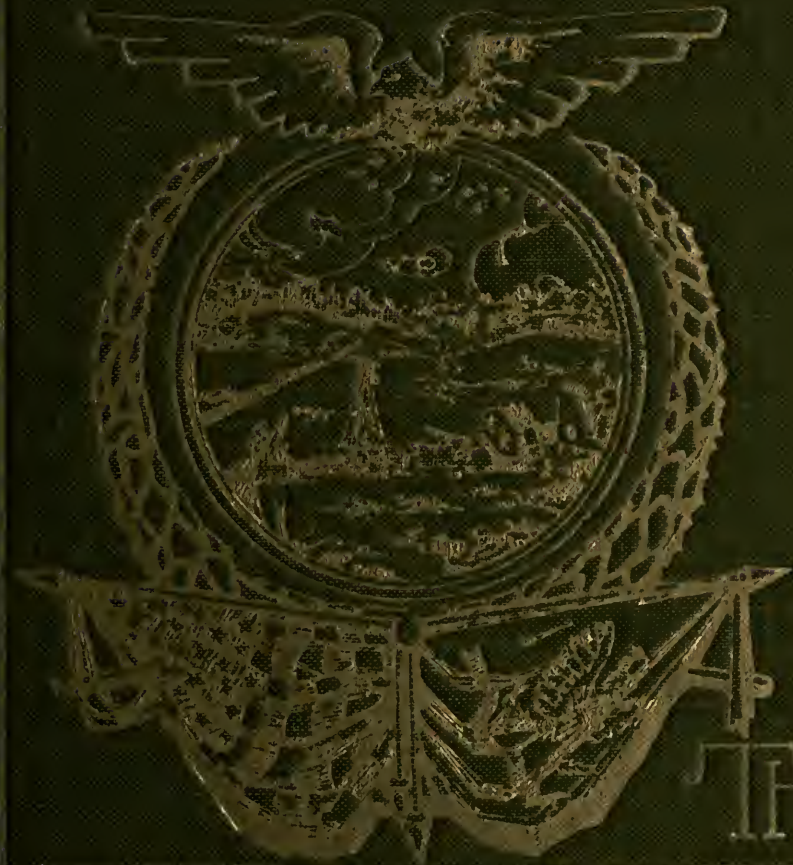


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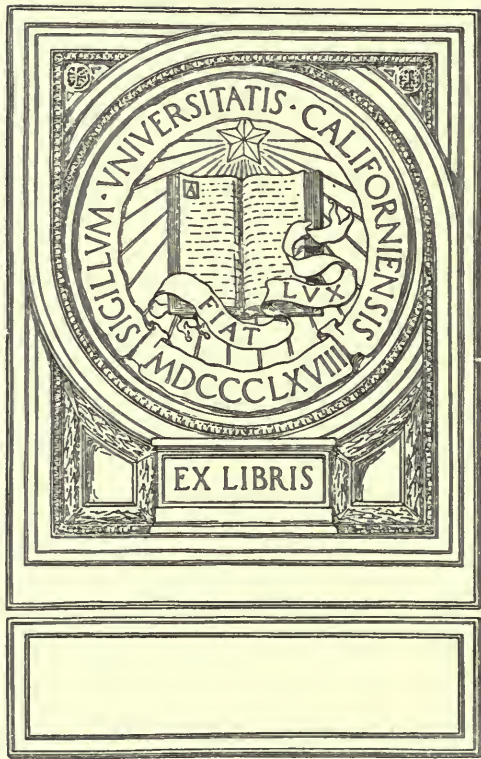
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THE
THIRTY-NINTH

IN THE
WORLD WAR





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foreword



WHAT follows is a modest attempt to set forth in a crude way the part the THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY played in the World War. Numerous photographs and sketches are reproduced with the hope that they will recall to mind in after years many of the lighter as well as the more serious experiences undergone. All sketches are by Lieutenant Carlos Harrison, Thirty-ninth Infantry. Photographs of our troops in action and on the march were made by the Eighth Field Signal Battalion and are published by permission of the Signal Corps.

ROBERT B. COLE,
Major, Thirty-ninth Infantry

BARNARD EBERLIN,
Captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry

Editors

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TEEN HUNDRED NINETEEN
by COL. FRANK C. BOLLES, U. S. A.
COMMANDING THE THIRTY-
NINTH INFANTRY IN ACTION
DURING THE WORLD WAR







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Colonel Frank C. Bolles

THE TEN FOLLOWING CHAPTERS
BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE EFFORTS OF
THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY
IN THE WORLD WAR

First Edition



The Thirty-ninth in the United States

THE Thirty-ninth Regiment of Infantry is not an old organization—its history does not go back to the days of the Civil or Spanish-American Wars. Its fame, glory and reputation was solely made by the officers and men who had been associated with the Regiment since its birth during the World War. In fact the Thirty-ninth Infantry is just a little over two years old, having been officially organized on June 1, 1917, at the State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, New York. In compliance with instructions from the War Department, the Thirtieth U. S. Infantry was divided into three parts; one remaining with the parent organization, and the other two forming skeletons for the Thirty-eighth and the Thirty-ninth Regiments respectively. Colonel A. P. Buffington, of the Thirtieth, retained command of the three organizations until regimental commanders were designated for the two new regiments. In the middle of July Colonel William C. Bennett became Regimental Commander of the Thirty-ninth Infantry. The Regiment was at first comprised of only a few officers and men, consequently its early days were devoted to organization. As recruits arrived, the strength of the Thirty-ninth increased to an average of three officers and sixty men per company, and preliminary training was commenced and continued throughout the summer months.

On October 27th, the Regiment entrained for Camp Greene, near Charlotte, N. C., arriving there on October 30th. After getting settled, training was immediately resumed, although the shortage of officers and men retarded the progress materially. At the close of the Second Officers' Training Camps a full quota of officers was assigned to the Regiment, but the enlisted personnel still remained far below the authorized strength.

In December, 1917, the War Department directed this Regiment to become a part of the Seventh Infantry Brigade, Fourth Division, which was then in the process of organization at Camp Greene. Little did we realize then what an important part the Thirty-ninth Infantry was to play in the Great War, not only as a unit of the *Ivy* Division, but acting independently as well. However, the wonderful spirit of pride in the organization and determination to succeed was evidenced by all ranks from the start, and with such a spirit the Regiment was carried through its hard period of organization and training, and its subsequent glorious career at the battle front.

The early period of training was handicapped in numerous ways. The winter of 1917-1918 at Camp Greene was one of the coldest on record in that section of the country. The officers and men lived in tents, and the camp was practically a sea of sticky mud throughout the winter and spring. In consequence, little could be accomplished in the way of training, except indoor instruction.

Specialists' schools were established throughout the Division, and instructors from the American and Allied armies conducted courses in the special weapons used in this war. Officers and non-commissioned officers attended these schools, and later instructed their own units in the various specialties. Several officers were also sent to the Infantry School of Arms, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where extensive courses in infantry arms were taught, and the successful graduates of this school later became instructors in the Division and Regimental schools. However, the Regiment remained far below the authorized strength until early in March, 1918, when troops from almost every National Army camp in the country arrived and were assigned to the Regiment; when we sailed overseas the Thirty-ninth was composed of men from every State in the Union.

On April 9, 1918, Colonel Frank C. Bolles arrived from the Hawaiian Islands and assumed command of the Regiment. The usual spirit, energy and force, which are so characteristic of the Colonel, were immediately taken up by all ranks, and the mold of the Thirty-ninth was cast. The result is now known to all—our Regiment is the Army's finest.

The persistent rumors which had been in circulation for some time—that the Fourth Division was to sail overseas—began to materialize in the middle part of April, when steps were taken to prepare the Regiment for the big journey, and towards the latter

part of the month the glad news had been made known that movement orders were actually received. On April 26th and 27th the Regiment entrained for Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y., arriving there at the end of a thirty hour journey. On April 29th an advance party of officers and non-commissioned officers from the Regiment sailed from Hoboken, some as our advance agents, who met us on our arrival in France; others to attend various 'specialists' schools, who rejoined us a few months later.

During our stay at Camp Mills we received replacements, eliminating men who were for physical or other reasons unfit for overseas service; drew new clothing and equipment, and made final preparations for the trip across. The officers and men were granted permission to visit New York, and many of them saw that great city for the last time for many months to come—and some forever.

At six o'clock in the evening of May 8th, "I" Company and the Supply Company sailed from Hoboken on board the *Espagne*, and exactly two days later the remainder of the Regiment cleared the same port, Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company and Machine Gun Company aboard the *Duca D'Aosta*, First and Second Battalions on the *Dante Alghieri*, and the Third Battalion (less "I" Company) on the *Lenope*. An interesting fact of this trip of the *Duca D'Aosta* was that it was an Italian boat, in charge of the U. S. Navy, fitted out by English contractors, transporting American troops, with an infantry colonel (Colonel Bolles) in command of troops of an artillery regiment. The Sixteenth Field Artillery which accompanied us on this trip proved to be very pleasant companions, and the cordial relationship then established ripened into mutual admiration and friendship between the two regiments. It was this same regiment which was to give us such gallant support in the actions in which both regiments took part later.

As the ships silently left their berths, the troops stayed below decks, undoubtedly occupied with mingled feelings and thoughts of the past, present, but more than anything else—the future. They were off towards the Great Adventure, and as the dark, sinister hulls gained speed, moving quietly over the waters eastward, the first phase of the existence of the Thirty-ninth Infantry came to a close, and henceforth we became a part of the now famous AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.



Lieutenant-Colonel Manton C. Mitchell



Our Early Days in France

WE were very fortunate in having had excellent weather during our entire trip across the Atlantic, and sea-sickness was confined to but a few men. Life aboard ship was far from strenuous, in fact it was a vacation for us, who had spent months in intensive training under very trying conditions, and were to spend many more under actual battle conditions in France. Lifeboat and fire drills were held daily, and occasionally several times per day. Every officer and man was assigned to a lifeboat or a liferaft, and when the signal for either boat or fire drill was given, every one would go by the most direct route to his proper station. Some of our men took turns as assistants to the officers on watch and proved to be considerable help to the ship's tired crew. Within a few days every one was well accustomed to the routine life aboard our transports.

From the time we cleared New York harbor each of us found a new and inseparable companion in the form of a life preserver, which we wore all day and kept close at hand during our sleep. No lights of any sort were allowed to be shown on ship at night, hence all port holes, doors, etc., were carefully closed or screened, and smoking on decks at night was prohibited. All these precautions were absolutely necessary, for we were crossing a huge body of water infested with enemy submarines, and all ranks realized that their first objective was France.

The great convoy of transports, artfully camouflaged, made a wonderful sight during the day on account of the various formations assumed from time to time, and a very impressive appearance in the darkness of the night. Hour after hour, and day after day, on we went towards our, then as yet unknown, destination. We did not know whether we were to land in England or in France, but happy we were at the fact that each hour was bringing us closer to the battlefields.

When we entered what was known as the "Danger Zone" we were required to wear our life preservers at all times, and not to undress when retiring. Very soon after we entered this zone the U. S. Cruiser *West Virginia*, which convoyed us thus far, was relieved by a few American destroyers. Upon the appearance of these small but powerful and speedy boats a feeling of relief permeated all ranks, and many a soldier on board the transports, who in the quietness of his home town had doubts as to the necessity of a large and powerful navy, had now all such doubts removed. The performances of these "Sea Dogs" demonstrated to us one of the many important duties, and the wonderful efficiency of our Navy. Later on several more of these destroyers met us, and we then entered on the final stage of our journey.

