artillery preparation). In case of larger affairs with strong artillery preparation and in grand attacks, the garrison of the foreground falls back fighting behind the main line of resistance under direction of the regimental commander. The plan for this must be adapted to local conditions and must be reduced to writing, clearly and briefly. These directions must be verified by visits to the positions and by conferences. In case the enemy does not follow up, the outposts must be pushed up again close to the enemy. Any enemy forces that may have taken position in the foreground must be evicted by counter-attack, otherwise we will lose the possibility of maintaining observation over him.

The strength of the foreground garrison is determined by the terrain. In the densely covered terrain of Sector WALD the garrison within the foreground must be drawn together towards the forward edge. With a more open disposition there exists here the danger of the individual centers being enveloped without the possibility of defense. Due to open terrain and a more open disposition is possible in the Sector QUELLE and still more so in the Sector STRASSE. The employment of single sentries in the foreground must be discarded. Double sentries or, where possible, picket posts, give the individual man a much stronger confidence and prevent him from falling back before every little hostile patrol.

Bullet proof shelters for the foreground garrison only in rear of the first line of resistance. Such as yet remain within or to the front of this line must be demolished.

2. *THE MAIN FORCES OF THE COMBAT BATTALION MUST BE POSTED WITHIN AND BEHIND THE NEW MAIN LINE OF RESISTANCE.* Here also mutual support of the individual elements of the garrison must be mutually assured, as also bullet proof shelters only within and in rear of the second line of resistance! Moving forward of the present rest companies behind the protecting artillery positions is to be considered.

3. For the purpose of liaison there will be posted:

On the right flank, for liaison with Argonne Group; during quiet periods, 1 Company; during periods of increased readiness, 2 companies and 1 platoon of field guns of a rest battery, which, in this case, are to be provided to the Sector Commander by the Artillery Commander, (see paragraph V. C.)

On the left flank, for liaison with the Sector Forces: 1 Company. Mission of Liaison commands is to secure a combat connection at the Division limits by independent action. To this end the closest communication must be ceaselessly maintained with the advanced troop commanders of the regiments on either side of the line of liaison. Exact determination of their positions and clear combat orders!

II. NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERMEDIATE TERRAIN.

The intermediate terrain extends from the rear edge of the battle zone (therefore from the Hagen position) to the Etzel position (exclusive).

For strengthening the defense there are at the disposal of the 73rd Infantry Brigade:

1 Machine Gun Company Reutlingen (to be placed in the Hagen position as security garrison)
 3rd Pioneer Battalion No. 26
 Pioneer Company No. 250
 Landsturm Battalion Kiel
 Machine guns of the Artillery
 3 orderly companies (for composition see below)

A thorough organization of this defense is necessary especially with respect to suitable location, alarm readiness and equipment of fighting material.

A so-called orderly company will be organized by the 73rd Infantry Brigade in each sector for strikers, clerks, orderlies, depot and kitchen personnel, which is to be assigned in the intermediate terrain as an emergency garrison. These companies will be instructed by exercise in their combat missions. Ammunition, material for close fighting and iron rations are to be held in readiness at alarm assembly places of the companies. The tactical location of the artillery machine guns will be regulated by the 73rd Infantry Brigade in agreement with the artillery commander.

III. RESERVES.

The rest battalions will be pushed toward the battle zone on occasions of increased readiness and disposed in depth in rear in readiness for defense.

IV. NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE MORTARS.

These likewise must be disposed of in great depth, thinly in the foreground with the mass in the battle zone. Concentration of mortar groups and location of these at the probable points of hot fighting and parts of the position not reached by the artillery is requisite for successful effect.

Their location is regulated by:

the 73 Infantry brigade in agreement with the artillery commander and the Engineer commander for the light mortars. The Engineer commander in agreement with the 73 infantry brigade and artillery commander for the medium and heavy mortars.

V. NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE ARTILLERY.

a. Regrouping of the Artillery.

1. Echeloning in depth is especially important here. In the foreground only 4 guns will be left for tank defense and sweeping ravines at short range. Closing the Malancourt swale to tanks and flanking effect in front or the probable hot points of fighting on the main line of resistance are important

The remaining artillery will be posted, strongly echeloned in depth, in rear of the protecting artillery position, in such manner that on occasion of an attack it can engage the advanced artillery of the enemy, bring annihilating fire to bear upon the foreground in front or the main line of resistance and, especially bring effective fire on any of the enemy who may have broken through. (Consideration to be given to shortest range, close observation for each battery!) Rear limit of the artillery position: Line Epinonville—North edge Bois de Beuge — north edge Bois de Brievilles. The positions in the rear part of the zone will be assigned to the Divisional Artillery at rest and to the expected artillery reinforcements (3 field gun batteries, 3 light field howitzer batteries, 2 heavy field batteries, 1-10 c.m. battery).

A few of the heavy flat trajectory batteries, not horse drawn, will be left close behind the protecting artillery position in order to utilize their long range. The remainder will be placed as far to the rear as possible.

2. During the momentary quiet conditions platoons or single guns (working guns) will be pushed forward to beyond the main line of resistance on special missions (engaging the enemy's artillery lying far to the rear, disturbing fire against important installations, etc.). In order to avoid loss of material and to create the impression of a strong front line artillery, frequent changes or position of these guns are emphatically ordered.

In a general engagement the artillery detachments in front or the protecting artillery position will be withdrawn behind the latter with exception of the guns assigned for firing at short ranges and several light and heavy guns which are assigned to support the foreground with good close observation.

3. In selecting the new positions the following principles govern:

Good close observation

Shortest possible firing range

Wide field of fire (up to 180 degrees)

Cover against aerial observation in the construction of the position.

4. In case of an impending general engagement and when we have not succeeded in decisively breaking up the hostile preparations, we must withdraw our artillery insofar as a support of our own infantry renders possible. A second artillery echelon must be organized which comes into action first on the entry of the enemy in the battle zone. In selecting positions for this, close observation for the batteries, a wide field of fire and cover from view must be kept in mind. Measures must be worked up before hand for carrying this out following the army order for withdrawal into the main battle position of the artillery.

