

BRIEF HISTORIES OF DIVISIONS, U.S. ARMY

1917-1918

Prepared in the Historical Branch,
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(Regular Army. Insignia: A crimson figure 1 on a khaki shield.)

The First Division was organized in June, 1917, from troops of the Regular Army which at that time were much scattered, most of them being on Mexican border service. All were at peace strength and were raised to war strength by transfers from other units. The units of the division were not concentrated until arrival in France. The organization was as follows:

- 1st Infantry Brigade:
 - 16th and 18th Infantry; 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
- 2d Infantry Brigade:
 - 26th and 28th Infantry; 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
- 1st Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 6th and 7th (light), 5th (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 1st Trench Mortar Battery.
- 1st Machine Gun Battalion.
- 1st Engineers.
- 2d Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first troops sailed from Hoboken June 13, 1917, and disembarked at St. Nazaire, June 26, 1917. Division Headquarters landed June 27, 1917. The remainder of the troops followed in rapid succession except the Supply Train which did not arrive in France until May 6, 1918. The Division (less artillery) was sent to the Gondrecourt area for training. For a similar purpose the artillery brigade went to Valdahon. En route from St. Nazaire to Gondrecourt, the 2d Battalion, 16th Infantry, participated in the July 4th parade in Paris, the first public appearance of American troops in France.

The Division entered the line October 21, 1917, in the Luneville sector, near Nancy, each unit being attached to a corresponding French unit. At 6:05 A. M., October 23, 1917, Battery C, of the 6th Field Artillery, in position 400 m. east of Bathlemont, fired the first American shot of the war. In this sector the First Division took the first German prisoner to be captured in the war by the Americans, and suffered the first losses, three men of the 16th Infantry being killed, November 3, 1917.

On the night of November 20, 1917, the Division was withdrawn from the line to the Gondrecourt Area to continue its training. It again entered the line in the Ansauville sector, near Toul, on the night of January 15 - 16, 1918. This sector became a more or less active one. On March 28, 1918, while the Division was still occupying this sector, General Pershing placed it at the disposal of the Allied High Command.

In accordance with orders received from the Allied Command, the Division was withdrawn to Toul on April 3, 1918, and was immediately sent by rail to Picardy, where on April 25, 1918, it took over the active Cantigny sector, near Montdidier.

Cantigny marked a salient in one of the most advanced parts of the German lines. It was desirable to straighten this line, especially in view of an Allied offensive movement, which was contemplated. This offensive had to be given up owing to the development of a new German thrust toward the Marne. The plans for the capture of Cantigny, however, were carried out, partly for the local advantage, but chiefly for the moral effect, both on friend and enemy, of showing American troops in an independent offensive operation.

The operation was well planned and well executed. The attack was made on the morning of May 28, 1918. All objectives were taken and held against strong counter attacks, constantly repeated for the next two days.

The Division remained in the Cantigny sector until July 7, 1918, when it was withdrawn to Dammartin-en-Goele. The lines along the Marne salient had meanwhile become stabilized. On July 15, 1918, the Germans launched another short-lived offensive in Champagne, and on the 18th, the Allies took the offensive, never to lose it again.

The first operation of the Allies was to straighten out the Marne salient, driving one attack eastward near Soissons, while another one came northward from the line of the Marne. The First Division with the Second American Division, and the First Moroccan Division, made the attack from the west. For four days the Division advanced against determined

resistance, finally crossing the Soissons--Château-Thierry road and bringing Soissons itself under the American guns. The First Division was relieved by the 15th (Scottish) Division, on the night of July 23-24, 1918. This completed this phase of operations. The First Division had lost 8,365 men, including 60% of its Infantry officers. It had advanced 11 kilometers and captured 3,500 prisoners, 68 guns and quantities of other material.

The Division after its relief from the Soissons offensive, was again moved eastward. On August 7, 1918, it took over the quiet Saizerais sector, near Toul. Here it remained until August 24th, when it was withdrawn to Vaucouleurs, in preparation for a new offensive.

The First American Army was at last fully organized, and was about to undertake its first independent operation, the forcing of the St. Mihiel salient. The plan called for a double attack, one from the west and one from the south, the line between being lightly held by French troops. The southern attack consisted of a right wheel by a long line, with its right on the Moselle River. The First Division formed the left, or marching flank, of this line, thus being required to make the greatest advance. The attack began at 5:00 A. M., September 12, 1918. The next morning the First Division established connection with the 26th Division at Vigneulles, which had come in from the western face, and the St. Mihiel salient had ceased to exist. The First Division was relieved by the 42d Division, and withdrawn to the Nonsard Wood as reserve of the 4th Corps. During the advance the Division captured 1,195 prisoners, 30 field guns and howitzers, 50 machine guns and quantities of ammunition and stores. Its casualties amounted to 585.

This operation was not pushed further. On September 20th, the First Division was shifted west for the Meuse--Argonne offensive. The Division moved on September 27, 1918, to Nixeville, thence to Neuville, and on the night of September 30th relieved the 35th Division near Very.

The next eleven days the Division fought continuously in an advance east of the Aire Valley against the most stubborn resistance of the best German troops. Fleville, Exermont, and the rugged wooded country beyond were taken, and on the night of October 11, 1918, the line ran east and west one-half a kilometer north of Sommerance. The First Division was relieved by the 42d Division on the night of October 11 - 12, 1918. The Division had lost 9,194 men, but it had advanced 7 kilometers at a critical point of the line, and captured 1,400 prisoners, 13 field guns and many other stores. After relief from this offensive, the Division was moved to the vicinity of Bar-le-Duc for a brief rest.

On October 31, 1918, the Division was in reserve of the 5th Corps. On the night of November 5-6, 1918, it entered the line north of the Stonne-Beaumont road, and by noon November 6, 1918, had reached the Meuse, at Mouzon. It now turned to the left, and paralleling the river, advanced, until, on the afternoon of the 7th, it was occupying the heights of Sedan, with the city at its mercy. The French, for reasons of sentiment, wished to be the first to enter, so the Division was withdrawn to La Pesane, and on the 11th, the Armistice found it near Buzancy. From here it marched to Eix, a few miles from Verdun. Its losses since October 1, 1918, had been 10, 116, more than those of any other Division in the Meuse--Argonne operation.

During operations the division took 6,661 prisoners. Its casualties totalled 26,332.

The Division was now assigned to the Third Army, the Army of Occupation, and started for Germany on November 17, 1918. It crossed the Moselle River at Wormeldingen and entered the enemy's country on December 1, 1918. The Rhine was crossed on December 13, 1918, and the Division established itself in the Coblenz Bridgehead. Here it remained until August 16, 1919, when the movement home was begun.

Division Headquarters embarked at Brest on August 25, 1919, and arrived at New York, September 5, 1919.

The First Division had six different commanding generals as follows:
Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, June 8 - Dec. 14, 1917; left division to become Chief of Chemical Warfare Service; Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Dec. 14, 1917 - June 30, 1918; Brig. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, July 1 - 6, 1918; Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, July 7 - 17, 1918; left division to take command of 3d Army Corps; later Lieut. Gen. commanding 2d Army;

Maj.Gen. Charles P. Summerall, July 18 - October 11, 1918; left division to take command of 5th Army Corps. Brig.Gen. Frank E. Bamford, Oct.12-19, 1918; transferred to command 26th Division; Brig.Gen. Frank Parker, Oct.20-Nov.20, 1918, and Maj.Gen.Edward F.McGlachlin, Nov.20, 1918-Sep-tember 9, 1919.

COMBAT SERVICE, FIRST DIVISION.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| (1) Sommerviller Sector, France, | 21 Oct. - 20 Nov.,1917. |
| 16th Infantry | |
| 18th " | |
| 26th " | |
| 28th " | |
| 2d Machine Gun Battalion | |
| 3d " " " | |
| 5th Field Artillery | |
| 6th " " | |
| 7th " " | |
| 1st Engineers | |
| 2d Field Signal Battalion | |
| (2) Ansauville Sector, France, | 15 Jan. - 3 April, 1918. |
| Same as (1) and | |
| 1st Machine Gun Battalion | |
| (3) Cantigny Sector, France, | 25 April - 8 June, 1918. |
| Same as (2) | |
| (4) Montdidier-Noyon defensive, France | 9 June - 13 June, 1918. |
| Same as (2) | |
| (5) Cantigny Sector, France, | 14 June - 7 July, 1918. |
| Same as (2) | |
| (6) Aisne-Marne offensive, France, | 18 July - 23 July, 1918. |
| Same as (2) | |
| (7) Saizerais Sector, France | 7 Aug. - 24 Aug., 1918. |
| Same as (2) | |
| (8) St.Mihiel offensive, France, | 12 Sept. - 13 Sept., 1918. |
| Same as (2) | |
| (o) Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, | 26 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918. |
| Same as (1) and (2) | |

Revised to June 3, 1921.

RPL-egm-cw

THE SECOND DIVISION.

(Regular Army and Marines. Insignia: An Indian head on a star
back-ground.)

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The Second Division was organized in October, 1917, from troops
of the Regular Army and Marine Corps. The organization was as follows:

3d Infantry Brigade:
9th and 23d Infantry; 5th Machine Gun Battalion.
4th Infantry Brigade:
5th and 6th Marines; 6th Machine Gun Battalion.
2d Field Artillery Brigade:
12th and 15th (light), 17th (heavy) Field Artillery;
2d Trench Mortar Battery.
4th Machine Gun Battalion.
2d Engineers.
1st Field Signal Battalion.
Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France June 27, 1917;
the last element March 15, 1918.

For training purposes the infantry elements were sent to the
department of Haute Marne and division headquarters were established
at Bourmont. Upon arrival of the artillery in December and January,
it was sent to Valdahon for instruction. During the latter month all
elements of the division were assembled in the vicinity of Bourmont
for final training.

On March 16th the division went into a quiet portion of the line
between Verdun and St. Mihiel - the Toulon - Troyon sectors. Here the
troops were mingled with the French, and took part in numerous minor
operations; and on the night of April 13th-14th the 9th Infantry repulsed
an unusually strong raid with complete success. The division remained
in this sector until May 13th when it moved to the vicinity of Chaumont-
en-Vexin (Oise) for further training preparatory to relieving the 1st
Division near Montdidier.

But on May 27th the Germans began their offensive between the
Aisne and the Marne and the division was placed at the disposal of the
French. From June 1st to 3d it relieved exhausted French troops near
Montreuil-aux-Lions on a twelve kilometer front blocking the direct
highway to Paris. The German advance, however, soon spent its force,
and no serious effort was made to penetrate the extended divisional
front. But the moral effect upon both friends and enemies of this
intervention of Americans at this precise time and place was very great.
On June 4th the division commenced a series of vigorous attacks. In
spite of desperate resistance the village of Bouresches was taken,
Belleau Wood was occupied and on July 1st Vaux and the Bois de la
Roche were captured. On July 9th after having spent 40 days in action
which cost losses of 9,000 men the division was relieved and moved to
a reserve position along the line Montreuil--St. Aulde.

On July 18th the Allies began the operation known as the Aisne-
Marne offensive, its immediate purpose being the reduction of the
Chateau-Thierry salient. The 2d Division with the 1st American and 1st
Moroccan Divisions made the main attack from the west, south of Soissons.
There was no artillery preparation and the attack was in the nature of
a surprise. The division advanced eight kilometers in 26 hours, cap-
turing the powerfully-organized positions of Beurepaire Farm, Vau-
castille and Vierzy, and by the end of the second day it was facing
Tigny, having lost 5,000 men, but having captured 3,000 prisoners and
75 guns. The division, except the artillery, was relieved by a French
division on the night of July 19th-20th, and assembled near Pierrefonds.
The artillery remained in support of the French until July 25th.

The division was in training in the Ermy-Villers area until July 28th when it moved to the vicinity of Nancy and on August 6th it relieved a French unit in the Marbach Sector, where it remained until relieved by the 82d Division on August 16th.

It then moved to the Colombey-les-Belles area, where active preparation for the impending St. Mihiel offensive was taken up. In this operation it formed the left flank of the American 1st Corps on the south face of the salient north of Limey. Advancing through Remenauville it occupied Thiaucourt and captured Jaulny on September 12th. During the next three days it extended and consolidated its gains; on the night of the 15th-16th it was relieved by the 78th Division and withdrew to the Toul area.

The American Meuse--Argonne operation started on September 26th. As a part of the same strategic combination, the French 4th Army attacked in the Champagne, its right connecting with the left of the American 1st Army. For this operation the 3d Division was placed at the disposal of the French and moved to Chalons-sur-Marne and thence to Suippes. On the night of October 1st-2d it entered the line northwest of Somme-Py, and attacked the morning of the 3d. During the next four days against intense resistance, it advanced steadily, and took Medeah Farm and Blanc Mont ridge and the ground up to the St. Etienne-Orfeuill Road suffering a loss of 5,400 men and capturing 2,300 prisoners. On the night of October 6th-7th the 36th American division arrived to relieve it. The relief was completed October 10th except for the artillery and engineers who remained in action with the 36th Division. The division moved eastward to join the American 1st Army.

Passing through St. Menahould, les Islettes and the Argonne Forest, the division concentrated in and around Exermont where it was in reserve of the 5th Army Corps. Its artillery and engineers rejoined the night of October 31st and on the same night it relieved the 42d Division in line south of St. Georges. On November 1st a general attack was made, preceded by an intense artillery bombardment and accompanied by a powerful barrage. The division over-ran the towns of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. George with little difficulty, disposed of stubborn resistance in Bois des Hazois without loss of time, and captured Landreville, Cheennery and Bayonville. Opposition stiffened at the south edge of the Bois de la Folie. However, by a series of audacious and skilfully executed night maneuvers the division rapidly pushed forward through these woods, Fosse, Nouart, and the Bois de Belval, and by November 6th had reached Letanne on the Meuse. From the 6th to the 10th was spent in reconnoitering the river and preparing for a crossing. On the night of the 10th-11th a crossing was effected at Letanne. Another attempt made at the same time to cross the Meuse at Mouzon was unsuccessful.

During operations the division took 12,026 prisoners. Its casualties totalled 25,076.

After the armistice the division was assigned to the Army of Occupation, and began its march on November 17th. It entered Germany at Bollendorf on December 1st, crossed the Rhine at Remagen, on the 13th, and established itself in the Coblenz bridgehead with headquarters at Heddesdorf. Here it remained until the movement home was begun, division headquarters sailing from Brest July 25th and arriving at New York August 3d.

The division had five commanders as follows:

Brig.Gen. Chas. A. Doyen (temporary), Oct. 26, 1917 - Nov. 8, 1917; Maj.Gen. Omar Bundy (assigned), Nov. 8, 1917 - July 14, 1918; Major Gen. James G. Harbord, July 14, 1918 - July 28, 1918; Maj.Gen. John A. Le Jeune (assigned), July 29, 1918 - August 10, 1919; Col. Harry A. Eaton (temporary), Aug. 10, 1919 - February 1, 1920; Maj.Gen. James G. Harbord (assigned), Feb. 1, 1920 to date. (June 4, 1921).

COMBAT SERVICE, 2D DIVISION.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| (1) Toulon--Troyon sector, France: | |
| 9th Infantry, | 15 Mar. - 9 May, 1918. |
| 17th Field Artillery, | 24 Mar. - 13 May, 1918. |
| 2d Engineers, | 15 Mar. - 13 May, 1918. |
| 4th Machine Gun Battalion, | 15 Mar. - 13 May, 1918. |
| 1st Field Signal Battalion, | 15 Mar. - 13 May, 1918. |
| (2) Troyon sector, France: | |
| 23d Infantry, | 15 Mar. - 13 May, 1918. |
| 5th Machine Gun Battalion, | 15 Mar. - 13 May, 1918. |
| 15th Field Artillery, | 24 Mar. - 13 May 1918. |
| (3) Toulon sector, France: | |
| 5th Regiment Marines, | 15 Mar. - 13 May, 1918. |
| 6th " " | 15 Mar. - 13 May, 1918. |
| 6th Machine Gun Battalion, | 15 Mar. - 13 May, 1918. |
| 12th Field Artillery, | 24 Mar. - 13 May, 1918. |
| (4) Aisne defensive, France, | 31 May - 5 June, 1918. |
| 9th Infantry | |
| 23d Infantry | |
| 5th Regiment Marines. | |
| 6th " " | |
| 4th Machine Gun Battalion, | |
| 5th " " " | |
| 6th " " " | |
| 2d Engineers, | |
| 1st Field Signal Battalion | |
| (5) Aisne defensive, France, | 4 June - 5 June, 1918. |
| 12th Field Artillery, | |
| 15th " " | |
| 17th " " | |
| (6) Chateau-Thierry sector, France | 6 June - 9 July, 1918. |
| Same as in (4) and (5). | |
| (7) Aisne-Marne offensive, France, | 18 July - 19 July, 1918. |
| Same as in (4) | |
| (8) Aisne-Marne offensive, France | 18 July - 25 July, 1918. |
| Same as in (5). | |
| (9) Marbache sector, France, | 9 Aug. - 16 Aug., 1918. |
| Same as in (4). | |
| (10) Marbache sector, France, | 9 Aug. - 22, 1918. |
| Same as in (5). | |
| (11) St. Mihiel offensive, France, | 12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918. |
| Same as in (4) and (5). | |
| (12) Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne) | |
| France, | 1 Oct. - 10 Oct., 1918. |
| Same as in (4), less 2d Engineers. | |
| (13) Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), | |
| France: | |
| 12th Field Artillery, | 1 Oct. - 28 Oct., 1918. |
| 15th " " | 1 Oct. - 28 Oct., 1918. |
| 17th " " | 1 Oct. - 28 Oct., 1918. |
| 2d Engineers, | 1 Oct. - 26 Oct., 1918. |
| (14) Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, | 22 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918. |
| Same as in (12) | |
| (15) Meuse-Argonne offensive, France | 29 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918. |
| Same as in (13) | |

Revised to 6-4-21
RPL-egm-cw

THE THIRD DIVISION.

(Regular Army. Insignia: Three white stripes superimposed diagonally
on blue square.)

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The Third Division was organized in November, 1917, at Camp Greene, N.C., from troops of the Regular Army, and by transfers from other units. The organization was as follows:

- 5th Infantry Brigade:
 - 4th and 7th Infantry; 8th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 6th Infantry Brigade:
 - 30th and 38th Infantry; 9th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 7th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 3d Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 10th and 76th (light), and 18th (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 3d Trench Mortar Battery.
- 6th Engineers.
- 5th Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first unit to go overseas was the 6th Engineers which was designated for early duty in France. It arrived December 20, 1917. A detachment of the regiment serving with the British occupied active sectors and took part in the operation known as the Somme Defensive. Division Headquarters arrived in France on April 4th, and the last unit May 12, 1918.

For training purposes the division (less artillery and engineers) was sent to the Chateauvillain area, the artillery going to Coetquidan for the same purpose. The artillery rejoined the division July 6, 1918, and was present with it in the Marne Defensive, and the Aisne--Marne Offensive, remaining with the division until September 7, 1918, when it was detached for participation in the St. Mihiel Offensive with the 4th Corps. The artillery brigade rejoined the division September 15, 1918, and from this time until the armistice served as division artillery either with the 3d or some other division.

On May 27th the Germans began their offensive between the Aisne and the Marne, and the 3d Division was placed at the disposal of the French. The first unit to enter the line was the 7th Machine Gun Battalion, which, on May 31st, and June 1st, 1918, distinguished itself by its stubborn defense against the crossing of the Marne at Chateau-Thierry.

In June the entire division went into line in the Chateau-Thierry sector. Operating under the 38th Army Corps (French), it took an active part in the Aisne Defensive June 1st to June 5th. On June 15th the 7th Infantry was detached and placed at the disposal of the 2d Division in Belleau Woods where it relieved the 5th and 6th Marines (4th Brigade). It was withdrawn from the line on the night of June 23-24, and rejoined the division. In the Champagne--Marne Defensive, July 15th to 18th, holding the south bank of the Marne River for twelve kilometers east from Chateau-Thierry, the division earned for itself the highest commendation for gallantry in an action which marked the turning point of the war. Its entire front was subjected to an intense artillery bombardment. Then came the infantry attack, its greatest strength being between Fossey and Moulines. The 6th Brigade (30th and 38th Inf.), defending the right flank, effectually frustrated the enemy's contemplated advance to the south through the valley of the Surmelin River. Holding the extreme right in the defensive line, the 38th Infantry bears the proud distinction of being the only regimental organization particularly mentioned in General Pershing's report on the operations in the A.E.F.

On July 18th the Allies began the operation known as the Aisne--Marne Offensive, its immediate purpose being the reduction of the Chateau-Thierry salient. In this operation the division attacked across the Marne east of Chateau-Thierry and advanced northeast to the Ourcq. Jaulgonne was entered on July 22d; le Châmel offered stubborn resistance, and was only captured on July 25th after four days' bitter fighting. The Ourcq was reached on the 26th and Ronchères was taken on the 28th. The division was relieved on July 30th by the 32d Division, and assembled south of Chateau-Thierry. On August 2d the 6th Brigade was despatched to support of the 3d French Army Corps operating toward the Vesle. It was relieved from this duty on August 10th and rejoined the division which had gone into rest area near Gondrecourt.

On September 4, the division proceeded to the Vaucouleurs area preparatory to taking part in the St. Mihiel Offensive. In this operation it was in the reserve of the 4th Army Corps.

The Meuse-Argonne Offensive started on September 26. The division passed into the 5th Army Corps on September 29, and on September 30 relieved the 79th Division in front line. On October 12 it passed into the 3d Army Corps. For twenty-seven days the division was continuously in front line during which period it advanced seven kilometers against organized defenses, encountering particularly strong resistance in the taking of Bois de Cunel, and Hill 299. The division was relieved on October 27 by the 5th Division, and proceeded to the Tannois rest area.

During operations the division took 2,240 prisoners; its casualties totalled 16,117.

After the armistice the division was assigned to the Army of Occupation, and began its march on November 17. It entered Germany via the Remich and Schengen bridges, on December 1. On December 15 it started the march along the Rhine River road, and established itself on December 17 in the Coblenz bridgehead with headquarters at Andernach. Here it remained until the movement home was begun. Division Headquarters sailed from Brest on August 14, and arrived at New York on August 23, 1919.

The division had seven commanding officers as follows:

Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman (assigned), Nov. 22, 1917 to Aug. 18, 1918; Brig. Gen. James A. Irons (temporary), Feb. 27, 1918 to March 9, 1918; Col. Alexander Ovenshine (temporary), Mar. 9, 1918 to Mar. 10, 1918; Brig. Gen. James A. Irons (temporary), Mar. 10, 1918 to Mar. 18, 1918; Col. Alexander Ovenshine, Mar. 18, 1918 to April 12, 1918; Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen (temporary), Aug. 18, 1918 to Aug. 25, 1918; Maj. Gen. Beaumont B. Buck (assigned), Aug. 25, 1918 to Oct. 17, 1918; Brig. Gen. Preston Brown (temporary), Oct. 17, 1918 to Nov. 18, 1918; Maj. Gen. Robert L. Howze (assigned) Nov. 18, 1918, to Aug. 23, 1919.

COMBAT SERVICE, 80 DIVISION.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Peronne Sector, France,
6th Engineers. | 10 Feb. - 20 Mar., 1918. |
| (2) Somme Defensive, France
6th Engineers. | 21 Mar. - 6 Apr., 1918. |
| (3) Amiens Sector, France,
6th Engineers | 7 Apr. - 7 June, 1918. |
| (4) Aisne Defensive, France,
4th Inf. 7th Machine Gun Bn.
7th " 8th " " "
30th " 9th " " "
38th " 5th Field Signal Bn. | 1 June - 5 June, 1918. |
| (5) Chateau-Thierry Sector, France,
Same as in (4). | 6 June - 14 Jul., 1918. |
| (6) Chateau-Thierry Sector, France,
10th Field Artillery
18th Field Artillery
76th Field Artillery
6th Engineers | 9 July - 14 July, 1918.
13 July - 14 July, 1918.
5 July - 14 July, 1918.
11 June - 14 July, 1918. |
| (7) Champagne-Marne Defensive, France,
Same as in (4) and (6) and
18th Field Artillery. | 15 July - 18 July, 1918. |
| (8) Aisne-Marne Offensive, France,
Same as in (3) and (4) | 18 July - 30th July, 1918. |
| (9) Aisne-Marne Offensive, France,
10th Field Artillery.
18th " " "
76th " " " | 18 July - 1 Aug., 1918. |

(10) St. Mihiel Offensive France	
4th Infantry	12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918.
7th "	12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918.
30th "	12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918.
36th "	12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918.
8th Machine Gun Battalion	12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918.
9th " " "	12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918.
5th Field Signal Battalion	12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918.
10th Field Artillery	12 Sept., 1918.
18th " "	12 Sept., 1918.
76th " "	12 Sept. - 14 Sept., 1918.
6th Engineers	13 Sept. - 15 Sept., 1918.
7th Machine Gun Battalion	12 Sept. - 14 Sept., 1918.
(11) Meuse-Argonne offensive, "	
France,	26 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918.
Same as in (10)	

Revised to June 4, 1921.
RPL--egm--cw

THE FOURTH DIVISION.

(Insignia: A green four-leaved ivy about a green circle.)

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The Fourth Division was organized in December, 1917, at Camp Greene, N.C., from units of the Regular Army.

The organization was as follows:

- 7th Infantry Brigade:
 - 39th and 47th Infantry; 11th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 8th Infantry Brigade:
 - 58th and 59th Infantry; 12th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 4th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 16th and 77th (light), 13th (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 4th Trench Mortar Battery.
- 10th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 4th Engineers.
- 8th Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first unit to go overseas arrived in France May 10, 1917; the last element arrived June 8, 1918. The transport "Moldavia" carrying Companies "A" and "B", of the 58th Infantry, was torpedoed and sunk on May 23d; 56 men of the two companies were lost.

The division (less artillery) was assigned to the 2d American Army Corps, serving with the British, and was concentrated at Samer (Pas de Calais) for training. The artillery brigade went to Camp de Souge near Bordeaux for the same purpose, and did not rejoin the division until the first week in August. Early in June the division was placed at the disposal of the French and moved to Meaux (Seine et Marne) where training was continued nearer the front. During the German offensive of July 15th it was in reserve divided between the 2d and 7th French Corps between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. Here it suffered its first battle casualties.