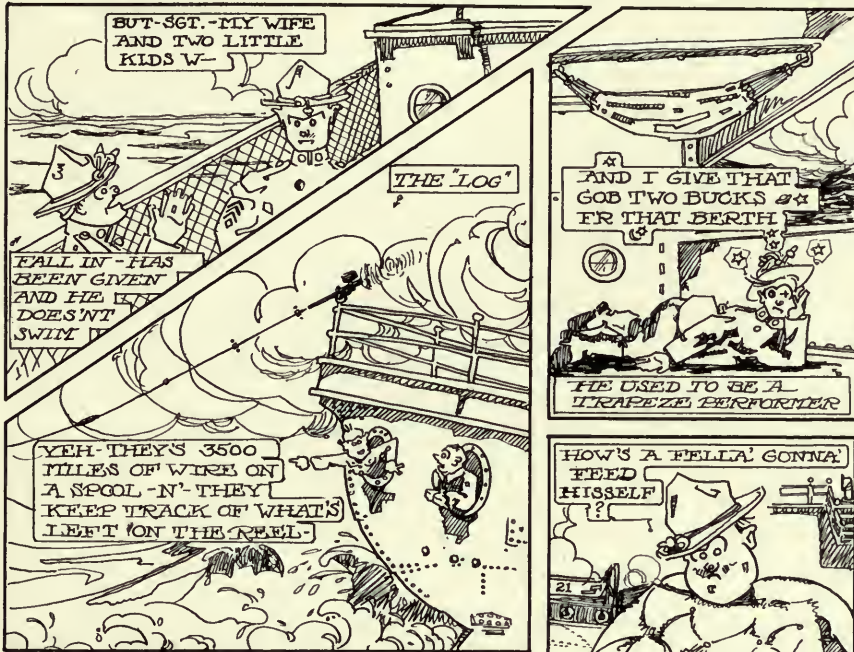
The entire voyage was quite uneventful, and it proved a pleasant disappointment to us not to have encountered enemy submarines. A little after midnight on May 22nd, the troops aboard the *Duca D'Aosta* experienced a submarine scare. When the alarm was given the monotony of the boat drills was well rewarded by the magnificent manner in which every one went to his post quietly but quickly. There was no noise or confusion, each man knew his job and was prepared for it, but the alarm proved to be unfounded, and the doughboys went back to sleep. However, the discussions overheard the following day were very amusing, and some of the men's imaginations went so far as to believe that they had actually seen the submarine plunge into the deep for the last time, crew and all.

Our exultations reached the climax when friendly balloons and aeroplanes welcomed us and when we caught the first glimpse of the shores of France. Our dangerous journey across the Atlantic was nearing its end—and we were at last to set foot on the native soil of Lafayette.

All vessels transporting the Thirty-ninth Infantry arrived at *Brest* on May 23rd, except the fast *Espagne*, which had already docked at *Bordeaux* on May 18th. Our arrival in France was saddened by the death of Private First Class James L. Cannon, of "B" Company, aboard the *Dante Alghieri* on May 24th, by cause of pneumonia, and at this early stage of our stay in France we laid him to rest in *Brest*.

After spending two days in a rest camp near Pontanezan Barracks (on the outskirts of *Brest*), the Regiment (less "I" Company and the Supply Company), entrained for *Calais*.

GETTING "OVER THERE" -



BUT SGT. - MY WIFE AND TWO LITTLE KIDS W-

THE "LOG"

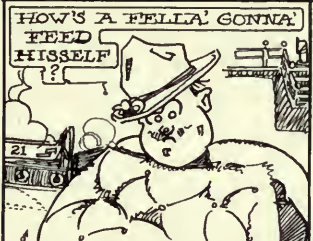
FALL IN - HAS BEEN GIVEN AND HE DOESNT SWIM

YEH - THEY'S 3500 MILES OF WIRE ON A SPOOL - N' - THEY KEEP TRACK OF WHAT'S LEFT ON THE REEL -



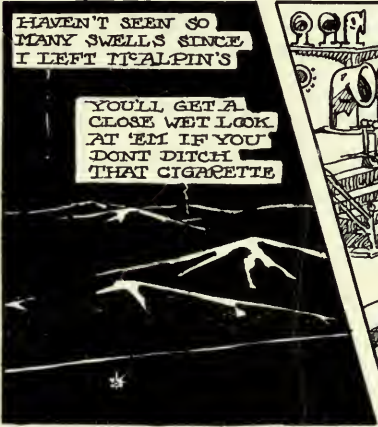
AND I GIVE THAT GEB TWO BUCKS FR THAT BERTH

HE USED TO BE A TRAPEZE PERFORMER



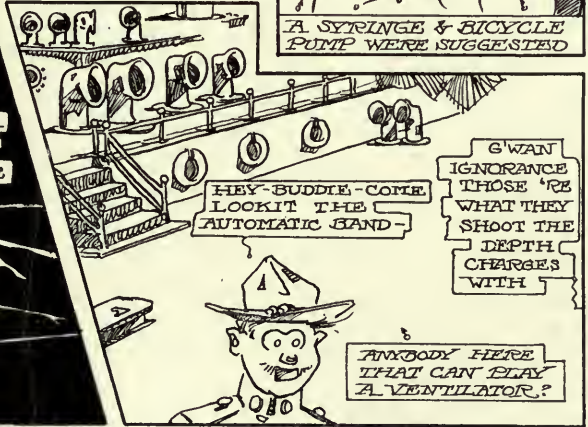
HOW'S A FELLA' GONNA FEED HISSSELF

A SYRINGE & BICYCLE PUMP WERE SUGGESTED



HAVEN'T SEEN SO MANY SWELLS SINCE I LEFT ITALPIN'S

YOU'LL GET A CLOSE WET LOOK AT 'EM IF YOU DONT DITCH THAT CIGARETTE



HEY - BUDDLE - COME LOOKIT THE AUTOMATIC BAND

G'WAN IGNORANCE THOSE 'RE WHAT THEY SHOOT THE DEPTH CHARGES WITH

ANYBODY HERE THAT CAN PLAY A VENTILATOR?

During this journey a German aeroplane dropped two bombs near one of our trains. Fortunately none of our troops suffered casualties from this raid. Sergeant Stanley Norozny, of the Machine Gun Company, however, has a pleasant recollection of this affair, for a fragment of an anti-aircraft shell came through the roof of his car and penetrated his mess kit.

We arrived at *Calais* early in the morning on May 28th, and marched to an English rest camp on the outskirts of the city, where we were cordially and comfortably received by the British authorities. At this camp we turned in to the Quartermaster surplus clothing, and personal property was placed in barrack bags for storage. As we were to be brigaded with the British, our own rifles and bayonets were exchanged for British Lee-Enfield rifles and British bayonets. We also went through lachrymatory gas chambers and tested out our new British gas masks, which each man had carefully fitted to him by old war veterans.

At *Calais* we were afforded an opportunity to see the effects of war, and of a modern war such as this one. Many buildings were ruined by aeroplane bombs, and it being a favorite city for air raids, not a few enemy bombing planes came over at nights and raided the city and vicinity. The anti-aircraft guns were kept quite busy, and did excellent work. It was pathetic to see women and children desert their homes at dusk for cellars and dugouts where they would remain overnight. Others would be seen standing in the doorways of their homes, watching the skies carefully and with anxious ears alert to detect any signs of approaching hostile aircraft. While we were now in the war zone and still many miles from the front, we nevertheless felt the presence of the enemy.

In the afternoon of May 29th the Regiment marched a few miles from the rest camp at *Calais* to *Fontinettes* Station, where it entrained. This march, while short in distance, was nevertheless one which is very memorable to us. At that time we had no transport of our own, and the men had to carry all equipment on their person. The packs contained two blankets, overcoat, slicker, shelter-half, tent pole and pins, underwear, extra O. D. shirt, socks, bed sack, mess kit, bacon and condiment cans, toilet articles, intrenching tool, and extra pair of shoes. In addition to this heavy pack, each man carried his rifle, bayonet, gas mask, steel helmet, cartridge belt, 200 rounds of ammunition, and canteen filled with water. Although burdened with this extremely heavy load, the march discipline was excellent.

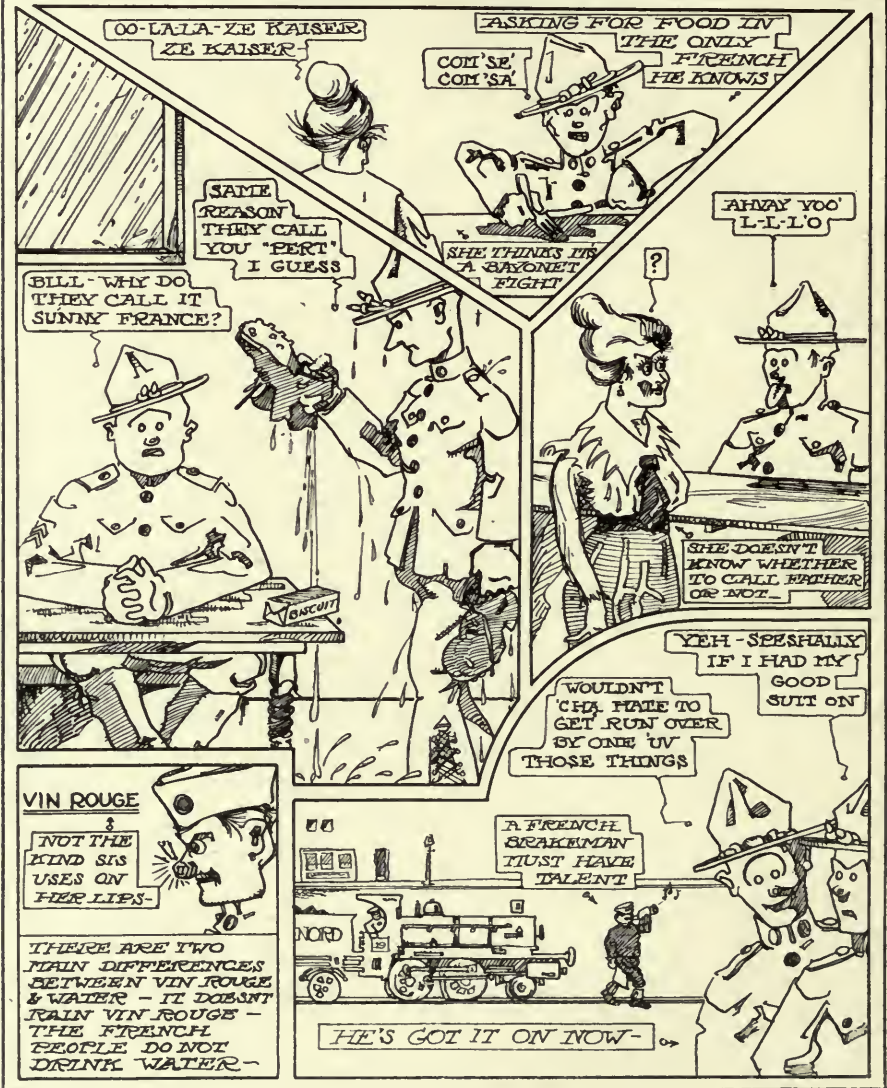
After a three-hour journey, we detrained at *Samer*, where we were welcomed by a British military band, and had coffee served to us. Several units which remained at *Samer* overnight experienced another night air raid, which again brought home the grim realities of war. However, there were no casualties incurred.

From *Samer* another difficult march was made to our new training area. Regimental Headquarters was established in *Doudeauville*, and the battalions were billeted in the nearby villages.

"I" Company and the Supply Company entrained at *Bordeaux* on May 24th, and three days later reached *Le Havre*. Here the Supply Company turned in much of the regimental equipment it had brought from the United States. After five days' stay in *Le Havre*, the two companies proceeded by rail to *Samer*, where they rejoined the Regiment on June 3rd.

In this area we received from the British—animals, transport, machine guns, automatic rifles, and ammunition. Assisted by a staff of British officers and non-commissioned officers, our training started. We sent officers and N. C. O.'s to American and British schools to specialize in various subjects, and every one got down to hard work with but one end in view, and that was to make of himself as an efficient part of the Army as possible. On account of the activity of enemy aircraft in this vicinity, it was necessary to do our training at such places as would afford concealment from observation. The general state of apprehension in the Allied world that the Germans would break through to *Paris*, and the possibility that the Thirty-ninth Infantry might be called on at any time to take part in the defense, keyed up the training.

FRANCE AT LAST-





Training in France

AFTER nine days' stay in the *Doudeauville* area we replaced the British equipment (except animals, transport, and gas masks) with American, including the favorite Springfield rifle. After a march of two and a half days, the First and Second Battalions entrained at *Maresquel*, and the remainder of the Regiment at *Hesdin*—for the *Chateau-Thierry* front to assist in the resistance of the threatened drive on *Paris*. The movement from the *Doudeauville* area commenced on June 9th and was completed on June 15th, when the entire Regiment went into camp in the woods near *Acy-en-Multien*.

Here the Seventh Infantry Brigade was attached for training and defense to the Fourth French Infantry Division. Intensive training was at once resumed. Specialists' schools were established, and for the first time our men were given an opportunity to fire their rifles on a range. As there was no range available, we at first used tin cans tied to stakes for targets, but in a short time we constructed an excellent range which the Engineers laid out, and fired on ranges up to 500 yards. Despite the fact that our men were mostly recruits and had no preliminary instruction in firing, the marksmanship and enthusiasm displayed by them in this work was very gratifying to all, and the results obtained were surprising to our own and the French officers. We also sent detachments of officers and men for a short tour of observation and instruction with the Second Division and also with the French in the trenches.

Our training schedule was interrupted from time to time by the so-called "alerts," which meant that the Regiment was marched to, and took up position in, the French trenches near the front, some twelve miles from our training area. The Thirty-ninth Infantry sector extended from the *Collinance-Mareuil* road, exclusive, to the cross-roads 500 meters east of

the *Authueil* Church, exclusive, with Regimental Headquarters at *La Grange-aux-Bois*.