The co-ordinates of all rear positions must be determined and entered in target books. For each position two complete battery plans will be filed in the Division map rooms. To enable better track to be kept of the artillery position on the defense plan, all artillery positions of the Falkerberg sector will be numbered serially as follows:

Position for flat trajectory fire	No. 1-100
Position for light field howitzers	No. 100-200
Position for high angle fire	No. 200-300

5. TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION

The question of transmitting information in the wooded terrain where observation is poor must be worked out thoroughly. I will personally test the measures taken (Blinkers, field telephone, ground wireless, wig wag).

6. AMMUNITION SUPPLY OF REAR POSITIONS.

a. Of the rear positions only those contemplated for the rest batteries and for the withdrawal artillery (see V. a. 2) will be supplied with ammunition which will be administered by their batteries. Only so much ammunition as required for the accomplishment of the missions will be issued to the advanced positions.

b. *NEW REGULATIONS OF THE ARTILLERY DEFENSE* (to be worked out in advance and to become effective on orders)

The artillery defense will be changed in accordance with the instructions of General Headquarters; Barrage fire is abandoned and replaced by annihilating fire delivered when possible with observation. Two kinds of fire are to be noted:

1. Short and strong fire bursts of all available batteries (excepting those intended for fire at short ranges) against the terrain of the hostile approach march and artillery.

2. Annihilating fire in front of the lines of resistance in the foreground (to be delivered as far as possible with observation).

For batteries without direct observations their will be assigned annihilating areas or targets which may be assumed with reasonable certainty (reserves in readiness, roads of advance, etc.).

3. Annihilating fire in front of the battle zone. To be carried out as in b. Annihilating fire will be delivered as heretofore on visual signals. Only Company and advanced troops commanders are authorized to call for it.

c. INSTRUCTION FOR THE REST BATTERIES.

Two field batteries, one heavy horsed battery and, alternating with the 115th Infantry Division, one unhorsed heavy battery will always be detached for 10 days rest, as also one battalion staff whose periods of rest are regulated by the artillery commander. To each of the rest battalions is assigned one platoon of field batteries at rest which, in case of increased readiness or alarm, joins its battalion as an accompanying platoon without further orders. The battalions will be informed of the relief of platoons by the artillery commander. Platoon leaders are reminded of their required reports to their battalions.

The unhorsed heavy rest battery will be employed with its guns in the previously provided rear position for a general engagement. Timely occupation of the position by the personnel must be assumed. Additional instructions to be provided by the Artillery commander.

VI. BATTLE P. C.s.

1. Division and artillery commander's P.C. in case battle conditions arise is Porta-Lager (present brigade P.C.)

2. For the 73rd Infantry Brigade, P.C. at north east corner Bois de Bengé is assigned. In case of battle conditions the commander of the long range guns takes station here.

3. In sector STRASSE, a P.C. will be hastily built and occupied near Montfaucon but outside the fire zone on this spot. Reliable communication with subordinate group STRASSE must be secured.

4. The P.C.s of the advanced troop commanders will all be withdrawn behind the 2nd line of resistance of the battle zone. However, in the wooded terrain of Sectors WALD and QUELLE, advanced troop commanders will remain in their present P.C.s for conduct of the foreground fighting and until evacuation of the foreground and not till then will they withdraw to the P.C.s in rear.

5. P.C.s for the reinforcing artillery must be determined immediately.

VII. NEW REGULATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF POSITIONS.

Responsibility for construction of the new position system:

a. For foreground and battle zone: 73rd Infantry Brigade. Available are the combat battalions.

b. For the intermediate terrain and the Etzel position: Commander of the Pioniers. Available are:

Pioneer company No. 250,

3rd Battalion Pioneers No. 26,

Landstrum Battalion Kiel,

1 machine gun company Rentlingen

4th Company labor battalion No. 148 (less detachments engaged in other work).

The artillery commander is responsible for the construction of the machine gun nests of the artillery after these have been determined.

c. The forces of the commander of Pioneers still engaged in the WIESENSCHLENKEN position will remain until they have completed their work here, insofar as these works are not taken over by the combat battalions. Their further employment after completion of works in the intermediate terrain will be regulated by the commander of Pioneers.

VIII. LIMITING DATES.

The execution of the measures herein ordered will commence *AT ONCE*.

There will be submitted: by the 73rd Infantry Brigade on Aug. 26 at 10:00 A.M.

1. Map 1:25000 containing:

Occupation of the foreground (pickets, posts, centers of resistance, strong points).
Shelter and supply of preparedness troops, liaison commands, reserves as well as dispositions
for mortars and machine guns during *QUIET CONDITIONS*.

2. On Sketch will be indicated:

Infantry disposition,

Employment of garrison for intermediate terrain, changes with respect to P.C.s, mortars and
machine guns during increased readiness.

3. Construction program for works still to be carried out.

BY THE ARTILLERY COMMANDER on Aug. 25 at 10:00 A.M. Map 1:25000 containing:

1. Disposition of the present divisional artillery.

Positions contemplated for the rest batteries.

Positions contemplated for the reinforcing artillery.

2. A sketch showing planned movements upon ordered retirement of the artillery.

3. Construction program for works remaining to be carried out.

BY THE COMMANDER OF PIONEERS on Aug. 26 at 10:00 A.M.

Map 1: 25000 containing:

Disposition of the medium and heavy mortars.

Construction programme for works still to be carried out.

I.A.d.D.K.

FREIHERR GROTE

Colonel.

DISTRIBUTION.