The division participated in the Aisne--Marne Offensive under the 2d, 7th and 11th French Corps from July 18th to July 28th, when it became the reserve of the 1st American Army Corps then a part of the 6th French Army. It was concentrated in the Bois du Châtelet, and the Bois de Beuvardelle supporting the 42d Division which was heavily engaged with the enemy on the banks of the Ourcq River. Some of its units were engaged under the orders of that division and participated in the capture of Sergy on July 29th. The division relieved the 42d Division on the night of August 2d--3d on a line through Les Bons Hommes Farm--Forêt de Nesles--Bois de la Porte d'Arcy. The enemy was retiring, and the division pressed the pursuit as far as the Vesle River where it encountered serious resistance. On the night of August 11th--12th it was relieved by the 77th Division, and withdrew to the Bois de Dôle, and the Forêt de Nesles, the artillery brigade remaining in action until August 17th.

After a period of rest, replacement of losses, and training the division relieved French troops in the Toulon Sector southeast of Verdun as part of the 5th Corps, 1st American Army. In the St. Mihiel Offensive it was on the extreme left flank of the troops engaged and was the pivot for the movement against the west face of the salient. It was therefore called upon for only a slight advance. On September 20th the division was relieved from the line and moved to Lemmes, west of the Meuse, and thence north to join in the Meuse--Argonne Offensive which was to begin on September 26th.

On the night of September 25-26 the division took over the line of the Ruisseau de Forges north of Esnes as the left unit of the 3d Corps. From September 26th until October 19th it was continuously in front line, successively attacking and capturing strongly contested positions in the Bois de Brioules, the Bois du Fays, the Bois de Malaumont, the Bois de Peut-de-Faux, and the Bois de Forêt.

When relief by the 3d Division on October 19th was completed, the division moved to Lucey north of Toul in reserve to the Second Army. On November 3d it was re-assigned to the 1st Army as part of the III Corps preparatory to its re-entry into the Meuse--Argonne Offensive. Before the move involved was completed the order was revoked and the division returned to the control of the 2d Army to participate in the contemplated attack on the Lorraine front. The signing of the Armistice on November 11th curtailed further offensive operations, and the division was concentrated at Boucq, northwest of Toul.

When the division was relieved in line on October 19, the units of the 4th Field Artillery Brigade remained in action until the night of October 23-24, when they were withdrawn to the Forêt de Hesse for a five day rest. The brigade was returned to the line in support of the 3d Corps and participated in the great attack of November 1st. The 16th F.A. was attached to the 90th Division, which it supported until November 7, when the regiment's active operations terminated. The 13th and 77th Regiments served with the 3d Field Artillery Brigade during the next ten days, attached to the 5th Division, covering its crossing of the Meuse and later supporting its advance in pursuit east of the Meuse.

During operations the division took 2756 prisoners. Its casualties totalled 12,504.

The division was now assigned to the Army of Occupation and began the march toward Germany on November 20. Passing through Luxembourg it entered Germany on December 3 and completed the occupation of its area about Cochem on December 17. From this area it was subsequently moved to relieve the 42d Division along the banks of the Rhine with headquarters at Nieder-Breisig.

The division returned to the United States in July, 1919; headquarters sailed from Brest July 24 and arrived in New York July 31.

The division had four commanding generals as follows:

Maj.Gen. George H. Cameron (assigned), Dec. 3, 1917 - Aug. 16, 1918; Brig. Gen. Benj. A. Poore (temporary), Aug. 16, 1918 - Aug. 27, 1918; Maj. Gen. John L. Hines (assigned), Aug. 27, 1918 - October 11, 1918; Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron (assigned), Oct. 11, 1918 - October 22, 1918; Brig. Gen. Benj. A. Poore (temporary), Oct. 22, 1918 - October 31, 1918; Maj. Gen. Mark L. Hersey (assigned), October 31, 1918 - Aug. 1, 1919.

COMBAT SERVICE, 4TH DIVISION.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Aisne-Marne Offensive, France | 18 Jul. - 6 Aug., 1918 |
| 39th Infantry | |
| 47th " | |
| 58th " | |
| 59th " | |
| 10th Machine Gun Battalion | |
| 11th " " " | |
| 12th " " " | |
| 4th Engineers | |
| 8th Field Signal Battalion | |
| (2) Aisne-Marne Offensive, France | |
| 13th Field Artillery | 4 Aug. - 5 Aug., 1918 |
| 16th " " | 3 Aug. - 6 Aug., 1918 |
| (3) Vesle Sector, France | 7 Aug. - 12 Aug., 1918 |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (4) Vesle Sector, France, | |
| 13th Field Artillery | 7 Aug. - 16 Aug., 1918 |
| 16th " " | 7 Aug. - 16 Aug., 1918 |
| 77th " " | 8 Aug. - 16 Aug., 1918 |
| (5) Toulon Sector, France | 6 Sept. - 13 Sept., 1918 |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (6) St. Mihiel Offensive, France | 14 Sept., 1918 |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (7) St. Mihiel Offensive, France | |
| 13th F.A.... | 12 Sept. - 14 Sept., 1918 |
| 16th " | 12 Sept. - 14 Sept., 1918 |
| 77th " | 12 Sept. - 15 Sept., 1918 |
| (8) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France | |
| Same as in (1) | 26 Sept. - 22 Oct., 1918 |
| (9) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France | 26 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918 |
| 13th Field Artillery | |
| 16th " " | |
| 77th " " | |

Revised to 6-17-21
RPL:egm:cw

THE FIFTH DIVISION
(Regular Army)
(Divisional insignia: a red diamond)

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The Fifth Division was organized at Camp Logan, Texas, Dec. 1, 1917, from units of the regular army. These being at peace strength, the shortage was made up by assignment of National Army men.

The following organizations composed the division:

9th Infantry Brigade:
60th and 61st Infantry; 14th Machine Gun Battalion.
10th Infantry Brigade:
6th and 11th Infantry; 15th Machine Gun Battalion.
13th Machine Gun Battalion.
5th Artillery Brigade:
19th and 20th (light), 21st (heavy) Field Artillery;
5th Trench Mortar battery.
7th Engineers.
9th Field Signal Battalion.
Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France, March 20, 1918, and the last June 19. Bar-sur-Aube was selected as the training area for the infantry, while the artillery was sent to Valdahon for a similar purpose.

On June 1st the division was placed at the disposal of the 33d French Army Corps, then operating in the Vosges. To this sector it was immediately moved. Here the troops were mingled with the French behind the lines for further training; June 14th the division entered the line with combat units, half French. The sector was quiet but the division suffered its first casualties June 14th.

On July 15th the division was transferred to the quiet St. Die sector and on July 19th the command of the sector passed to the Americans. The Artillery joined the division July 28th, after having completed its training at Valdahon. In a local engagement of Aug. 17th the town of Frépelle and Hill 451 were taken and held against counter attacks.

The division was relieved by the French August 26th and repaired to Arches, south of Epinal, for rest and training. From this point it moved to the vicinity of Lunéville, August 28th.

The St. Mihiel operation was about to begin, and on Sept. 8th the division took its place on a line running from Remenauville to Regnieville, on the southern face of the salient. The division moved to the attack at five o'clock on the morning of Sept. 12th, and meeting little resistance, rapidly advanced its line to the north. When relieved on the night of Sept. 16--17, it occupied a line running from Rembercourt to La Souleuvre Farm. The enemy's counter attacks were repulsed with little difficulty.

From September 17th to 27th the division, minus the artillery, was stationed at Domevre-en-Haye, near Toul, for rest and training. The artillery remained in the St. Mihiel sector until after the signing of the armistice, and formed a part of the 2d Army. On Sept. 27--28, the division moved to Pagny-sur-Meuse, west of Toul, and there resumed training.

At this time the Meuse-Argonne offensive was in full swing to the north and on October 3d, the 5th moved to the Souilly area preparatory to entering the battle. On the night of the 5th another move was made, this time to the Forêt de Hesse, where it became a reserve unit of the 5th Army Corps.

On the 10th, orders were received to relieve the 80th, and a part of the 4th Division on a line just east of Cunel. On the 11th division headquarters were established in the Bois de Tuilerie. The relief began on the morning of the 12th on the line of the Cunel--Brieulles road. Immediately patrols were sent out, and these succeeded in entering Cunel and Bois de la Pultiere. On the same afternoon, before the relief was completed, a withdrawal was ordered that the division might reform for an attack. During the relief and the withdrawal the division was under continuous fire from both sides of the Meuse, and as a result suffered severely.

The line was re-entered on the 13th at the same point from which the division had withdrawn. From this position an attack was launched on the morning of the 14th and Cunel captured. Then followed seven days of the bitterest fighting the division had ever experienced. The Bois des Rappes,

directly in the line of attack, offered resistance that was not overcome until the 21st, and then only after terrific fighting in which the 5th suffered heavy losses. Throughout, the harassing fire from the east bank of the river continued unabated.

The tired division was relieved by the 90th on October 22, and retired to the rest area around Montfaucon.

On October 27 the division again entered the line, this time relieving the 3d on a line running from the northeast corner of the Bois des Rappes, along the edge of the Bois de Foret; thence south parallel to the Meuse, to the Bois de Brioules. The towns of Aincreville and Brioules were immediately occupied; and on November 1st Clery-le-Grand was taken in order to secure an advantageous place in which to cross the Meuse. Then followed a series of attacks which brought the entire line parallel to the Meuse and facing east.

On November 2 after overcoming numerous difficulties, the river was crossed at Brioules, and two days later a second bridge was constructed at Dun-sur-Meuse. The entire division then crossed and pursued the rapidly fleeing enemy northeast as far as the Foret de Woevre. On November 11 its line ran from Jametz, through Louppy to the far edge of the Foret de Woevre.

The division took 2,356 prisoners. Its casualties totalled 9,883.

On November 22-23, the division was moved to the Longuyon-Longwy area. Here it attached to the 3d Army, which had been designated as the Army of Occupation. One regiment, the 6th Infantry, was assigned as the garrison of Treves, in Rhenish Prussia, when the advanced section of American General Headquarters was established; the rest of the division occupied southern Luxembourg, with headquarters at Esch-sur-Alzette. Here the divisional artillery rejoined, after a long sojourn in the St. Mihiel sector.

The division was relieved May 10 for return to this country, but its departure was delayed until July. Headquarters sailed from Brest July 13 and arrived at New York July 21. The division had only two commanding generals, as follows:

Major General John E. McMahon, April 9 - Oct. 17, 1918.

Major General Hanson E. Ely, Oct. 18 to date July 23, 1919.

COMBAT SERVICE, 5TH DIVISION

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) | Amould Sector, Vosges, France | 14 June - 16 July, 1918 |
| | 60th Infantry | |
| | 61st " | |
| | 6th " | |
| | 11th " | |
| | 13th Machine Gun Battalion | |
| | 14th " " " | |
| | 15th " " " | |
| | 7th Engineers | |
| | 9th Field Signal Battalion | |
| (2) | St. Die Sector, Vosges, France | 17 July - 23 Aug., 1918. |
| | Same as (1) and | |
| | 19th Field Artillery | |
| | 20th " " | |
| | 21st " " | |
| (3) | St. Mihiel Offensive, France | 12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918 |
| | Same as in (2) | |
| (4) | Limey & Puvenelle Sectors, France | 17 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918 |
| | 19th Field Artillery | |
| | 20th " " | |
| | 21st " " | |
| (5) | Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France | 5 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918 |
| | Same as in (1) | |

Revised to 6-17-21
RPL:rst:cw

THE SIXTH DIVISION

(Regular Army)

(Divisional insignia, a six-pointed red star)

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The Sixth Division was organized at Camp McClellan, Ala., in November, 1917, from units of the regular army. These being at peace strength, the shortages were made up by assignment of National Army men. Especially was this true of the 318th Engineers which was composed almost exclusively of the latter class. The following organizations composed the division:

11th Infantry Brigade:

51st and 52d Infantry; 17th Machine Gun Battalion.

12th Infantry Brigade:

53d and 54th Infantry; 18th Machine Gun Battalion.

16th Machine Gun Battalion.

6th Field Artillery Brigade:

3d and 78th (light); 11th (heavy) F.A.; 6th Trench Mortar Battery.

318th Engineers.

6th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France July 10th; the last July 26th, 1918. Many units landed first in England and Scotland before crossing the Channel. While at Le Havre the artillery came under fire from an enemy aeroplane and suffered the first casualties inflicted upon the division.

After the training in the vicinity of Chateaufvillain, the division, minus the artillery, departed Aug. 27th for Gerardmer, in the Vosges, which sector it occupied, under French command, until relieved October 11th. During this period the sector was quiet although enlivened with frequent raids and patrol combats. The division artillery at this time was in training at Valdahon.

The Meuse-Argonne Offensive being under way, the division, on October 27th, was sent north to take its place in the line. Detraining near St. Menchould, south of the Argonne, the long and trying march due north was begun. Lack of transportation facilities forced the troops to drag their machine guns and other equipment by hand through the forest and over roads which a retreating enemy had used every means at his command to make impassable. After a march of approximately fifty kilometers, divisional headquarters was established, Nov. 6th, at Stonne. At this time the division was a unit of the 1st Corps and in reserve.

On Nov. 6th the left of the 1st Corps rested in the vicinity of Stonne. Then began the turning movement eastward to the Meuse. As the left flank of the Corps swung to the northeast, liaison with the French on the left was temporarily lost. Into this gap units of the 6th were hurried, and what promised to be a dangerous situation was thus saved.

The enemy at this time was in full retreat and the necessity for its services no longer existing, the 6th was moved to the area northeast of Verdun. Before it could enter the line in this sector the signing of the armistice terms ended the fighting. The 11th Field Artillery went into action with the 89th Division during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Forty days were spent by the division in quiet sectors and none in active ones. Twelve prisoners were captured and casualties totalling 576 suffered.

Division Headquarters were established at Aignay le Duc Nov. 30, 1918. On April 12, 1919, movement of the division to Germany was begun. Division Headquarters were established at Bad Bertrich on April 30th. On May 6th the movement of the division was stopped about 60 per cent of the personnel having arrived in Germany. On May 20th, movement of troops to Breslau was begun. Division Headquarters embarked June 3, 1919, and arrived at New York June 10th.

The Division had two different commanding generals as follows: Brig. Gen. James B. Erwin, Nov. 1, 1917 - Aug. 27, 1918; Maj. Gen. Walter H. Gordon, Aug. 28, 1918 - June 10, 1919.

BATTLE PARTICIPATION, SIXTH DIVISION.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Gerardmer sector, Vosges, France, | 3 Sept. - 12 Oct., 1918. |
| 51st Inf. | |
| 52d " | |
| 53d " | |
| 54th " | |
| 17th Machine Gun Battalion. | |
| 18th " " " | |
| 18th " " " | |
| 318th Engineers | |
| 6th Field Signal Battalion. | |
| (2) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France, | 23 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918. |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (3) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France, | 26 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918. |
| 11th Field Artillery. | |

Prepared Oct. 10, 1919 - Revised Feb. 1, 1921.
RPL:egm

Revised to 6-4-21

RPL:egm-cw

THE SEVENTH DIVISION

(Regular Army. Insignia: Two black triangles with their apexes touching in center of a red circle.)

The Seventh Division was organized January 1, 1918, from troops of the Regular Army, and by transfers from other units. For the purpose of training organizations concentrated at Camp McArthur, Texas, in June, 1918, but the division was not completely assembled as a unit until arrival in France.

The organization was as follows:

- 13th Infantry Brigade:
 - 55th and 56th Infantry; 20th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 14th Infantry Brigade:
 - 34th and 64th Infantry; 21st Machine Gun Battalion.
- 7th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 79th and 80th (light), and 8th (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 7th Trench Mortar Battery.
- 19th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 5th Engineers.
- 10th Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first unit of the division to go overseas arrived in France August 6, 1918; the last arrived September 3, 1918.

For training purposes the division (less artillery) was sent to the 15th Training Area, with Headquarters at Ancy-le-Franc (Yonne). For a similar purpose the artillery brigade was sent to Camp Moucon (Morbihan). It never joined the division during operations.

The division, less artillery, departed on September 27 for the front detraining in the vicinity of Toul. It became reserve of the IV Corps, 1st Army. Headquarters was established successively at Gondreville, Villers-en-Haye and Euvezin. On October 10 it relieved the 90th Division in front line in the Puvenelle Sector from the Moselle River west to Jaulny, inclusive. The division passed to the command of the 2d Army upon its formation on October 13. From November 9 to November 11 it participated in the general attack made by the 2d Army in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. The division remained in the Puvenelle Sector until January 10, 1919, when it moved to the region north of Toul, with headquarters at Saizerais (Meurthe et Moselle), one regiment (34th Infantry) remaining in the devastated area for guard and police duty.

During operations the division spent two days in active sectors and thirty-one days in quiet sectors. It took sixty-nine prisoners, and its casualties were 1,693.

In April the division moved to the Colombey-les-Belles area, and then to the Le Mans Embarkation Center preparatory to returning to the United States. Headquarters embarked June 12, 1919, and arrived in New York June 20, 1919.

The division had five different commanding generals, as follows:

Brigadier General G.H. Barth, Jan. 1, 1918 to Oct. 24, 1918; Brig. Gen. Lutz Wahl, Oct. 25, 1918 to Oct. 27, 1918; Maj. Gen. Edmund Wittenmeyer, Oct. 28, 1918 to Jan. 18, 1919; Brig. Gen. G.H. Preston, Jan. 19, 1919 to Jan. 22, 1919; Maj. Gen. Edmund Wittenmeyer, Jan. 23, 1919 to May 16, 1919; Brig. Gen. Lutz Wahl, May 17, 1919 to May 22, 1919; Maj. Gen. Edmund Wittenmeyer, May 23, 1919 to July 3, 1919; Brig. Gen. Lutz Wahl, July 4, 1919 to Sept. 30, 1919; Maj. Gen. E.F. McGlachlin, Jr., Oct. 1, 1919 to date. (June 10, 1921)

BATTLE PARTICIPATION, 7TH DIVISION

1. Puvenelle Sector France

10 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918

- 55th Infantry
- 56th "
- 34th "
- 64th "
- 19th Machine Gun Battalion
- 20th " " "
- 21st " " "
- 5th Engineers
- 10th Field Signal Battalion

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION

(Regular Army. Insignia: An upward pointing gold arrow
piercing a silver figure 8 on a blue shield)

The Eighth Division was organized in December 1917 at Camp Fremont, California, where the most of the units were stationed and trained. Other camps were utilized by some of the units of the division owing to the small space available at Camp Fremont and the desire on the part of the War Department to avoid as many railroad moves as possible.

The organization was as follows:

- The 15th Infantry Brigade
 - 12th and 62nd Infantry; 23rd Machine Gun Battalion
- The 16th Infantry Brigade:
 - 8th and 13th Infantry; 24th Machine Gun Battalion
- The 22nd Machine Gun Battalion
- The 8th Field Artillery Brigade.
 - 81st and 83rd (light) and the 2nd (heavy) Field Artillery.
- 8th Trench Mortar Battery.
- The 319th Engineers
- The 320th Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The embarkation of the division began about October 30, 1918, at Hoboken, New Jersey, the first unit (319th Engineers and Train) arriving in France October 12, 1918, and the last (8th Field Artillery Brigade) November 9, 1918. The following were the only units of the division to go overseas: Division Headquarters Headquarters Troop; 16th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 8th Infantry; 8th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, the 2nd, 81st and 83rd Artillery, the 8th Trench Mortar Battery; 319th Engineer and Train.

The 15th Infantry Brigade Headquarters and 320th Field Signal Battalion embarked at Hoboken and after waiting on board for several days did not sail but debarked owing to the signing of the armistice.

The Pons area (Charente Inferieure) had been designated as the training area for the division. Soon after arrival in France the following units went to the Pons area: Division Headquarters and Headquarters Troop (both returning later to Pontanézen Barracks, Brest, for duty) 16th Infantry Brigade Headquarters (returning to Brest in February, 1919, for return to the United States) 8th Infantry (returning to Pontanézen Barracks Brest for duty.) The regiment left Brest July 11, 1919 for Coblenz, Germany, arriving there July 14th, since which time it has been on duty with the American Force in Germany). The 319th Engineers and Train arrived at Le Havre, October 12, 1918, leaving there for Pontanézen Barracks, Brest October 18, 1918, where it remained on duty until August 15, 1919 when the entire regiment and train sailed for the United States. The 8th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, 2nd, 81st and 83rd Field Artillery shortly after arrival at Brest proceeded to Plœrmel (Morbihan) where they remained until December 9th, on which date they proceeded to Brest from which port they sailed for the United States on January 4, 1919. The 8th Trench Mortar Battery a few days after arrival at Brest entrained for the Trench Artillery Training Center near Vitrey (Haute Saône) where it arrived November 17, 1918, soon after returning to Brest from

which place it sailed for the United States December 25, 1918. The Advance School Detachment upon arrival in Brest was absorbed for duty there by Headquarters (C) Base Section No. 5 as was also the Billeting Detachment.

None of the units of this division were in action.

The following were in command of the division:

Col. Elmer F. Taggart (temporary) January 5, 1918
to February 15, 1918

Col. George W. Van Dusen (temporary) February 15,
1918 to February 25, 1918.

Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Leitch (temporary) February 25,
1918 to March 9, 1918.

Maj. Gen. John F. Morrison (assigned) March 9, 1918
to June 17, 1918.

Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Leitch (temporary) June 18, 1918
to July 17, 1918.

Maj. Gen. Wm S. Graves (assigned) July 18, 1918
to August 14, 1918.

Maj. Gen. Eli A. Helmick (assigned) September 1, 1918,
to November 11, 1918.

Revised to G-4-21-
RPL-reg-cw

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE NINTH DIVISION

Insignia: (Unofficial) consists of a red shield charged with a yellow
numeral "9" on a blue disc.

The Ninth Division (less artillery) was organized in July, 1918, at
Camp Sheridan, Alabama. The 9th Field Artillery Brigade was organized
and trained at Camp McClellan, Alabama. The 45th and 46th Infantry were
organizations of the Regular Army; all others were provisional organiza-
tions. A nucleus of men came from the regular units, but all organizations
were largely made up from drafted men.

The organization was as follows:

17th Infantry Brigade;

45th and 67th Infantry; 26th Machine-gun Battalion.

18th Infantry Brigade;

46th and 68th Infantry; 27th Machine-gun Battalion.

9th Field Artillery Brigade;

25th and 26th (light); 27th (heavy) Field Artillery;;

9th Trench Mortar Battery.

25th Machine-gun Battalion.

209th Engineers

209th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains

The division was in training until November, 1918, when it prepared
for departure overseas. The signing of the armistice November 11 stopped
all further troop movement, and the division began demobilization, which
was completed in February, except for such units as belonged to the Regular
Army.

The division had one commanding general: Major Gen. Willard A.
Holbrook (assigned) Sept. 27, 1918 - Feb. 15, 1919.

Revised to: 6-15-21

RPL:cw

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE TENTH DIVISION.

(Insignia: Roman numeral X in gold in circle of same color
superimposed on marine blue square.)

The Tenth Division was organized in August, 1918, at Camp Funston, Kansas. The 20th and 41st Infantry were organizations of the Regular Army; all others were provisional organizations. A nucleus of men came from the regular units, but all organizations were largely made up from drafted men.

The organization was as follows:

19th Infantry Brigade:

41st and 69th Infantry; 29th Machine-gun Battalion.

20th Infantry Brigade:

20th and 70th Infantry; 30th Machine-gun Battalion.

10th Field Artillery Brigade:

20th and 29th (light), 30th (heavy) Field Artillery; 10th
Trench Mortar Battery.

23th Machine-gun Battalion.

210th Engineers.

210th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

The division was in training until November, 1918, when it prepared for departure overseas. The signing of the armistice November 11 stopped all further troop movement, and the division remained at Camp Funston until demobilization which was completed February 18, 1919.

The division had one commanding general: Major General Leonard Wood (assigned) Aug. 10, 1918 to February, 18, 1919.

RPL-EGM
10/5/20

Revised to 3-10-21
RPL:egm

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.
THE ELEVENTH DIVISION

(Insignia: Bust of Lafayette in blue superimposed on red disk.)

The Eleventh Division (less artillery) was organized in August, 1918, at Camp Meade, Maryland. The 24th Field Artillery Brigade was organized and trained at West Point, Kentucky. The 17th and 63d Infantry were organizations of the Regular Army; all others were provisional organizations. A nucleus of men came from the regular units, but all organizations were largely made up from drafted men.

The organization was as follows:

21st Infantry Brigade;

17th and 71st Infantry; 32d Machine-gun Battalion.

22d Infantry Brigade;

63d and 72d Infantry; 33d Machine-gun Battalion.

24th Field Artillery Brigade;

70th and 71st (light), 72d (heavy) Field Artillery;

24th Trench Mortar Battery.

31st Machine-gun Battalion.

211th Engineers.

211th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

The division was in training until November, 1918, when it prepared for departure overseas. The signing of the armistice November 11 stopped all further troop movement, and the division began demobilization which was completed in February, 1919, except for such units as belonged to the Regular Army.

The division had one commanding general: Major General Jesse McI. Carter (assigned) Aug. 15, 1918 to Feb. 5, 1919.

RPL-EGM
10/5/20

Revised to 6/1/21
RPL-EGM

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE TWELFTH DIVISION.

Insignia: Blue diamond upon which is superimposed the figure
12 pierced by a bayonet.)

The Twelfth Division (less artillery) was organized in July, 1918, at Camp Devens, Mass. The 12th Field Artillery Brigade was organized and trained at Camp McClellan, Alabama. The 36th and 42d Infantry were organizations of the Regular Army; all others were provisional organizations. A nucleus of men came from the regular units, but all organizations were largely made up from drafted men.

The organization was as follows:

23d Infantry Brigade:

36th and 73d Infantry; 35th Machine-gun Battalion.

24th Infantry Brigade:

42d and 74th Infantry; 36th Machine-gun Battalion.

12th Field Artillery Brigade:

34th and 35th (light), 36th (heavy) Field Artillery;

12th Trench Mortar Battery.

34th Machine-gun Battalion.

212th Engineers.