In the midst of these preparations the Regiment celebrated, in historic fashion, Independence Day. The Thirty-ninth Infantry was designated as one of the two Regiments in the Division to select a battalion to be sent to *Paris* to take part in the Independence Day parade participated in by various units of the Army at that city. This provisional battalion, composed of representatives of all units in the Regiment, under command of Major Winton, made a most creditable showing and was given a royal reception by the French people in their capital. When these troops returned to the Regiment they found that their comrades had been sent to the "alert" positions in the trenches during their absence. Therefore, instead of marching from the train to their camp, they pushed on many miles beyond to take their place in line.

On the night of July 6th all units, except the Third Battalion, marched back to camp at *Acy-en-Multien*, while the Third Battalion remained in the trenches until July 7th, and then returned to the same camp. During the Regiment's period of training in the trenches it was subjected to enemy shell fire. Wagoner John Lopes, of the Supply Company, has the distinction of being the first member of the Thirty-ninth Infantry to be wounded in action. While driving his team near *Thury-en-Valois*, on July 7th, he was struck in the nose by a fragment of a shell.

The appreciation of our Allies was evidenced by the following communication sent on July 14th by the Commanding General, Second French Army Corps, to our Brigade Commander: "I feel sure that the fine American Army, which has already shown on the battlefields such brilliant military qualities, will contribute to hasten the day of the final victory. I feel especially proud to have under my command the Seventh Brigade, U. S. A., whose fine battalion I admired last 4th of July; and I beg you, General, to transmit to your officers and troops the wishes which I express for their success and for the greatness of the United States."

LE GENERAL PHILIPOT

le 4 juillet 1918.

Mon cher Général :

Permettez-moi de m'associer à vous en ce jour où vous fêtez l'indépendance des États-Unis.

Mon cœur de Français bat à l'unisson du vôtre: n'est-ce pas aussi pour notre indépendance que nous combattons depuis quatre ans, n'est-ce pas pour nous aider dans cette besogne sacrée que vous êtes accourus pour partager notre sort?

C'est pourquoi j'unis dans une même pensée et dans une même affection nos deux pays luttant pour le même idéal de justice et de liberté.

Veillez agréer, mon cher Général, l'expression des vœux ardents que je forme pour la gloire et le succès de votre belle brigade et de son chef et celle de mes sentiments de haute considération.

PHILIPOT,

Commandant le 2^{me} Corps d'Armée.

NOTE:—An appropriate reply was at once sent by the Commanding General, Seventh Infantry Brigade.—B. A. P.

(To Brig. Gen. Poore).

(Translation)

GENERAL PHILIPOT

My dear General :

Permit me to join you on this day when you celebrate the Independence of the United States.

My French heart beats in unison with yours; is it not for our independence that we have fought for four years? Is it not to help us in this sacred cause that you have come to share our fortunes?

That is why I unite in the same thought and in the same affection our two countries fighting for the same ideals of Justice and Liberty.

Please accept, my dear General, the expression of my sincere wishes for the glory and success of your splendid Brigade and for its chief, and my sentiments of high consideration.

PHILIPOT,

Commanding Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS
SEVENTH INFANTRY BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, 14th July, 1918.

My dear GENERAL PHILIPOT:

Permit me to extend to you, on behalf of the officers and men of the Seventh Infantry Brigade, our felicitations and best wishes on the occasion of your national holiday.

It is fitting that France and the United States, the greatest republics in the world, should be engaged and united in an effort to maintain for mankind Liberty and Independence.

We regard it an honor to serve under your command, and we hope we shall not be found wanting in any duty we may be called upon to perform.

With the hope that your beautiful country will soon be rid of the presence of an enemy, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

B. A. POORE.

To
GENERAL PHILIPOT,
Commanding Second French Army Corps.



Advance Towards the Vesle River

ABOUT 8:30 o'clock in the evening of July 15th, after a very hard day on the target range, orders were received to move up to the second line (French) positions. The Regiment moved forward, going into camp at *La Villeneuve-sous-Thury* and *Thury-en-Valois*, with Regimental Headquarters at *La Grange-aux-Bois Ferme*. This was the same area occupied by the Regiment when previously ordered to the "alert" position. During the entire day units of the Second Division Artillery had been passing *Acy* on their way to the *Soissons* front. It was evident to all that the Regiment was soon to see action.

On the following day the regimental, battalion and company commanders, the first two accompanied by their staffs, were ordered to *Authueil-en-Valois* (Headquarters of the Thirty-third French Division) to make a reconnaissance of the front line. The night of July 16th was spent by battalion and company commanders in reconnoitering the sectors assigned their units. The Second Battalion was assigned the area of *Troesnes* and *Silly-la-Poterie*. That night "F" and "G" Companies went into position, "F" Company at *Silly-la-Poterie* and "G" Company at *Les Heureux Ferme*. The night following, July 17th, the Regiment completed the relief of the Ninth and Eleventh French Infantry Regiments. The sector occupied extended from the *Ourcq* River north, along the eastern edge of *Troesnes*, across the *Savieres* River, to the heights west of the river at *Faverolles*, exclusive. Each battalion placed two companies in the front line and two in support. The Second Battalion was on the right between the *Ourcq* and *Savieres* Rivers, with "E" Company on the east edge of *Troesnes*, its right on the river; "H" Company on left of "E," with its left prolonging the line into the quarry marked "*Carr.*" "F" Company was in the *Savieres* valley in support of "H", and "G" Company was in the *Ourcq* valley in

support of "E." The Thirty-ninth Machine Gun Company was assigned to the Second Battalion. The Third Battalion with one company of the Eleventh M. G. Battalion, occupied the center of the regimental sector from the west bank of the *Savieres* River in prolongation of the Second Battalion line. "M" and "K" Companies were in the front line with "I" and "L" Companies in support.

The First Battalion and one company of the Eleventh M. G. Battalion held, as its sector, from *Buchet* Bridge on the right to *Oigny* Road, inclusive. "A" and "B" Companies occupied the front line, supported by "C" and "D" Companies on the reverse slope of the hill 200 yards to the rear. The relief was made with great difficulty due to the darkness of the night. Owing to the blinding rain the men were compelled to hold on to one another while following the French guides up to the posts in the trenches.

With the occupation of the new position as yet incomplete, orders were received during the night to attack early the next morning. The attack was to be made in conjunction with the French for the purpose of capturing the *Buisson de Cresnes* immediately to the front. In the plan of attack, the French were to advance north across the *Ourcq* River to *Noroy*, and east from *Faverolles* across the *Savieres* River, so as to complete a "pincer" movement between *Ancienville* and *Noroy*. The zero hour for the French attack was 4:35 a. m., while the Thirty-ninth was to attack on orders expected approximately one hour later. The mission of the Thirty-ninth was to mop up the *Buisson de Cresnes* and consolidate its eastern edge.

At 4:35 o'clock the next morning the French laid down a heavy artillery barrage. The men of the Thirty-ninth, who had never before been in a front line trench, listened to the incessant whistling of shells over their heads, and impatiently awaited orders to go over the top. The lines in this sector were, at most, only four or five hundred yards apart. The Germans promptly replied to the French bombardment with so severe a counter barrage of artillery and trench mortars that communication became very difficult. It was only by exposing themselves to what seemed certain death that runners maintained liaison between the different units. Not until the afternoon did this enemy barrage slacken, and in the attack, as is often the case, the execution was far different from the original plan. The French cautiously refused to allow all three battalions to go forward,

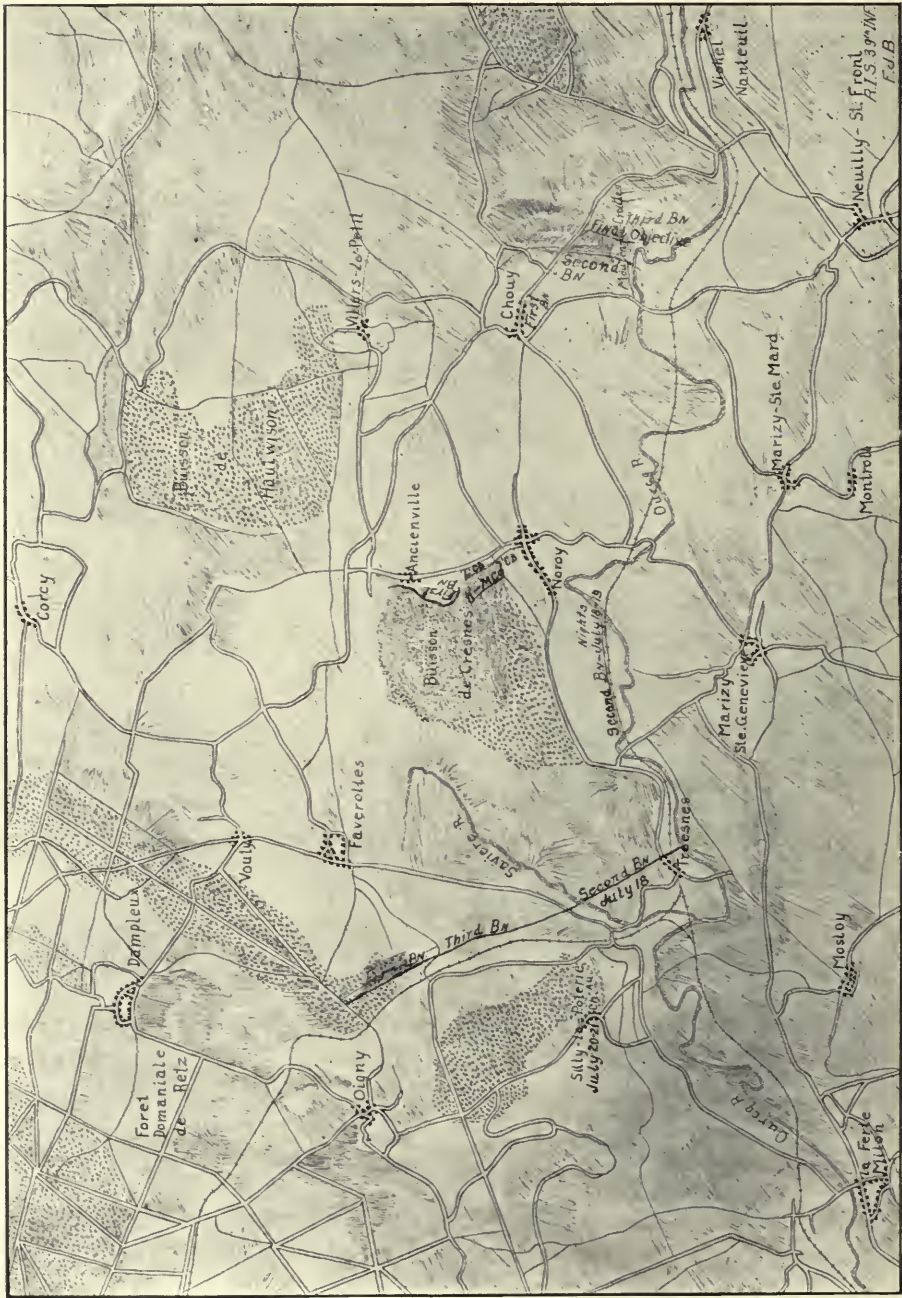
despite numerous protests from the Regimental Commander. On the left the First Battalion was ordered to attack at eight o'clock, while the Third Battalion did not move forward until one o'clock. On the right, the Second Battalion had to wait until late in the afternoon before it started its attack.

Peculiar and unexpected difficulties confronted the First Battalion. In its immediate front was the *Savieres* River, a narrow but deep stream with a quicksand and soft mud bottom. The banks on either side were marshy. A few men waded through, but practically the entire battalion moved forward in a thin line and crossed on logs which had been thrown across the stream. The movement was a success because of its surprise to the enemy. The Germans' main resistance was facing the *Ourcq* River and not the *Savieres*, and was directed on the southern, not the western, edge of the *Buisson de Cresnes*. A German sergeant captured later in the day stated that the Germans did not think the Americans would be reckless enough to attack over the swampy *Savieres*, and had the greater part of their machine guns directed on the *Ourcq* River.

While ascending the hill beyond the river the Regiment captured its first machine gun. German machine gunners, camouflaged in a wood pile, opened fire on the left flank of "A" Company. Sergeant Robert D. Winters discovered the nest, rushed it, throwing a hand grenade. The wood pile fell over, disclosing the startled gunners, who before they could throw up their hands were riddled with bullets.