73rd Infantry Brigade	18 (including company commander Kursus)
Artillery commander	12
Commander of Pioncers	4
Division Konach	3
Sanitary Company	1
3rd Battalion Jager No. 10-1	
Landstrum Battalion Kiel	1
2nd Machine gune company Rethingen	2
4th Company labor battalion No. 184	1
115th infantry division	1
201st infantry division	1
Neuse Group, west	1
Division	14
	—
	60

APPENDIX VII

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51. "History of the 304th Engineers," p. 88.
52. General Order No. 29, 79th Division, Paragraph 12.
53. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 335.
54. General Order No. 29, 79th Division, 1919, Paragraph 10.
55. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 21.
56. "History of Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion," p. 41.
57. Field Order No. 10, 79th Division; Historical Files, Seventy-ninth Division Association; folio, "Field Orders. 1918."
58. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 22.
59. 315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 74.
60. "History of the 304th Engineers," p. 90.
61. "History of the 304th Engineers." p. 96.

62. "History of the 304th Engineers," p. 100.
63. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 23.
64. Memo to Division Engineer Officer, October 1, 1918; Historical Files, 79th Division Association; folio, "Miscellaneous Material, Vol II."
65. General Order No. 29, 79th Division, 1919, Paragraph 9.
66. General Order No. 29, 79th Division, 1919, Paragraph 8.
67. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 27.
68. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 24.
69. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 26.
70. General Order No. 16, 1918, 79th Division; historical files, Seventy-ninth Division Association; folio, "General Orders, 1918."
71. Statement of Capt. Thomas E. Orr, 316th Infantry M. G. Co.

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1. Field Order No. 11 and Addendum, 79th Division; Historical Files, Seventy-ninth Division Association; folio, "Field Orders, 1918."
2. Report of Operations, 314th Infantry, p. 4.
3. G-1 Order No. 13, 79th Division; Historical Files, Seventy-ninth Division Association; folio, "Orders, Vol. 1."
4. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 45.
5. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 38.
6. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 75.
7. Report of Operations, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, p. 2.
8. Seventy-ninth Division, Headquarters Troop, p. 31.
9. Field Order No. 12 and Memorandums, 79th Division; Historical Files, Seventy-ninth Division Association; folio, "Field Orders, 1918."
10. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 46.
11. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 47.
12. Report of Operations, 311th Machine Gun Battalion, p. 2.
13. "Action," p. 39.
14. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 40.
15. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 12.
16. Field Order No. 14, 79th Division (same folio as Note 1).
17. Field Order No. 15, 79th Division (same as Note 1).
18. G-1 Order No. 18, 79th Division (same folio as Note 3).
19. "History of the 304th Engineers," p. 103.
20. Field Order No. 17, 79th Division (same folio as Note 1).
21. Report of Operations, 314th Infantry, p. 6.
22. Final Report of General John J. Pershing, p. 48.
23. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 48.
24. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 10.
25. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 2.
26. Summary of Intelligence, October 16-17, 1918, 79th Division; Historical Files, Seventy-ninth Division Association; folio, "Summaries of Intelligence and Interrogation of Prisoners."
27. Field Order No. 22, 79th Division (same folio as Note 1).
28. Field Order No. 23, 79th Division (same folio as Note 1).
29. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 77.
- 30.
31. Summary of Intelligence, October 18-19, 79th Division (same folio as Note 26).
32. General Order No. 29, 79th Division, Paragraph 13.
33. Summary of Intelligence, October 19-20, 79th Division (same folio as Note 26.)
34. Summary of Intelligence, October 21-22, 79th Division (same folio as Note 26).
35. Field Order No. 24, 79th Division (same folio as Note 1).

36. Historical Files, Seventy-ninth Division Association; folio, "Field Messages, Troyon and Le Grande Montagne."
37. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 79.
38. Field Order No. 25, 79th Division (same folio as Note 1).
39. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 52.
40. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 5.
41. Summary of Intelligence, October 22-23, 79th Division (same folio as Note 26.)
42. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 42.
43. Field Order No. 816, H C. A. C.; Historical files, Seventy-ninth Division Association; folio, "Army and Corps Orders."
44. Field Order No. 26, 79th Division (same folio as Note 1).
45. G-1 Order No. 25, 79th Division (same folio as Note 3).
46. Medical History of the Seventy-ninth Division, p. 14.
47. "History of the 304th Engineers," p. 114.
48. Report of Operations, 314th Infantry, p. 7.
49. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 80.
50. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 55.
51. Report of Operations, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, p. 3.
52. "Action," p. 42.
53. "History of the 304th Engineers," p. 120.
54. Report of Operations, 304th Supply Train, p. 1.
55. "History of the 304th Ammunition Train," p. 100.
56. "History of Company "C", 304th Field Signal Battalion," p. 70.
57. Field Order No. 28, 79th Division (same folio as Note 1).

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1. "The Last Four Months," p. 189.
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8. Final Report of General John J. Pershing, p. 47.
9. Final Report of General John J. Pershing, p. 45.
10. See Chapter IV, p.
11. "Our Greatest Battle," p. 348.
12. "Our Greatest Battle," p. 349.
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17. "Our Greatest Battle," p. 354.
18. "Our Greatest Battle," p. 556.
19. "Our Greatest Battle," p. 559.
20. "Our Geatest Battle," p. 562.
21. "Our Greatest Battle," p. 567.
22. Captured German battle maps, "Zusammendruck I and II," Maas-Ost.
23. Field Order No. 28, 79th Division; Historical collection, 79th Division Association; folio, "Field Orders, 1918."
24. Field Order No. 816 XVII Corps; historical collection, 79th Division Association; folio, "Army and Corps Orders."
25. Memorandum No. 698 x13, XVII Corps (same folio as Note 24).