212th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

The division was in training until November, 1918, when it prepared for departure overseas. The signing of the armistice November 11 stopped all further troop movement, and the division began demobilization which was completed January 31, 1919, except for such units as belonged to the Regular Army.

The division had one commanding general: Major General H. P. McCain (assigned) Aug. 20, 1918 to January 31, 1919.

RPL/EGM
10/5/20

-21-

Revised to 3/20/21
RPL:egm

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

(Insignia: Red horseshoe, black cat and figure 13 superimposed on
blue circle.)

The Thirteen Division was organized in July, 1918, at Camp Lewis,
American Lake, Washington. The 1st and 44th Infantry were organizations of the
Regular Army; all others were provisional organizations. A nucleus of men came
from the regular units, but all organizations were largely made up from drafted
men.

The organization was as follows:

25th Infantry Brigade:

1st and 75th Infantry; 38th Machine Gun
Battalion.

26th Infantry Brigade:

44th and 76th Infantry; 39th Machine Gun
Battalion.

13th Field Artillery Brigade:

37th and 38th (light); 39th (heavy) Field
Artillery; 13th Trench Mortar Battery.

37th Machine Gun Battalion.

213th Engineers.

213th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

The division was in training until November, 1918, at which time it
was ready for overseas service. The signing of the armistice November 11 stopped
all further troop movement, and the division began demobilization, which was com-
pleted in March, 1919, except for such units as belonged to the Regular Army.

The division had three commanding generals:

Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt (temporary), Aug. 20, 1918 to Sept. 11,
1918; Brig. Gen. Frank B. Watson (temporary), Sept. 11, 1918 to October 7, 1918;
Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Leitch (assigned) October 7, 1918 to Apr. 30, 1919.

Revised Feb. 18, 1921

RPL:egm

Prepared in the Historical Branch War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE FOURTEENTH DIVISION

(Insignia: The name: "Wolverine", and a yellow disk
with silhouette of wolverine in its center, all super-
imposed on a green shield.)

The Fourteenth Division was organized in July, 1918, at Camp Custer, Michigan. The 10th and 40th Infantry were organizations of the Regular Army; all others were provisional organizations. A nucleus of men came from the regular units, but all organizations were largely made up from drafted men.

The organization was as follows:

- 27th Infantry Brigade:
 - 10th and 77th Infantry; 41st Machine Gun Battalion.
- 28th Infantry Brigade:
 - 40th and 78th Infantry; 42d Machine Gun Battalion.
- 14th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 40th and 41st (light); 42d (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 14th Trench Mortar Battery.
- 40th Machine Gun Battalion
- 214th Engineers.
- 214th Field Signal Battalion
- Troops.

The division was in training until January, 1919, when demobilization commenced. This was completed in February, except for such units as belonged to the Regular Army.

The division had two commanding generals as follows:

Brig. Gen. H. L. Laubach (temporary), Sept. 3, 1918 to Nov. 19, 1918;
Major Gen. Grote Hutcheson (temporary), Nov. 19, 1918 to demobilization.

RPL-cgm-cw
Revised to 6-15-21

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE

FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

In compliance with a letter from The Adjutant General of the Army dated July 31, 1918, the 15th Division was organized at Camp Logan, Texas, on August 28, 1918.

The 43d and 57th Regular Army Infantry Regiments which were stationed at Camp Logan furnished the nucleus for the other infantry units of the Division.

The Divisional Artillery was organized at Camp Stanley, Texas, from National Army Cavalry and remained at that Camp for instruction.

The Engineer Regiment and Train was organized at Camp Humphries, Va., and joined the Division at Camp Logan in the early part of November. By the 1st of November the organization of the Division was about completed and all units were undergoing intensive training.

On December 4th the breaking up of the Division was begun, when one Battalion of the 43d Infantry was sent to Camp Bowie, Texas, and one Battalion to Camp McArthur, Texas. On December 18th the 57th Infantry entrained for Camp Pike, Arkansas. By the middle of February, 1919, all organizations of the 15th Division not belonging to the Regular Army had been demobilized.

The Commanders of this Division were as follows:

Colonel D.J. Baker, Aug. 28, 1918, to Sept. 11, 1918.
Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, Sept. 11, 1918, until demobilization.

The Division was composed of the following organizations:

15th Headquarters Troop.
43d Machine Gun Battalion.
29th Infantry Brigade:
 43d Infantry.
 79th Infantry.
 44th Machine Gun Battalion.
30th Infantry Brigade:
 57th Infantry.
 80th Infantry.
 45th Machine Gun Battalion.
15th Artillery Brigade:
 43d, 44th, 45th Field Artillery.
 15th Trench Mortar Battery.
 15th Ammunition Train.
215th Field Signal Battalion.
215th Engineer Regiment and Train.
15th Train Headquarters and Military Police.
15th Supply Train.
15th Sanitary Train (consisting of Field Hospitals and Ambulance Companies Nos. 257, 258, 259 and 260).

hjb
Revised to 3-30-21
RPL:egm

THE SIXTEENTH DIVISION

(Insignia: None)

The Sixteenth Division (less Engineers) was organized in August, 1918, at Camp Kearny, California. The 216th Engineers was organized at Camp Humphreys, Va., and joined the division in October. The 21st and 32d Infantry were organizations of the Regular Army; all others were provisional organizations. A nucleus of men came from the regular units, but all organizations were largely made up from drafted men.

The organization was as follows:

- 31st Infantry Brigade:
 - 21st and 81st Infantry; 47th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 32d Infantry Brigade:
 - 32d and 82d Infantry; 48th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 16th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 46th and 47th (light); 48th (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 13th Trench Mortar Battery.
- 46th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 216th Engineers.
- 216th Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The division was in training until February, when demobilization commenced. This was completed in March, except for such units as belonged to the Regular Army.

The division had three commanding generals as follows:

Major Gen. David C. Shanks (assigned) Sept. 20, 1918 to November 30, 1918; Brig. Gen. Peter W. Davison (temporary) Nov. 30, 1918 to January 30, 1919; Maj. Gen. Guy Carleton (assigned) Jan. 30, 1919 to March 8, 1919.

Revised to 3/30/21
SPL:egm

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
whose authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE SEVENTEENTH DIVISION

(Insignia: none)

The Seventeenth Division (less artillery and engineers) was organized in Aug., 1918 at Camp Beauregard, La. The 17th Field Artillery Brigade was organized at Camp Bowie, Texas. It proceeded to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., Nov. 1st, where it remained until demobilized. The 217th Engineers was organized at Camp Humphreys, Va. and joined the division in November. The 5th and 21st Infantry were organizations of the Regular Army; all others were provisional organizations. A nucleus of men came from the regular units, but all organizations were largely made up from drafted men.

The organization was as follows:

33d Infantry Brigade;

5th and 83d Infantry; 30th Machine Gun
Battalion.

34th Infantry Brigade;

29th and 84th Infantry; 51st Machine Gun
Battalion.

17th Field Artillery Brigade;

49th and 50th (light); 51st (heavy) Field
Artillery; 17th Trench Mortar Battery,

49th Machine Gun Battalion.

217th Engineers.

217th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

The division was in training until January when demobilization commenced. This was completed in February, except for such units as belonged to the Regular Army.

The division had two commanding generals as follows:

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Mearns (temporary), Nov. 1, 1918 to Jan. 8, 1919; Maj. Gen. Henry C. Hodges (assigned) Jan. 8, 1919 to February 10, 1919.

Revised to Jan. 14, 1921
RPL:ogm

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE EIGHTEENTH DIVISION.

(Insignia: Figure 18 superimposed on a green cactus plant under
which is written: "Noli me tangers.")

The Eighteenth Division (less artillery and engineers) was organized in August, 1918, at Camp Travis, Texas. The 18th Field Artillery Brigade was organized at Camp Stanley, Texas, and joined the division the end of August. The 218th Engineers was organized at Camp Humphreys, Va., in October, and joined the division in November, 1918. The 19th and 35th Infantry were organizations of the Regular Army; all others were provisional organizations. A nucleus of men came from the regular units, but all organizations were largely made up from drafted men.

The organization was as follows:

35th Infantry Brigade:

19th and 85th Infantry; 53d Machine Gun Battalion.

36th Infantry Brigade:

35th and 86th Infantry; 54th Machine Gun Battalion.

18th Field Artillery Brigade:

52d and 53d (light), 54th (heavy) Field Artillery;
18th Trench Mortar Battery

52d Machine Gun Battalion

218th Engineers

218th Field Signal Battalion

Trains

The division was in training until January, 1919, when demobilization began. This was completed the middle of February, except for such units as belonged to the Regular Army.

The division had one commanding general: Brig. Gen. George H. Estes (temporary) Sept 14, 1918 to Feb. 14, 1919.

RPI:egm;cw
Revised to 4/25/21

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.
THE NINETEENTH DIVISION

(Insignia: none)

The Nineteenth Division (less artillery and engineers) was organized in September, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. The 19th Field Artillery Brigade was organized at Camp Bowie, Texas, and proceeded to Camp Doniphan, Fort Still, Oklahoma, in October, where it remained until demobilized. The 219th Engineers was organized at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, in September and joined the division in November, 1918. The 2d and 14th Infantry were organizations of the Regular Army; all others were provisional organizations. A nucleus of men came from the regular units, but all organizations were largely made up from drafted men.

The organization was as follows:

- 37th Infantry Brigade:
 - 14th and 87th Infantry; 56th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 38th Infantry Brigade:
 - 2d and 88th Infantry; 57th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 19th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 55th (heavy) 56th and 57th (light), Field Artillery; 19th Trench Mortar Battery, 55th Machine Gun Battalion, 219th Engineers 219th Field Signal Battalion Trains.

The division was in training until January, 1919, when demobilization began. This was completed by January 29th, except for such units as belonged to the Regular Army.

The division had one commanding general: Brig. Gen. Benjamin T. Simmons (temporary), Oct. 25, 1918 to January 28, 1919.

Revised to 2/18/21
KPL:ogm

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE TWENTIETH DIVISION

(Insignia: none)

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The Twentieth Division (less artillery and engineers) was organized in August, 1918, at Camp Sevier, S.C. The 20th Field Artillery Brigade was organized and trained at Camp Jackson, S.C. The 220th Engineers was organized at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, and joined the division in November, 1918. The 48th and 50th Infantry were organizations of the Regular Army; all others were provisional organizations. A nucleus of men came from the regular units, but all organizations were largely made up from drafted men.

39th Infantry Brigade:

48th and 89th Infantry; 59th Machine Gun
Battalion.

40th Infantry Brigade:

50th and 90th Infantry; 60th Machine Gun
Battalion.

20th Field Artillery Brigade:

58th and 59th (light); 60th (heavy) Field
Artillery; 20th Trench Mortar Battery.

58th Machine Gun Battalion

220th Engineers

220th Field Signal Battalion

Trains

The division was in training until January, 1919, when demobilization began. This was completed on February 28, except for such units as belonged to the Regular Army.

The division had two commanding generals as follows:

Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser (temporary), Sept. 30, 1918 to January 3, 1919; Maj. Gen. Harry E. Hodges, (assigned) Jan. 3, 1919 to Feb. 28, 1919.

Revised to 3/30/21

RPL:egm

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

(National Guard. Insignia: Dark blue monogram YD on diamond-shaped field
of olive drab.)

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The 26th Division was organized in August, 1917, at Boston, Mass.,
from National Guard troops of the New England States, supplemented by a
small quota of National Army troops from Camp Devens, Mass.

The organization was as follows:

51st Infantry Brigade:

101st and 102d Infantry; 102d Machine Gun Battalion.

52d Infantry Brigade:

103d and 104th Infantry; 103d Machine Gun Battalion.

101st Machine Gun Battalion.

51st Field Artillery Brigade:

101st and 102d (light), 103d (heavy) Field Artillery;

101st Trench Mortar Battery.

101st Engineers.

101st Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

The first unit to go overseas arrived at St. Nazaire, France, on
September 20, 1917. The last element arrived November 12, 1917.

The division (less artillery, engineers and signal battalion) remain-
ed in training area with headquarters at Neufchâteau until February, 1918.
For purposes of training the artillery was sent to Coetquidan. It, as
well as all other elements, rejoined the division early in February and
remained with it during all activities in which the 26th Division partici-
pated.

The division proceeded to the vicinity of Soissons on February 6,
1918, where, attached to the French 11th Corps, its units went into
line in the Chemin des Dames sector on February 10th. It was withdrawn
March 21, and moved to the La Reine and Boucq sector northwest of Toul,
relieving the American 1st Division and the French 10th Colonial Division
in line on April 3. From April 10th to 13th the division successfully
repelled an attack by the enemy on the Bois Brulé subsector at Apremont.
This was the first engagement in which American troops took part in any
number. On April 20th and 21st the division was involved in a defensive
operation known as the "Seicheprey Raid". This was an enemy attack in
force against the defenses of the town of Seicheprey. Although American
losses were heavy, the enemy was repulsed, and all ground taken by him
was recaptured by counter-attack. Minor operations of both an offensive
and a defensive character kept this sector active during the remainder
of the division's stay therein.

On June 28th the division was relieved and proceeded northwest of
Château-Thierry, relieving the 2d Division in the Château-Thierry sector,
on July 10th. It was now in the 1st American Army Corps operating under
the Sixth French Army. From July 15th to 18th it was in the Champagne--
Marne defensive and from July 18th to 25th it participated in the Aisne--
Marne offensive. Capturing Torcy, Belleau and Givry on July 18th,
and advancing beyond the Château-Thierry--Soissons road to Oulchy, it
reached the heights of Beuvardes--le Charnel. The division (less artillery
and engineers) was withdrawn July 25th and on August 16th proceeded to
the Châtillon training area. The 101st Engineers remained in line under
the 1st Corps until August 3d, and the artillery brigade until August
4th supporting the 4th and 42d Divisions.

On August 26th the division moved north of Bar-le-Duc, and thence to
the Rupt and Troyon sector north of St. Mihiel, where on September 8th
it entered the line as part of the 5th Army Corps. It participated in the
St. Mihiel offensive September 12th to 16th. Attacking eastward on the
front south of Les Eparges, it drove the enemy from St. Remy and Dommartin,
broke his last hold on the Côte de Meuse, and reached Hattonchatel and
Vigneulles, at the extreme southern point of the ridge. Meanwhile the
1st Division on the left flank of the 4th Corps, had been approaching the
same place from the south; and by a junction of the two divisions, the
tip of the salient was finally cut off. On September 13th it turned
eastward and occupied the line of heights about Hannonville and Thillot
with advanced detachments near Doncourt. On September 26th the division
participated in the general feint threatening Metz which was carried out
by all front line units east of the Meuse to divert attention from the
Meuse--Argonne offensive.

On October 7th the division was relieved in the Troyon Sector and moved to the vicinity of Verdun in Army reserve. It entered the line in the Meuse--Argonne offensive north of Verdun on October 18th, relieving the 18th French Infantry Division. Operating successively under the 17th French Army Corps and the 2d French Colonial Corps, it advanced slowly northeast and then east encountering stubborn resistance. When Hostilities were suspended on November 11th, it held the line from Ville-devant-Chaumont south to a point near le Chaume.

On November 12, 1918, the division proceeded to the 8th Training Area, with headquarters at Montigny-le-Rei. In January it moved to the Le Mans Embarkation Center where it remained until its return to the United States.

Division headquarters sailed from Brest on March 27, 1919, and arrived at Boston April 4, 1919.

The division had five commanding generals as follows:

Maj. Gen. Clarence Edwards (assigned) Aug. 22, 1917 - Oct. 24, 1918; Brig. Gen. C. H. Cole (temporary), Oct. 7, 1917 - Oct. 31, 1917; Brig. Gen. Peter E. Traub (temporary), Oct. 31 to November 11, 1917; Brig. Gen. Frank E. Bamford (temporary) October 24, 1918 to November 16, 1918, and Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale (assigned), November 16, 1918 to March 27, 1919.

During operations the division took 3,143 prisoners. Its casualties totalled 11,325.

COMBAT SERVICE, 26TH DIVISION.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| (1) Chemin-des-Dames Sector, France, | 6 Feb. - 21 Mar., 1918. |
| 101st Infantry. | |
| 102d " | |
| 103d " | |
| 104th " | |
| 101st Machine Gun Battalion. | |
| 102d " " " | |
| 103d " " " | |
| 101st Field Signal Battalion. | |
| 101st Engineers. | |
| 101st Field Artillery. | |
| 102d " " " | |
| 103d " " " | |
| (2) Toul (Boucq) Sector, France, | 3 Apr. - 28 June, 1918. |
| Same as in (1). | |
| (3) Chateau-Thierry Sector, France, | 10 Jul. - 14 Jul., 1918. |
| Same as in (1). | |
| (4) Champagne--Marne defensive, France, | 15 Jul. - 18 Jul., 1918. |
| Same as in (1). | |
| (5) Aisne--Marne offensive, France, | 18 Jul. - 25 Jul., 1918. |
| Same as in (1), except the three regiments of Field Artillery, and the 101st Engineers. | |
| (6) Aisne--Marne offensive, France, | 18 Jul. - 4 Aug., 1918. |
| 101st Field Artillery. | |
| 102d " " " | |
| 103d " " " | |
| (7) Aisne--Marne offensive, France, | 18 Jul. - 3 Aug., 1918. |
| 101st Engineers. | |
| (8) St. Mihiel offensive, France, | 12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918. |
| Same as in (1). | |
| (9) Troyon Sector, France, | 17 Sept.-7 Oct., 1918. |
| Same as in (1). | |
| (10) Meuse--Argonne offensive, France, | 18 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918. |
| Same as in (1). | |

Revised to (3-29-21) 6-4-21

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Revised to 6-4-21

RPL-egm-cw

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.
THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

(National Guard. Insignia: A red-bordered black circle with the letters
NYD in monogram and surrounded by seven stars placed as in the con-
stellation of Orion.)

The Twenty-seventh Division was organized in September, 1917, at Camp
Wadsworth, South Carolina, from National Guard troops of New York.

The organization was as follows:

53d Infantry Brigade:
105th and 106th Infantry; 105th Machine-gun Battalion.
54th Infantry Brigade:
107th and 108th Infantry; 106th Machine-gun Battalion.
52d Artillery Brigade:
104th and 105th (light); 106th (heavy) Field Artillery;
102d Trench Mortar Battery.
104th Machine-gun Battalion.
102d Engineers.
102d Field Signal Battalion.
Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France May 7, 1918; the
last element July 12, 1918.

For training purposes the division (less artillery) was attached to
British units in the Department of the Somme until July 3, 1918. For the
same purpose the artillery brigade went to Camp de Souge where it remained
until August 30, 1918. It never served with the 27th Division in France, but
participated in the Meuse--Argonne Offensive, September 26, to November 11, 1918.

On July 2, 1918, the division proceeded to Belgium under the British 2d
Army, where for further training units were brigaded with troops of the Brit-
ish 19th Corps in the Dickebusch Lake and Scherpenberg sectors southwest of
Ypres from July 9 to August 23, 1918. On August 23, it relieved the British
6th Division in line southwest of Ypres, and participated in the Ypres--Lys
Offensive from August 21 to September 2, 1918, in the battle before Mt.
Kemmel. On September 3, it was withdrawn from the line, and proceeded to
the Beaquesne Area near Beauval.

From September 24 to October 20, 1918, the division participated in the
Somme Offensive north of Saint Quentin in the 2d American Corps, operating
with the British 4th Army against the Hindenburg Line. The outstanding
features of this operation were, the severe fighting in the vicinity of Guille-
mont Ferme, Quennemont Ferme, and Gouy, September 27th and 28th, and the
battle of La Selle River, October 17 to 20, 1918.

The division was withdrawn from line October 21st, and proceeded to the
Corbie Area with Headquarters at Corbie. On November 23d it moved to the Le
Mans Embarkation Center preparatory to its return to the United States.

During operations the division took 2357 prisoners, and its casualties
totalled 8936.

Division Headquarters sailed from Brest on February 26, and arrived at
New York on March 6, 1919.

The division had three commanding generals as follows:

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan (assigned), Aug. 25, 1917 - April 1, 1919;
Brig. Gen. Chas. L. Phillips (temp.), Sept. 19, 1917 - Dec. 5, 1917, and
Dec. 22, 1917 - Dec. 28, 1917; Brig. Gen. Robt. L. Michie (temp.), April
29, 1918 - June 5, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATION OF 27TH DIV.

(1) Dickebusch Lake and Scherpenberg sectors, Belgium, 9 Jul. - 30 Aug. 1918.

Organizations participating:

105th Infantry	102d Engineers
106th "	104th Machine-gun Battalion
107th "	105th " "
108th "	106th " "
	102d Field Signal Battalion

(2) Ypres--Lys Offensive, Belgium, 31 Aug. - 2 Sept., 1918.

Organizations participating:

Same as in (1).

(3) Somme Offensive, France, 24 Sept. - 20 Oct., 1918.

Organizations participating:

Same as in (1).

(4) Meuse--Argonne Offensive, France, 26 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918.

Organizations participating:

104th, 105th, and 106th F.A.

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Revised to 6-4-21
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-32-

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

(National Guard. Insignia: Red Keystone)

The Twenty-eighth Division was organized in September, 1917, at Camp Hancock, Ga., from National Guard troops of the State of Pennsylvania.

The organization was as follows:

- 55th Infantry Brigade:
 - 109 and 110 Infantry; 108th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 56th Infantry Brigade:
 - 111th and 112th Infantry; 109th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 107th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 53rd Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 107th and 109th (light); 108th (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 103rd Trench Mortar Battery.
- 103rd Engineers.
- 103rd Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first unit of the division to go overseas arrived in France May 14, 1918; the last element, June 11, 1918.

For training purposes the division (less artillery) was attached to the 34th British Division south of Saint-Omer, where it remained until June 9th. The division proceeded to the vicinity of Paris June 13th, where it was attached to French troops for further training. For the same purpose the Artillery Brigade went to Camp Meucun. It rejoined the division in August, 1918, and remained with it until October, 1918, when it passed to the reserve of the First Army Artillery. It later participated with the 91st Division in the Ypres-Lys Offensive, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

From June 30th to July 27th, 1918, elements of the division were attached to various French and American divisions operating in the Château-Thierry Sector, and participated in the Champagne-Marne Defensive, and the Aisne-Marne Offensive. In the latter operation the division for the first time entered the line as a unit, relieving the 39th Division (French), on July 28th, and remaining in line until relieved by the 32nd Division on July 30, 1918.

On August 7th the division relieved the 32nd Division in the Fismes Sector and participated in the Oise-Aisne Offensive from August 18th to September 7th, during which operation severe fighting was encountered in the advance north of the Vesle River.

From September 8th until September 19th the division was moving to the Argonne, where it took over the sector extending across the Aire Valley, and in front of the Argonne Forest, on the morning of September 20th, excepting the outpost line which was held by the French until the night of September 25-26. In the Meuse-Argonne Offensive the division was heavily engaged from September 26th to October 9th, in which operation the capture of Varennes, Montblainville, Apremont, le Chêne Tendu, and Châtel-Chénéry were the outstanding features. The division was relieved by the 82nd Division on October 9th, and proceeded to the Thiécourt Sector, Toul, which it held from October 16 to November 11, 1918.

During operations the division took 921 prisoners and its casualties totalled 13,980.

After the Armistice the division remained in the Thiécourt Sector until January 9, 1919, when it moved south of Toul with headquarters at Colombey-Belles, remaining there until the latter part of March, when it moved to the Le Mans Embarkation Center preparatory to returning to the United States.

Division Headquarters sailed from Saint Nazaire April 20, 1919, and arrived at Newport News, May 1, 1919.

The division had five commanding generals as follows:

Maj.General Chas.M. Clement.....Aug.25, 1917 - Sept.17.
 Brig.General Wm. G. Price.....Sept.17, 1917 - Oct.28.
 Brig.General F.W.Stillwell.....Oct.28, 1917 - Dec.5.
 Maj.General Chas. M. Clement.....Dec.5, 1917 - Dec.15.
 Maj. General Chas. H. Muir.....Dec.15,1917 - Oct.24, 1918.
 Maj. General Wm. H. Hay.....Oct.24,1918 - Apl.17, 1919.
 Maj.General Chas. H. Muir.....Apl.17,1919 - May 17, 1919.

COMBAT SERVICE, TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

(1) Chateau Thierry Sector.

111th Infantry July 7 to July 14, 1918
 112th " July 8 to July 14, 1918
 103d Engineers..... June 28 to July 14, 1918.
 109th Infantry July 9 to July 14, 1918
 110th " " " " " " "
 107th Machine Gun Battalion. " " " " " "
 108th " " " " " " " " " "
 109th " " " " " " " " " "
 103d Field Signal Battalion " " " " " "

(2) Champagne-Marne Defensive July 15 to July 18, 1918.

109th Infantry
 110th "
 111th "
 112th "
 107th Machine Gun Battalion
 108th " " "
 109th " " "
 103d Engineers
 103d Field Signal Battalion

(3) Aisne-Marne Offensive July 18 to Aug. 6, 1918.
 Same as in (2)

(4) Fismes Sector Aug. 7 to Aug. 17, 1918.
 Same as in (2)

(5) Oise-Aisne Offensive Aug. 18 to Sept. 7, 1918.

109th Infantry
 110th "
 111th "
 112th "
 107th Machine Gun Battalion
 108th " " "
 109th " " "
 103d Engineers
 103d Field Signal Battalion
 107th Field Artillery
 108th " "
 109th " "

(6) Meuse-Argonne Offensive Sept. 26 to Oct. 10, 1918.
 Same as in (5)

(7) Thiaccourt Sector Oct. 16 to Nov. 11, 1918.
 Same as in (2)

(8) Ypres-Lys Offensive Oct. 29 to Nov. 11, 1918.
 107th Field Artillery
 108th " "
 109th " "

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
whose authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

BRIEF HISTORY
THE TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION
(NATIONAL GUARD)

(Divisional insignia: a circle bisected by two half circles, reversed
and joined; one-half of circle blue, other half gray)

-----oOo-----

The Twenty-ninth Division was organized at Camp McClellan, Ala., under authority of a War Department order dated July 26, 1917. It was originally composed of National Guard units from the District of Columbia and the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Later, however, the Delaware troops were withdrawn and organized into pioneer infantry units.