Another machine gun met in the day's advance was in a miniature glass house with sliding windows, built in the top of a tree. The gunner was quiet, waiting for the front line to pass so that he might open fire from the rear. One-half of a company had passed the tree without noticing the gun, when it was discovered by Private Fritz Carlson of "A" Company, who calmly placed his rifle to his shoulder, rested against a tree and fired; the enemy gunner pitched forward, headlong to the ground.

The First Battalion had orders to clear the left or northern half of the *Buisson de Cresnes*. After moving out in the morning the battalion had encountered heavy rifle and machine gun fire. This resistance came principally from the right flank at the southern edge of the woods, where the enemy had prepared for an attack from the south. As the Third Battalion was not to come up until later, two platoons from "B" and "C" Companies were thrown in to support "A" Company and cover its right



Soissons—Scale 1:25,000

MAP LEGEND: — Standard Gauge Railway
 — Principal Highway
 — Secondary Roads



flank. The First Battalion then charged the hill, and after two hours' hard fighting had captured one hundred men and several trench mortars and machine guns. Position for the night was taken up on the eastern edge of the *Buisson de Cresnes*. A part of the battalion occupied a large German Field Hospital which had been elaborately fitted up with furniture captured in the nearby towns.

At nine o'clock "K" Company crossed the *Savieres* River, the other companies of the Third Battalion remaining in position. At two o'clock that afternoon the battalion moved forward with "K" Company on the right and "M" Company on the left of the front line. "I" and "L" Companies were in support. Later "I" Company took position in the front line on the right. Moving forward, the hill directly to the front was taken and nine machine guns captured. The battalion continued the advance until the eastern edge of the *Buisson de Cresnes* (the regimental objective) was reached. Here the position was consolidated.

Not until 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon was the Second Battalion sent forward. During the entire morning the enemy had kept up an incessant rifle, machine gun and artillery fire, to which the battalion replied with rifles and machine guns. One machine gun nest that had been causing a great deal of annoyance was captured at noon by a skillfully led patrol from "E" Company under the command of Corporal Mark Reed. Captain Norton with "H" Company put up a stiff fight in the quarry where he was stationed. After jumping off, however, all opposition was overcome and the advance pushed forward.

The "pincer" movement which the French had to effect was uncompleted in the afternoon; no French troops were even approaching *Noroy* from the south. Early in the afternoon, when the Germans had stiffened their resistance, the French expected a counter attack in force and sent a request to Colonel Bolles for assistance in the vicinity of *Noroy*. At three o'clock Colonel Bolles sent word forward that a glorious Allied victory had been won all along the line, and ordered the Second Battalion to move forward on the right, while the Third Battalion, with the First Battalion in support, was ordered to capture *Noroy*. Lieut. Colonel Peck ordered "I" Company to advance on *Noroy*, the remainder of the battalion following in support. Advancing through heavy enemy artillery fire the assaulting troops entered the village, driving the Germans before them. Not until the

eastern edge of the town was reached was there hand-to-hand fighting. Here the Germans made a determined stand, but were finally routed after both sides had suffered many casualties. "I" Company took up position in *Noroy*. "K" Company, together with "L" and "M" Companies, moved up to a support position in the northeastern edge of the *Buisson de Cresnes*. The fall of *Noroy* closed the gap between the French units on the right and left, and, in connection with the cleaning up of the *Buisson de Cresnes*, culminated the French plans for this date.

The troops remained in these positions during the night of July 18-19. At one o'clock on the morning of the 19th orders were received from the French to resume the attack at four o'clock. The following objectives were assigned the Regiment: First objective, 1 1/2 kilometers from the line of departure, direction of attack along a line ten degrees east of north; second objective, along road *Chouy-la-Sucrerie*; third objective, ridge, 1 kilometer southeast of the *Chouy-la-Sucrerie* road, covering a front of 1 1/4 kilometers. For this attack one battalion from the Twentieth French Infantry was assigned to the Thirty-ninth and acted under orders from Colonel Bolles.

In accordance with the French order, Colonel Bolles ordered the Second Battalion and the Thirty-ninth Machine Gun Company, under command of Major Mitchell, to attack on a front of 550 yards, the right following the *Ourcq River*. The Third Battalion with "A" Company, Eleventh Machine Gun Battalion and detachment of one-pounders, Lieut. Colonel Peck commanding, was ordered to attack on a 550-yard front from the left of the Second Battalion. The battalion objectives were the same as the regimental objectives, outlined above. In the capture of the third objective one battalion was to be in the front line with the other two arranged in depth. The First Battalion, "C" Company, Eleventh Machine Gun Battalion and a detachment of Stokes Mortars, under command of Major Terrell, constituted the reserve, and was ordered to march 600 yards in rear of the center of the first line. Headquarters Company (less detachments) remained with Regimental Headquarters. No advance was to be made beyond the third objective except upon additional orders from the Regimental Commander. The Second Battalion was designated as the base battalion; the rate of march, 110 yards in three minutes; the direction of march, 45 minutes south of east. The axis of liaison was to be along the *Troesnes-Noroy* road; all trains were to be left until further orders. Regimental

Headquarters was to be at *Troesnes* before the capture of the first objective, thereafter at *Noroy*. The zero hour was 4 a. m.

Great difficulty was experienced in getting the order distributed to the troops in sufficient time for the beginning of the movement. Despite this the attack was begun as directed. It was discovered later, however, that the French troops on the left which were to attack at the same hour had not received their orders in time to enable them to follow the barrage. In consequence of this the French order for the attack was delayed one hour. Unfortunately, this information did not reach us in time to stop our movement. The French barrage which was scheduled to start at four o'clock did not actually begin until one hour later. As a result of this delay our line, which had already begun the advance, was caught in the barrage and suffered many casualties. It was apparent to the troops that something had gone wrong, and that the fire from which they suffered was their own artillery. Although this was only their second experience in battle, their morale was unshaken, and the advance continued as soon as the barrage passed.

At four o'clock the Third Battalion with "I" and "L" Companies in the front line, "K" and "M" Companies in support, advanced from *Noroy* without artillery preparation and captured a battery of enemy artillery in the gulch to the northeast of the town. Later the battalion was caught in the French barrage and suffered casualties. Nevertheless, as soon as the barrage passed, the troops moved forward until held up by machine gun nests in a wheat field to the front. Two nests were directly in front, one on the left flank and two on the right flank. Those in front and on the left flank were wiped out by rifle fire, and the two on the right were destroyed by a platoon from "L" Company. This platoon, led by Lieutenant Notrand, charged across the open field with fixed bayonets and cleaned out the nest, killing the machine gunners at their guns. The wheat field was a net work of signal wires, which when disturbed invariably brought on an intense enemy machine gun fire. Having cleared out the machine gun nests the advance was continued until the *Chouy-La Sucrierie* road was crossed. Here positions were established on the final objective as shown on the map.

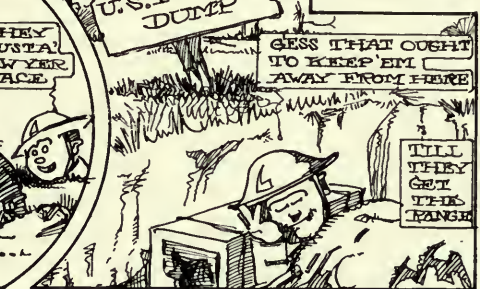
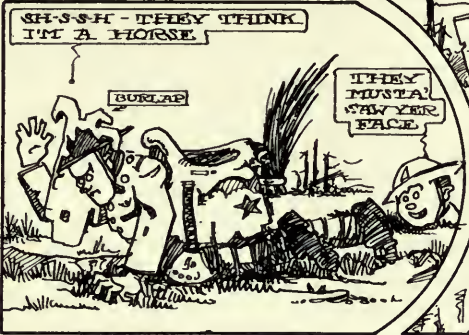
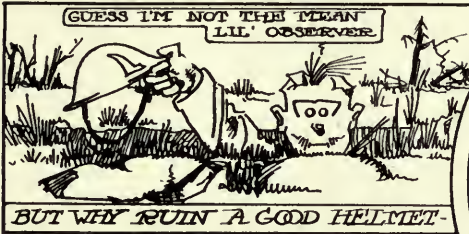
The advance of the Second Battalion was over very difficult terrain—marshes, hills, woods and the winding valley of the *Ourcq*. "E" Company was on the right and "H" Company on the left of the assault line, with "G" Company on the right and

"F" Company on the left in support. The Germans began a heavy shelling of the area adjacent to the road running south of *Noroy* as soon as the assault line reached it. "H" Company, nearest the river, advanced through dense woods and was unable to keep abreast of "E" Company, which continued the advance into a swamp, followed by "G" Company. Very soon it was found necessary to move the two companies out of the swamp. They were suffering from German machine gun fire from the front, and our artillery fire from the rear. Lieutenant Gluckman led "E" Company (less one platoon) well to the front and silenced three machine gun nests.

Major Mitchell, the Battalion Commander, with a platoon from "E" Company, supported by Sergeant Curran's machine gun section and "G" Company, and with such other men as he had gathered together while waiting in the swamp, pushed on to a point nearly south of *Chouy*. While making this advance, the platoon from "E" Company led by Lieutenant Davidson silenced four machine guns in the woods and field to the front. West of an old mill, *Moulin de Croutes*, much machine gun fire was encountered. At about the same time a line of Germans advanced over the ridge east of the *Moulin de Croutes*. When fire was opened on them they retreated down the valley of the *Ourcq* and surrendered to the French. As the advance continued the Germans retreated with their machine guns to the shelter of the mill, a massive stone tower. Efforts were made to obtain artillery fire on the tower, and the lines were drawn back slightly for this purpose. In the meantime automatic rifle teams from "G" Company worked around to the rear of the mill to intercept the Germans when they should be driven out by the bombardment. The artillery failed to respond and the Second Battalion continued the advance with the Third Battalion. On reaching the mill it was found that the Germans had slipped out and surrendered to the French in the valley. The Second Battalion halted on the third objective and consolidated its position in support of the Third Battalion.

On the left of the Third Battalion, with "C" and "D" Companies in the front line, "B" Company in support and "A" Company in reserve, the First Battalion moved forward. Clearing the edge of the *Buisson de Cresnes* at four o'clock, the advance was continued to the road running north from *Noroy*, where it was held up for one hour by our barrage. Bearing to the left the battalion continued the forward movement until a wheat field on

CAMOUFLAGE -



the top of a hill was reached. Here it was temporarily halted by heavy enemy machine gun and artillery fire, until the machine guns could be wiped out. In cleaning up the machine gun nests a number of casualties were suffered. Moving forward, after silencing the machine guns, the battalion advanced through the artillery fire, reaching *Chouy* late in the afternoon. "B," "C" and "D" Companies remained in the village for the night, "A" Company taking up a position in rear of the bluff to the south of the town.

During the night of July 19th-20th the Regiment was relieved and returned to the *Buisson de Borny* for a rest. The march back was made through the *Buisson de Cresnes* to *Chateau Silly*, *La Poterie*, *Silly-la-Poterie*, through *La Ferte-Milon*, arriving at *Buisson de Borny* Monday morning. Tuesday, Regimental Headquarters was established at *St. Quentin*. Wednesday night orders were received to march again and to be in reserve positions on a general line from *St. Croix* to *Crissoles* at eight o'clock the next morning. At one o'clock the Regiment started via *St. Quentin*, *Dammard*, *Neuilly St. Front*, *Latilly*, reaching our destination at the designated hour. While passing *Neuilly* a German aviator flew over and after a game fight set fire to three French observation balloons.

With the other units of the Seventh Infantry Brigade, the Thirty-ninth was assigned as a reserve of the VI Army. On July 22nd the Seventh Brigade was placed at the disposal of the Commanding General Fourth Division. For the first time the Fourth Division was now going into battle under its own commander. As the Germans were pushed back to the north and east, our advance was made via *Brecy*, *Artois Ferme*, *Beuvarde*, *Four a Verre* to the *Foret de Fere*. A day and night were spent near *Artois Ferme*. Here the troops were camped in a wooded area and were very much crowded. This stay here will be remembered by all on account of the numerous false "gas alarms" given. The Regiment remained in the *Foret de Fere* until August 1st, taking up and strongly consolidating a position on the northern edge of the woods as reserve to the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division. While here the Regiment was subjected to heavy hostile artillery fire and suffered many casualties.

On August 1st the Forty-seventh Infantry of our Division, which was also supporting the Forty-second Division, advanced in full view and captured *Sergy*; the Forty-second Division also advanced, capturing *Cierges*. At eight o'clock that night the

Regiment was taking up new positions in the *Foret de Fere*, preparatory to the advance the next day. The First Battalion was in column of twos, the platoons ready to move, when a bombing plane came over. Flying almost on a line with the column, the aviator dropped a string of bombs so rapidly that the separate explosions could not be distinguished. The resulting scene of death and horror was worse than battle. Every company in the battalion was hit, the total casualties amounting to 27 killed and 94 wounded.