26. General Order No. 842, XVII Corps (same folio as note 24).
27. Secret No. 738 s13, XVII Corps (same folio as Note 24).
28. No. 740 s14, Secret, XVII Corps (same folio as Note 24).
29. Field Order No. 30, 79th Division (same folio as Note 23).
30. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 56.
31. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 57.
32. Report of Operations, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, p. 3.
33. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 80.
34. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 83-85.
35. Field Order No. 29, 79th Division (same folio as Note 23).
36. "315th Infantry," U. S. A., p. 6.
37. Report of Operations, 314th Infantry, p. 7.
38. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 43.
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40. Report of Operations, 314th Infantry, p. 8.
41. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 44.
42. Report of Operations, 311th Machine Gun Battalion, p. 2.
43. Report of Operations, 304th Sanitary Train, p. 1-2.
44. "History of the 304th Engineers," p. 120, 124.
45. "Action," p. 42-43.
46. Report of Operations, 304th Sanitary Train, p. 4.
47. "History of the 304th Ammunition Train," p. 53.
48. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 27.
49. "Our Greatest Battle," p. 555.
50. Final Report of General John J. Pershing, Appendix, Plate iv.
51. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 58.
52. "315th Infantry, U. S. A., p. 85."
53. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 14.
54. Awarded Distinguished Service Cross. For text, see Appendix.
55. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 13.
56. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 28.
57. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 60.
58. General Order No. 18, XVII Corps (same folio as Note 24).
59. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 63.
60. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 4.
61. Special Order No. 19, XVII Corps (same folio as Note 24).
62. G-3 Order No. 7, 79th Division; Historical Collection, 79th Division Association; folio, "G-3 Orders."
63. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry, p. 65-67."
64. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 5.
65. Awarded G. H. Q. citation; for text, see Appendix.
66. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division Paragraph 6.
67. Order No. 20, XVII Corps, (same folio as Note 24).
68. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 30.
69. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 9.
70. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 87.
71. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 199.
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73. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 69-73.
74. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 15.
75. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 10.
76. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 31.
77. Field Order No. 31, 79th Division (same folio as Note 23).
78. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 89.
79. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 266.

80. Report of Operations, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, p. 4.
81. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 75-77.
82. "Action," p. 46.
83. General Order No. 29, 79th Division, Paragraph 11.
84. Historical Collection, 79th Division Association; folio, "Field Messages, Troyon and la Grande Montagne."
85. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 46.
86. Special Order No. 22, XVII Corps. (Same folio as Note 24).
87. Field Order No. 32, 79th Division (same folio as Note 23).
88. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 78-79.
89. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 33.
90. Special Order No. 821, II Corps, (same folio as Note 24).
91. Field Order No. 33, 79th Division. (same folio as Note 23.)
92. Report of Operations, 158th Brigade Detachment, November 7, 1918.
93. "Action," p. 47.
94. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 48.
95. "315th Infantry, U. S. A., p. 217."

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2. Report of Operations, 314th Infantry, p. 8.
3. Report of Operations, 311th Machine Gun Battalion, p. 2.
4. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 44.
5. Report of Operations, 304th Sanitary Train, p. 5.
6. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 3.
7. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 2.
8. Awarded General Headquarters Citation; see text in Appendix.
9. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 12.
10. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 10.
11. Summary of Intelligence, 314th Infantry, November 3, 1918.
12. Awarded Distinguished Service Cross; see text in Appendix.
13. Summary of Intelligence, 314th Infantry, November 4, 1918.
14. Summary of Intelligence, 314th Infantry, November 5, 1918.
15. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 8.
16. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 45.
17. Summary of Intelligence, 314th Infantry, November 6, 1918.
18. Summary of Intelligence, 314th Infantry, November 7, 1918.
19. Field Order No. 33, 79th Division; Historical files, 79th Division Association; folio "Field Orders 1918."
20. Report of Combat groups, Second Battalion, 314th Infantry, November 7, 1918.
21. Report of Operations, 314th Infantry, p. 9.
22. "History of the 304th Ammunition Train," p. 54-49.
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24. "History of the 304th Engineers," p. 128.
25. "History of the 304th Ammunition Train," p. 108.
26. "History of the 304th Ammunition Train," p. 128.
27. "History of the 304th Ammunition Train," p. 116.
28. "History of the 304th Engineers," p. 132.
29. Field Order No. 33, 79th Division (see folio Note 19).
30. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 34.
31. Special Order No. 825, II Colonial Corps; historical files 79th Division Association; folio, "Army and Corps Orders."
32. Field Order No. 34, 79th Division (see folio Note 19).

33. Report of Operations, 158th Brigade Detachment, November 8, 1918.
34. Report of Operations, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, p. 4.
35. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division, Paragraph 14.
36. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 279.
37. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 35.
38. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 48.
39. Headquarters Troop, 79th Division, p. 18.
40. "History of the 304th Engineers," p. 137.
41. "History of the 304th Ammunition Train," p. 137.
42. "History of the 304th Ammunition Train," p. 117.
43. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 36.
44. Special Order No. 826, II Colonial Corps (see folio Note 31).
45. Report of Operations, 314th Infantry, p. 10.
46. Field Order No. 35, 79th Division (see folio Note 19).
47. Report of Operations, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, p. 4.
48. Report of Operations, 314th Infantry, p. 11.
49. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 11.
50. Field Messages, Troyon and Grande Montagne; historical collection, 79th Division Association.
51. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 97.
52. General Order No. 29, 1919, 79th Division Paragraph 8.
53. Report of Operations, 304th Sanitary Train, p. 8.
54. Summaries of Intelligence and Interrogation of Prisoners; historical files, 79th Division Association.
55. Report of Operations, 314th Infantry, p. 12.
56. Report of Operations, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, p. 5.
57. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 84.
58. Report of Operations, 79th Division, p. 38.
59. Field Message Book, Colonel J. Frank Barber; historical files. 79th Division Association.
60. "History of the 304th Engineers," p. 140-146.
61. Order of Operations No. 42, II Colonial Corps (see folio Note 31).
62. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 49-50.
63. "315th Infantry U. S. A.," p. 98-99.
64. Report of Operations, 311th Machine Gun Battalion, p. 4.
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4. See Appendix for tables of casualties.
5. Field Messages, Troyon and Grande Montagne; historical files, 79th Division Association.
6. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 105.
7. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 51.
8. "History of the 304th Engineers," p. 190.
9. G-3 Order No. 13, 79th Division; historical files, 79th Division Association, folio "G-3 Orders."
10. G-3 Order No. 14, 79th Division (same folio as Note 9).
11. G-3 Order No. 15, 79th Division (same folio as Note 9).
12. G-3 Order No. 21, 79th Division (same folio as Note 9).
13. G-3 Order No. 16, 79th Division (same folio as Note 9).
14. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 52.
15. "History of Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion, p. 146."
16. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 87.
17. G-1 Order No. 54, 1918; historical files, 79th Division Association; folio "Orders, 79th Division Vol. II."

18. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 108.
19. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 109.
20. "Regimental History of the 316th Infantry," p. 93.
21. Headquarters Troop, 79th Division, p. 32.

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18. General Order No. 14, 1919, 79th Division.
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21. G-1 Order No. 129, 1919, 79th Division.

22. General Order, No. 22, 1919, 79th Division.
23. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 119.
24. G-3 Order No. 50, 1919, 79th Division.
25. "History of the 311th Field Artillery," p. 32.

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1. G-3 Order No. 50, 1919, 79th Division.
2. "History of the 311th Field Artillery," p. 32.
3. "315th Infantry, U. S. A.," p. 121.
4. G-1 Order No. 147, 1919, 79th Division.
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7. G-1 Order No. 155, 1919, 79th Division.
8. "History of the 310th Field Artillery," p. 70.
9. The table of arrivals of transports is prepared from the files of the Philadelphia Press, May 26 to June 3, 1919.
10. "History of the 313th Infantry," p. 63.
11. Battle Participations of Organizations of the American Expeditionary Forces, Government Printing Office, 1920.

APPENDIX VIII

THE LORRAINE CROSS

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

THE LORRAINE CROSS

In the thriving town of Bar-le-Duc, in a printing establishment known to the townsfolk as the (Imprimerie Collot,) a little coterie of men of the Seventy-ninth Division daily scrawled over sheets of copy paper, pecked viciously at typewriters, stood hunched over high tables of type and forms and once each week got out "The Lorraine Cross"—a regular sheet!

There were no "newsies" to hawk its editions through the villages in the Souilly area, but there was no need of them, for the small paper was gobbled up by the news hungry men of the Division faster than it could be run off the presses.

THE LORRAINE CROSS

Published every Thursday by the 79th
Division, A. E. F., wherever it happens to be.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Major Spence Roberts, Advisory Editor
Harry F. Hossack, Sgt. 1st. Cl., Editor
Gilbert Malcolm, Pvt., Associate Editor
(304th. Engineers Press)

Subscription may be made for three months only.

Rate three francs for three months, paid
in advance. Delivered through company clerks
or mailed direct to "Home Folks."

This was at the top of the editorial page of the first issue, February 6, 1919. After the fourth number came out, James M. Cain, Private, was acting as editor; Private Malcolm had the title of Sporting Editor, Sergeant Hossack was Business Manager, and a Circulation Manager had been added to the staff, Private Donald Cronin. First Lieutenant Frank A. Gale, Liaison Officer of the 158th Infantry Brigade, although his name was not used in the paper, was from the time the paper was started, in a way of speaking, the man behind the gun.

After the fourth issue of the sheet, enlargement was decided upon and ways and means discussed at a night conference, the result of which was the move into the (Imprimerie Collot), in Bar-le-Duc. From this time on the paper had a five column, instead of two-column, make up on each page.

In this establishment was much type, a good press and plenty of room. At an interview with the staff of the paper, Capitaine Collot agreed to let us put our own men into his shop to do the actual setting up of the paper, and further agreed to assign his best press men for that part of the game.

Came then the problem of paper. The staff wanted to turn out a sizable sheet, one that would come somewhere near the dimensions of an "honest-to-goodness" daily back home. This problem was solved when the Division Q. M. came across with a plentiful supply of Boche newsprint stock.

Another pressing need was of real printing talent. It was found out by Division Headquarters what men of the Division had actually been printers, compositors or press men and they were detailed for work on "The Lorraine Cross," and moved, much to their delight, into Bar-le-Duc and were billeted there.

The men who attended to the mechanical work of getting out the paper were:—Corporal Jerry Mitchell, 313th Ambulance Company; Private Roy L. Sawin, 314th Infantry; Private John L. Spielman, 314th Infantry; Private Leo P. Hollwitz, 314th Infantry, and Private James F. Tracey, 316th Infantry. (Privates predominated on this paper and the only way it can be satisfactorily explained is that the men with real brains in the army were the "privs.")

One of the big knots which the staff had to solve was that of type. The Imprimerie Collot had "beaucoup" type of all sorts and kinds, excepting the letter "w," of which there "aint none" in the French alphabet. In the early days of the sheet the compositors used two "v's" placed together, thus "vv," and later on an "M" was turned upside down.

Finally Lieutenant Gale prevailed upon Division Headquarters to permit him to visit Paris for the express purpose of procuring the additional type needed. Apropos of this trip to Paris, "Pernicious Peter," one of the staff poets, wrote:

Said the Editor, he said to me—
 "Peter, I hate to trouble youse.
 But, the paper needs a lot o' type—
 Beaucoup a's and w's.
 I want you to go to gay Paree.
 You're booked for a three day stay.

Bring me back a cut or two,
 And A's in antique Allongee."
 Nothing ventured, nothing done,
 I ambled off for gay Paree.
 Gee, I had a load of fun
 Getting "w" 'stead of "v."

The issue of April 10, in addition to carrying multitudes of real "w's," was illustrated, the first number so to be. First Lieutenant William A. Shuster, Jr., Assistant G-3 of Division, served as official cartoonist for the paper.

The distinction of getting out the only "extra" in the A. E. F. belongs to "THE LORRAINE CROSS." When the Division was moving back from the Souilly Area, the staff decided to keep the outfits informed with the latest "when do we go home?" dope and an extra, carrying news pertaining to this was issued and distributed to the troops while on the march. This special issue of "THE LORRAINE CROSS" was mentioned by Sergeant Alexander Woolcott, in his book, ("The Command is Forward,"), which is made up of excerpts from the "Stars and Stripes."