The following organizations composed the division:

57th Infantry Brigade:

113th, 114th Infantry; 111th Machine Gun Battalion

58th Infantry Brigade:

115th, 116th Infantry; 112th Machine Gun Battalion

54th Field Artillery Brigade:

110th and 111th (light) and 112th (heavy) Field Artillery;

104th Trench Mortar Battery

110th Machine Gun Battalion

104th Engineers

104th Field Signal Battalion

Trains

The first element of the division arrived in France June 8, 1918, and the last July 22, 1918. Many of the units landed in England before crossing the Channel.

Within a few days after its arrival the division proceeded to the 10th Training Area and established headquarters at Prauthoy (Haute Marne). After two weeks' training, orders were received to move to Upper Alsace for the purpose of taking over a quiet sector of the front. From the 17th to 25th of July the division was stationed near Belfort under command of the 40th French Corps.

The occupation of the Center sector, Upper Alsace, began on the 25th and was completed on August 7, at which time command of the sector passed from the French to the Americans.

On September 23d the division was withdrawn to the vicinity of Belfort and ordered to the Robert Espagne Training Area. After leaving Belfort the division was assigned to the American First Army and ordered to the area in which the Meuse-Argonne Offensive was soon to be launched. Division Headquarters were established at Conde September 24th. From this point the division moved north with headquarters successively at St. Andre and Blercourt. On October 1st it was placed in reserve of the 17th French Corps with headquarters at the Citadel of Verdun.

The American offensive west of the Meuse began on September 26th and soon progressed so far that its right was exposed to German fire from the heights on the east bank. To take these heights was the task of the 17th French Corps, then a part of the First American Army.

On October 7th division headquarters moved to Vacherauville, east of the Meuse and seven kilometers north of Verdun. The 58th Infantry Brigade was now attached to the 18th French Division, and on the 8th as a part of that division, attacked north from positions between Samogneux and Brabant. This attack penetrated the Bois de Consenvoye. Two days later, the 113th Infantry of the 57th Brigade having reinforced the line, the advance was resumed and the wood cleared.

On October 11 command of this section of the line passed from the French to the commanding general of the 29th Division; but parts of the division continued for some days to operate with the French units on the right.

By October 16 the line had been pushed forward on the north into the Bois de la Grande Montagne and on the north and east into the Bois d'Ormont. It was necessary to approach this latter wood by way of Etrayes Ridge and the Bois de Belleu; and on October 23d the ridge was taken.

The line now ran from Hill 375 in the Bois de la Grande Montagne, around the head of Etrayes Ravine, and thence along the northern and eastern slopes of Etrayes Ridge. On this line the division was relieved by the 79th, October 30th.

During the division's occupation of the Center Section, Haute-Alsace, it was served by French artillery; during its participation in the Meuse-Argonne offensive it was supported by the 158th Field Artillery Brigade. Upon arrival in France the 54th Field Artillery Brigade was sent to Camp Meucou. It did not participate in active operations and joined the division after the armistice in the 11th Training Area.

The division captured 2,187 prisoners. Casualties totalling 6,159 were suffered.

After the signing of the Armistice the division was removed to a rest area with division headquarters at Bourbonne-les-Bains. The movement to the embarkation center for return to this country began April 11, and on the 14th headquarters were established at Ballon, near Le Mans. Division headquarters sailed May 6th and arrived at Newport News May 19.

Major General Chas. G. Morton commanded the division from July 6th, 1917, until its demobilization.

COMBAT SERVICE, 29TH DIVISION

- (1) Center Sector, Haute-Alsace, France 25 July - 22 Sept., 1918
 - 113th Infantry
 - 114th "
 - 115th "
 - 116th "
 - 110th Machine Gun Battalion
 - 111th " " "
 - 112th " " "
 - 104th Engineers
 - 104th Field Signal Battalion
- (2) Meuse-Argonne offensive, France 26 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918
 - Same as in (1)

RPL/cw-6/10/21

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.
THE THIRTIETH DIVISION

(National Guard. Insignia: Monogram OH containing Roman numeral XXX all
in blue on maroon field)

The Thirtieth Division was organized in October, 1917, at Camp Sevier, South Carolina from National Guard troops of Tennessee and North and South Carolina.

The organization was as follows:

59th Infantry Brigade

117th and 118th Infantry; 114th Machine Gun Battalion.

60th Infantry Brigade:

119th and 120th Infantry; 115th Machine Gun Battalion.

113th Machine Gun Battalion

55th Artillery Brigade:

113th and 114th (light); 115th (heavy) Field Artillery;

105th Trench Mortar Battery.

105th Engineers

105th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains

The first unit of the division to go overseas arrived in France May 14, 1918; the last element June 24, 1918.

For training purposes the division (less artillery) was attached to British units in the Eperlecques Area (Pas-de-Calais) where it remained until July 4, 1918. For the same purpose the artillery brigade went to Coetquidan. It never served with the 30th Division in France, but participated in the Saint Mihiel Offensive September 12 to 16, 1918, and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive September 26 to October 8, 1918. It was also in line in the Toul Sector August 23 to September 11, 1918; and in the Woevre Sector October 11 to November 8, 1918.

On July 4, 1918, the division was ordered to Belgium under the Second British Army, where for further training units were brigaded with British divisions in the Canal Sector southwest of Ypres from July 16 to August 17. On August 18 the division took over the Canal Sector from the British holding this position until August 30, 1918. From August 31 to September 2 the division participated in the Ypres-Lys Offensive in the battle before Mt. Kemmel.

From September 24 to October 19, 1918, the division participated in the Somme Offensive in the 2d American Corps, operating with the 4th British Army. The outstanding features of this operation were the breaking of the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, and the capture of Bellicourt and Nauroy, September 29 and 30, the attack from Montbrechain, October 6 to 12 in which Brancourt, Pré mont, Busigny, Vaux-Andigny and Saint Souplet were captured, and the Battle of La Salle River, October 17 to 20, 1918.

The division was withdrawn October 20 and proceeded to the vicinity of Amiens, where it remained until November 24, when it was ordered to the Le Mans Embarkation Center preparatory to returning to the United States.

During operations the division took 3,848 prisoners, and its casualties totalled 8,954.

Division Headquarters sailed from Saint Nazaire March 18, 1919, arrived at Charleston, S.C., on April 2, 1919.

The division had six commanding generals as follows:

Maj.Gen. John F. Morrison, Sept. 1, 1917 to Sept. 19, 1917; Brig.Gen. William I. Scott, Sept. 19, 1917 to Oct. 17, 1917; Maj.Gen. C.P. Townsley, Oct. 17, 1917 to Dec. 22, 1917; Brig.Gen. Samson L. Faison, Dec. 22, 1917 to May 27, 1918, and from June 14, 1918 to July 18, 1918; and from Mar. 11, 1919, until demobilization was complete. Maj.Gen. Geo. W. Read, May 27, 1918 to June 14, 1918; Maj.Gen. Edward M. Lewis, July 18, 1918 to Mar. 11, 1919.

COMBAT SERVICE-30TH DIVISION

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) | Canal Sector, Belgium | 16 July-30 Aug, 1918 |
| | Organizations participating: | |
| | 117th Infantry | |
| | 118th " | |
| | 119th " | |
| | 120th " | |
| | 113th Machine-gun Battalion | |
| | 114th " " " | |
| | 115th " " " | |
| | 105th Engineers | |
| | 105th Field Signal Battalion. | |
| (2) | Ypres-Lys Offensive, Belgium | 31 Aug.- 2 Sept. 1918 |
| | Organizations participating: | |
| | Same as in (1) | |
| (3) | Somme Offensive, France | 24 Sept. -20 Oct. 1918 |
| | Organizations participating: | |
| | Same as in (1) | |
| (4) | Toul Sector, France | 23 Aug. 11 Sept. 1918 |
| | Organization participating: | |
| | 113th Field Artillery | |
| | 114th " " | |
| | 115th " " | |
| (5) | St. Mihiel Offensive, France | 12 Sept. - 16 Sept. 1918 |
| | Organizations participating: | |
| | Same as in (4) | |
| (6) | Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France | 26 Sept - 8 Oct. 1918 |
| | Organizations participating: | |
| | Same as in (4) | |
| (7) | Woevre Sector, France. | 11 Oct. 8 Nov. 1918 |
| | Organizations participating: | |
| | Same as in (4) | |

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Revised-6-10-21

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION.

(National Guard. Insignia: Red circle enclosing the figure "or D"
in red)

The Thirty-first Division was organized in October, 1917, at Camp Wheeler, Ga., from National Guard troops of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and National Army drafted men from Illinois and Michigan.

The organization was as follows:

61st Infantry Brigade:

121st and 122d Infantry; 117th Machine Gun Battalion.

62d Infantry Brigade:

123d and 124th Infantry; 118th Machine Gun Battalion.

56th Field Artillery Brigade:

116th and 117th (light), 118th (heavy) Field Artillery;
106th Trench Mortar Battery.

116th Machine Gun Battalion.

106th Engineers.

106th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

Units of the division sailed overseas in September and October, 1918, the last element arriving in France November 9, 1918.

Upon arrival it was designated as a replacement division. The personnel of most of the units was withdrawn and sent to other organizations, leaving the 31st Division skeletonized. It remained at Brest until it returned to the United States in December, 1918.

The division had four commanding generals as follows:

Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kernan (assigned), Aug. 25, 1917, to Sept. 18, 1917; Brig. Gen. John L. Hayden (temporary), Sept. 18, 1917 to March 15, 1918; Brig. Gen. Francis H. French (temporary), March 15, 1918, to May 12, 1918; Maj. Gen. LeRoy S. Lyorn (assigned), May 12, 1918, to demobilization.

Revised to 6/15/21

Revised to 6-15-21

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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION
(National Guard)
(Divisional Insignia: A Red Arrow piercing a Line)

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The 32d Division was organized at Camp McArthur, Texas, under authority of a War Department order dated July 18, 1917. It was composed of National Guard troops from the States of Michigan and Wisconsin.

The following organizations composed the division:

63d Infantry Brigade:
 125th and 126th Infantry; 120th Machine Gun Battalion.
64th Infantry Brigade:
 127th and 128th Infantry; 121st Machine Gun Battalion.
57th Field Artillery Brigade:
 119th and 120th (light), 121st (heavy) Field Artillery;
 107th Trench Mortar Battery,
119th Machine Gun Battalion.
107th Engineers.
107th Field Signal Battalion.
Trains.

The 147th Field Artillery of the 41st Division was attached to the 57th Field Artillery Brigade and served with it throughout its activities.

The first unit of the division arrived in France Feb. 6, 1918, and the last March 14, 1918. The first casualties were suffered when the transport "Tuscania", carrying the 107th Sanitary Train, was torpedoed and sunk February 5th, fifteen men of this organization being lost.

Division headquarters were established at Prauthoy, Haute Marne, on February 24th. The 32d was originally designated as a replacement division and as such sent many of its members to other organizations. However, the German offensive of March 21st and the resulting necessity for additional American troops forced a change in these plans. Replacements were furnished and the division assembled in the 10th Training Area preparatory to taking the field as a combat unit. After four weeks spent in this area, the division was ordered to the quiet Haute Alsace sector. The movement to this sector began May 15th, and on the 16th headquarters were established at La Chapelle. On the 18th the French troops in the sector were relieved and the division for the first time took over front line trenches, which were held until July 21st.

On July 26th the division was assembled near Verberie, in the neighborhood of Soissons, as a reserve of the 10th French Army. From this point a move was immediately made to the region of Chateau Thierry, and upon arrival the division was placed in the 38th French Corps, 6th Army, and later, August 4th, in the 5th American Corps. The Aisne--Marne offensive was by this time in full swing and on July 29-30th the 32d relieved the 3d Division in the vicinity of Roncheres, northeast of Chateau Thierry. The Commanding General of the 32d Division assumed command of battle zone at 11:00 A.M., July 30th and at 2:30 P.M. the same day an attack was launched in which the Bois des Grimpettes was taken and the edge of the Bois des Cierges gained. On the night of the 30-31st of July the 63d Brigade of the 32d Division relieved the 28th Division on the Ourcq River extending the zone of action to the left toward Sergy. The attack was renewed on the 31st and the village of Cierges captured. Here the advance was stopped by strong resistance from Reddy and Bellevue Farm. An attack on August 1st gained Bois de la Planchette and Hill 230, and forced the enemy to abandon Bellevue Farm. The German forces were now rapidly withdrawing, and on August 3d the division pushed forward to the Vesle River and captured the town of Fismes, at which point it was relieved August 7th.

The division was next assembled in a reserve position between the Ourcq and Vesle where it remained for a period of ten days, when it was again ordered to the vicinity of Soissons for duty with the 10th French Army, then engaged in the Oise--Aisne offensive.

The 127th French division was relieved August 27th north of Soissons and approximately 2 kilometers due west of Juvigny. In an attack which began on the 28th the railroad tracks west of Juvigny were reached and on August 30th the town itself captured. The advance continued, and on the day following, the division reached the Terny--Sorny--Bethancourt road. At this point the 32d was relieved September

1--2d by the 1st Moroccan Division.

It was next sent to a rest area near Joinville and remained at this place until September 20th when it again started north to join the 3th Corps for the coming Meuse--Argonne Offensive. The 32d Division, from a position in Corps Reserve, south of Avocourt, moved up and relieved, on the night of the 29-30th and the morning of the 30th, the 37th Division south of Cierges in the vicinity of Montfaucon, and moved forward driving the enemy north. On the night of October 3-4th part of the Division relieved the 91st Division in the vicinity of Gesnes. The latter village was immediately entered, but no attempt was made to hold it as it was under constant shell fire. On October 5th the Bois de la Marine was taken and from this point the attack swung to the north and the Bois du Chene Sector was captured. Here the advance was temporarily halted by strong resistance from Hills 255 and 269. During the night of the 7-8th of October the Division side-slipped to the east, giving up 2 kilometers of front in the west to a brigade of the 91st Division, and taking over 1 kilometer from the 3d Division on the right. On the 9th of October the Division attacked and reached the Kriemhilde-Stellung, Cote Dame Marie and Romagne, where it made preparations for a drive through. On October 14th the Kriemhilde-Stellung was penetrated, Cote Dame Marie and Romagne being captured and the Bois de Chauvignon entered, making an advance of 2 kilometers. The Division slowly and steadily advanced in the Bois de Bantheville until it was relieved by the 89th Division on the night of the 19-20th of October. The division followed in the wake of the 5th, 89th and 91st Divisions, as a reserve of the 3d Army Corps, with headquarters successively at Romagne and Ainereville. The 128th Infantry reentered the line November 6th as a unit of the 5th Division operating east of the Meuse, in the vicinity of Dun-sur-Meuse. On the night of the 9-10th of November the remainder of the Division crossed the Meuse and entered the line attacking on the 10th in the vicinity of Brandeville and Peuvillers; on the morning of the 11th a continuation of the attack was halted by the signing of the Armistice.

During operations the division captured 2153 prisoners. Its casualties totalled 13,392.

On November 17th the Division began its march from Villoresne-sur-Meuse and on December 1st crossed the Sauer River and entered Germany as a first line unit of the 3d Army. It was assigned a sector in the Coblenz Bridge-head with a front of 30 kilometers. Here it remained until April, when the various units began entraining for ports of embarkation. Division headquarters sailed from Brest, April 27, 1919, and arrived at New York May 5th.

The division had four commanding generals as follows:

Major General James Parker, Aug. 26 - Sept. 17, 1917; Major General William G. Haan, Sept. 18, 1917 - Nov. 20, 1918; Major General William Lassiter, Nov. 20, 1918 - April 23, 1919, and Major General William G. Haan, April 27, 1919, to date of its demobilization.

COMBAT SERVICE, 32D DIVISION.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (2) Haute-Alsace sector, Alsace, France, | 18 May - 21 July, 1918. |
| 125th Infantry | |
| 126th " | |
| 127th " | |
| 128th " | |
| 119th Machine Gun Battalion | |
| 120th " " " | |
| 121st " " " | |
| 107th Engineers | |
| 107th Field Signal Battalion | |
| (2) Aisne-Marne Offensive, France, | 30 July - 6 Aug., 1918. |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (3) Oise-Aisne Offensive, France, | 28 Aug. - 2 Sept., 1918. |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (4) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France, | 26 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918. |
| Same as in (1) | |

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION.

(National Guard. Insignia: A yellow cross on a black circle.)

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The Thirty-third Division was organized at Camp Logan, Texas, in July, 1917, from National Guard troops of Illinois. The organization was as follows:

- 65th Infantry Brigade;
 - 129th and 130th Infantry; 123d Machine Gun Battalion.
- 66th Infantry Brigade;
 - 131st and 132d Infantry; 124th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 58th Field Artillery Brigade;
 - 122d and 124th (light) and 123d (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 108th Trench Mortar Battery.
- 122d Machine Gun Battalion.
- 108th Engineers.
- 108th Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France May 18, 1918; the last June 15, 1918.

For the purpose of training the division (less artillery) was sent to the Huppy area near Abbeville where it began instruction with the British. On June 9th it moved to the Eu area, and on June 20th-21st advanced into the Amiens sector where certain units participated in several active operations. On July 4th two companies of the 131st Infantry and two companies of the 132d Infantry took part in the attack of the Australians on Hamel. In the Somme offensive the 131st Infantry played a prominent part in the attack on Chipilly Ridge and Gressaire Wood.

On August 23d the division was transferred to the area of the First American Army in the Toul sector and was concentrated in the vicinity of Tronville-en-Barrois. On September 5th it began its movement to the Verdun sector where it relieved the 120th French Division and the right regiment of the 57th French Division on the nights of September 7th, 8th and 9th.

At the opening of the Meuse--Argonne offensive, the 33d Division formed the right of the Third American Army Corps. Its line ran from a point southwest of Forges, east to the Meuse River approximately 10 kilometers north of Verdun. From this position the division attacked on the morning of September 26th and captured Forges and the formidable Bois de Forges. In its position facing the Meuse, it continued for the next eleven days to act as the pivot of the American attack between that river and the Argonne Forest.

On October 6th the division was transferred to the 17th French Army Corps operating east of the Meuse as part of the First American Army. In the general attack which occurred in that sector on October 8th, the 33d Division was placed astride of the river. This necessitated the construction on the 8th, under constant shell fire, of two bridges, one at Brabant-sur-Meuse, the other at Consenvoye, and the forcing of the passage under direct observation and fire from the enemy on the heights east of the Meuse. This operation was successfully accomplished by three battalions of infantry and two machine gun companies from the 33d Division which thereupon formed the left of the French attack and by nightfall reached their objective south of the Bois de Chaume. On the following day these units continued their advance to the road running from Sivry-sur-Meuse to the Villeneuve Farm, but at dusk a powerful attack delivered against their right flank forced a retirement to the Tranchée du Cable, just south of the Bois de Chaume. Reinforcements were immediately despatched across the river and by an attack on the morning of October 10th regained all ground lost, which was subsequently held notwithstanding that the right flank remained exposed for four days.

The division was relieved in the Verdun sector by the 15th French Colonial Division on the nights of October 20th, 21st and 22d and proceeded to the Troyon-sur-Meuse sector in the quiet St. Mihiel salient relieving the 79th Division. A number of important raids were carried out and on November 10th Marchéville, the Bois d'Harville and other portions of the enemy defense system were captured.

Throughout its operations the division was never served by its own artillery. On the British front its operations were supported by British and Australian guns. On the Verdun front it had the cooperation of the 52d Field Artillery Brigade (27th Div.) and in the St. Mihiel region the 55th Field Artillery Brigade (30th Div.) was attached to it, and so continued until relieved by the 58th Field Artillery Brigade, in January, 1919. The latter organization was separated from the division at Camp Logan, Texas, and did not reach France until about the middle of June, 1918. It immediately went into training at Crnans and Valdahou. On August 20 it proceeded to the Toul sector in support of the 89th Division, and on the 28th was attached to the 1st Division and supported its attack at St. Mihiel. During the Meuse-Argonne offensive it was first attached to the 91st Division, but, upon the relief of the latter on October 7, the Brigade remained in support of the 32d Division. On the 11th it was withdrawn to the area of Ville-sur-Cousances for rest and refitting, but on the 24th went back into the line in the same sector and was again assigned to the 89th Division which it supported until active operations were terminated by the armistice on November 11, 1918. On that date the brigade was in the vicinity of Stenay, where it remained until January 4, 1919, when it began its march to rejoin the 33d Division.

During active operations the division captured 3987 prisoners. Its casualties totalled 7255.

On December 8, 1918, the division commenced an advance which carried its leading brigade across the Moselle into Rhenish Germany. During this movement it was attached to the Army of Occupation, but upon the revocation of this disposition on December 15, it was withdrawn west of that river and established in the northern part of Luxembourg, with headquarters located at Diekirch. There it remained until the latter part of April, 1919, when the movement to Le Mans was begun preparatory to returning to the United States. Division Headquarters sailed from Brest on May 9, and arrived at Hoboken on May 17, 1919.

The division had one commanding general, Major General George Bell, Jr., August 16, 1917 to demobilization.

COMBAT SERVICE, 33D DIVISION.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Amiens sector, France | 1 July - 7 Aug., 1918. |
| 129th Infantry | |
| 130th " | |
| 131st " | |
| 132d " | |
| 122d Machine Gun Battalion | |
| 123d " " " | |
| 124th " " " | |
| 108th Engineers | |
| 108th Field Signal Battalion | |
| (2) Somme Offensive, France | 8 Aug. - 20 Aug., 1918. |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (3) Verdun Sector, France | 10 Sept. - 25 Sept., 1918. |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (4) St. Mihiel Offensive, France | 12 Sept. - 14 Sept., 1918. |
| 122d Field Artillery | |
| 123d " " | |
| 124th " " | |
| (5) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France | 26 Sept. - 23 Oct., 1918. |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (6) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France | 26 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918. |
| Same as in (4) | |
| (7) Troyon Sector, France | 26 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918. |
| Same as in (1) | |

Revised to 6-16-21

RPL:egm:ow

THE THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION.

(National Guard. Insignia: black oval "olla" encircling a red
buffalo skull.)

The Thirty-fourth Division was organized in October, 1917, at
Camp Cody, New Mexico, from National Guard troops of Minnesota, Iowa,
Nebraska, and North and South Dakota.

The organization was as follows:

67th Infantry Brigade:
133rd and 134th Infantry; 126th Machine Gun Battalion.
68th Infantry Brigade:
135th and 136th Infantry; 127th Machine Gun Battalion.
59th Field Artillery Brigade:
125th and 126th (light), 127th (heavy) Field Artillery,
109th Trench Mortar Battery.
125th Machine Gun Battalion.
109th Engineers
109th Field Signal Battalion.
Trains.

The first unit of the division to go overseas arrived in France,
September 29th, 1918, the last element, October 24th, 1918.

Upon arrival the division was sent to the La Brede Area (Gironde)
with headquarters at Castres. Here it remained under instruction
until November, 14, 1918, when, having been designated as a replace-
ment division, it was sent to Le Mans. Here it was skeletonized, most
of its personnel being sent to other organizations. Headquarters and
the division permanent cadre returned to the United States via
Bordeaux in December, 1918.

The division had four commanding generals as follows:

Brig. Gen. F.B.M. Mauldin (temporary) Sept. 18, 1917 to
Dec. 10, 1917.
Maj. Gen. A.P. Blocksom (assigned), Dec. 10, 1917 to
May 9, 1918.
Brig. Gen. F.B.M. Mauldin (temporary), May 9, 1918 to
July 2, 1918.
Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston (assigned), July 2, 1918 to
Oct. 22, 1918.
Maj. Gen. Beaumont B. Buck (assigned) Oct. 22, 1918 to
Oct. 26, 1918.
Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston (temporary), Oct. 26, 1918 to
Nov. 16, 1918.

Revised to 3/29/'21.

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Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION.

(National Guard. Insignia: Santa Fe cross within two circles of varying colors, the outer one divided into four arcs.)

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The Thirty-fifth Division was organized at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in September, 1917, from National Guard units of Missouri and Kansas.

The organization was as follows:

69th Infantry Brigade:
137th and 138th Infantry; 129th Machine Gun Battalion.
70th Infantry Brigade:
139th and 140th Infantry; 130th Machine Gun Battalion.
60th Field Artillery Brigade:
128th and 129th (light); 130th (heavy) Field Artillery;
110th Trench Mortar Battery.
128th Machine Gun Battalion.
110th Engineers.
110th Field Signal Battalion.
Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France May 11, 1918; the last element June 8, 1918.

For training purposes the division (less artillery) was sent to the vicinity of Eu(Somme) where it remained until June 8, 1918. It moved to the vicinity of Epinal June 11, and on June 30 it moved to the Vosges, where it was brigaded with the French in line in the Gerardmer Sector. Command of the sector passed to the Commanding General, 35th Division, on July 27. The artillery brigade trained at Camp Coetquidan. It rejoined the division in the Vosges August 14.

On August 31 the division was relieved by units of the 6th American Division, and 131st French Division, and proceeded to the Forêt de Haye west of Nancy for the concentration preparatory to the Saint Mihiel Offensive, in which operation it was in the reserve of the 1st Army.

On September 15 the division was placed under the tactical control of the Second French Army, and moved to the Naives-devant-Bar area with headquarters established at Passavant-en-Argonne on September 18. On September 19 it moved to the Vraincourt--Auzéville area with headquarters at Autrecourt. On September 23 it relieved the 73d Division, French, in the line in the Grange-le-Comte sector.

In the Meuse-Argonne Offensive the division attacked from September 26 to October 1, capturing the towns of Vauquois, Varennes, Cheppy, Charpentry and Baulny. On October 1 it was relieved by the 1st Division, and proceeded to the Vaincourt Area arriving October 5.

On October 14 it relieved the 15th French Colonial Division in the Sommedieue Sector, where it remained until November 7, when it was relieved by the 81st Division. The artillery brigade remained in line supporting the 81st Division until the armistice. It rejoined the division the latter part of January, 1919. The division proceeded to the Saint Mihiel Area with headquarters at Commercy. On March 9, 1919, it moved to Montfort (Sarthe) remaining until April 5 when it proceeded to Saint Nazaire preparatory to returning to the United States.

During operations the division took 781 prisoners. Its casualties totalled 7,283.