Apparently the success of the enemy aviator was altogether accidental. He was searching for a battery of artillery which had done much damage during the day, and hovered for more than two hours over the woods, dropping bombs wherever he had reason to believe the artillery might be concealed.

2 me CORPS D'ARMÉE.

État-Major, 1er Bureau No. 2972 C.

Au Q. G., le 23 juillet 1918.

ORDRE No. 262.

La 7 me Brigade Américaine cesse de faire partie du 2 me Corps d'armée.

Le Général tient à lui exprimer ses remerciements pour l'aide précieuse qu'elle lui a apportée et à lui adresser au nom de tous, ses meilleurs vœux pour la poursuite de sa glorieuse carrière.

Le Général et les troupes du 2 me Corps n'oublieront pas le bel entrain et la bravoure de leurs camarades américains au cours de la bataille; ils saluent les officiers et les soldats tombés au *Buisson de Cresnes* et à *Noroy*.

Les fatigues et les dangers courus en commun ont fait de nos alliés d'hier des compagnons d'armes et le souvenir de la Brigade *Poore* doit rester au 2 me Corps.

Le Général Commandant le 2 me Corps d' Armée.

PHILIPOT

P. A.

*Le Chef d'État-Major
Rousseau*

(Translation)

SECOND ARMY CORPS,
General Staff, First Bureau, No. 2972 C.
Headquarters, July 23, 1918.

ORDER NO. 262

The Seventh American Brigade ceases to be a part of the Second Army Corps.

The General wishes to extend to it his thanks for the timely help it brought him and addresses to it his best wishes in the pursuit of its glorious career.

The General and the troops of the Second Army Corps will not forget the fine spirit and bravery of their American comrades in the course of battle; they salute the officers and soldiers who fell at *Buisson de Cresnes* and at *Noroy*.

The hardships and dangers suffered in common have made of our Allies of yesterday comrades in arms, and the memory of General Poore's Brigade will abide with the Second Corps.

The General Commanding the Second Army Corps.

PHILIPOT

Official:

*The Adjutant General,
Rousseau*

GRAND QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL
DES ARMÉES DU NORD ET DU NORD-EST

ÉTAT-MAJOR
Bureau de Personnel
(Decorations)

ORDRE NO. 10.887 "D" (EXTRAIT)

Après approbation du Général commandant en chef les forces expeditionnaires américaines en France, le Général commandant en chef les armées françaises du Nord et du Nord-Est cite à l'ordre du *Corps d'Armée*:

39 ÈME RÈGIMENT D'INFANTERIE AMÉRICAINE:

"Affecté à une division française pour tenir le secteur, a été appelé à prendre part à la bataille le 18 juillet, 1918, dès le lendemain de son arrivée. Sous le commandement du colonel *Bolles* a fait preuve en recevant le baptême du feu, d'une vaillance admirable. A enlevé le *Buisson de Cresnes* et le village de *Noroy*; s'est emparé d'une batterie ennemie, d'un grand nombre de minenwerfer et de mitrailleuses, et a fait plus de 100 prisonniers."

Au Grand Quartier Général, le 25 octobre 1918.

*Pour extrait conforme: Le Général Commandant en Chef,
Le Lieutenant-Colonel, Signé: PÉTAIN
Chef du Bureau du Personnel.*

(Translation)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
OF THE ARMIES OF THE NORTH AND THE NORTHEAST
ADJUTANT
Personnel Bureau
(Decorations)

ORDER NO. 10,887 "D" (EXTRACT)

On the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, the Commanding General-in-Chief of the French Armies of the North and the Northeast cites an order of the *Army Corps*:

THE THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, U. S.

Attached to the Division to hold the sector, was called on to take part in the battle of the day after its arrival. Under the command of Colonel Bolles gave proof in receiving its baptism of fire of admirable bravery. Took the thicket of *Cresnes* and the village of *Noroy*; captured an enemy battery, a great number of *Minenwerfers* and machine guns, and made more than a hundred prisoners.

GENERAL TANANT,
Commanding the Thirty-third Division.

To General Headquarters, 25 October, 1918.
Commanding General-in-Chief,
Signed: PETAIN.

For Extract Copies
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Personnel Bureau.

2^{me} CORPS D'ARMÉE
État-Major.

Au. Q. G., le 19 juillet 1918.

ORDRE DU CORPS D'ARMÉE NO. 260.

Le Général en Chef adresse aux troupes toutes ses félicitations pour le beau succès dû à l'endurance et à la bravoure de tous. Je suis heureux de vous les transmettre et fier de vous commander.

PHILIPOT

A la 7^{ème} Brigade, U. S.

(Translation)

SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Adjutant.

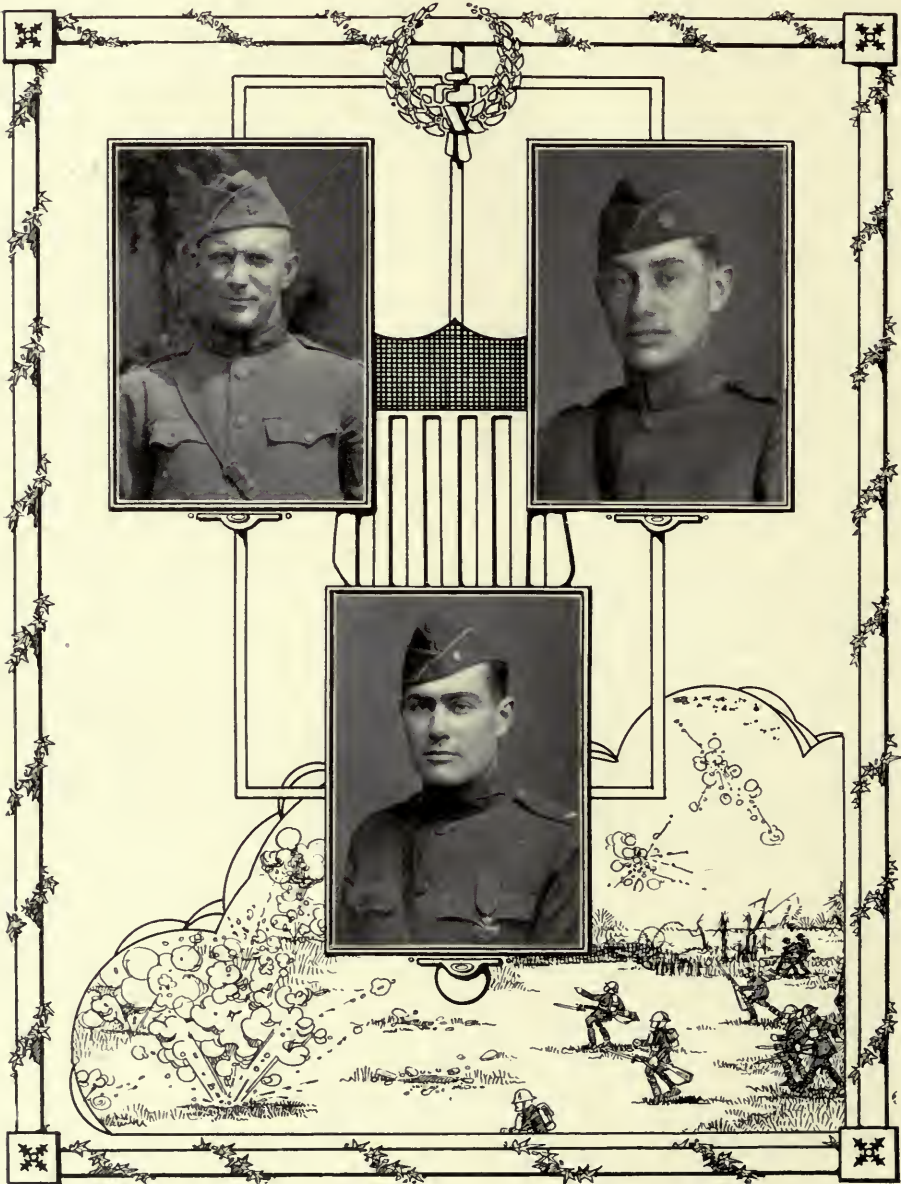
Headquarters, July 19, 1918.

ARMY CORPS ORDER NO. 260

The General-in-Chief addresses to the troops his felicitations for the great success due to the endurance and bravery of all. I am happy to transmit these to you and glad to command you.

PHILIPOT

To the Seventh Brigade, U. S.



MAJOR RALPH SLATE

MAJOR FRED W. HACKETT

FIRST LIEUTENANT ARCHIBALD R. GORDON



Capture of St. Thibaut

ON the night of August 2d-3d the Fourth Division took over a sector in the front line relieving the Rainbow Division. The Thirty-ninth Infantry was assigned the sector extending from *Fereline Chateau* along the northwestern edge of the *Foret de Nesles* to *Hill 191*. The Second and Third Battalions with the Thirty-ninth Machine Gun Company and "A" Company of the Eleventh M. G. Battalion were in the front line. The First Battalion was in support.

The enemy had begun falling back from the south of the *Vesle*. Pursuit was made both trying and difficult by reason of the oblique line of march through the dense forest. The advance was continued to the northern edge of the *Bois de Dole*, where it was arrested by heavy enemy machine gun fire. Later the Germans withdrew to more protected positions.

Orders were received in the evening to organize strong advance guards for pursuit. The Thirty-ninth Infantry (less First Battalion), Companies "A" and "C," Eleventh M. G. Battalion and "A" Company Fourth Engineers formed the advance guard for the Seventh Brigade with Colonel Bolles as advance guard commander. The advance was ordered to be made via *Cherry-Chartreuve, St. Thibaut, Bazoches, Haut Maison, and Perles*, and to establish a bridgehead in advance of the line *Vauxcere—Blancy les Fimes*. In heavy rain and pitch darkness the advance guard marched out in single file at 10 p. m. (August 3rd) via the *Montbain Ferme* road, Colonel Bolles leading. "E" Company constituted the advance party, the Second Battalion the support, the remainder of the Regiment (less the First Battalion) the reserve. The First Battalion marched with the main body. When the head of the column approached the *Vesle* valley the Germans shelled the woods and road heavily, compelling a halt. As the shelling did not let up, the advance was not continued and by

midnight the men fell out along the road and snatched what rest they could under the circumstances.

On the following morning (August 4th), when it was found that the enemy artillery fire still blocked the advance, Colonel Bolles decided to go forward via the road from *Cherry-Char-treuve* to *St. Thibaut*. The same formation as on the previous day was ordered, but in the counter march, necessitated by the change in route, a gap developed in the center of the Second Battalion, into which the Third Battalion moved. "K" and "L" Companies were sent forward to reinforce "H" and "F" Companies.

Every advantage of terrain was with the enemy in the attempt to cross the *Vesle* at *Bazoches*. The approach to the *Vesle* valley was through a gulch about two hundred yards wide; this gulch and the entire valley was commanded by enemy observation from the hills north of the *Vesle*. The Germans had taken up position in strongly entrenched lines at *Bazoches* on the right bank of the river, and taking advantage of the natural protection of the high cliffs on either side of the *Vesle*, machine guns had been so placed as to command both *St. Thibaut* and *Bazoches*. Hostile artillery and minenwerfers were directed on *St. Thibaut* and back areas, and kept up an incessant fire. Under such adverse circumstances the capture of the village of *St. Thibaut* was both difficult and costly.

At eight o'clock in the morning "H" Company, the advance party, entered the village. After advancing to the northern edge there was a deluge of machine gun and artillery fire on both the village and the area to the rear. The support was quickly deployed and ordered to dig in. "K" company took position on the right of the road about a half kilometer from the town, "F" and "L" Companies 200 yards further back to the right and left of the road respectively. "H" Company in the meantime was meeting with spirited resistance in the northern outskirts of the town. Learning from a prisoner that the *Vesle* was very strongly held and that the Germans were in intrenched positions beyond the river, Colonel Bolles directed Major Mitchell, in command of the support, to go slowly. Major Mitchell then went forward to the village to make a personal reconnaissance. German intrenchments were visible on the hill and numerous machine guns were reported in the vicinity of *Bazoches*. Colonel Bolles also went personally into *St. Thibaut* and established his P. C. there. Before noon Captain Slate had with great difficulty brought up a

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY IN THE WORLD WAR



Soissons—Scale 1:40,000

MAP LEGEND:

- Principal Highway
- Secondary Roads
- +— Standard Gauge Railway



part of "I" Company and had taken up a position west of the town. Later during the day Captain Eddy brought up his machine guns, Lieutenant Plumley his Stokes Mortars, and Lieutenant Volmrich the one-pounder section. The following morning one of the one-pounders and one Stokes Mortar was destroyed by enemy trench mortar fire.