"When the order to move over Chaumont way came the other day," says Sergeant Woolcott, "the Divisional paper, a snappy young journal, "THE LORRAINE CROSS," felt so good about it that it got out an extra with screaming headlines. This was probably the first American extra ever printed in France."

The home of the paper was moved to Nantes when the Division moved to the Nantes-Cholet Area, and the last issue of the sheet was printed in the plant of Meignen and Benazeth in that city.

From the start, those associated with THE LORRAINE CROSS tried to make it a real paper. There were all sorts of obstacles in the way (*and the job wasn't perfect.*) From the start, too, it was decided to make the news columns bright and snappy; the editorials dignified, meaningful and informative.

Those who got out the paper are proud of their work and they make no apologies to anyone. When all is said and done, their job was to give the Division a newspaper, the best paper they possibly could, a journal representative of the good old Seventy-ninth—and they did.

A letter from General Kuhn to the Editor of "THE LORRAINE CROSS" was printed as follows on the front page of the last edition of the paper, on May 8, 1919:

30, April 1919.

Private James M. Cain,
 Editor, THE LORRAINE CROSS,
 Sir:

Since its appearance, I have been an interested reader of our Divisional paper, "THE LORRAINE CROSS." It has not only lived up to my expectations, but has far exceeded them. But, after all, it is a Seventy-ninth affair, and could therefore, not possibly have been a failure.

If all members have enjoyed "THE LORRAINE CROSS" as much as I, and I feel sure they have, then all must have been benefited. It has uniformly maintained a clean, wholesome, and inspiring tone, claiming credit only where credit is due and exhibiting malice to none.

I wish to not only thank you and your fellow workers of "THE LORRAINE CROSS" for your excellent paper, but to congratulate you on having contributed in no small degree to the maintenance of good feeling within the Division during the long and trying period of waiting, now so nearly at an end.

Very sincerely,

JOSEPH E. KUHN,
 Major General, U. S. A.

LEST WE FORGET

Some jottings from "The Lorraine Cross."

WAS LAST TO PAY SUPREME SACRIFICE

Henry N. Gunther, 313th Infantry, last man in the 79th to be killed in action—He fell dead one minute before the End of the War.

Men of the Seventy-ninth should be interested in the last man of the division to be killed in action. The story of the tragic end of Henry N. Gunther's efforts to "make good" is told below.

The last man in the 79th Division to be killed in action was Pvt. Henry N. Gunther, Company A, 313th Infantry. Gunther was killed at one minute of eleven on November 11, in an effort to take a German machine-gun position before hostilities should cease.

Before the 313th left Champlitte, Gunther was "busted" to private from the rank of supply sergeant. From the time the regiment went into action, he showed an inflexible determination to make good before his officers and fellow-soldiers. On the drive east of the Meuse he served as runner, and delivered his messages after hazardous trips over exposed country.

Gunther knew perfectly well that the "war would be over" in a few minutes, when he started out on his final mission, for he was begged to stay back by his comrades. The men of Company A, think he attacked the German position in a last effort to prove he was a good soldier.

The Germans called to him to go back, but he kept on. They turned their machine gun on him and he fell dead in the last minute of the war. When the big guns stopped booming, the Germans placed his body on a stretcher and carried it over to the American lines.

There is not a man in Company A but thinks Gunther "made good."

(February 20, 1919)

LET 'EM STAY

This Paper Has Nothing Against Top-Sergeants.

Joe Elverson, the efficient Top-Kick of Headquarters Troop, stopped us the other day and said: "What's all this I hear about your paper saying top-sergeants are no good and ought to be sent home?"

"It's all a base libel," we said. "There's nothing to it at all." We then went on to explain how the policy of this paper has always been one of reserved friendship toward all top-kickers.

Absolutely. We never said they ought to be sent home. We don't even think they ought to be sent home. We think they ought to be kept over here until the last road is mended, the last mule salvaged, the last street policed up in France. Far be it from us to suggest that the country lose the services of such valuable men.

(April 10, 1919).

Weather forecast:

For day of move to Nantes—Rain

For day of move home—Rain

For day of arrival home—Rain

(April 17, 1919).

WE ALREADY KNOW IT

Orders have been issued for a non-commissioned officer from each battalion or separate unit in this division to go to Royaumei to learn from the 7th Division the new game of "Doughboy."

So far as we are concerned, we thought the 79th knew that game already,

(February 20, 1919).

SHORTS ON SPORTS

We suggest that a Division Cheer Leader be appointed. We nominate "Slim" Kellum. Let it be his job to teach the yells. We are strong for the following:

Cooties—hardtack—shot and shell! Seventy-niners—Give 'em hell!

(February 20, 1919).

Says Basil, the Belligerent Buck: "Cooties have helped me in my history studies at Lorraine Cross High School. For instance, I know now why Bonaparte always has his hand in the front of his shirt."

(March 31, 1919).

ATROCITIES IN VERSE.

COOTIES

(To the tune of "Smiles")

There are cooties that crawl around the ankles.
 There are cooties that crawl around the knee
 There are cooties that keep the soldiers wondering
 Where they are that they can never see
 There are cooties that cause some awful scratching
 That make a doughboy mad as he can be
 But the cooties that I had in the trenches
 Are the cooties that appeal to me.

Parody by Pvt. 1st Cl. Ralph A. Downey, Co. "I", 316th Infantry, whose home town is Lititz Pennsylvania, U. S. A., the home of the "Lititz Pretzel."

(March 20, 1919)

(Note: The Cootie was probably the best known and most frequently mentioned name in the columns of "THE LORRAIN CROSS.")

JONESEY VVILLIAMS

“Shoot him at sunrise,” said the Advocate;
 “He ate from a dirty mess-kit.”
 “Mercy, sir,” said Private Jones.
 “It vvasn’t I that did it.”

But they led him out at 5 A. M.
 In true Dan Deever style.
 His captain vvept, as he paced the floor,
 And salt tears fell the vvhile.