Division Headquarters sailed from Saint Nazaire on April 8, 1919, and arrived at Newport News, Va., April 20, 1919.

The division had six commanding generals as follows:

Major General William M. Wright (assigned), Aug. 25, 1917 - April 6, 1918; Brigadier General Lucien G. Berry (temporary), September 18, 1917 - December 22, 1917; Brigadier General Charles I. Martin (temporary), December 22, 1917 - January 4, 1918; Brigadier General Charles I. Martin (temporary), April 6, 1918 - May 15, 1918; Brigadier General N.F. McClure (temporary), June 15, 1918 - July 20, 1918; Major General Peter E. Traub (assigned), July 20, 1918 - December 26, 1918; Brigadier General Thomas B. Dugan (assigned), December 26, 1918 - March 25, 1919, and Major General William M. Wright (assigned) March 25, 1919 - May 14, 1919.

--2--
COMBAT SERVICE, 35TH DIVISION

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) | Gerardmer Sector, Vosges, France, | 6 July - 2 Sept., 1918. |
| | 137th Infantry | |
| | 138th " | |
| | 139th " | |
| | 140th " | |
| | 128th Machine Gun Battalion | |
| | 129th " " " | |
| | 130th " " " | |
| | 110th Engineers | |
| | 110th Field Signal Battalion | |
| (2) | Gerardmer Sector, Vosges, France | 14 Aug. - 2 Sept., 1918. |
| | 128th F.A. | |
| | 129th " | |
| | 130th " | |
| (3) | St. Mihiel Offensive, France | 12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918. |
| | Same as (1) and (2) | |
| (4) | Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France, | 26 Sept. - 8 Nov., 1918 |
| | Same as in (1) | |
| (5) | Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France | 26 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918 |
| | Same as in (2) | |

Revised to 6-16-21
RPL:egm:cw

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION
(National Guard)
(Divisional insignia, an arrowhead with the letter "T"
superimposed)

The Thirty-sixth division was organized at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, under authority of a War Department order dated July 18, 1917. It was composed of National Guard troops from the States of Texas and Oklahoma. Just prior to embarking the division was brought up to war strength by the addition of several thousand National Army men from the two States.

Its composition was as follows:

- 71st Infantry Brigade:
 - 141st and 142nd Infantry; 132nd Machine Gun Bn.
- 72nd Infantry Brigade:
 - 143d and 144th Infantry; 133d Machine Gun Bn.
- 131st Machine Gun Bn.
- 61st Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 131st, 132nd (light) and 133rd (heavy) Field Artillery
 - 111th Trench Mortar Battery.
- 111th Engineers.
- 111th Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first units of the division arrived in France May 31st, 1918 and the last August 12, 1918.

Immediately upon arrival all units, with the exception of the artillery were sent to the 13th Training Area in the vicinity of Bar-sur-Aube, where division headquarters were established on July 27. The 61st Field Artillery Brigade was detached and sent to Coetquidan, an artillery training camp in Brittany, where it remained throughout the period of hostilities.

The division was stationed at Bar-sur-Aube until September 26th at which time it moved by rail to the area between Epernay and Chalons and established headquarters at Pocancy, Department of the Marne. Here it remained ten days, as a reserve of the French group of Armies of the Center, attached to the Fifth French Army for purposes of supply.

To the north, only a short distance, the Meuse-Argonne Offensive was under way. The American attack between the Argonne and the Meuse was being aided by the Fourth French Army in the Champagne just to the west. In the latter sector the enemy stubbornly resisted every attack and on October 3d the 36th was transferred to the Fourth French Army, with which the 2nd American Division was already serving.

On the night of October 4th units of the division began moving from the Pocancy Area to the vicinity of Suippes and Somme-Suippes.

The 71st Brigade began the relief of the 2nd Division on the night of October 6 on an irregular line about 4 kilometers long between St. Etienne and Medeah Farm facing generally north. Brigade headquarters were immediately established on Blanc Mont, approximately 5 kilometers northwest of Somme-Py.

The 71st Brigade attacked on the morning of October 8 with troops of the 2nd Division acting as reserves. The attack was a phase of an operation by the 2nd, 11th and 21st French Corps to extend the allied lines to Machault and Semide. The lines fluctuated, but the day's operation netted the brigade a substantial gain. Sixty-six officers and 1227 men were lost during the day.

In the meanwhile, the remainder of the division moved from the Pocancy Area to the front and on the night of October 9 these units completed the relief of the infantry of the 2nd Division, the artillery of the latter division remaining in support of the 36th Division. The command of the sector passed to the 36th Division at 10 A.M., October 10. An attack of the 142nd Infantry north of St. Etienne failed that afternoon. However, the 141st succeeded in advancing its lines some 500 yards.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock P.M. the 72nd Brigade passed through the 71st and attacked in the direction of Machault and Cauroy. The attack resulted in a slight advance. The following morning the enemy began his retreat to the north in the direction of Dricourt and Attigny. The 72d Brigade took up the pursuit and lively rear guard actions followed between St. Etienne and Machault, which resulted in the encircling of the latter town and the establishment of lines to the north of it. The following day the brigade pushed forward to Hill 167 northwest of Vaux Champagne, overlooking the valley of the Aisne from Attigny to Givry, from which positions patrols were pushed out to the canal.

The enemy was strongly entrenched on the northern bank of the Aisne and had taken every precaution to prevent a crossing. The 71st Brigade went into line on the 13th, taking over the front of the 73d French Division to the east of the 72d Brigade. The division's line at this time ran along the slope of Hill 167 approximately 4 kilometers from the Aisne. No further attempts to advance were made until the 27th when the strong Forest Farm was stormed and taken, the entire garrison being either killed or captured.

The relief of the 36th began on October 26 and was completed on October 28. The division was then assembled in the Suippes-Somme-Suippes area and from this point moved to the Triaucourt area and established headquarters at Condé-en-Barrois. Here it remained until the signing of the armistice terms as a unit of the First American Army. In the Meuse-Argonne (Champagne) operation losses totalling 2513 were suffered.

The 111th Engineers was detached from the division September 10, 1917, and assigned as corps Engineers to the 1st American Army Corps. As such this organization participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives.

Shortly after the conclusion of hostilities the division moved to the 16th Training Area around Tonnerre and established headquarters at Cheney. Here it remained until April 26, 1919, when the first element started for a port of embarkation for return to this country.

Division headquarters sailed from Brest May 23 and arrived at New York June 4.

The division had three different commanding Generals as follows:

Brig.Gen. E. St. John Greble, Aug. 23-Sept. 17, 1917 and Dec. 6, 1917-Aug. 2, 1918; Brig.Gen. George Blakely, Sept. 18-Dec. 5, 1917; Maj.Gen. William R. Smith, Aug. 3, 1918 to date of demobilization.

The division spent 23 days in active sectors and none in quiet ones. It captured 549 prisoners and suffered 2528 casualties.

COMBAT SERVICE, 36TH DIVISION

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| (1) St. Mihiel Offensive, France | 12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918 |
| 111th Engineers | |
| (2) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France | 26 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918 |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (3) Meuse-Argonne Offensive (Champagne) | 7 Oct. - 26 Oct., 1918 |
| France | |
| 141st Infantry | |
| 142d " | |
| 143d " | |
| 144th " | |
| 131st Machine Gun Battalion | |
| 132d " " " | |
| 133d " " " | |
| 111th Field Signal Battalion | |
| (4) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France | 2 Nov. - 11 Nov., 1918 |
| Same as in (3) | |

Revised to 6-17-21

RPL:cw

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.
(National Guard)

(Divisional insignia; a red circle with a white border)

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The Thirty-seventh Division was organized at Camp Sheridan, Ala., under authority of a War Department order dated July 18, 1917. It was composed of National Guard troops from the State of Ohio supplemented by National Army men.

Its composition was as follows:

73d Infantry Brigade:

145th and 146th Infantry; 135th Machine Gun Battalion.

74th Infantry Brigade:

147th and 148th Infantry; 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

62d Field Artillery Brigade:

134th and 135th (light), 136th (heavy) Field Artillery;

112th Trench Mortar Battery.

134th Machine Gun Battalion.

112th Engineers.

112th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France June 18, 1918, and the last July 21, 1918. All elements, with the exception of the artillery, were immediately dispatched to the Bourmont (Haute Marne) Area for preliminary training. For the same purpose the artillery was sent to Camp de Souge, near Bordeaux. It never rejoined the division during the period of hostilities, but participated in the Meuse--Argonne Offensive, serving successively with the 4th American Corps, Second American Army, 2d Colonial Army Corps (French) and the 17th French Army Corps.

The division remained in the Bourmont Area until the latter part of July at which time it entrained for the quiet Baccarat Sector in the Vosges. On August 4th front line trenches were occupied for the first time. The division was relieved in this Sector September 16th.

From Baccarat it moved to the area around the town of Robert-Espagne and after a rest of four days proceeded to Recicourt, department of the Meuse. Two days later the first elements of the division moved north to join in the Meuse--Argonne Offensive, soon to be launched. Division Headquarters were established at Verrieres-en-Hesse Farm, four kilometers south of Avocourt.

The division was now a unit of the 5th Army Corps and on the night of September 24-25, took its position for the initial attack on a front of a little over three kilometers running east and west, and just north of Avocourt. From this line the division moved to the attack on the morning of September 26th, and rapidly advanced its lines during the first two days. The western edge of Montfaucon was entered by patrols of the 37th Division the night of September 26th. The town of Ivoiry was captured on the 27th, but on the 28th the resistance stiffened and the division was forced to extend itself to the utmost in its advance through Bois Emont, Bois de Beuge and to the Bois de Cierges. On October 1st it was relieved on a line just south of Cierges and retired to Pagny-sur-Meuse.

After a brief rest it was transported to the St. Mihiel Sector and headquarters were established at Euvezin. In this sector the division took over a line extending from the Bois de Hailbot, along the northern edge of the Bois de la Montagne and Bois de Charey to the southern edge of the Etang de Lachaussee. Although the sector was normally quiet the division was subjected to a heavy and continuous bombardment from the moment it entered. It was relieved in this sector on October 15th, and again moved to Pagny-sur-Meuse.

On the extreme left of the Allied front the Ypres-Lys Offensive was under way, and to this region the 37th was next sent. On October 22d division headquarters were established at Hoogledge, Belgium, and the division was attached to the French Sixth Army, under command of General de Boissody, the group of armies being commanded by King Albert of Belgium. From Hoogledge successive moves were made to Lichtervelde, Meulebeke and to Denterghem. On the night of October 29-30 three kilometers of the front were taken over along the Courtrai-Ghent railroad, just across the Lys River, with Olsene approximately in front of the center. On October 31st an attack was launched from this position, and the enemy was forced back

to the Cruyshautem ridge, about half way between the Lys and Scheldt Rivers. Here he attempted to make a stand but failed, and was driven across the river on the same day. On November 2d the crossing of the Scheldt was effected; on the 3d a line was established on the east bank of the river and held against numerous counter-attacks.

The division was relieved on the 4th-5th and retired to Thielt front, and on November 9 headquarters were established at Chateau de Huysse. Another crossing of the river, this time between the villages of Asper and Heuvel, fifteen kilometers from Ghent, was the task assigned the 37th. The division came under a heavy fire as it approached the river; nevertheless a crossing was effected on the 10th and on the 11th the eastern bank was securely held by the Americans. The advance continued until 11 o'clock at which time the division's lines extended as far east as Dickela, Zwartebroek, Keerkem, and Hundlegem.

During operations the division captured 1495 prisoners; its casualties totalled 5243.

After the signing of the armistice the division started moving east; but just before reaching Brussels orders were received to turn back, and on December 7 headquarters were located at Hondchoote, France. Detachments of the division, however, participated in the entry of King Albert into Brussels.

From Hondchoote the 37th next moved to Wormhoudt and thence to Le Mans to embark for this country.

Division headquarters sailed March 15 and arrived at New York March 23.

The division had three commanding generals, as follows:

Brig.Gen. William R. Smith, Aug. 25 - Sept. 3, 1917; Maj.Gen. Chas. G. Treat, Sept. 3, 1917 - May 8, 1918, and Maj.Gen. Chas. S. Farnsworth, May 8, to date of demobilization.

COMBAT SERVICE, 37TH DIVISION

(1) Baccarat Sector, France,	4 Aug. - 16 Sept., 1918.
145th Infantry	
146th "	
147th "	
148th "	
134th Machine Gun Battalion	
135th " " "	
136th " " "	
112th Engineers	
112th Field Signal Battalion.	
(2) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France,	26th Sept. - 3 Oct., 1918
Same as in (1)	
(3) Pannes Sector, St. Mihiel, France	7 Oct. - 16 Oct., 1918
Same as in (1)	
(4) Marbache Sector, France,	
134th Field Artillery	12 Oct. - 23 Oct., 1918
135th " " "	12 Oct. - 23 Oct., 1918
136th " " "	12 Oct. - 31 Oct., 1918
(5) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France,	
134th Field Artillery	28 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918
135th " " "	28 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918
136th " " "	3 Nov. - 11 Nov., 1918
(6) Ypres-Lys Offensive, Belgium	31 Oct. - 4 Nov., 1918
Same as in (1)	
(7) Ypres-Lys Offensive, Belgium,	9 Nov. - 11 Nov., 1918
Same as in (1)	

Revised to 6-11-21

RPL-egm-cw

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

(National Guard. Insignia: Shield in blue and red upon which is superimposed the letters C.Y. in monogram.)

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The Thirty-eighth Division was organized in August, 1917, at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, from National Guard troops of Kentucky, West Virginia and Indiana.

The organization was as follows:

- 75th Infantry Brigade:
 - 149th and 150th Infantry; 138th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 76th Infantry Brigade:
 - 151st and 152d Infantry; 139th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 63d Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 137th and 138th (light), 139th (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 113th Trench Mortar Battery.
- 137th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 113th Engineers.
- 113th Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first unit of the division to go overseas arrived in France September 28, 1918; the last element October 25, 1918.

Upon arrival, the division (less artillery and engineers) was sent to a training area southeast of Nantes with headquarters at Rézé. The 63d Field Artillery Brigade and Ammunition Train went to the training center at Meucon, and the 113th Engineers to construction work in the Advance Section, S.O.S., with headquarters at La Tracy near Langres. Early in November the division, having been designated a replacement organization, was ordered skeletonized. All the infantry and machine gun units and the Supply Train were ordered to Le Mans where the personnel was used as replacements and distributed to various divisions. The permanent cadre of the division returned to the United States in December.

The division had two permanent and several temporary commanding generals, as follows:

Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Sage (assigned) Aug. 25, 1917 to Sept. 19, 1917, and December 11, 1917 to April 14, 1918; Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis (temporary) Sept. 20, 1917 to November 5, 1917; Brig. Gen. H. H. Whitney (temporary) Nov. 6, 1917 to Dec. 11, 1917. (Generals Lewis and Whitney served during absence of General Sage in France.); Brig. Gen. W. V. Judson (temporary) April 15, 1918 to July 9, 1918; Brig. Gen. F. M. Caldwell (temporary) July 10, 1918 to Aug. 29, 1918; Maj. Gen. R. L. Howze (assigned) Aug. 30, 1918 to Nov. 11, 1918, when Division was skeletonized.

RPL-egm

11-3-20 -- Revised Jan. 15, 1921.

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION.

(National Guard. Insignia: Green triangle, point up.

The Thirty-ninth Division was organized in September, 1917, at
Camp Beauregard, La., from National Guard troops of Louisiana, Mississippi,
and Arkansas.

The organization was as follows:

77th Infantry Brigade:

153d and 154th Infantry; 141st Machine Gun Battalion.

78th Infantry Brigade:

155th and 156th Infantry; 142d Machine Gun Battalion.

64th Field Artillery Brigade:

140th and 141st (light), 142d (heavy) Field Artillery;
114th Trench Mortar Battery.

140th Machine Gun Battalion.

114th Engineers.

114th Field Signal Battalion

Trains.

The first unit of the division to go overseas arrived in France
August 12, 1918; the last element September 12, 1918.

Upon arrival the division was sent to the St. Florent Area south-
west of Bourges where it was designated as a replacement division. In
November it moved to St. Aignan, and the personnel of most of the units
was withdrawn and sent to other organizations leaving the 39th Division
skeletonized. With one exception the units of the division did not
participate in combat operations, although a large number of the personnel
was transferred to combat divisions, and took part in operations. The
114th Engineers participated as a unit in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive
from October 3 to November 11, 1918. The 39th Division permanent cadre
returned to the United States in December, 1918.

The division had two commanding generals as follows:

Maj. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr. (assigned), Aug. 25, 1917 to November
11, 1918; Brig. Gen. Ira A. Haynes, (temporary), Sept. 17, 1917, to Sep-
tember 30, 1917, and Nov. 27, 1917 to Feb. 26, 1918.

Revised to 6-15-21
RPL:cw

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE FORTIETH DIVISION.

(National Guard Insignia: Representation of the sun in gold on diamond
field of blue.)

The Fortieth Division was organized in September, 1917, at Camp
Kearny, California, from National Guard troops of California, New Mexico,
Colorado, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

The organization was as follows:

79th Infantry Brigade:
157th and 158th Infantry; 144th Machine Gun Battalion.
80th Infantry Brigade:
159th and 160th Infantry; 145th Machine Gun Battalion.
65th Field Artillery Brigade:
143d and 144th (light), and 145th (heavy) Field Artillery;
115th Trench Mortar Battery.
143d Machine Gun Battalion.
115th Engineers.
115th Field Signal Battalion.
Trains.

The first unit of the division to go overseas arrived in France
August 12, 1918; the last element August 31, 1918.

Upon arrival in France the division (less Artillery, Engineers
and Field Signal Battalion) was ordered to la Guerche (Cher), and became a
replacement division. The 65th Artillery Brigade was sent to the training
area at Camp de Souge (Gironde). The 115th Field Signal Battalion, and the
115th Engineers were detached from the division and participated in the
operations of the 2d Army in the Toul Sector during October and November,
1918. Early in November the division was transferred to the 1st Army
as a Regional Replacement Depot, with headquarters established at
Revigny (Meuse).

Division Headquarters returned to the United States in February,
1919.

The division had three commanding generals as follows:

Major Gen. F. S. Strong (assigned) Aug. 25, 1917 to April 20, 1919;
Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Cameron (temporary), Sept. 17, 1917 to Nov. 19, 1917;
Brig. Gen. Le Roy S. Lyon (temporary), Nov. 19, 1917 to Nov. 22, 1917,
and Dec. 5, 1917 to Dec. 7, 1917; Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Cameron (temporary),
Nov. 22, 1917 to Dec. 5, 1917.

Battle participation, 40th Div.:

115th Field Signal Battalion, Toul Sector, France,
16 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918.
115th Engineers, Toul Sector, France,
4 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918.

RPL-cw, 11-24-20
RPL-ega, 12-17-20

THE FORTY-FIRST DIVISION.

(National Guard; Insignia: setting sun in gold on red and blue field.)

The Forty-First Division was organized in September 1917 at Camp Greene, North Carolina, from National Guard troops of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico and the District of Columbia.

The organization was as follows:

81st Infantry Brigade:
161st and 162nd Infantry; 147th Machine Gun Battalion.
82nd Infantry Brigade:
163rd and 164th Infantry; 148th Machine Gun Battalion.
66th Field Artillery Brigade:
147th (light), 146th and 148th (heavy) Field
Artillery; 116th Trench Mortar Battery.
146th Machine Gun Battalion
116th Engineers
116th Field Signal Battalion.
Trains.

The first unit of the division to go overseas arrived in France, December 27, 1917; the last element Feb. 6, 1918. Upon arrival the division was designated as the 1st Depot Division, and was ordered to the St. Aignan training area. The 66th Field Artillery Brigade (less 147th F.A.) was detached and after a period of training at Camp de Souge and Libourne it was attached to the 1st Corps July 1, 1918. This brigade performed duty as corps and army artillery throughout its service in France, and was actively engaged in the Champagne--Marne Defensive, the Aisne--Marne Offensive, the St. Mihiel Offensive and the Meuse--Argonne Offensive. After the armistice it was assigned to the Army of Occupation in Germany.

The division (less 66th Artillery Brigade) remained in the St. Aignan area until Feb. 1919 when it returned to the United States.

The division had ten commanding generals as follows:

Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, (assigned), Aug. 16, 1917 - Sept. 19, 1917;
Brig. Gen. Henry Jervey, (temporary), Sept. 19, 1917 - Dec. 6, 1917; Brig.
Gen. Geo. LeRoy Irwin (temporary), Dec. 5, 1917 - Jan. 23, 1918; Brig. Gen.
Richard Coulter (temporary), Jan. 23, 1918 - Feb. 14, 1918; Brig. General
Robert Alexander (temporary), Feb. 14, 1918 - Feb. 27, 1918; Brig. Gen.
Robert Alexander Mar. 11, 1918 - Apr. 13, 1918; Brig. Gen. Robert Alexander
(temporary) Apr. 24, 1918 - Aug. 1, 1918; Brig. Gen. Edward Vollrath (temp-
orary) Feb. 27, 1918 - Mar. 11, 1918; Brig. Gen. Wm. S. Scott (temporary)
Aug. 10, 1918 - Oct. 24, 1918; Maj. Gen. John E. McMahon, (assigned), Oct. 24,
1918 - Nov. 7, 1918; Brig. Gen. Eli Cole, U.S.M.C. (temporary) Oct. 28, 1918 -
Dec. 27, 1918; Maj. Gen. Peter E. Tramb (assigned), Dec. 28, 1918 - Feb. 21,
1919.

Battle Participation, 41st. Division.

- (1) Champagne--Marne Defensive, France.....15 July - 18 July, 1918.
Organizations participating:
146th F.A.
148th F.A.
- (2) Aisne--Marne Offensive, France.....18 July - 6 Aug. 1918.
Organizations--same as in (1)
- (3) St. Mihiel Offensive, France.....12 Sept. - 16 Sept. 1918.
Organizations--Same as in (1)
- (4) Meuse--Argonne Offensive, France.....26 Sept. - 11 Nov. 1918.
Organizations-- same as in (1)

RCC-RST
12/10/20

Revised to 3/30/21
RPL:ogm

THE FORTY-SECOND DIVISION

(National Guard. Insignia: Parti-colored quadrant representing part of
a rainbow.)

--oOo--

The Forty-second Division was organized in August, 1917, at Camp Mills, New York. Its personnel was composed of National Guard troops from twenty-six States and the District of Columbia. Individual enlistments and later replacements brought into the organization representatives of practically every State in the Union, thus making this division a truly composite, all-American unit.

The organization was as follows:

83d Infantry Brigade:

165th and 166th Infantry; 150th Machine Gun Battalion.

84th Infantry Brigade:

167th and 168th Infantry; 151st Machine Gun Battalion.

149th Machine Gun Battalion.

67th Field Artillery Brigade:

149th and 151st (light), 150th (heavy) Field Artillery; 117th
Trench Mortar Battery.

117th Engineers.

117th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

The first unit of the division to go overseas arrived in France November 1, 1917; the last element December 3, 1917.

For training purposes the division (less artillery) was sent to the Vaucouleurs Area, and then to the Rimaucourt and Rolampont Areas, successively. For the same purpose the artillery brigade went to Coetquidan, rejoining the division in the Rolampont Area the middle of February. With the exception of three short periods when it supported the 4th, 32d, and 2d Divisions, successively, the artillery brigade served continuously with the 42d Division throughout operations.

To complete its training the division was attached to the French 7th Army Corps in the Lunéville Sector, February 21, 1918, and its units participated in raids of major and minor importance, and the routine of trench warfare. On March 31st, the division took over the Baccarat Sector relieving the 128th Division (French) in line. On June 21st, the division was withdrawn and proceeded to the east of Reims, where it took part in the Champagne-Marne Defensive in the Fourth French Army under General Gouraud. The division occupied the support line, but the German attack of July 15th penetrated the front-line positions, enabling the division's artillery, and a part of its infantry to become actively engaged in the operation.

On July 17th, the division was withdrawn and proceeded to the vicinity of Château Thierry. From July 25th to August 3d, 1918, the division participated in the Aisne-Marne Offensive as part of the 1st Army Corps, capturing Croix Rouge Ferme and Sergy, and engaging in other severe fighting at the crossing of the Ourcq.

In the St. Mihiel Offensive, September 12 to 16, 1918, the division was in the attacking line of the 4th Army Corps. It remained in front line position in the Essey and Pannes Sector until September 30th, when it was withdrawn and moved to the region south of Verdun, and became part of the reserve of the First Army.

In the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, the division relieved the 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, in front line north of Exermont on October 13, 1918. On October 14th and 15th the division attacked and captured Hill 288, Hill 242, Tuilerie Ferme and the Côte de Châtillon, thereby breaking through that part of the Hindenburg Line known as the Kriemhilde Stellung. On October 31st the division was relieved by the 2d Division and passed to reserve of the 1st Army Corps. On November 5th the division again attacked from the line Verrières--Brieulles-sur-Bar, and captured the heights dominating the Meuse and Sedan on November 7th. On November 10th the relief of the division by the 77th Division was completed.

During operations the division took 1317 prisoners and its casualties totalled 13,919.

After the armistice the division was assigned to the Army of Occupation and began its march on November 20th. The first troops of the division crossed into Germany on December 2d. Headquarters were established at Ahrweiler and remained there until the division returned to the United States.

Division Headquarters sailed from Brest on April 17, 1919, and arrived at New York on April 26, 1919.

The division had five commanding generals as follows: Major Gen. W. A. Mann, Sept. 17, 1917 to Dec. 14, 1917; Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Dec. 15, 1917 to Nov. 10, 1918; Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Nov. 10, 1918 to Nov. 22, 1918; Maj. Gen. C. A. F. Flagler, Nov. 22, 1918 to April 8, 1919, and Maj. Gen. G. W. Read, April 9, 1919 to April 17, 1919.

COMBAT SERVICE, 42D DIVISION.