Now after a stubborn fight *St. Thibaut* was in the possession of the Thirty-ninth Infantry. However, under direct observation of the enemy, and with his command of all approaches, it was impossible to advance in force across the river. Numerous patrols were pushed forward and six patrols from "H" Company were successful in crossing the *Vesle* by 10:30 o'clock on the morning of August 4th. *These men were the first troops of the Fourth Division to cross the Vesle River.*

During the night "F" Company and the remainder of "I" Company were brought up and ordered to take up position on the left of the town. "L" and "M" Companies had been moved to the high ground (*Montagne de Fere*) one kilometer southwest of *St. Thibaut*. During the day of August 4th and the night of August 4th-5th the area occupied in and around *St. Thibaut* was subjected to a heavy hostile artillery, minenwerfer and machine gun fire.

Early in the morning of August 5th orders were received to attack at five o'clock, the attack to be supported by artillery fire. Major Winton was ordered to advance with "F," "H," "I," and "K" Companies. No sooner, however, did the artillery preparation begin than the enemy replied with a counter barrage, covering accurately the area between the front line and the river. "H" and "F" Companies were unable to advance. Captain Slate moved "I" Company to the left and by advancing through dense barbed wire entanglements succeeded in reaching the river bank, where the company dug in; the right resting near the demolished bridge, the left extending to *La Maladerie Ferme*. While advancing through the wire entanglements Captain Slate was wounded, but refused to be evacuated, and led his men forward to the river. Sergeant John W. Norton, commanding the fourth platoon, was also wounded during this advance, having his right leg shot off. Despite the seriousness of his wounds Sergeant Norton refused to be carried to the rear and directed the movement of his platoon until it reached the river bank. For the heroism displayed in this action he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

At nine o'clock the enemy shelling had practically ceased. Reports were also received that the French on the left had the night before given up their attempt to cross the *Vesle*, but that the Fifty-eight Infantry on the right had that morning succeeded in crossing. On receipt of this information Colonel Bolles ordered Major Mitchell to bring "G" Company up from the gulch and to have men from "I" Company, already on the bank of the *Vesle*, infiltrate across the river and intrench on the reverse slope of the hill. Replacements were to be sent forward from "G" Company for all the men "I" Company succeeded in getting across. Thirty-eight men from "G," "H" and "I" Companies (the greater portion from "I" Company) had succeeded in crossing by the ruined bridge, when at 11:15 o'clock our barrage lifted. The enemy immediately came from under cover and concentrated machine gun and rifle fire on the crossing, making it impossible to get more men over the river. Enemy snipers did effective work along the sunken road west of the town, where innumerable unsuccessful attempts were made to come up with bridge timber and reinforcements for the firing line. At this time Major Mitchell, who was directing the crossing of the *Vesle*, was seriously wounded by a sniper; despite his wounds he remained the balance of the day, working indefatigably to effect an advance.

A short while before noon "F" Company moved forward from its position in the eastern edge of the town, but was forced by the intensity of the hostile fire to take cover behind the railroad bank. So accurately was this area covered by machine gun fire that further advance was impossible. It was here that Lieutenant D. S. Grant was mortally wounded while attempting to cross the track.

About noon efforts were made to bring other troops forward. "G," "H" and "L" Companies attempted the advance, but were held up by enemy artillery and machine gun fire. "H" Company, at the cost of many casualties, succeeded in getting the second platoon under the command of Lieutenant Eddy to the railroad embankment.

Later in the afternoon it was decided to make another attempt at crossing. A signal rocket for a barrage was fired. The artillery responded, but as the barrage lasted only a few minutes, there was not sufficient time for the troops to move forward by infiltration. The enemy, however, replied with a heavy bombard-



UPPER: Brigadier General Benjamin A. Poore near Marieul en Dole.
LOWER: Colonel Bolles' car "wounded" in the Vesle fighting.

ment. At five o'clock an enemy aviator flew over, locating the lines.

At half past five o'clock a number of machine guns from the Tenth and Eleventh Machine Gun Battalions, and the Thirty-Ninth Machine Gun Company laid down a barrage on the enemy positions. Immediately the Germans replied with all their artillery, minenwerfers and machine guns, sweeping the woods, town and valley. Following this German troops in column of fours, commanded by a mounted officer, were seen coming down the hill to the northwest of the *Vesle*. As they reached the lowlands, just west of *Bazoches*, combat formations were taken up. An attack in force was expected, but did not materialize.

That evening all troops were ordered withdrawn from the village and valley to allow the artillery to put down an annihilating barrage on the German positions. "K" and "L" Companies were left forward for outposts during the night. While leading a patrol from "M" Company across the *Vesle*, Lieutenant Wood encountered a patrol, double the strength of his, under the command of a German officer. A fight ensued in which the officer and a number of his men were killed, others being captured. Lieutenant Wood and his patrol returned safely during the night.

On the morning of August 6th artillery preparation began and continued until late in the afternoon. The Commanding General had ordered *Bazoches* and *Haute Maison*, as well as any possible emplacements east, north and south of those towns "wiped off the map." In the afternoon, after several hours of terrific shelling of these areas, engineers were sent forward to throw a bridge across the river. They were met by an accurate and deadly hostile fire, and were forced to abandon their attempt. Just before night the First Battalion received orders to cross the river to the right of *St. Thibaut*. Under cover of woods on the hill south of the village the Battalion formed in column of companies, "D," "B," "A" and "C" following each other at two hundred yards, each company in line of combat groups.

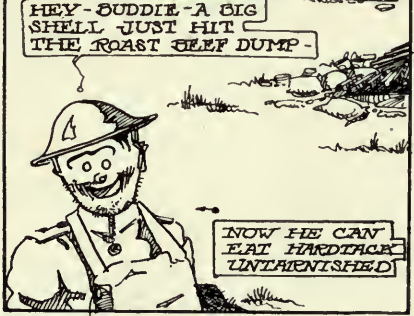
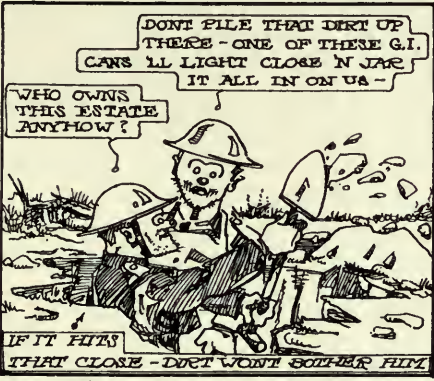
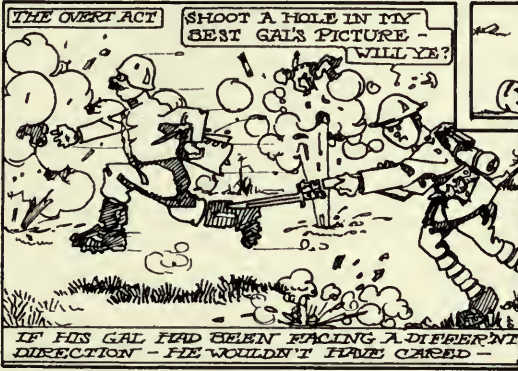
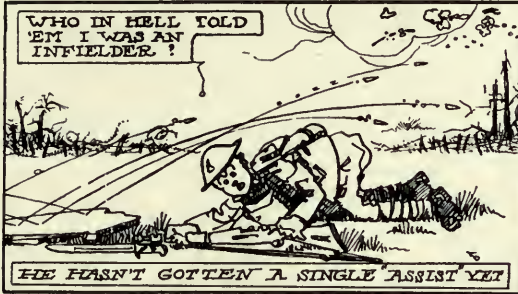
A smoke barrage had been thrown in the valley to screen the movement, but as the movement was delayed two hours, this was of little benefit. The advance was only partly successful. Three platoons of "D" Company reached the river and remained there until the regiment was relieved. "B" Company and the remaining platoon of "D" Company advanced as far as the railroad bank. About nine o'clock "A" Company reached the river, but during the night withdrew to the railroad. "C" Company also

advanced as far as the railroad embankment. During the night engineers cut telegraph poles, bound them together, and threw them across the river for a foot bridge. On these men from "D" Company crossed and engaged the enemy. Corporal Marcheck was killed in this fighting. The last of these detachments returned on August 7th, when the Regiment was relieved by the Forty-seventh Infantry. All companies moved back before dawn on the 8th with the exception of three platoons of "A" Company, which were left in the sunken road at the bottom of the hill to the northeast of the village. At ten o'clock orders were received to move back. By this time the enemy was sweeping the hillside with machine gun and trench mortar fire, but by infiltration the platoons succeeded in withdrawing, in full view of the enemy, without casualties.

While the infantry had been undergoing the hardships of battle, the Medical Detachment, undergoing the same hardships, were experiencing great difficulty in evacuating the wounded. As there were no dugouts or sheltered places, dressing stations were established in the village of *St. Thibaut* and a shed four kilometers to the south at *Ferme de Filles*. It was impossible for ambulances to come nearer than one and one-half kilometers to *St. Thibaut*. In spite of these trying circumstances, the hostile fire, and the large number of casualties, the Regimental Medical Detachment succeeded in evacuating the wounded promptly. The spirit and bravery of the members of this detachment, in the performance of their duty, elicited from the soldiers the greatest praise and gratitude, and bound them to the Regiment with the strongest of human ties.

On the morning of August 7th the Regiment moved back to the *Foret de Dole* as support to the Forty-seventh Infantry. Regimental Headquarters was established at *Ferme des Dames*. Here the Regiment remained until the division was relieved on August 11th. Each night the Germans bombarded the *Foret de Dole* heavily, sending over a large number of gas shells. After the relief of the division, the Commanding General reviewed its record in a General Order, a copy of which follows.

MIXING WITH JERRY-



HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 46.

France, August 14, 1918.

Officers and Men of the Fourth Division:

After twenty-seven days of marching and fighting, our Division has been withdrawn from the front for a hard-earned and well-deserved rest, and for the first time during that period it is now possible to suitably record our achievements.

With our training period still unfinished, our infantry and machine guns were rushed into line on the night of July 17th-18th to take part in Marshal Foch's now famous drive from the Marne. Under the able commanders of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Division, Seventh Army Corps, VI French Army, and side by side with our gallant Allies, battalions of the Eighth Brigade drove the enemy from *Haute-Vesnes*, *St. Gengoulph*, *Chezy*, *Chevillon*, *Priez* and *Courchamps*, with such pluck and vigor that over four hundred prisoners, eighteen guns and many mortars and machine guns fell into the hands of General Gauchel, who commended our troops for "splendid dash." At the end of two days fighting, the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Division was the most advanced in the VI Army.

Further north, our Thirty-ninth Infantry, under its own Colonel, took over a sector at night and was later cited in orders of the Thirty-third French Division for "magnificent ardour" and for the capture of the woods of *Cresnes*, the village of *Noroy*, an enemy battery, and a great number of trench mortars and machine guns, as well as over one hundred prisoners, including two officers. On July 23rd our troops were withdrawn and concentrated to resume a status of training, but under a sudden change of orders, were immediately marched to join the First Corps, U. S., and placed in second line behind the Forty-second Division, U. S., on the *Ourcq*. Here two battalions of the Forty-seventh Infantry suffered heavy losses when pushed up to reinforce a portion of the front line. On August 3rd, the Division passed through to the front, and operating for the first time under its commanders, continued the drive as far as the *Vesle* River. Here the enemy had established himself in force and successfully resisted further Allied advance.

The *Ivy* Division, baptized in full battle, has been christened a fighting unit. It has been tried out and has stood the test. With no preliminary experience in front sector, it took its full share in the greatest attack that has yet been launched by the Allied forces. No soldiers have ever been called upon to stand a more gruelling grind upon their

fortitude, endurance and morale than has been imposed upon the men of this Division by the fighting in the valley of the *Vesle*.

The Division Commander desires to express, in equal measure, his appreciation of the splendid co-operation of all branches:

To the Engineers, who under heavy fire and with heavy losses constructed bridges over the *Vesle* and, under shelling, maintained roads that made supply possible.

To the Signal Corps, who labored day and night to maintain our lines of communication.

To the Medical Service, whose units were pushed forward to the firing line, working without rest to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded; and

To our Chaplains, with their faithful parties, who carefully buried our dead.

He desires to commend in no less degree the personnel of the Trains, who, from the opening of the campaign, have not failed on a single occasion to furnish the combatant elements with food and ammunition, and the Military Police, who, by intelligent traffic regulation, made it possible to supply a Division in a congested area over devious and difficult roads.

The Division Commander is justly proud to command officers and men who have measured up to the highest standards of Americanism.