“VWill that detail ne’er come back?”
 He raved and tore his hair.
 “It gets your nerves; I’m on the rack,
 That Bill Jones this should bear.”

But hist! But hold! A knock there came;
 An orderly appeared.
 “Not VWilliam Jones,” the dog-rob said;
 “John VWilliams vvas to blaue.”

“Alack,” vvept the captain; “they’ve bumped him off!
 My vvatch says half past five.”
 Just then the firing squad came back—
 Bill Jones, too, still alive.

“Sir,” said the sergeant, we lined him up,
 We aimed at the tip of his nose.
 VVe done our best; it ’s not our fault
 The blamed sun never rose.”

They set Jones free. For months they tried
 To execute John VWilliams.
 It vvas pas bon; they turned him loose.
 ’Tvvas France—there are no sunbeams!

(February 13, 1919)

APPENDIX IX

THE CROSS OF LORRAINE

THE ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA

The Lorraine Cross, official emblem of the Seventy-ninth Division, was adopted shortly after the signing of the Armistice.

In all its war operations, the Division faced the enemy in Lorraine, the province which the United States was pledged to win back for France. Victory, in spite of stubborn opposition, crowned the efforts of the Seventy-ninth Division. It was considered only appropriate, therefore, that the Division should select as its emblem the ancient symbol of victory and of that province, the Lorraine Cross.

The double traverse cross, known as the Cross of Lorraine, was for centuries the national emblem of the independent Duchy of Lorraine, while even today it is a crest of the border province of France. Several military units engaged in the late war adopted the cross as their emblem, in addition to the Lorraine Detachment of the French Army and the Seventy-ninth Division.

The double traverse of the Cross of Lorraine comes from the substitution, for the Titulus or inscription originally used to mark the cross upon which Christ was crucified, of a plain horizontal arm. The origin of the double traverse cross is Eastern, and students of the subject point out that it undoubtedly represents the Jerusalem Cross—the True Cross—with its main horizontal cross piece and the Titulus, represented not by an inscription but by a plain arm in the Lorraine Cross.

The double traverse cross came to have its association with the Province of Lorraine in 1477, after Rene II, the reigning head of the Duchy of Lorraine, had defeated Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, at the Battle of Nancy. Rene was of the House of Anjou and the emblem had been known as the Cross of Anjou to earlier members of the House. The disappearance of Charles the Bold insured at one stroke the unity of France and the independence of Lorraine. Considering the importance of the Battle of Nancy in the eyes of the Lorrainers, the historical value of the badge worn by their victorious ancestors at that famous fight is readily understood.

Since the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, which resulted in the annexation of a part of Lorraine to Germany, a significant use has been made of the old cross. Shortly after the signing of the Treaty of Frankfort, a meeting of the inhabitants of Metz was held on Sion Hill, sometimes called "Inspiration Hill." After this meeting a marble monument was erected, having carved on it a broken Lorraine Cross, bearing the inscription, in local dialect, "C 'name po tojo—'Twill not be forever."

Some of these days, now that the whole of the Province of Lorraine is again French, another immense meeting will probably be held on Sion Hill to celebrate the fact that the prophecy has come true. And the American soldiers who have helped in making it come true, especially those of the Seventy-ninth Division, should, when they hear of the celebration across the water, look at the familiar badge once worn on their shoulders and think of its significance and of the joys and sorrows of those whose emblem it has been for many centuries.

(Written from data furnished by E. F. Henri Viard, B. A., Paris University, late London correspondent of "Le Journal"—some time Technical Translator to the Ordinance Department, A. E. F.)

THE NEW SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS 79TH DIVISION

Schuykill Arsenal
Philadelphia, Pa.

1 September 1922.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 20, 1920 the Army of the United States came into being made up of three components namely:—the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. The Infantry Divisions of the latter component were distributed among the existing nine Corps Areas into which the continental United States had been divided. These Divisions were allotted areas within the Corps Areas. One of these latter comprised the Counties of Eastern-Pennsylvania lying east of the West branch of the Susquehanna River including the Cities of Gettysburg, Harrisburg, Sunbury, Williamsport and Wellsboro on the west and Philadelphia, Easton, Stroudsburg and Millford on the east. This was the original area from which the 79th Division was principally recruited when the United States mobilized its armed forces for the World War. Therefore the area was again allotted to this Division and orders were issued designating the 79th Division as one of the Reserve Infantry Divisions of the Army of the United States with Headquarters in the City of Philadelphia.

A Chief of Staff and one Assistant Chief of Staff were assigned by orders from the War Department with directions to proceed to Philadelphia, establish Headquarters and proceed with the organization of the Division. On September 1, 1921 these officers arrived in Philadelphia and located Division Headquarters in Building 2-A, Schuykill Arsenal, 2620 Grays Ferry Road.

Preliminary arrangements were made for the organization of the Division and a plan of operations decided upon.

The 313th Infantry was given the Northern tier of Counties with Headquarters in Wilkes-Barre. The 314th Infantry is next with Headquarters in Reading. The 316th Infantry has the tier of Counties immediately north and west of Philadelphia with Headquarters in Lancaster. The 315th Infantry, originally recruited in Philadelphia has been permanently allotted to that City and County. The entire Field Artillery Brigade is likewise assigned to Philadelphia. The 304th Engineers takes in Philadelphia and the thickly populated district to the south-west including Chester and Essington. The 304th Medical Regiment is allocated to Philadelphia.

From the day that Headquarters was established the old Division, demobilized at the conclusion of its mission in the World War, began to reform. Many of its former officers rejoined their old Regiments. Officers with previous service in the War, who had taken commissions in the Reserves and who reside in the areas allocated to Regiments, applied for assignment to these organizations. The first increment of 2nd Lieutenants from the R.O.T.C. Units joined at the close of the college courses in June. At the end of one year we find ourselves with 900 Officers assigned or attached to the different Regiments and Headquarters and this fall we will take in our non-commissioned officers and enlisted specialists.