- (1) Lunéville Sector, Lorraine, France, 21 Feb. - 23 Mar., 1918
 - 165th Infantry
 - 166th "
 - 167th "
 - 168th "
 - 149th Machine Gun Battalion.
 - 150th " " "
 - 151st " " "
 - 149th Field Artillery.
 - 150th " "
 - 151st " "
 - 117th Engineers.
 - 117th Field Signal Battalion.
- (2) Baccarat Sector, Lorraine, France, 31 Mar. - 21 June, 1918.
Same as in (1)
- (3) Esperance-Souain Sector, Champagne, France, 4 Jul. - 14 Jul., 1918.
Same as in (1)
- (4) Champagne-Marne Defensive, France, 15 Jul. - 17 Jul., 1918.
Same as in (1)
- (5) Aisne-Marne Offensive, France, 25 July - 3 Aug., 1918.
 - 165th Infantry
 - 166th "
 - 167th "
 - 168th "
 - 149th Machine Gun Battalion
 - 150th " " "
 - 151st " " "
 - 117th Engineers
 - 117th Field Signal Battalion
- (6) Aisne-Marne Offensive, France 25 Jul. - 6 Aug., 1918.
 - 149th Field Artillery
 - 150th " "
 - 151st " "
- (7) St. Mihiel Offensive, France 12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918.
Same as in (1)
- (8) Essey and Pannes Sector, Woëvre, France, 27 Sept. - 30 Sept., 1918.
Same as in (1)
- (9) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France 1 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918.
Same as in (5)

(National Army. Insignia: Shield with red field and white chief; charged in the field with a pine tree and in chief with a white cadency label.)

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The Seventy-sixth Division was organized in September, 1917, at Camp Devens, Mass., from drafted men from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York.

The organization was as follows:

- 151st Infantry Brigade:
 - 301st and 302d Infantry; 302d Machine Gun Battalion.
- 152d Infantry Brigade:
 - 303d and 304th Infantry; 303d Machine Gun Battalion.
- 151st Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 301st (light), 302d and 303d (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 301st Trench Mortar Battery.
- 301st Machine Gun Battalion.
- 301st Engineers.
- 301st Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first unit of the division to go overseas arrived in France, July 10, 1918; the last element August 8, 1918. Upon arrival the division was designated as the 3d Depot Division, and ordered to an area south of Bourges with headquarters at St. Amand-Mont-Rond, where it was broken up, training cadres were formed and the personnel was used as replacements for units at the front. The artillery brigade trained at Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme.) The 301st Engineers was detached from the division and assigned to duty with the 4th Corps under which it participated in the St. Mihiel offensive. The 301st Field Signal Battalion was detached and assigned to the 6th Corps under which command it participated in combat operations in the Marbache Sector until the armistice. Upon completing its training the 151st Field Artillery Brigade (less 301st F.A.) was assigned to the 2d Army. On arrival in the advanced zone it was attached to the French Second Colonial Corps in the Troyon Sector. On November 5th it passed to the French Seventeenth Army Corps and as corps artillery supported the action of the 33d and 81st Divisions until the armistice. On November 13th it passed to the American 4th Corps.

Headquarters and the division permanent cadre returned to the United States in December, 1918.

The division had two commanding generals as follows:

Maj. Gen. Henry F. Hodges (assigned) Aug. 25, 1917 - Nov. 27, 1917;
Brig. Gen. Wm. Weigel (temporary), Nov. 27, 1917 - Feb. 13, 1918; Maj. Gen. Henry F. Hodges (assigned), Feb. 13, 1918 - Nov. 11, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATION, 76TH DIVISION.

- 301st Field Signal Battalion:
 - (1) Marbache Sector, France, - 25 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918.
- 301st Engineers:
 - (1) St. Mihiel Offensive, France, 12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918.
 - (2) Toul Sector, France, 17 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918.
- 302d Field Artillery:
 - (1) Meuse Argonne Offensive, France, 5 Nov. - 11 Nov., 1918.
- 303d Field Artillery:
 - (1) Meuse Argonne Offensive, France, 5 Nov. - 11 Nov., 1918.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION

(National Army. Insignia: Facsimile of Statue of Liberty in gold against
a blue sky.)

The Seventy-seventh Division was organized in August, 1917, at Camp Upton, N.Y. It was composed of National Army drafted men, the majority being from New York State, and the Metropolitan District in particular. The minority were drawn from all sections of the country. The organization was as follows:

- 153d Infantry Brigade:
 - 305th and 306th Infantry; 305th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 154th Infantry Brigade:
 - 307th and 308th Infantry; 306th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 152d Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 304th and 305th (light), 306th (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 302d Trench Mortar Battery.
- 304th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 302d Engineers.
- 302d Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France April 12, 1918; the last, May 12, 1918.

For purposes of training the division (less artillery) was attached to the 39th British Division in the vicinity of Eperlecques (Pas-de-Calais). For the same purposes the artillery brigade was sent to Camp de Souge near Bordeaux. It rejoined the division in the Baccarat Sector July 12, and remained with it throughout combat operations. On June 11th the division preceded by train to the Vosges, and on June 21st entered the line in the Baccarat Sector brigaded with the French. On August 4th it was relieved in line by the 37th Division, and marched to le Charme where it entrained August 6th for the Château-Thierry area.

On August 12th the division relieved the 62d French and the 4th American Divisions in the Vesle Sector on a line south of and parallel to the Vesle River from Mont Notre Dame through St. Thibaut and Ville-Savoie in the direction of Fismes, a front of approximately five kilometers.

The Oise-Aisne Offensive commenced on August 18th, but it was not until the first days of September, when the enemy began to retire, that an advance was made by the division. On September 4th the Vesle was crossed and Bazoches, Fismes and Perles were taken. When the division was relieved on the night of September 15-16 by Italian troops the line ran from Vieil-Arcy through Villers-en-Prayères southeast to a point south of Glennes.

From the Vesle the division moved to the Argonne Sector, and on September 18th headquarters were established at Givry-en-Argonne. The 77th was assigned to the 1st Corps, which was the left flank corps of the 1st Army. In turn the 77th was assigned to the left flank of the corps sector. Its line ran from a point north of La Harazée southeast and east for a distance of seven kilometers with the Argonne Forest directly in its front.

The plan of the Meuse-Argonne offensive called for an advance by the troops on the right and left of the 77th Division for the purpose of flanking the forest, thus permitting the 77th to advance. In the initial attack of September 26th it advanced rapidly, but opposition stiffened on the 27th, and even with the assistance offered on both flanks the problem of forcing the forest became increasingly difficult. The division fought its way through heavy woods, and dense underbrush which covered a terrain of hills and ravines that afforded the enemy many obstacles and natural defenses. On October 2d, six companies of the 308th Infantry advanced farther than the flank units and became isolated from their command near Châlevaux Mill. Although surrounded, these troops refused to surrender, but held out against every hardship until relieved on October 4th. On the 9th, the division began to emerge from the forest, and on the 11th the Aire River was reached. St. Juvin on the right of the line was entered after severe fighting on October 14th, and Grand-Pré on the left was attacked and entered the morning of October 16th. The relief of the 77th Division the same day left the complete capture and consolidation of the town to the relieving unit, the 78th Division.

From October 16th to 30th the Division occupied a rest camp in the Argonne Forest between Grand-Pré and St. Juvin.

On the night of October 30-31 it relieved part of the 82d Division on a line just south of Champigneulle preparatory to the general advance, which took place November 1st. Stubborn resistance was encountered in the vicinity of Champigneulle, but after this town fell on November 2d, pursuit was rapid, and little resistance was met. After reaching Stonne, the advance turned to the northeast, and on November 6th the Meuse River and the heights overlooking Sedan were reached. On November 9th the front occupied by the division extended from Pont-Maugis three and one-half kilometers south of Sedan to Mauzon, a distance of approximately eleven kilometers.

During operations the division captured 750 prisoners; its casualties totalled 10,497.

After the armistice the division was sent to the 9th Training Area with headquarters established at Chateaufvillain. Here it remained until it returned to the United States. Headquarters sailed from Brest on April 17th, and arrived at New York April 25, 1919.

The division had four commanding generals as follows:

Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell (assigned) Aug. 18, 1917 - Mar. 28, 1918; Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson (temporary) Dec. 1, 1917 - Mar. 4, 1918, and Mar. 28, 1918 - May 8, 1918; Maj. Gen. Geo. B. Duncan (assigned), May 8, 1918 - Aug. 16, 1918; Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson (temporary) Aug. 16, 1918, Aug. 27, 1918; Maj. Gen. Robert Alexander (assigned), Aug. 27, 1918, to demobilization.

BATTLE PARTICIPATION, 77TH DIVISION.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Baccarat Sector, France, | 21 June - 4 Aug., 1918. |
| 305th Infantry | |
| 306th " | |
| 307th " | |
| 308th " | |
| 304th Machine Gun Battalion | |
| 305th " " " | |
| 306th " " " | |
| 302d Engineers | |
| 302d Field Signal Battalion | |
| (2) Baccarat Sector, France | |
| 304th Field Artillery, | 12 Jul. - 4 Aug., 1918. |
| 305th " " | 10 Jul. - 4 Aug., 1918. |
| 306th " " | 16 Jul. - 4 Aug., 1918. |
| (3) Vesle Sector, France, | 12 Aug. - 17 Aug., 1918. |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (4) Oise--Aisne Offensive, France, | 18 Aug. - 16 Sept., 1918. |
| Same as in (1) and (2) | |
| (5) Meuse--Argonne Offensive, France, | 26 Sept., 11 Nov., 1918. |
| Same as in (1) and (2) | |

Revised to Feb. 28, 1921.
RPL-egm

Revised to June 14, 1921
RPL:cw

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

(National Army. Insignia: A lightning flash in white diagonally across
a red semi-circle.)

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The Seventy-eighth Division was organized in August, 1917, at Camp Dix, N.J., from National Army men of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, later supplemented by additional men from the New England States and Illinois. The organization was as follows:

155th Infantry Brigade:

309th and 310th Infantry; 308th Machine Gun Battalion.

156th Infantry Brigade:

311th and 312th Infantry; 309th Machine Gun Battalion.

153d Field Artillery Brigade:

307th and 308th (light), 309th (heavy) Field Artillery;

303d Trench Mortar Battery.

307th Machine Gun Battalion.

303d Engineers.

303d Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France May 18, 1918; the last June 12, 1918.

Upon arrival the division (less artillery) was assigned to the 2d Army Corps, then operating with the British in Flanders. Training was begun in the area around Nielles-les-Bléquin, near the Ypres front. For the same purpose the artillery brigade was sent to Camp Meucon in Brittany. It left Camp Meucon on August 17th, and marched to the Toul Sector where it relieved the 1st Field Artillery Brigade on August 28-29. It supported the 90th Division in the St. Mihiel Offensive, and rejoined the 78th Division October 4th.

On July 18th the division moved to the Arras Area with headquarters established at Roëllecourt. On August 20th it left the British sector and moved to the 11th Training Area with headquarters at Bourbonne-les-Bains (Haute-Marne). While here the division was placed in the reserve of the 1st Army Corps, and the march north preparatory to the concentration for the St. Mihiel Offensive began.

Headquarters was established at Rosières-en-Haye, on September 11th, and troops were moved into positions supporting the 2d Division. The division remained in reserve until the night of September 15th, when it relieved the 2d Division, and on the following night the 5th Division, in the Limey Sector. The organization of this sector just taken from the enemy, and the frequent raids carried out to divert the attention of the enemy from the approaching Meuse--Argonne Offensive, made its occupancy a particularly active one, and the division suffered 2107 casualties.

On the nights of October 3-4, and 4-5, the division was relieved and moved to the Forêt de la Reine, and thence to the Clermont-en-Argonne Area. On October 10th it moved to the eastern border of the Argonne Forest with headquarters at Varennes. It was at this time a unit of the 1st Army Corps, operating as the left flank corps of the First Army.

The 78th Division entered the line on the night of October 15th, relieving the 77th Division on the line Petit Talma--Grand-Pré--Chevières--St. Juvin. From this position an attack was launched on October 16th with the Bois des Loges, and Grand-Pré as objectives. The town had previously been entered by the 77th Division, but it was not until October 23d, after days of severe fighting, that the entire town including the so-called "Citadel", a commanding point in the northern part, was cleared of the enemy. On the same day Talma Hill, northwest of Grand-Pré, was captured, and the southern part of the Bois de Bourgogne was entered. The Bois des Loges was penetrated in the initial attack, but artillery fire from the northeast, and from the Bois de Bourgogne, and flanking machine gun fire from Champigneulle and Bellejoyeuse Farm caused such heavy casualties that on the night of October 19-20th, pursuant to orders from Corps headquarters, the line was withdrawn to the Grand-Pré--St. Juvin road.

The Bois de Bourgogne extending from Grand-Pré north to Boulton-aux-Bois formed a most serious obstacle to the American forces in the advance planned for the first of November. The division was charged with the task of clearing this forest of the enemy. This was accomplished on October 29 by exploding 40,000 yperite shells distributed over a strip one kilometer wide along its eastern edge, except for one kilometer in the southern edge next to the position of our troops. On November 1st Hill 180 in the southeastern part of Bois de Bourgogne was taken. The capture of this position rendered the Bois des Loges untenable, and on November 2 these woods were completely cleared of the enemy, and the division pushed on capturing the town of Briquenay, advance elements entering the town of Boulton-aux-Bois. On the 3d Germont, Belleville-sur-Bar, Authé, Chatillon-sur-Bar, Brioules-sur-Bar, and Verrières were reached, and on the 4th les Petites Armoises was occupied, and a slight resistance offered at the Bois de Sy overcome. On the morning of the 5th the town of Tannay was occupied.

The division, less the artillery and ammunition train, was relieved by the 42d Division on November 5, and moved south to the area near St. Menchould. The artillery brigade supported the 42d Division on the 5th, then the 6th Division until the 9th.

During operations the division took 432 prisoners. Its casualties totalled 7,245.

The latter part of November the division moved to an area in the Cote D'or with headquarters at Semur-en-Auxois. It moved to ports of embarkation the latter part of April. Headquarters sailed from Bordeaux May 24, and arrived at New York June 6, 1919.

The division had four commanding generals as follows:

Maj.Gen. Chase W. Kennedy (assigned), Aug. 23, 1917 - Dec. 27, 1917; Maj.Gen. Hugh L. Scott (assigned), Dec. 28, 1917 - Mar. 15, 1918; Brig.Gen. James T. Dean (temporary) Mar. 16, 1918 - April 20, 1918; Maj.Gen. James H. McRae (assigned); April 21, 1918 to demobilization.

BATTLE PARTICIPATION, 78TH DIVISION

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Toul Sector, France | 27 Aug. - 12 Sept., 1918 and |
| 307th Field Artillery | 17 Sept. - 4 Oct., 1918 |
| 308th " " | |
| 309th " " | |
| (2) St. Mihiel Offensive, France | 12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918 |
| 309th Infantry | |
| 310th " | |
| 311th " | |
| 312th " | |
| 307th Machine Gun Battalion | |
| 308th " " " | |
| 309th " " " | |
| 307th Field Artillery | |
| 308th " " | |
| 309th " " | |
| 303d Engineers | |
| 303d Field Signal Battalion | |
| (3) Limey Sector, France | 17 Sept. - 5 Oct., 1918 |
| Same as (2) less artillery | |
| (4) Meuse Argonne Offensive, France | 6 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918 |
| Same as in (2) | |

Revised to 6-13-21

RPL:egm:cw

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION
(National Army)

(Divisional insignia: A gray Lorraine cross on a blue shield outlined
in gray)

The Seventy-Ninth Division was organized August 25, 1917 at Camp Meade,
Maryland. It was originally composed of National Army men from the states
of Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Later drafts
brought men from New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

The organization of the division was as follows:

157th Infantry Brigade:
313th and 314th Infantry; 311th Machine Gun Battalion.
158th Infantry Brigade:
315th and 316th Infantry; 312th Machine Gun Battalion.
310th Machine Gun Battalion.
154th Field Artillery Brigade:
310th and 311th (light) and 312th (Heavy) Field Artillery.
304th Trench Mortar Battery.
304th Field Signal Battalion.
304th Engineers.
Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France July 12, 1918, and
the last, August 3, 1918.

The division, less the artillery, immediately went into training in the
10th Training Area with headquarters at Prauthoy, Haute-Marne. The artillery
upon landing in France was sent to La Courtine (Creuse), where it remained
in training until after the armistice and rejoined the division in January,
1919, in the Souilly Area, south of Verdun.

The work in the training area continued until September 8, when the
movement to the front started. Moving by rail to an area around Robert
Espagne and Bar-le-Duc, the division detrained and proceeded by trucks and
marching; on September 16, it took over the Montfaucon or 304th Sector (about
16 kilometers northwest of Verdun), relieving the 157th French Division. This
sector was approximately five kilometers in width, but on September 22, in
anticipation of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, was contracted to about two and
a half kilometers. While in this sector two enemy raids were repulsed.

On September 26, the division as a part of the 5th Corps participated in
the general attack, capturing the towns of Haucourt and Malancourt on this date.
The following day the stronghold of Montfaucon was taken. The advance was
continued through the Bois de Beuge and the town of Nantillois. Three assaults
against Madeleine Farm, a strong position on the southern edge of the Bois de
Cunel, failed to dislodge the enemy. After advancing ten kilometers during
four days of severe fighting, on September 30, the division was relieved by the
3rd Division.

Upon being thus relieved, the division marched to the Troyon Sector (8
kilometers north of St. Mihiel) where it relieved the 26th Division on October
8. This sector extended from Fresnes-en-Woevre on the north to a point one
kilometer south of Doncourt-aux-Templiers, a distance of eleven kilometers. At
this time the division was under the 2nd Colonial Corps (French). Operations
in this sector were limited to patrolling and severe artillery activity, no
offensive action being undertaken. On October 26 the 33rd Division relieved
the 79th Division in this sector, when it proceeded by marching to the Grand-
Montagne Sector, seventeen kilometers north of Verdun, where it relieved the
29th Division and a part of the 26th Division on October 30th. The front of
this sector was about seven kilometers wide and in the form of a quadrant,
the left flank facing north and the right flank facing east. In this sector
the division was under the command of the 17th Corps (French).

On November 2, the division opened the final offensive by an attack to the
north with its left flank. On November 6 after severe hand-to-hand fighting
Borne-de-Cornouiller (Hill 378) was captured. The attack was continued, chang-
ing on November 8 to an easterly direction, and by that night the heights from

Ecurey to Crepion had been captured. On the night of November 8th, the division sector limits were changed to include Etraye on the north and Moirey on the south. This found elements of the division at Ecurey, and it was necessary to execute a flank march of four and a half kilometers at night, through thick underbrush and woods in order to be in position for the attack at six o'clock the following morning.

On November 9th the towns of Crepion, Wavville, Gibercey, Etraye and Moirey were captured. By the night of November 10th, Hill 328, the town of Chaumont-devant-Damvillers and Hill 319 had been taken. Ville-devant-Chaumont was taken on November 11th, and at the hour of the armistice the troops were advancing up the western slope of the Côte de Romagne, with the enemy falling back along the entire front.

From November 11th to December 26th the division remained on the battle front, taking over a front extending from Damvillers on the north to Fresnes-en-Woevre on the south, for patrol and police. On December 10th, the headquarters, Headquarters Company and 3rd Battalion, 314th Infantry proceeded to an area around Montmedy, Stenay and Virton (Belgium) for purpose of guarding property, listing material and maintaining order. On February 1, 1919, this detachment rejoined the division in the Souilly area.

Moving to the Souilly area south of Verdun on December 27th the division found itself completely assembled for the first time in France, when it was joined in January by the artillery brigade.

The division moved from the Souilly Area during the last days of March to the Fourth Training Area northeast of Chaumont, around Andelot and Rimau-court, where it was reviewed on April 12th by General Pershing. The movement from this area to Nantes and St. Nazaire began on April 19th, the artillery going to St. Nazaire and the infantry to the vicinity of Nantes and Cholet.

Division Headquarters sailed from St. Nazaire on May 18th, 1919 and arrived at New York City on May 27th, 1919.

The division had one permanent commander and two temporary commanders as follows :-

Major General Joseph E. Kuhn (Assigned) August 25, 1917 until
demobilization.
Brig.General Wm. Nicholson (Temporary) November 25, 1917 - Feb. 17, 1918.
Brig.General Evan M. Johnson (Temporary) Feb. 1, 1919 - Feb. 28, 1919.

During operations the division captured 1,120 prisoners and suffered 7,457 casualties.

COMBAT SERVICE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION.

- (1) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France ----- 26th Sept. - 3 Oct., 1918
Organizations participating:
313th Infantry
314th "
315th "
316th "
310th Machine Gun Battalion
311th " " "
312th " " "
304th Field Signal Battalion.
- (2) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France ----- 26 Sept. - 8 Oct., 1918
Organizations participating:
304th Engineers
- (3) Troyon Sector, France ----- 8 Oct. - 25 Oct. 1918.
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1) and (2)
- (4) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France ----- 29 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1) and (2)

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May 18, 1920

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Revised 6-13-21

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE EIGHTIETH DIVISION
(National Army)

(Divisional insignia: three blue peaks on a shield of khaki.)

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The Eightieth Division was organized August 27, 1917, at Camp Lee, Virginia. It was composed of National Army men from the states of Virginia, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania.

The organization was as follows:

- 159th Infantry Brigade;
 - 317th and 318th Infantry; 313th Machine Gun Bn.
- 160th Infantry Brigade;
 - 319th and 320th Infantry; 315th Machine Gun Bn.
- 155th Field Artillery Brigade;
 - 313th and 314th (light), 315th (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 305th Trench Mortar Battery.
- 314th Machine Gun Bn.
- 305th Engineers.
- 305th Field Signal Bn.
- Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France May 23, 1918, and the last June 18th.

The division, less the artillery, immediately went into training with the British in the Samer Training Area a few kilometers east of Boulogne. The artillery was first sent to Redon, near St. Nazaire, but completed its training at Camps de Coetquidan and Meucon. The brigade did not rejoin the division until September, 1918.

After a short period of training at Samer the division moved to the Third British Army Sector, with headquarters at Beauval. Second line trenches between Albert and Arras were occupied. During this period front line trenches were also occupied by battalion units. One battalion participated in an attack in conjunction with New Zealand troops, and one with the 38th Welsh Division.

The division was relieved in this sector on August 20th and moved south to the 14th Training Area lying between Chaumont and Chatillon-sur-Seine. Here it remained until August 31st. On September 1st the 80th moved by rail to the Stainville area, and later marched to the Tronville area. While in the latter the division composed the reserve of the First Army during the St. Mihiel Offensive. The 320th Infantry and 315th Machine Gun Battalion were attached to the 2d French Colonial Corps and actively participated in the operation. The 155th Artillery Brigade rejoined the division while in this sector.

On September 14th the 80th was transported to the vicinity of Ippecourt and placed in the 3d American Corps. On the night of the 20th it moved forward preparatory to entering the Meuse--Argonne Offensive.

In this operation the 3d Corps, with right resting on the Meuse River, operated as the right flank corps of the First Army. The 80th Division was assigned to the center of the corps front. The division line on the morning of September 26th ran east and west directly south of the town of Bethincourt. Using its position on the river as a pivot the corps was to swing its center and left to the north and east so that its line would parallel the river.

The 80th Division moved to the attack on the morning of the 26th and immediately captured Bethincourt and by noon had overcome resistance in the Bois de Forges and the Bois Jure. The enemy's resistance stiffened in the afternoon and the division was subjected to severe artillery fire from the east bank of the Meuse River. During the evening the Army objective near Dannevoux was reached and the right of the division rested on the Meuse, the left extending along the north edge of the Bois de la Côte Lemont.

The 318th Infantry had been dispatched to the support of the 4th Division on the left of the 80th. The 155th Artillery Brigade was also placed at the disposal of the same division while French artillery served the 80th.

On October 3d the 3d and 4th Divisions were drawn apart for the purpose of creating a new sector for the 80th. The new line ran through Nantillois with the strongly fortified Bois des Ogons directly in its front. Two battalions of the 318th Infantry were returned to the division to assist in the coming attack.

The offensive was resumed on October 4 and the Bois des Ogons entered, but it was not until October 6 that this formidable position was finally overcome. The advance continued and by nightfall the line extended to Ville aux Bois Farm. On the 9th the town of Cunel was entered. Another attack was launched on the 10th but the left of the division was unable to advance, while the right made only slight gains.

The 80th was relieved on the night of October 11 and moved south to the Forêt de Hesse and thence on the 14th to the Triaucourt Area where it was placed in Army reserve.

On October 13 the division was transferred to the 1st Corps and on the 23d moved to the vicinity of Les Islettes where it remained until the 30th. On this date it marched through the Argonne Forest and relieved the 82d Division as the right of the 1st Corps on a line running between St. Georges and St. Juvin.

In the attack of November 1 the right of the division reached the Buzancy-Bayonville road but the left could get no further than Alliépoint. The artillery of the 82d Division was now serving the 80th, its own artillery having been left with the 3d Corps.

A flank attack to the west on the morning of the 2d permitted the left to advance to Verpel and Thenorgues. On the same day Buzancy was attacked and a line established to the north of the town.

The enemy was now rapidly withdrawing, and a vigorous pursuit ensued. On the 5th the Stonne Beaumont road was reached and the slight resistance encountered at Warniforet was quickly overcome. The 80th now held the Stonne-Beaumont road from a point 1 kilometer west of Warniforet to Beaumont inclusive. During the afternoon of the 5th the town of Yoncq was taken.

On the following day the 1st Division passed through the 80th and the latter then retired to Sommauthe. On November 8 it marched to the Cornay-Apremont Area and on the 12th moved to the Les Islettes Area. Here it rested until the 18th, at which time the division moved by marching to the 15th Training Area southwest of Chatillon-sur-Seine.

The 155th Artillery Brigade rejoined December 5 after having served successively with the 80th, 4th, 5th and 90th Divisions, without relief, for a period of 48 days.

On March 30, 1919, the 80th started for the Le Mans area and upon arrival headquarters were established at Ecommoy. Here it remained until its return to this country.

The division captured 1,813 prisoners and suffered 6,132 casualties.

Headquarters sailed from Brest, May 17, 1919, and arrived at Newport News May 26, 1919.