We mourn our dead. For the living, there is the work of tomorrow.

By Command of MAJOR GENERAL CAMERON:

C. A. BACH,

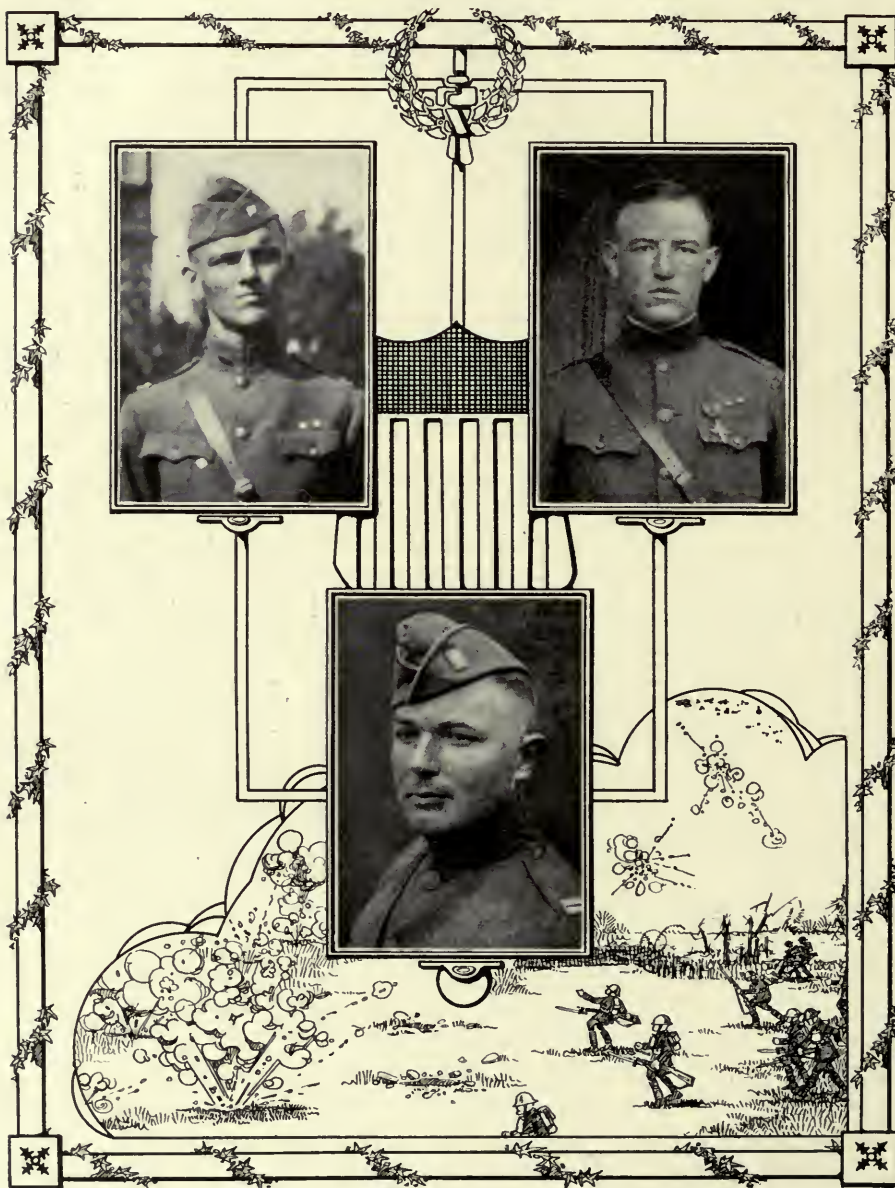
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff,

Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

HOWARD J. SAVAGE,

Capt. A.G.D., N.A., Acting Adjutant.



CAPTAIN RICHARD G. PLUMLEY

CAPTAIN ROBERT W. NORTON.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM K. DICKSON



Capture of Cuisy and Septsarges

AFTER a two days' rest the Fourth Division moved by rail to the training area north of *Chaumont*, going into billets at *St. Blin*. The Division now became a part of the American First Army. Here replacements were received to fill the gaps caused by casualties in the *Vesle* fighting. Another problem now presented itself, none the less difficult because there was to be no fighting—a problem of reconstruction and rapid reorganization.

Training schedules were resumed, but with added interest, the result of experience gained in battle, and knowledge of what was needed to solve the problems of the future. Particular emphasis was placed upon the essentials of control and discipline of smaller units, and upon target practise. Every one had come to realize to the fullest the value of the rifle in combat. Ranges already constructed were in constant daily use; while under the instruction of the more experienced, the replacements were making excellent progress. One month in a rest area was usually allowed to complete the work of reconstruction and training. At this time, however, events were moving rapidly, and when orders were received to move on August 31st the Regiment was in splendid condition for active service. On the 1st of September a move by trucks was made to *Marats la Grande*, where another week was spent in training. While here, on Sunday, September 8th, the Regiment was assembled and Memorial Services held for our comrades who had fallen in battle.

Another move by trucks was made on September 9th, the Regiment bivouacking at *Bois de Behole*, as part of the corps reserve in the *St. Mihiel* operation. The Thirty-ninth was not actively engaged in the front lines, but during the night of September 12th-13th was ordered forward to close a gap in the lines. The advance was made under the greatest difficulties; the night

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY IN THE WORLD WAR



was as black as pitch, the rain fell in torrents, and the only road that could be used was blocked by French artillery and transportation moving forward. After having marched approximately eleven miles in seven and one-half hours under these trying circumstances the Regiment reached its destination, *Hill 376*, west of *Les Eparges*, at 6:35 o'clock in the morning, September 13th. Before arriving the gap had been closed and the Regiment went into bivouac in the woods in the vicinity of *Hill 378*, closely supporting the first lines. While in this position the men were under constant shell fire. As a result of the success of the assaulting troops the Thirty-ninth was not ordered into action. On the morning of September 14th the Regiment returned to its cantonment east of *Houdainville*. Here training was resumed and continued until September 19th, when a move was made to the vicinity of *Lemmes*.

By a series of night marches via *Vignieville*, *Montzieville* and *Bethelainville* the Regiment moved from *Lemmes* to *Esnes*—a part of the *Meuse-Argonne* front. Here forces were being concentrated for the greatest single effort of any American army; here the Allied forces were preparing for the greatest of all offensives of the war. An offensive which before it was completed extended from the *North Sea* to the *Swiss Border*, and which before its end was to see the great German military machine wrecked and ruined. The Fourth Division was assigned a sector west of *Bethincourt*. The advance was to be made from the line *Hill Le Mort Homme—Hill 304*, passing just east of *Malancourt* and *Montfaucon*, skirting *Septsarges* and *Nantillois*, thence inclining to the right to its final objective (the army objective), a line through *Brieulles* and the northern edge of the *Bois de Foret*. The Seventh Brigade was placed in the front line with the Eighth Brigade in reserve. The Thirty-ninth Infantry, Company "A" Eleventh M. G. Battalion and two platoons "B" Company Fourth Engineers occupied the left of the brigade sector up to and including a line through *Bois Eponge* to the northern edge of *Bois Camard*. The Forty-seventh Infantry was on the right of the brigade sector. At midnight, September 25th, the Regiment entered the trenches at *Esnes* and marched three kilometers up communication trenches to the front line on *Hill 304*.

At 2:30 o'clock on the morning of September 26th our artillery commenced a bombardment, remarkable for its intensity and accuracy. The enemy positions which had been fortified



UPPER: Evacuating wounded at Esnes.

LOWER: Looking west from Bois de Septsarges towards Nantillois.

and strengthened during a period of two years were pounded beyond recognition. Under the protection of the barrage the Third Battalion, commanded by Major Terrell, took up a position in "No Man's Land" with "I" and "M" Companies in the assault line; "K" and "L" Companies in support. "F" Company was ordered to mop up for the assaulting battalion. The First Battalion, under command of Major Winton, was placed in support with "A" and "B" Companies in the front line, "C" and "D" in support, and took up position in the front line trenches. The Second Battalion, Major Baylor in command, was in reserve on *Hill 304*.

At 5:30 o'clock in the morning the line moved forward behind a rolling barrage. A dense fog obscured the movement of troops and caused great difficulty in maintaining lines of direction and contact with adjacent troops. Despite these drawbacks the assault was made with irresistible energy and determination. Hundreds of prisoners were captured, many machine and much heavy ordnance taken.

According to the plan of attack, the Third Battalion was to lead the advance to *Cuisy*, the intermediate objective. Here the barrage was to rest for thirty minutes to allow the First Battalion to "leap frog" the Third and carry on the fight. In the dense fog the First Battalion had moved to the left and had come up against *Montfaucon Hill*, east of the village. This position was protected by a mass of barbed wire entanglements and strongly held by machine guns. The third and fourth platoons of "A" Company moved forward through a communication trench on the right, flanked the hill and captured more than one hundred prisoners.

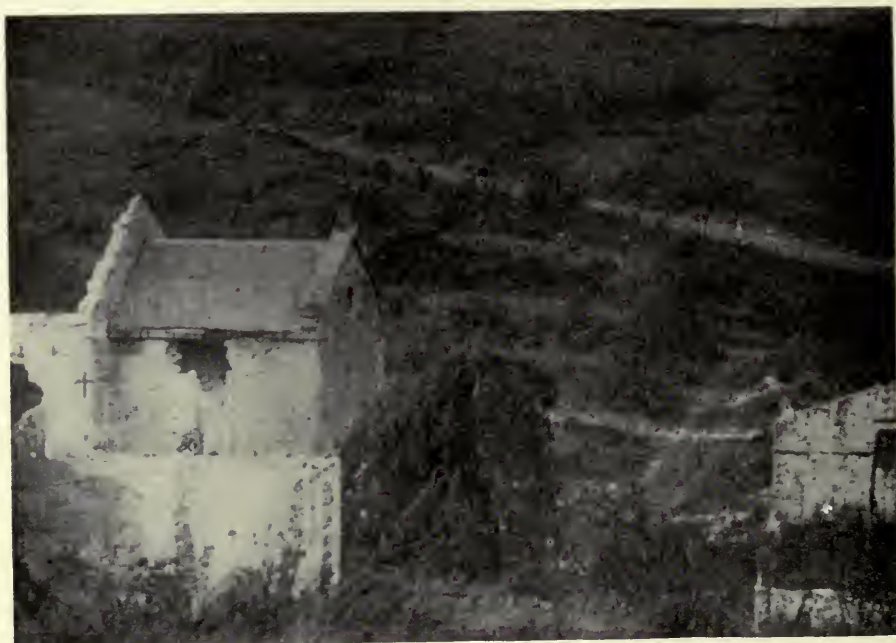
At *Montfaucon Hill* Colonel Bolles and Lieutenant Johnson came up looking for the Third Battalion. Thinking that it had gone forward, Colonel Bolles ordered the two platoons from "A" Company to advance, and moved past *Cuisy* to *Septsarges*. In advancing the Colonel had reestablished liaison with the Third Battalion and directed that the advance be continued. Arriving at *Septsarges* Colonel Bolles established his headquarters there. No sooner, however, had he done this than a number of Germans surrounded the place. Fortunately, Lieutenant Gordon with "L" Company arrived at this time and routed the enemy.

After the two platoons from "A" Company had advanced from *Montfaucon Hill* the Germans came out of their dugouts and manned the trenches with machine guns. Lieutenant Haney

then led a platoon from each of "C" and "D" Companies around the right and flanked the hill again. The second flanking movement was more difficult and more costly than the first. In the fighting "A" Company lost all platoon leaders, all of Headquarters platoon except one man, and all but six sergeants. However, when the advance was continued at three o'clock a large pile of disabled German machine guns was left on the field. And, although at great cost, *our Regiment had made possible the capture of Montfaucon.*

At the intermediate objective just south of *Cuisy* the Third Battalion halted, as ordered, for the First Battalion to come up and make the relief. While waiting for the arrival of the First the Third Battalion filtered into the town of *Cuisy* and cleaned it up, capturing more than six hundred prisoners, one battery of 77's and innumerable machine guns. In advancing over the hill south of *Septsarges* the left flank was temporarily held up by heavy machine gun and minenwerfer fire from *Hill 315* in the northern edge of the *Bois de Montfaucon*. At the same time the Germans attempted a counter attack from the direction of these woods. The second and fourth platoons of "I" Company with one platoon from "K" Company met the counter attack and broke it up. Just after the Germans had been driven back, a patrol from "I" Company led by Lieutenant Hammond captured fifteen prisoners, and recaptured three men of the First Battalion who had fallen into the hands of the Germans. Before advancing it was necessary to set up machine guns from the Eleventh M. G. Battalion to neutralize the minenwerfer and machine gun fire from *Hill 315* and *Fayel Ferme*.