The cadre of Regular Army personnel has been increased to nine officers and seven enlisted men. The Regiments are active, live organizations ready for the call for mobilization when it comes again.

It should be a matter of pride and satisfaction to every man who served in the old Division to realize that the honorable traditions that he helped to build up are not to be lost but are to be treasured and honored through the years. As time passes and should our country again have need of it, the Division will strive to add new laurels to those you bequeathed to it. You should rejoice that your sons and your sons' sons will be able to follow you in your old outfit, the *Seventy-ninth Division*.

EDW. CARPENTER,
Chief of Staff

THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION ASSOCIATION

The Seventy-ninth Division Association was conceived and the organization first started while the Division was still in France, in the Souilly Area, during the winter of 1919. It was formally organized in the Spring of '19 when the Division had started on its journey home.

At Reze, France, on May 7, 1919, was held the first meeting for organization purposes. To this meeting were invited representatives from all the different organizations in the Division, including the regiments, the battalions, the trains and all the miscellaneous outfits of which the Division was composed.

The Constitution, which was tentatively adopted at this organization meeting at Reze, on May 7, 1919, was formally adopted at the First Convention of the Division held in Baltimore on the 3rd of Sept. 1921. This set forth the following objects or purposes of the Association: "To perpetuate the achievements of the Seventy-ninth Division, in history and in tradition; to promote fellowship among its members and to facilitate intercourse between them; to keep forever green the memory of our gallant comrades who gave their all for their country and for such purposes not partisan, political or sectarian, as the Association in convention assembled may decide."

Many of the Regiments, Battalions and even Companies within the Division have formed their separate organizations or associations for just this very purpose.

It is planned to unite these different bodies in the parent organization, the Division Association, considering them as unit sections or chapters of the larger body, in order that they may maintain their regimental or smaller unit identity and at the same time support the parent Association as well as increase their own strength.

In history, in the press, both current and during the war, in the mind of the public; the Division was and is the unit which is known and recognized. It was and is known as the National Army Division of Pennsylvania. Every unit in it was a component part and was known to those close to the members of that particular unit; but the public-at-large knew and recognized the Seventy-ninth Division as a whole, and so will history, and so will any general movement which affects the local public or the Nation as a whole.

The plan from which will accrue the greatest benefit to the greatest number, both the unit organizations as well as the parent body, is the consolidation of all these unit organizations and the cooperation of all the former members of the Division, united in one healthy organization with one object, that set forth in the constitution of our Seventy-ninth Division Association.

Some 40,000 names are on our roster at the present time. This consists of a consolidation of the two sailing lists, the one "Going Over" and the other "Coming Home" and in time this can be augmented by the names of those who served in the early days at Meade and who were transferred out of the Division. Of this number, some eighty or ninety per cent live in Philadelphia, Eastern Pennsylvania and Baltimore and are within easy reach of this center.

By this plan of consolidation (concentrated effort) the following results would be accomplished. First: A centralization of administration, which is bound to result in economy and efficiency. Second: The minimizing of expense to the individual units while achieving a broader field of action. Third: Creating an efficiency in the matter of bringing up to date and keeping current the rosters of the different individual units. Fourth: The collecting, arranging and preserving all historical data pertaining to the life and activities of the original Division. Fifth: The assembling and preserving of all war relics collected by the Division. Sixth: The spreading or broadening of the fame and achievements of the Division. Seventh: The increasing of general interest in the Division by the public and its former members, resulting in an increased membership in the unit as well as in the parent organization. Eighth: Uniting the activities of the Seventy-Ninth Division of world war fame with the activities of the new Seventy-Ninth Division of the reorganized army. Ninth: The erection and maintenance of suitable and appropriate battle-field monuments on the scenes of our major operations. Tenth: And by far most important, the organization and consolidation and effort and interest of some forty to fifty thousand men, all with the single purpose, would surely achieve much more than that which could be expected from a number of small unit organizations.

The Seventy-Ninth Division Association membership is open to all who regularly served in the Division with honor, the annual dues are One Dollar, and the temporary headquarters is in the Liberty Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

(Signed)

H. HARRISON SMITH,
President Seventy-Ninth Division Assoc.

I CERTIFY that the following, including the next page, is a true copy of the Discharge of the soldier mentioned therein.

.....
(Any officer authorized by law to administer oaths)

Army of the United States of America

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

This is to certify, that

by direction of the President and under the provisions of section nine of the act of Congress, approved May eighteen, nineteen hundred and seventeen,.....
.....
.....

was HONORABLY DISCHARGED from the military service in The United States Army at.....
.....

on the day of, 191.....
.....

.....Commanding

This form, filled out and certified to, together with this History, will constitute a complete and authentic record of the individual soldier's service.

MILITARY RECORD.

Battles, engagements, skirmishes

Medals awarded

Wound chevrons authorized

War service chevrons authorized

Remarks

.....
Commanding.

I CERTIFY that the following, including the next page, is a true copy of the Discharge of the soldier mentioned therein.

(Any officer authorized by law to administer oaths)

Honorable Discharge from the United States Army

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to Certify, That*.....

†.....

THE UNITED STATES ARMY, as a TESTIMONIAL OF HONEST AND FAITHFUL SERVICE, is hereby HONORABLY DISCHARGED from the military service of the UNITED STATES by reason of†.....

Said..... was born.....

in....., in the State of.....

When enlisted he was..... years of age and by occupation a.....

He had..... eyes,..... hair,..... complexion, and was..... feet..... inches in height.

Given under my hand at..... this.....

..... day of....., one thousand nine hundred and.....

.....
Commanding.

* Insert name, Christian name first; e. g., "John Doe."

† Insert Army serial number, grade, company and regiment or arm or corps or department; e. g., "1,620,302;" "Corporal, Company A, 1st Infantry;" "Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps;" "Sergeant, First Class, Medical Department."

‡ If discharged prior to expiration of service, give number, date, and source of order or full description of authority therefor.

This form, filled out and certified to, together with this History, will constitute a complete and authentic record of the individual soldier's service.





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