The division had four commanding generals as follows:

Maj.Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite (assigned) Oct. 9, 1917 to Dec. 11, 1918, and April 11, 1919 to May 26, 1919; Brig.Gen. Lloyd M. Brett (temporary) Nov. 26, 1917 - Dec. 27, 1917; Brig.Gen. Chas. S. Farnsworth (temporary) Dec. 27, 1917 - Jan. 1, 1918; Brig.Gen. Lloyd M. Brett (temporary) Jan. 2, 1918 - March 1, 1918; Maj. Gen. S.D. Strugis (assigned), Dec. 12, 1918 - April 10, 1919.

COMBAT SERVICE, 80TH DIVISION

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Picardy sector, France, | 25 July - 18 Aug., 1918 |
| 317th Infantry | |
| 318th " | |
| 319th " | |
| 320th " | |
| 312th Machine Gun Battalion | |
| 314th " " " | |
| 315th " " " | |
| 305th Engineers | |
| 305th Field Signal Battalion | |
| (2) St. Mihiel Offensive, France | 12 Sept. - 14 Sept., 1918 |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (3) Meuse Argonne Offensive, France | 26 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918 |
| Same as in (1) and | |
| 313th Field Artillery | |
| 314th " " | |
| 315th " " | |

Revised to 6-13-21

RPL:egm:cw

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION.

(National Guard. Insignia: Silhouette of wildcat in varying colors
according to the different branches of the service.)

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The Eighty-first Division was organized at Camp Jackson, S.C., in September, 1917, from National Army drafts from North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Illinois and New York.

The organization was as follows:

161st Infantry Brigade:

321st and 322d Infantry; 317th Machine-gun Battalion.

162d Infantry Brigade:

323d and 324th Infantry; 318th Machine-gun Battalion.

156th Field Artillery Brigade:

316th and 317th (light); 318th (heavy) Field Artillery; 306th
Trench Mortar Battery.

316th Machine-gun Battalion.

306th Engineers.

306th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France August 15, 1918; the last element August 25, 1918.

For training purposes the division (less artillery) was sent to the 16th Training Area with Headquarters at Tonnerre, (Yonne). For the same purpose the artillery brigade was sent to Valdahon, (Doubs). It did not participate in operations, but rejoined the division in November, 1918.

The division proceeded to the Vosges on September 14. Arriving September 20, it took over the St. Die Sector and remained in front line from September 20 to October 10, 1918, as part of the French 33d Corps, and later as part of the French 10th Corps. Command of the sector passed to the Commanding General, 81st Division on October 2. On October 19, it moved to the vicinity of Rambervillers (Vosges), and from there to the Sommedieue Sector southeast of Verdun where it was in the reserve of the French 2nd Colonial Corps. On November 7 it passed to the French 2d Colonial Corps, and relieved the American 35th Division in line. From November 7 to November 11, it participated in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, attacking in the Woeyre plain east of Verdun from November 9 to 11, 1918, and capturing Moranville, Grimaucourt and Abaucourt.

During operations the division took 101 prisoners, and its casualties totalled 1224.

On November 17 the division was relieved from Sommedieue Sector, and moved to the Chatillon-sur-Seine training area, with headquarters at Mussy-sur-Seine, where it remained until May 2d, when it was sent to the Le Mans Embarkation Center preparatory to returning to the United States.

Division Headquarters sailed from Brest June 1, 1919, and arrived at New York June 11, 1919.

The division had three commanding generals as follows:

Brig. Gen. Chas. H. Barth (temp.), Aug. 25, 1917 - Oct. 8, 1917; Maj. Gen. Chas. J. Bailey (temp.), Oct. 8, 1917 - Nov. 24, 1917; Brig. Gen. Chas. H. Barth (temp.), Nov. 24, 1917 - Dec. 28, 1917; Brig. Gen. Geo. W. McIver (temp.) Dec. 28, 1917 - March 11, 1918, and Maj. Gen. Chas. J. Bailey (assigned), March 11, 1918 - May 31, 1919.

BATTLE PARTICIPATION, EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION.

(1) St. Die Sector, France, 20 Sept. - 19 Oct., 1918

321st Infantry

322d "

323d "

324th "

306th Engineers

316th Machine-gun Battalion

317th " " "

318th " " "

306th Field Signal Battalion

(2) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France 1 Nov. - 11 Nov., 1918.

Same as in (1)

Revised to 6-17-21

RPL:egm:ew

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

EIGHTY SECOND DIVISION

(National Army. Insignia: Letters "AA" in gold on a blue circle,
the whole superimposed on a red square.)

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The Eighty-second Division was organized at Camp Gordon, Georgia, in August, 1917, from National Army men from Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. At a later date the majority of these men were transferred to other divisions their places being filled by drafts from Camps Dodge, Travis, Devens, Upton, Dix, Meade, and Lee, so that the organization became a truly composite "all-American" unit as suggested by its insignia.

The organization was as follows:

163d Infantry Brigade:

325th and 326th Infantry; 320th Machine Gun Battalion.

164th Infantry Brigade:

327th and 328th Infantry; 321st Machine Gun Battalion.

157th Field Artillery Brigade:

320th and 321st (light); 319th (heavy) Field Artillery;

307th Trench Mortar Battery.

319th Machine Gun Battalion.

307th Engineers

307th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France May 8, 1918; the last element July 12, 1918.

For training purposes the division (less artillery) was sent to the Escarbotin Area west of Abbeville where it was attached to the 66th British Division. For the same purpose the artillery brigade went to La Courtine (Creuse). It rejoined the division in August, 1918.

The division left Escarbotin June 16, and on June 25 it relieved the 26th Division in the Toul Sector, where it was brigaded with the French until July 17, upon which date command passed to the Commanding General 82d Division. On August 9 it was relieved by the 39th Division and proceeded to the vicinity of Toul with headquarters at Blenod-les-Toul. On August 17 it relieved the 2d Division in the Marbache Sector astride the Moselle River and held this sector in the St. Mihiel Offensive September 12 to 16, 1918. While retaining contact with the French 125th Division on the right it advanced the left of its line to maintain connection with the 90th Division which attacked on its left. It captured Norroy September 13th, and Vandieres September 15th. During these operations, the 328th Infantry suffered substantial losses by artillery fire from east of the Meuse.

The division was relieved in the Marbache Sector by the 69th French Division on September 21, and proceeded to the Triaucourt Area, southwest of Verdun, on September 24, where it was in the reserve of the 1st Army preparatory to taking part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. It passed to 1st Corps reserve on October 3 and moved northwest of Verdun where it entered the line between the 1st and 28th Divisions in line north of Varennes on the night of October 6. The impetus gained by the American Army had spent itself in ten days of hard fighting and the advance through the Argonne Forest and up the Aire Valley had come to a stop. The high command determined upon a bold and hazardous expedient. A surprise flank attack must be driven into the enemy flank west of the Aire River and north of Chatel Chehery. If the thrust accomplished its purpose, the Argonne Forest would be cleared and the way opened for a substantial American advance. The 82d and 28th Divisions made the attack on October 7 against bitter resistance and on October 8 the success of the operation was assured. Enemy pressure in the Argonne Forest was relieved and a general advance by the American Army followed. On October 9 the 28th Division was relieved by elements of the 82d Division and the attack up the Aire Valley was resumed. The outstanding features of this phase of the operation were the capture of Cornay October 9 and 10, Marcq, October 10, the piercing of the Kriemhilde-Stellung northwest of Sommerance October 14, and the capture of St. Juvin and its surrounding heights October 16. The division was relieved on Oct-

ober 31 by elements of the 77th and 80th Divisions, and moved by successive stages to the 10th Training Area with headquarters established at Prauthoy (Haute-Marne) on November 15, 1918. In March it moved to the vicinity of Bordeaux with headquarters at Castres preparatory to returning to the United States.

During operations the division took 845 prisoners. Its casualties totalled 7,546.

Division Headquarters sailed from Bordeaux on May 9, 1919, and arrived at New York, May 20, 1919.

The division had five commanding generals as follows:

Major General Eben Swift (assigned) Aug. 25, 1917 to Nov. 24, 1917; Brigadier General James B. Erwin (temporary) Nov. 24, 1917 to Dec. 26, 1917; Brigadier General William P. Burnham (temporary) Dec. 26, 1917 to March 22, 1918; Brigadier General Marcus D. Cronin (temporary) March 22, 1918 to March 27, 1918; Brigadier General William P. Burnham (temporary) March 27, 1918 to May 13, 1918; Major General William P. Burnham (assigned) May 13, 1918 to October 5, 1918; Major General George B. Duncan (assigned) October 5, 1918 to demobilization.

COMBAT SERVICE, EIGHTY SECOND DIVISION.

- (1) TOUL Sector, France 25 June -9 Aug., 1918.
Organizations participating:
325th Infantry
326th "
327th "
328th "
307th Field Signal Bn.
- (2) TOUL Sector, France 10 July-9 Aug., 1918.
Organizations participating:
319th Machine Gun Bn.
- (3) TOUL Sector, France 14 July-9 Aug., 1918.
Organizations participating:
320th Machine Gun Bn.
321st " " "
- (4) MARBACHE Sector, TOUL, France 17 Aug.-11 Sept. 1918.
Organizations participating:
325th Infantry
326th Infantry
327th Infantry
328th Infantry
307th Engineers
319th Machine Gun Bn.
320th Machine Gun Bn.
321st Machine Gun Bn.
307th Field Signal Bn.
- (5) MARBACHE Sector, TOUL, France 19 Aug.-11 Sept., 1918.
Organizations participating:
319th Field Artillery
320th " "
321st " "
- (6) ST. MIHIEL Offensive, France 12 Sept.-16 Sept. 1918.
Organizations participating:
325th Infantry
326th "
327th "
328th "
307th Engineers
319th Machine Gun Bn.
320th " " "
321st " " "
307th Field Signal Bn.
319th Field Artillery
320th Field Artillery

82d Div.-

- 3 -

321st Field Artillery
(7) MEUSE-ARGONNE Offensive, France
Organizations participating:
Same as in (6)

26 Sept. - 7 Nov., 1918.

Revised to 6-13-21
RPL:inh:cw

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Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION.

(National Army. Insignia: Monogram forming the word "Ohio", in
yellow on a black triangle)

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The Eighty-third Division was organized at Camp Sherman, Ohio, in September, 1917, from drafted men of Ohio, West Virginia, and western Pennsylvania. The organization was as follows:

165th Infantry Brigade:
329th and 330th Infantry; 323d Machine Gun Battalion
166th Infantry Brigade:
331st and 332d Infantry; 324th Machine Gun Battalion.
158th Field Artillery Brigade:
322d and 323d (light), 324th (heavy) Field Artillery;
308th Trench Mortar Battery.
322d Machine Gun Battalion.
308th Engineers.
308th Field Signal Battalion.
Trains.

The first element of the division arrived in France, June 1, 1918; the last arrived June 28, 1918.

It was designated as a depot division and ordered to the Le Mans area. The 332d Infantry, the 158th Field Artillery Brigade, and special units, such as the Engineer and Signal troops, were detached, and the remaining units provided replacements from their own personnel and trained additional personnel for replacements to combat divisions at the front. The 49th Infantry, upon its arrival in France the latter part of July, was sent to the Le Mans area where it took the place of the 332d Infantry in the division.

DETACHED UNITS.

332d Infantry:

The 332d Infantry was selected to represent the American forces with the Italian Army, and entrained for Italy via Marseilles July 25, 1918. With the idea of strengthening Italian morale and weakening that of the Austrians, battalions of the regiment visited different sections of the front daily, to create the impression that a vast body of American troops had arrived. The regiment was attached to the 31st Division, 14th British Army Corps, 10th Italian Army. From the 27th to 29th of October it assisted in establishing bridgeheads across the Piave River, and from October 30 to November 4 it took part in the pursuit of the Austrians. On November 4 the regiment reached the Tagliamento River near Valvasone, crossed the river in the face of machine gun fire from front and flank, and pushed forward ten miles to Villaroba where it was when the Austrian armistice went into effect. The regiment remained in Italy until March 29 when it returned to the United States, units sailing from Genoa March 29, and from Marseilles March 29 and April 4.

158th Field Artillery Brigade:

Upon arrival in France the brigade was temporarily in a billeting area in Ille-et-Vilaine, but early in July it was sent to Camp Coetquidan. Having completed its training just prior to the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the brigade was sent to the front. Brigade Headquarters, the 322d Regiment, and the 308th Trench Mortar Battery arrived in time to take part in the initial stage of the offensive, September 26, as part of a provisional brigade supporting the 91st Division between Avecourt and Vauquois. On the night of October 3 the brigade marched to the Bois de Nixéville near Verdun. On the 6th and 7th it took positions behind Cote de Talou along the banks of the Meuse and from October 8 to 29 it supported the 29th American and the 18th French Divisions in their attacks east of the Meuse. On October 29 the brigade was relieved and assigned to the 32d Division, then in reserve of the 3d Corps, 1st Army. On the night of November 9-10, the division crossed the Meuse and entered the line, attacking in the vicinity of Brandeville and Peuvillers. During this operation the 158th Brigade furnished the artillery support. It remained with the 32d Division during the march into Germany and served with this division in the Army of Occupation until it returned to the

United States the latter part of April, 1919.

308th Engineers:

The regiment arrived at La Havre on June 17, 1918. On June 20 it was broken up, the several units being assigned to duty in the Service of Supply. On July 20 it was assembled at Changey (Haute-Marne), and on the 22d was assigned as corps engineers, First Army Corps. From July 28 to August 6 it participated in the Aisne-Marne offensive, and from August 7 to September 9 operated in the Vesle sector. On August 13 the First Corps was withdrawn from the Vesle and the regiment passed to the Third Army Corps with which it remained during the remainder of its stay in the A.E.F. Early in September the concentration of forces began for the contemplated Meuse-Argonne offensive, and on September 9th the regiment left the Vesle sector and proceeded to the area southwest of Verdun. On September 26 it advanced to Esnes. From this date until the armistice it participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive advancing with the Third Corps and performing road work until November 6. From this date to November 11 the regiment was engaged in constructing a series of bridges across the Meuse River at Dun-sur-Meuse. After the armistice it became a part of the Army of Occupation where it remained until its return to the United States in June, 1919.

308th Field Signal Battalion:

The battalion was assigned as corps signal battalion of the Third Army Corps on July 7, 1918. It arrived at Chartèves (Aisne) in the 3d Corps area on August 4, and performed active duty in the Aisne-Marne offensive until August 6. From August 7 to September 9 it operated in the Vesle sector, taking part in the Oise-Aisne offensive August 18 - September 9. The battalion participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive as corps signal battalion from September 26 to November 11, 1918, and after the armistice continued duty with the Third Corps in the march into Germany, and in the Army of Occupation.

The division's permanent cadres returned to the United States in January, 1919.

Major General Edwin F. Glenn commanded the division from the time of its organization until it was demobilized.

COMBAT SERVICE, 83D DIVISION.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Aisne-Marne offensive, France: | |
| 308th Field Signal Battalion, | 4 Aug. - 6 Aug., 1918. |
| 308th Engineers | 28 July - 6 Aug., 1918. |
| (2) Vesle sector, France, | 7 Aug. - 17 Aug., 1918. |
| 308th Field Signal Battalion | |
| 308th Engineers | |
| (3) Oise-Aisne offensive, France, | 18 Aug. - 9 Sept., 1918. |
| Same as in (2) | |
| (4) Meuse-Argonne offensive, France: | 26 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918. |
| 308th Field Signal Battalion | |
| 308th Engineers | |
| 322d Field Artillery | |
| 323d Field Artillery | |
| 324th Field Artillery | |
| (5) Vittorio-Veneto, Italy: | |
| 332d Infantry | 27 Oct. - 4 Nov., 1918 |

Revised to 6-17-21
RPL:rst:cw

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authentic sources for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION.

(National Army: Insignia: Red axe on a white background within
a red circle; the word "Lincoln" over the axe and the number "84"
below it.)

The Eighty-Fourth Division was organized in August, 1917, at
Camp Taylor, Kentucky, from drafted men of Kentucky, Indiana, and
southern Illinois. The division was depleted to fill up other
organizations and when it changed station to Camp Sherman, Ohio,
in June, 1918, it was again raised to authorized strength, the
greater part of the recruits coming from Ohio. The organization
was as follows:

- 167th. Infantry Brigade:
 - 333rd. and 334th. Infantry; 326th Machine Gun
Battalion.
- 168th. Infantry Brigade:
 - 335th. and 336th. Infantry; 327th. Machine Gun
Battalion.
- 169th. Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 325th. and 326th (light), 327th (heavy) Field
Artillery; 309th. Trench Mortar Battery.
- 325th. Machine Gun Battalion.
- 309th. Engineers.
- 309th. Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first element of the division arrived in France, September
21, 1918; the last October 25, 1918.

The division (less artillery) was sent to the West Perigoux
Area (Dordogne) near Bordeaux with headquarters established at
Neuvis on September 28, 1918. The artillery brigade was sent to
Camp de Souge. In October the 309th Engineers were transferred to
St. Nazaire for construction work. The remainder of the division
was broken up to provide replacements for combat units at the
front and early in November, headquarters and the permanent cadres
of organizations were transferred to Le Mans. They returned to
the United States in January, 1919.

The division had two commanding generals as follows:

- Brig. Gen. Wilber E. Wilder, (temporary) Aug. 25, 1917 - Oct. 6, 1917.
- Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale, (assigned) Oct. 7, 1917 - Nov. 11, 1918.

Revised to 3/21/'21.

RPL/mth

rst

(National Army. Insignia: Monogram CD in red.)

The Eighty-fifth Division was organized at Camp Custer, Michigan, in September, 1917, from drafted men of Michigan and Wisconsin. The organization was as follows:

169th Infantry Brigade;
337th and 338th Infantry; 329th Machine Gun Battalion.
170th Infantry Brigade;
339th and 340th Infantry; 330th Machine Gun Battalion.
160th Field Artillery Brigade;
328th and 329th (light); 330th (heavy) Field Artillery;
310th Trench Mortar Battery.
328th Machine Gun Battalion.
310th Engineers; 310th Field Signal Battalion
Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France July 26, 1918; the last August 12, 1918.

The 339th Infantry, the 1st Battalion 310th Engineers, the 337th Field Hospital, and the 337th Ambulance Company were detached on arrival in England and were sent to North Russia as part of the allied force under British command which operated from Archangel as a base. The forward position occupied by the allies extended for a distance of approximately 450 miles. These, however, did not form a continuous line but were a series of occupied positions at vital points more or less fortified. The American troops occupied most of the front line defenses and bore the brunt of the fighting. They were engaged in hard active service extending beyond the Armistice.

The division (less artillery and the units detached in England) proceeded to an area in the Loire Valley with headquarters established at Pouilly (Nièvre) on August 14th. It became the 4th Depot Division. The artillery brigade went to Coetquidan where it remained in training until October 22d, when it moved to Rimaucourt (Haute-Marne). There it was split up, the 328th Field Artillery being attached to the 92d Division, the 329th Field Artillery to the 4th Corps, and the 330th Field Artillery to the 2d Corps. The 310th Engineers (less 1st Bn.) was detached and assigned to the 5th Corps on September 9, 1918. On November 23d it was transferred to the 7th Corps, Third Army. The 310th Field Signal Battalion was detached August 20th, and was assigned to the 4th Corps. Both engineers and signal battalion served in the Army of Occupation. The 3d Battalion, 340th Infantry, was detached and assigned to duty at a tank school. Early in November the nucleus of the division was assigned to the Second Army. It was sent to the vicinity of Toul and designated as the 2d Army Regional Replacement Division.

Division Headquarters sailed from Brest March 22, 1919, and arrived at New York March 30, 1919.

The division had five commanding generals as follows:

Maj. Gen. J. T. Dickman (assigned), Aug. 17, 1917 - Nov. 24, 1917; Brig. Gen. S. W. Miller (temporary), Nov. 24, 1917 - Dec. 13, 1917; Maj. Gen. James Parker (assigned), Dec. 13, 1917 - Feb. 21, 1918; Brig. Gen. B. C. Morse (temporary), Feb. 21, 1918 - Feb. 27, 1918, and Maj. Gen. Chase W. Kennedy (assigned), Feb. 27, 1918 - March 31, 1919.

COMBAT SERVICE, 85TH DIVISION.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) St. Mihiel offensive, France,
310th Engineers, Cos. D, E and F.
310th Field Signal Battalion. | 12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918. |
| (2) Toul Sector, France,
310th Field Signal Battalion. | 12 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918. |
| (3) Meuse--Argonne offensive, France,
310th Engineers, Cos. D, E and F. | 26 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918. |
| (4) North Russia
339th Infantry,
1st Bn., 310th Engineers, | 4 Sept. '18 - June 16, 1919.
4 Sept. '18 - June 27, 1919. |

Revised to March 9, 1921.

RPL-egm

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
whose authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVISION

(National Army: Insignia: A black hawk and monogram
"BH" superimposed on a red shield.)

The Eighty-Sixth Division was organized in August, 1917 at Camp Grant, Illinois, from drafted men of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The organization was as follows:

171st Infantry Brigade;
341st and 342nd Infantry; 332nd Machine Gun Bn.
172nd Infantry Brigade;
343rd and 344th Infantry; 333rd Machine Gun Bn.
161st Field Artillery Brigade;
331st and 332nd (light), 333rd (heavy) Field
Artillery; 311th Trench Mortar Battery.
331st Machine Gun Battalion.
311th Engineers.
311th Field Signal Battalion.

The first unit of the division arrived in France on September 21st, 1918; the last on October 9th, 1918.

The division was sent to the vicinity of Bordeaux (Gironde) and headquarters were established in St. Andre de Cubzac. The infantry and machine gun organizations were greatly depleted to form replacements for combat units at the front and on November 8th what remained of them were ordered to the Le Mans area. The permanent cadre comprising the skeletonized division headquarters, infantry regiments and machine gun battalions returned to the United States in January, 1919. The 311th Field Signal Battalion returned in January and the 311th Engineers in June, 1919. Upon arrival in France, the 161st Field Artillery Brigade went to Le Courneau (Gironde) where it remained until its return to the United States in January and February, 1919.

The division had five commanding generals as follows:

Major General T. H. Barry (assigned) Aug. 25, 1917 - Mar. 21, 1918.

Brig. Gen. L. W. V. Kennon (temporary) Nov. 26, 1917 - Feb. 15, 1918,
and March 21, 1918 - April 18, 1918.

Major General C. H. Martin (assigned) April 18, 1918 - Oct. 21, 1918.
Brig. Gen. L. C. Andrews (temporary) Oct. 21, 1918 - Nov. 16, 1918.

Major General C. H. Ballou (assigned) Nov. 16, 1918 - Jan. 27, 1919.

RPL/h-w

Revised to April 26, 1921.

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION

(National Army. Insignia: Brown acorn on a green circle.)

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The Eighty-seventh Division was organized at Camp Pike, Arkansas, in August, 1917, from drafted men of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. After providing detachments for replacements abroad the division was reorganized with recruits from other camps, and upon transfer to Camp Dix, New Jersey, in June, 1917, approximately 20,000 drafted men from New York and New Jersey were assigned. The organization was as follows:

- 173d Infantry Brigade:
 - 345th and 346th Infantry; 335th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 174th Infantry Brigade:
 - 347th and 348th Infantry; 336th Machine Gun Bn.
- 162d Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 334th and 335th (light), 336th (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 312th Trench Mortar Battery.
- 334th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 312th Engineers.
- 312th Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first element of the division arrived in France August 28, 1918; the last September 16, 1918.

The division was reported to the Commanding General, S.O.S., for duty the latter part of September. Headquarters were established at Pons (Charente Inférieure) on September 12th. The organizations were distributed through the base and intermediate sections, S.O.S., but the division did not lose its identity as a combat unit, and when the armistice was signed, it was under orders for service at the front and the headquarters and headquarters troops were actually in movement on November 11th.

Division headquarters sailed from St. Nazaire January 10, 1919, and arrived at New York January 22, 1919.

The division had three commanding generals as follows:

Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis (assigned), Aug. 26, 1917 - Nov. 18, 1918; Brig. Gen. Robert C. Van Vliet (temporary), Nov. 27, 1917 - March 10, 1918; Brig. Gen. W. F. Martin (temporary) Dec. 11, 1918 - January 9, 1919.

Revised to 3-16-21
RPL-egm

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

[illegible]

Trains.

Maj. Gen. E. H. Plummer (assigned), Aug. 25, 1917 - Nov. 26, 1917; Brig. Gen. R. N. Getty (temporary), Nov. 27, 1917 - Feb. 19, 1918; Maj. Gen. E. H. Plummer (assigned), Feb. 20, 1918 - Mar. 14, 1918; Brig. Gen. R. N. Getty (temporary), Mar. 15, 1918 - May 23, 1918; Brig. Gen. William D. Beach (temporary), May 24, 1918 - Sept. 10, 1918, and Maj. Gen. William Weigel (assigned), Sept. 10, 1918 - June 15, 1919.

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CV

THE EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION.

(National Army. Insignia: A black W surrounded by a
black circle.)

The Eighty-ninth Division was organized in August, 1917, at Camp Funston, Kansas. Its personnel was composed of National Army men from the States of Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Arizona, and New Mexico.

The organization was as follows:

- 177th Infantry Brigade:
 - 353d and 354th Infantry; 341st Machine Gun Battalion.
- 178th Infantry Brigade:
 - 355th and 356th Infantry; 342d Machine Gun Battalion.
- 340th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 164th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 340th and 341st (light), 342d (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 314th Trench Mortar Battery.
- 314th Engineers.
- 314th Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first unit of the division to go overseas arrived in France, June 11, 1918; the last element July 10, 1918.

For training purposes the division (less artillery) was sent to the 4th Training Area with Division Headquarters at Reynel. For the same purpose the artillery brigade went to Camp de Souge, near Bordeaux. It rejoined the division immediately after the Saint-Mihiel Offensive, operating with it until the relief of the division in the Euvezin sector on October 5, 1918, when it remained in support of the 37th and 28th Divisions, successively, until the armistice. It rejoined the Eighty-ninth Division on the march into Germany.

On August 4, 1918, the division began the relief of the 82d Division in the quiet Lucey sector north of Toul, completing the relief August 10th. The division operated under the 32d Corps, 8th French Army until August 20th when it passed to the 4th Army Corps of the newly-organized First Army (American). In the Saint-Mihiel Offensive the division operated on the right flank of the 4th Corps, featuring in the capture of Bois de Mort-Mare, Bouillonville, Euvezin, Beney, and Xammes.

The Meuse-Argonne Offensive was initiated on September 26th. The division was relieved in the Lucey sector by the 37th Division on October 9th, and proceeded to the Recicourt area as part of the First Army Reserve. On October 20th the division relieved the 32d Division in front line. Under the 5th Corps it participated in the operations until the armistice, encountering and overcoming particularly stubborn resistance in the capture of Bois de Bantheville, the heights of Barricourt, and the crossing of the Meuse River the night of November 10th-11th.

During operations the division took 5,061 prisoners and its casualties totalled 7,291.

After the armistice the division was assigned to the Army of Occupation, and began its march on November 24th. The first troops of the division crossed into Germany on December 5th, at Echternach. Headquarters was established at Kyllburg, and remained there until the division returned to the United States.

Division Headquarters sailed from Brest on May 19, and arrived at New York on May 31, 1919.

The division had three commanding generals as follows: Major General Leonard Wood, August 25, 1917, to November 26, 1918; Brigadier General Frank L. Winn, November 26, 1917, to April 12, 1918; Major

General Leonard Wood, April 12, 1918, to June 1, 1918; Brigadier General Frank L. Winn, June 1, 1918, to September 6, 1918; Major General W.M. Wright, September 6, 1918, to November 12, 1918; Major General Frank L. Winn, November 12, 1918, to demobilization.

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COMBAT SERVICE EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION.

- (1) Lucey Sector, Toul, France, 10 Aug.-11 Sept., 1918.
Organizations participating:
353d Infantry,
354th "
355th "
356th "
314th Engineers.
340th Machine Gun Battalion,
341st " " "
342d " " "
314th Field Signal Battalion.
- (2) Saint-Mihiel Offensive, France, 12 Sept.-16 Sept., 1918.
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1).
- (3) Euvezin Sector, Toul, France, 17 Sept.-9 Oct., 1918.
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1).
- (4) Euvezin Sector, Toul, France, 17 Sept.-11 Nov., 1918.
Organizations participating:
340th Field Artillery,
341st " "
342d " "
- (5) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France, 19 Oct.-11 Nov., 1918.
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1).

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4/8/20

ss Revised to 6-13-21

Prepared by the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE NINETIETH DIVISION
(National Army Insignia: Monogram of the letters T and O in
Red)

The Ninetieth Division was organized in August 1917, at Camp Travis, Texas. Its personnel was composed of drafted men from the States of Texas and Oklahoma. The organization was as follows:

- 179th Infantry Brigade:
 - 357th and 358th Infantry; 344th Machine-gun Battalion
- 180th Infantry Brigade:
 - 359th and 360th Infantry; 345th Machine-gun Battalion
- 343d Machine-gun Battalion.
- 165th Field Artillery Brigade
 - 343d and 344th (light) 345th (heavy) Field Artillery
 - 315th Trench Mortar Battery
- 315th Engineers
- 315th Field Signal Battalion
- Trains

The first unit of the division to go overseas arrived in France June 23, 1918; the last element July 17, 1918.

For training purposes the division (less artillery) was sent to the Department of C&G: d'Or, with headquarters at Aignay-le-Duc. For the same purpose the artillery brigade went to Camp Hunt at Le Courneau (Gironde). It did not participate in operations but rejoined the division after the armistice on the march into Germany.

On August 19, 1918, the division moved to the vicinity of Toul with headquarters established at Gondreville. This move was scarcely completed when the division was ordered to relieve the 1st Division in the line in the Villers-en-Haye Sector north of Toul, which relief it completed on August 24, 1918.

The division participated in the Saint Mihiel Offensive September 12-16, 1918, occupying the extreme right of the attacking force in the 1st Army Corps, and forming the pivot upon which the advance was made south of the Saint Mihiel salient with the 82d Division on the right holding its front astride the Moselle River.

The division remained in line in the Puvionelle Sector until October 10th, during which period it engaged in raids of major and minor importance, and participated in demonstration conducted against the enemy simultaneously with the initial attack in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, September 26, 1918. On October 10th it was relieved by the 7th Division, and proceeded to the Blercourt area west of Verdun in the reserve of the 1st Army.

On October 17th it passed to the reserve of the 3d Army Corps and on October 22d relieved the 5th Division in line near Romagne-sous-Montfaucon. It remained in front line attacking until the armistice, November 11, 1918. The outstanding features of this operation were the piercing of that part of the Hindenburg Line known as the Freya Stellung, and the crossing of the Meuse River, in which 14 villages were captured in an advance of 22 kilometers against organized defense.

During operations the division took 1876 prisoners and its casualties totalled 7277.

After the armistice the division was assigned to the Army of Occupation and began its march on November 24th. The first troops of the division crossed into Germany on December 6th. Headquarters were established at Berncastel December 21st, and remained there until the division returned to the United States. Division Headquarters sailed from Saint Nazaire on May 28, 1919, and arrived at Boston on June 7, 1919.

The division had 5 commanding generals as follows:

Major General Henry T. Allen (assigned August 25, 1917, joined September 17, 1917), to November 24, 1918; Brigadier

General J.A. Gaston (temporary) November 22, 1917 to December 27, 1917 ;
Brigadier General William H. Johnston (temporary), December 27, 1917 to
March 1, 1918; Brigadier General J.B. O'Neil (temporary) November 24, 1918
to December 30, 1918 and Major General C.H. Martin (assigned) December
30, 1918 to May 28, 1919.

COMBAT SERVICE, NINETIETH DIVISION

- (1) Villers-en-Haye Sector, France 24 Aug - 11 Sept. 1918.
Organizations participating:
357th Infantry
358th "
359th "
360th "
315th Engineers
343rd Machine Gun Battalion
344th " " "
345th " " "
315th Field Signal Battalion.
- (2) Saint Mihiel Offensive, France 12 Sept. - 16 Sept. 1918
Organizations participating
Same as in (1)
- (3) Puvenelle Sector, France, 27 Sept. - 10 Oct. 1918.
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1)
- (4) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France 13 Oct. - 11 Nov. 1918.
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1)

RPL--egm

6/11/20

Revised to 6/13/21

THE NINETY-FIRST DIVISION.
(National Army. Insignia: Green fir tree)

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The Ninety-first Division was organized in August, 1917, at Camp Lewis, Washington, from draft men from the states of California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming and the territory of Alaska.

The organization was as follows:

- 181st Infantry Brigade:
 - 361st and 362d Infantry; 347th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 182d Infantry Brigade:
 - 363d and 364th Infantry; 348th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 166th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 346th and 347th (light), 348th (heavy) Field Artillery;
 - 316th Trench Mortar Battery.
- 346th Machine Gun Battalion.
- 316th Engineers.
- 316th Field Signal Battalion.
- Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France July 20, 1918; the last element July 29, 1918.

For training purposes the division (less artillery) was sent to the 8th Training Area in the Department of Haute-Marne with headquarters at Montigny-le-Reul. For the same purpose the artillery brigade went to Camp de Souge (Gironde), and Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme). It never rejoined the division nor did it participate in combat operations.

On September 7th the division left the training area and moved to the vicinity of Gondrecourt with headquarters at that place. It was assigned to the reserve of the 1st American Army during the St. Mihiel Offensive and headquarters were established at Sorcy, September 11, 1918.

The success of the St. Mihiel Offensive being assured the concentration of troops preparatory to the Meuse--Argonne Offensive began during the stabilization of the lines in the St. Mihiel Salient. The division moved to the Vavincourt area September 14, to the vicinity of Autrecourt September 17, and on September 20, it was concentrated in the Forêt de Hesse. On September 26, it attacked on a front extending from Vauquois to a point about three kilometers east thereof. Passing through the Bois de Cheppy it made an advance of about eight kilometers capturing the towns of Very, Epinonville, Eclisfontaine and Gesnes. The troops were withdrawn from the last-named place, a new and shorter line having been established by the corps; the rest of the ground gained was held against strong counter-attacks and on October 4 the division was relieved by the 32d Division and went to the vicinity of Contrisson. On October 6 the 181st Brigade was attached successively to the 1st and 32d Divisions and participated in the attack until relieved on October 12 when it rejoined the division.

On October 16 the division entrained for Belgium. Arriving October 18 it was placed at the disposal of H. M. the King of Belgium commanding the Group of Armies in Flanders, and was assigned to the French 7th Corps. The division relieved the French 164th Division in line October 30 and participated in the Ypres-Lys Offensive October 31 - November 4, 1918. During this operation it attacked and held Spitaals Bosch a strongly fortified wood, captured the town of Audenarde and drove the enemy east of the Scheldt River. On November 4th the division was relieved in line and withdrew to the area east of Vive St. Eloi with headquarters at Oostroosebeke. On November 8 it passed from the French 7th Corps to the French 30th Corps and entered the front line again November 10, preparatory to the resumption of the attack and the crossing of the Scheldt River.

During the operations the division took 2,412 prisoners. Its casualties totalled 5,778.

After the armistice November 11, 1918, the division remained in Belgium until January when it moved to the Le Mans Embarkation Center preparatory to its return to the United States.

Division headquarters sailed from St. Nazaire April 6, 1919, and arrived at New York April 16, 1919.

The division had four commanding generals as follows:

Major General Henry A. Green (assigned) August 25, 1917 to June 19, 1918; Brigadier General James A. Irons (temporary) November 24, 1917 to December 25, 1917; Brigadier General F. S. Foltz (temporary) December 25, 1917 to March 2, 1918, and June 19, 1918 to August 31, 1918; Major General William H. Johnston (assigned) August 31, 1918 to demobilization.

COMBAT SERVICE, NINETY-FIRST DIVISION.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| (1) (1/2) St. Mihiel offensive, France, | 12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918. |
| 361st Infantry. | |
| 362d " | |
| 363d " | |
| 364th " | |
| 346th Machine Gun Battalion. | |
| 347th " " " | |
| 348th " " " | |
| 316th Engineers. | |
| 316th Field Signal Battalion. | |
| (2) Meuse--Argonne offensive, France, | 26 Sept. - 1 Oct., 1918. |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (3) Meuse--Argonne offensive, France, | 8 Oct. - 12 Oct., 1918. |
| 361st Infantry. | |
| 362d " | |
| 347th Machine Gun Battalion. | |
| (4) Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, | 31 Oct. - 4 Nov., 1918. |
| Same as in (1) | |
| (5) Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, | 10 Nov. - 11 Nov., 1918. |
| Same as in (1). | |

Revised to 3-30-21

RPL-egm

Revised to 6/17/21

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Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE NINETY-SECOND DIVISION.

(National Army, Colored. Insignia: Buffalo in black circle on olive
drab field.)

The Ninety-second Division was organized in October, 1917, at Camps
Funston, Grant, Dodge, Upton, Meade and Dix from National Army drafts from
all parts of the United States. The division was assembled at Camp Upton,
N.Y., in June, 1918.

The organization was as follows:

183d Infantry Brigade;

365th and 366th Infantry; 350th Machine-gun Battalion.

184th Infantry Brigade;

367th and 368th Infantry; 351st Machine-gun Battalion.

167th Field Artillery Brigade;

349th and 350th (light); 351st (heavy) Field Artillery; 317th

Trench Mortar Battery.

349th Machine-gun Battalion.

317th Engineers.

317th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

The first unit of the division arrived in France June 19, 1918; the
last element July 13, 1918.

For training purposes the division (less artillery) was sent to the
11th Training Area, with headquarters at Bourbonne-les-Bains (Haute-Marne).
For the same purpose the artillery brigade went to La Courtine (Creuse).
It rejoined the division in the Marbache Sector (Lorraine) Oct. 21, 1918.
On August 11 the division went to the Vosges with headquarters at Bruyères.
On August 24 it commenced the relief of the 5th Division in the St. Die
Sector, completing the relief August 31. It remained in line until Sep-
tember 21, when it proceeded to the vicinity of Triaucourt (Meuse).

On September 25 the division, less the 368th Infantry and the artil-
lery brigade constituted the reserve of the 1st Army Corps in the Meuse--
Argonne Offensive, and was assembled in the woods northwest of Clermont.
The 368th Infantry formed a part of the combat liaison between the French
4th Army and the American 1st Army September 26 to October 4, 1918. On
September 29th the division, less one Infantry brigade, the artillery and
the engineers, was placed at the disposal of the 38th French Army Corps
operating in the Argonne Forest where it formed the reserve of the French
1st Dismounted Cavalry Division. On October 3 it was relieved and placed
at the disposal of the 1st American Army, and assigned as 1st Corps Reserve.
On October 4 it was assigned to the 4th American Corps and proceeded to the
vicinity of Toul where on October 9 it relieved the 59th French Division in
the Marbache Sector. It passed from the 4th Corps to the 6th Corps on
October 23. The division participated in the attack of the 2d American
Army November 10--11, 1918, operating west of the Seille River along the
heights on both banks of the Moselle River in the direction of Cerny.
During operations the division took 38 prisoners, and its casualties
totalled 1642.

After the armistice the division remained in the occupied area until
the middle of December when it proceeded to the Le Mans Embarkation Center
preparatory to its return to the United States.

Division Headquarters sailed from Brest on February 7, 1919, and
arrived at New York on February 17, 1919.

The division had three commanding generals as follows:

Major General Charles C. Ballou from October 30, 1917 to November 16,
1918; Major General Charles H. Martin from November 16, 1918 to December
13, 1918; Brigadier General J. M. Erwin from December 13, 1918 to February
7, 1919.

COMBAT SERVICE, NINETY-SECOND DIVISION.

(1) St. Die Sector, Vosges, France,

29 Aug. - 20 Sept., 1918.

Organizations participating:

365th Infantry.

366th "

367th "

368th "

349th Machine-gun Battalion.

350th " "

351st " "

317th Engineers.

317th Field Signal Battalion.

365th Infantry	26 Sept. - 4 Oct., 1918.
366th "	26 Sept. - 4 Oct., 1918.
367th "	26 Sept. - 29 Sept., 1918.
349th Machine Gun Battalion	26 Sept. - 29 Sept., 1918.
350th " " "	26 Sept. - 4 Oct., 1918.
351st " " "	26 Sept. - 29 Sept., 1918.
317th Engineers	26 Sept. - 11 Nov., 1918.
317th Field Signal Battalion	26 Sept. - 29 Sept., 1918.
(3) Meuse Argonne Offensive,	
(Champagne) France,	
367th Infantry	30 Sept. - 4 Oct., 1918.
368th "	26 Sept. - 4 Oct., 1918.
349th Machine Gun Battalion	30 Sept. - 4 Oct., 1918.
351st " " "	30 Sept. - 4 Oct., 1918.
317th Field Signal Battalion	30 Sept. - 4 Oct., 1918.
(4) Marbache Sector, Lorraine, France,	9 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918.
Same as in (1) less 317th Engineers	
(5) Marbache Sector, Lorraine, France,	23 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918.
349th Field Artillery	
350th " " "	
351st " " "	

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RPL:egm:cw

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
whose authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

NINETY-THIRD DIVISION.

Colored.

(National Army. Insignia: A French helmet in blue superimposed on a black circle.)

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In compliance with War Department instructions organization of the 93d Division was begun at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., in December, 1917. The nucleus of the division was composed of men from Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, and South Carolina.

The division was never fully organized, only headquarters and the 185th and 186th Infantry Brigades being formed. The Commanding General assumed command of the division at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., in December, 1917, at which time the infantry regiments of the organization were stationed at various widely separated posts in the United States.

Upon arrival in France headquarters was stationed at Bur-sur-Seine (Aube) pending the arrival and assembly of the units of the division. These units, however, consisting of the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372d Infantry Regiments were brigaded with the French Army, and in May, 1918, the personnel of headquarters was attached to the 1st and 42d Divisions pending the contemplated re-assembling of the 93d Division. It was never re-assembled, although never formally dissolved, and its history therefore resolves itself into the histories of its four infantry regiments.

369TH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in April, 1917, as the 15th New York Infantry, a national guard unit, but upon arrival in France it was designated as the 369th Infantry. The regiment arrived at Brest, December 26, 1917. Thence it moved to Saint Nazaire, January 1, 1918, remaining there until March 13, 1918, when it proceeded to Clichy-en-Argonne. Upon arrival March 15, 1918, it was attached to the 16th Division, 8th Army Corps, 4th French Army, for purposes of instruction and training. Beginning April 8, 1918, the battalions of the regiment were successively placed in front line sector with French troops north of Sainte-Menehould, in the Champagne. The regiment held this sector until July 5, 1918. It participated in the Champagne-Marne Defensive, July 15 to 18, 1918, in the Aisne-Marne Offensive, July 18 to 20, 1918, and in the offensive operations of the 4th French Army on the Champagne front, September 26 to 30, 1918. On October 14, 1918, the regiment, as part of the 161st Division, French, to which it has been assigned on July 15th, proceeded to Alsace. The battalions of the 369th Infantry took over sections of front line in the Vosges which they held until November 11, 1918. After the armistice the regiment became a part of the French Army of Occupation. On December 8, 1918, it was relieved from duty with the French Army, and proceeded to the Le Mans Embarkation Center preparatory to its return to the United States. The regiment sailed from Brest February 2, 1919, and arrived at New York February 12, 1919.

370TH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized from the 8th Illinois (National Guard). It arrived in France in April, 1918, and trained with various French divisions until August 31, 1918, during which period detachments of the regiment were in front line positions. On September 15, 1918, the regiment as a part of the 59th Division, French, went into line in the Vauxaillon Area, northeast of Soissons, and participated in the Oise-Aisne Offensive, September 17 to October 12, 1918, and October 24 to November 11, 1918. The regiment embarked for the United States at Brest, February 1, 1919, and arrived at New York February 9, 1919.

371ST INFANTRY.

This regiment arrived in France in April, 1918, and as an independent unit of the 13th French Army Corps was in training from April 26 to June 6, 1918, in the vicinity of Bar-le-Duc. It joined the 68th Division, French, on June 13, 1918, in the vicinity of Verdun, remaining in support of this unit.

until June 22, 1918. From June 23 to September 14, 1918, the regiment was in line in the Verdun Sector. It participated in the offensive operations of the 4th French Army on the Champagne front September 27 to October 6, 1918, in the 157th Division, 9th French Army Corps. The 157th Division was withdrawn from the line October 6, 1918, and proceeded to the Alsace Sector, Vosges. The regiment was in line in this Sector from October 16 to November 11, 1918. It was withdrawn November 15, 1918, and proceeded to the Le Mans Embarkation Center preparatory to returning to the United States. The regiment sailed from Brest February 3, 1919, and arrived at New York, February 11, 1919.

372D INFANTRY.

This regiment arrived at Saint Nazaire, in April, 1918, and proceeded to the training center in the vicinity of Givry-en-Argonne for duty with the French Army. From June 6 to July 14, 1918, and from July 26 to September 9, 1918, the regiment was in line in the Argonne Sector. It participated in the offensive operations of the 4th French Army on the Champagne front September 26 to October 7, 1918, in the 157th Division, 9th French Army Corps. The regiment proceeded to the Vosges on October 11th where it occupied a sector of front from October 13, to November 11th. It remained in the Vosges until January 1, 1919, when it proceeded to the Le Mans Embarkation Center preparatory to returning to the United States. The regiment sailed from Brest on February 3, 1919, and arrived at New York on February 12, 1919.

The casualties of the four infantry regiments, 93d Division, were 3166 killed and wounded.

BATTLE PARTICIPATION OF THE 369TH INFANTRY.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Champagne Sector, France, | 8 April - 4 July, 1918.
21 July - 19 Aug., 1918.
26 Aug. - 2 Sept., 1918. |
| Organizations participating:
369th Infantry. | |
| (2) Champagne--Marne Defensive, France,
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1). | 15 July - 18 July, 1918. |
| (3) Aisne--Marne Offensive, France,
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1). | 18 July - 20 July, 1918. |
| (4) Meuse--Argonne Offensive (Champagne) France, 26 Sept. - 30 Sept., 1918.
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1). | |
| (5) Thur Sector, Vosges, France,
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1). | 16 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918. |

BATTLE PARTICIPATION OF THE 370TH INFANTRY.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Saint Mihiel Sector,
Organizations participating:
370th Infantry. | 23 June - 3 July, 1918. |
| (2) Argonne Sector,
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1). | 1 August - 15 Aug., 1918. |
| (3) Cisse--Aisne Offensive, France,
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1). | 17 Sept. - 12 Oct., 1918.
24 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918. |

BATTLE PARTICIPATION OF THE 371ST INFANTRY.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| (1) Verdun Sector, France;
Organizations participating:
371st Infantry. | 13 June - 14 Sept., 1918. |
| (2) Meuse--Argonne Offensive (Champagne), France, 27 Sept. - 6 Oct., 1918.
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1). | |
| (3) Alsace Sector (Vosges), France,
Organizations participating:
Same as in (1). | 16 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918. |

BATTLE PARTICIPATION OF THE 372D INFANTRY.

(1) Argonne Sector, France;

6 June - 14 July, 1918.
26 July - 9 Sept., 1918.

Organizations participating:
372d Infantry.

(2) Meuse Argonne Offensive (Champagne), France,

26 Sept. - 7 Oct., 1918.

Organizations participating:
Same as in (1).

(3) Vosges Sector, France,

13 Oct. - 11 Nov., 1918.

Organizations participating:
Same as in (1).

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Revised to 3/30/21
RPL:ogm

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Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, whose authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE

NINETY FIFTH DIVISION.

Pursuant to letter of instructions from The Adjutant General of the Army, dated September 5, 1918, the organization of the 95th Division was begun at Camp Sherman, Ohio. The organization of the Division was to comply in every respect with Series "A", Tables of Organization, dated January 14, 1918.

One Infantry Brigade, the 189th, including the 359th Machine Gun Battalion was to be organized in France by the Commander in Chief, American Expeditionary Force. Subsequent instructions directed the organization of the 359th Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

The Artillery Brigade and the Ammunition Train were directed to be organized at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. The officers of the Division were in the main promptly assigned to the Division and reported at Camp Sherman, Ohio. The Artillery officers reported at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

Five hundred and eighty-five (585) enlisted men, suitable for appointment as noncommissioned officers, were transferred to the 95th Division from Camp Lee, Va. These men had had more or less training previous to transfer to the 95th Division.

The organization of the Engineer Regiment and Train were never definitely fixed as to location, and no part of the personnel for these units was ever designated.

The Division staff reported for duty during the first two weeks of October, the officers of the Division staff being graduates of the Staff Course organized at the War College during month of August.

Eleven hundred (1100) recruits were transferred to the Division from the 158th Depot Brigade at Camp Sherman during the latter part of October.

Under telegraphic instructions from the War Department 3000 Replacement Troops were turned over to the Division at Camp Sherman for training during the last week of October, 900 of these recruits being subsequently assigned to the 95th Division.

The organization of the Headquarters of all units of the Division at Camp Sherman was completed, and equipment as far as obtainable was furnished to all these organizations.

Brigadier General M. C. Smith was assigned to duty with the 95th Division, and reported October 24th, taking command of the Division.

The organization of the Artillery units at Camp Taylor was promptly affected, and training begun, the enlisted personnel for these units being about 75% complete when orders were received directing the demobilization of the Division.

Orders for the demobilization of the Division were received during the first week in December, and the demobilization of all units were completed December 21, 1918, the enlisted men being discharged or transferred, and all officers signifying desire to be discharged receiving their discharges, and all officers of the Regular Army and those desiring commissions in the same placed on duty with the 95th Division unassigned December 22, 1918.

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
whose authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE NINETY-SIXTH DIVISION

(National Army)

The Ninety-Sixth Division was directed to be organized under authority of letter of instruction from The Adjutant General of the Army to the Commanding General, Camp Wadsworth S.C., dated September 5th, 1919.

The organization was to have been as follows;

191st Infantry Brigade;
381st and 382nd Infantry; 362nd Machine Gun Bn.
192nd. Infantry Brigade;
383rd and 384th Infantry; 363rd Machine Gun Bn.
171st Field Artillery Brigade;
64th, 65th, and 66th Field Artillery; 22nd
Trench Mortar Battery.
361st. Machine Gun Battalion
321st Engineers
621st Field Signal Battalion.
Trains.

The 191st Infantry Brigade was to have been organized in France and the 171st Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Kearney, California. The 192nd. Infantry Brigade, the 621st Field Signal Battalion and the 321st Sanitary Train were partly organized at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., but upon the signing of the armistice, November 11th, 1918, further effort in this direction stopped and the division ceased to exist on January 7th, 1919.

The division had one commanding general, Major General Guy Carleton from October 20, 1918 to demobilization.

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Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

THE NINETY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

(National Army).

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The Ninety-seventh Division was organized at Camp Cody, New Mexico, in September, 1918, from drafted men mainly of Oklahoma and Minnesota.

The organization of the division was never completed. The following units were assembled at Camp Cody:

387th Infantry.
388th "
366th Machine Gun Battalion.
Trains.

The 172d Field Artillery Brigade consisting of the 61st, 62d and 63d Field Artillery Regiments, and 21st Trench Mortar Battery, and the 322d Ammunition Train were organized at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. The nucleus of the 322d Engineer Regiment and train was organized at Camp Humphrey, Va., but never joined the division.

The several units of the division were demobilized in December, 1918. Their combat strength at the time of demobilization was 402 officers and 7889 men.

The division had two commanders as follows:

Colonel C. A. Martin, September 26 to October 25, 1918;
Brigadier General Jas. R. Lindsay, October 25, 1918, to demobilization.

Revised to 4-22-21.
RPL-egm

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE
NINETY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

The 98th Division was to have been organized in September, 1918, at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, but was never actually formed. The 52d and 53d Pioneer Regiments of Infantry were to have formed the nucleus for the Division, the designations of these Regiments were to have been changed to the 389th and 390th Regiments of Infantry, respectively. Owing to the signing of the Armistice, the organization of this Division was never commenced and it existed in name only.

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Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff,
where authorities for statements are on file. Comments are invited.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE
NINETY-NINTH DIVISION.

The 99th Division was to have been organized in September, 1918, at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, but was never actually formed. The 54th and 55th Pioneer Infantry Regiments were to have furnished the nucleus for the Division, the designations of these Regiments were to have been changed to the 393d and 394th Infantry Regiments, respectively. Owing to the signing of the Armistice the organization of the Division was never commenced and it existed in name only.

hjb

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