Due to the dense fog and opposition encountered on its exposed left flank the relief battalion did not arrive. The necessity for continuing the attack movement was so great that the Regimental Commander directed the Third Battalion, despite its losses and fatigue, to move forward as the assault battalion. The advance was continued through the valley just west of *Septsarges*. Here German machine gun resistance was very strong, the first platoon of "I" Company being practically annihilated. Troops from "I" and "K" Companies immediately pushed forward and after bitter fighting wiped out the machine gun nests that were holding up the forward movement. After clearing the valley of machine guns the battalion advanced to the corps objective (the ridge running east and west one kilometer north of *Septsarges*) and consolidated the position. "K" Company and one platoon from



UPPER: Battered buildings in Montfaucon.
LOWER: Barbed wire entanglements on Montfaucon Hill.

the Eleventh Machine Gun Battalion went into position facing west to protect the left flank. While here "K" Company supported by "I" met and repulsed three strong counter attacks made from the *Ravin des Cailloux*.

The halt on the corps objective was made in compliance with a previous Division order. This order required that the attack be pushed vigorously, "regardless of the advance of the Divisions on its (Fourth Division) right and left, to the corps objective, where it will halt and await (if necessary) the arrival, at the corps objective of either the right or center division of the V Corps." The halt for more than one hour at the corps objective led the enemy to believe that the force of the attack had spent itself, and encouraged him to stiffen his resistance. A German battery of six pieces of horse-drawn artillery was distinctly seen moving towards our lines at a distance of 2,500 yards. Rifle and machine gun fire did not serve to arrest the movement. Position under cover was taken 2,000 yards to the front and a heavy fire opened. The Regiment suffered a number of casualties. While leading his troops forward late in the afternoon Major Winton was wounded and the command of the First Battalion fell to Lieutenant Haney. The battalions took up position for the night as shown on map.

During the day several air battles had taken place between the American and German planes, two machines on each side having been brought down in flames. In the end, however, our aviators gained the supremacy and forced the Germans to seek their own lines.

Early in the morning of the 27th, with the Third Battalion in the front line, the First Battalion in support and the Second in reserve, the advance was continued. "L," "I," "K" and "M" Companies were in the assault line. Troops from the Eleventh Machine Gun Battalion took position on the left to protect that flank. Lieutenant Simpson of this organization was killed while trying to advance his guns. Soon after the advance began the left flank and left rear were entirely exposed, and a heavy machine gun and artillery fire was put down on the lines from the left, left rear and front. On the right front, from woods and emplacements, a withering machine gun fire was poured into the advancing lines. In spite of this veritable torrent of death, the movement continued until the road running east and west from *Nantillois* was reached.

At this point the machine gun barrage became so intense that



UPPER: Bringing back Boche captured near Cuisy.
LOWER: Ration dump at Cuisy.

the advance could not be pushed over the bald hill (*Hill 266*) to the front. The Third Battalion had advanced to a position beyond the *Nantillois* road and had begun to dig in along the road and to the north of it. The First Battalion followed in support, took up a position in the rear with some elements crowding into the Third Battalion. This presented a very vulnerable target to the Germans, who evidently had direct observation. At this time Colonel Bolles directed that the line be thinned out from front to rear. Before this operation could be consummated the German artillery on the left flank opened a direct fire with high explosive shells, causing heavy casualties in the line not yet stabilized. This withering fire had a very disastrous effect on the elements of the line on the left flank, and resulted in some of them retiring to more protected positions. The other elements of the line took up the retiring movement, which resulted in crowding many men into the small valley just south of the *Nantillois* road. Here they were subjected to a heavy German artillery fire, and a number of soldiers were killed. In a short time the greater part of the two battalions had evacuated this position so dearly won.

Lieutenant Haney, with great presence of mind, and utter disregard of danger, endeavored to reform the line on the exposed position, but without avail. The receding troops continued to fall back until halted on the reverse slope of *Hill 295*. Here positions were taken for the night. Notwithstanding this retirement on the part of many elements, Lieutenant Haney succeeded in holding a portion of his company, together with other bolder spirits, in the position which was being evacuated. A portion of the Eleventh Machine Gun Battalion also maintained its position on the hill until eight o'clock in the evening. At this time the Regimental Commander ordered the forward troops to join the Regiment. During the day Colonel Bolles had worked side by side with Lieutenant Haney in effecting a reorganization. By exposing himself to the same dangers as the men, he had inspired them with his indomitable will to fight to the finish. For his "personal example of courage and fearlessness" in this action Colonel Bolles was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Lieutenant Haney was also awarded the same decoration for the gallant part he had played in the day's fighting.

Brigadier General Poore, noticing the retirement, took his position in the front line, steadied the troops and established the line immediately to the left of Colonel Bolles and Lieutenant



LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM E. HOLLIDAY

Haney. For his exceptionally able grasp of the situation and his prompt and fearless action, he was later awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Early in the day's fighting Lieutenant Colonel Holliday was killed while gallantly and fearlessly assisting in the advance. Colonel Holliday had been wounded in the leg by a machine gun bullet, and while receiving first aid treatment on the field so that he might continue the advance with the troops was mortally wounded at the base of the skull.

Throughout the day, probably the most severe in the history of the Regiment, the work of General Poore, Colonel Bolles and Lieutenant Haney stood out preëminent and contributed more to the maintainance of the morale and fighting spirit of the men than any other factor.

Notwithstanding the ill fortunes of the day before, the Regiment went over the top again at seven o'clock on the morning of the 28th. The Second Battalion, which the previous day had been the Brigade reserve, led the attack with "F" and "H" Companies in the assault line. "F" Company on the right was supported by "E," "H" on the left was supported by "G." The assaulting line was reinforced by one company from the Eleventh Machine Gun Battalion. The Third Battalion was in support of the Second, the First being Brigade reserve. Although the Germans opened with a curtain of machine gun fire, and followed it with a heavy fire of high explosives the line continued its advance to the railroad bank south of *Nantillois*. Here the Regiment waited to establish contact with the Seventy-ninth Division on the left. A joint attack on *Nantillois* by a platoon from "H" Company and one from "M" Company, Three Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry, forced the enemy to withdraw to the shelter of the *Bois de Fay*. The attack was then pushed beyond the village of *Nantillois* to a small knoll. Under the shelter of this knoll the line was reorganized and moved to the right oblique to get back in the Division sector, the Regiment having moved to the left to assist the Seventy-ninth Division in its attack on *Nantillois*. Returning to the sector the advance was resumed and continued to the southern edge of the *Bois de Fay*, where it was held up by heavy machine gun fire. Strong patrols, however, were pushed two kilometers to the front and forced the enemy to evacuate the woods. Here Colonel Bolles was wounded and forced to retire, the command of the Regiment falling to Major Terrell. Colonel Bolles had molded the Regiment into an aggressive fighting organization,

and it continued to fight with his do or die spirit after he had been evacuated. His presence on the front line, however, was much missed by all who had become accustomed to seeing him where the fighting was the fiercest, and where by his indifference to personal safety he inspired his subordinates with a fearlessness and a determination to go forward.

The Seventy-ninth Division not having advanced as far as the Fourth, the Thirty-ninth Infantry was subjected to heavy flank fire on the left. In spite of this the Regiment clung tenaciously to its position and for two hours endured a terrific bombardment from 77's across the *Meuse*. Finally orders were received to withdraw to a position south-east of the *Nantillois—Briulles* road. A detachment from "F," "G" and "H" Companies under command of Captain Norton remained in the forward position at the south-eastern edge of the woods until nine o'clock, at which time it rejoined the Regiment. It was here that Colonel J. K. Parsons took command.

On the night of September 28th-29th the Seventh Brigade was relieved by the Eighth, and on the following morning the Thirty-ninth took up position in the *Bois de Septsarges* as Division reserve. While here the Regiment was subjected to heavy artillery fire and much annoyance from enemy aviators. On October 1st five planes made an attack in which two sergeants and several privates were killed. Anti-aircraft, machine gun and rifle fire was opened on the hostile planes and this was successful in bringing down four out of the five.

In the fighting on the 26th, 27th and 28th the Regiment had advanced eleven kilometers on a front ranging from one to two kilometers, the first five being one mass of barbed wire. In the advance of September 26th the Regiment succeeded in *penetrating the enemy line deeper than other troops engaged*. Because of the flanking fire from the left for the greater part of the time the casualties had been heavy. More than one hundred men and officers had been killed and over five hundred wounded. In the three days fighting the Regiment had captured nearly two thousand prisoners, thirty cannon of all calibre, and numerous machine guns, minenwerfer and trench mortars.

Corporal James O. Kelly of "A" Company who was wounded and captured during the fighting around *Montfaucon Hill* on September 26th gives the following account of his experiences:

"We went over the top and drove the Germans in a dugout, taking about one hundred prisoners. I brought back twenty of



UPPER: Advancing from Bois de Septsarges to Nantillois.
LOWER: Crossing Nantillois road. Lieutenant Colonel Holliday was killed here, just north of the road on September 27th.

them to Colonel Bolles. He told me to go back and get some more; that there were lots of them up there. As I was going back I met Lieutenant Haney with the rest of the prisoners. He told me to go to First Sergeant Keller, who had been wounded, and give him first aid. I had found Sergeant Keller and was giving him first aid treatment when I was hit in the thigh by a machine gun bullet.

"The next thing I remember is seeing about fifteen Germans around us. We were carried back to the dugout in which we had captured our prisoners. Sergeant Keller was placed on a stretcher and two of our men, who had been captured, were made to carry it. A German helped me to get along. We traveled until three o'clock in the afternoon, when we reached their first aid station. Here our wounds were dressed and we were each given a 'shot' in the chest to prevent lock-jaw. We stayed in this dugout all night.

"At two o'clock on the morning of the 27th the Americans opened a barrage, which was very severe and lasted for more than two hours. When the barrage stopped the Germans retreated, leaving us with several of their wounded. Two first aid men were left to care for us. We remained there until five o'clock in the afternoon, when members of the Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry (Seventy-ninth Division) came near where we were. The boys came over and were about to throw a grenade at us, until I told them we were from the Fourth Division. Sergeant Keller and I stayed there until September 28th. Early that morning Sergeant Keller died from gas and wounds in the head. I was taken to the American first aid station later in the morning. From there I was sent to the field hospital, and later to a base hospital. I rejoined 'A' Company at *Schuld*, Germany, on the 27th of December."

Corporal John Carman of "M" Company, who was also wounded and captured on the 26th, and who later escaped from a German prison hospital, tells the following narrative:

"On the 26th of September I was out with a patrol of four privates on the left flank of the Regiment. About five o'clock the Germans started a counter attack. I was wounded by a machine gun bullet, and as our ammunition was exhausted all five of us crawled in a shell hole. On account of the heavy German machine gun fire we were forced to stay under cover.

"Toward evening the Germans worked their way around to the rear of us, and we were surrounded and captured. Being

the only wounded one, I was taken to a field hospital, and became separated from the other members of my patrol. I stayed in the hospital over night and had my wounds dressed. I was questioned by the Germans about my regiment and division, but refused to give them any information. When they found out that I wouldn't tell anything, one of them got out a book about ten inches thick. He opened it and started telling me about the different units of our army. He said that the Fourth Division was the best body of troops they had fought against. He told me that Colonel Bolles commanded the Thirty-ninth Infantry. He stated that the book was full of such information, and that he could tell me what troops of my division were in the fight and where they were fighting.

"The next morning I tried to get away and got about forty yards from the hospital, when I was discovered and carried back. From here I was taken to a railroad station about six miles away, put aboard a hospital train and carried to *Eissen*. We remained there until about four o'clock the next day. From *Eissen* I was taken ten kilometers further to *Limberg* and placed in a large prison hospital. There were about 2,500 prisoners here, the greater part of them French. I remained at this place until the 4th of October. During my stay I talked with a number of prisoners. All stated that they were treated as well as conditions would allow. An American Lieutenant told me that when he first arrived there were sufficient medical supplies, but that they had been used up, and now nothing could be done but dress the wounds. We suffered most from lack of food. All that we got was thin soup with an occasional piece of black bread. As soon as the Red Cross located us we received boxes of food from them regularly. When I became able to walk I was given a pair of crutches and allowed to go out of the hospital. The only guards were those at the front door. A short distance from the hospital was a canteen to which Americans were allowed to go. On account of the numerous escapes, none of the French prisoners except officers were allowed to leave the hospital.

"On the 4th of October I decided that it was time for me to leave. About eight o'clock in the evening I went to the canteen. Behind the canteen there was a large hill covered with pines. I went from the canteen to the hill, left my crutches there and went over the hill, where I found a railroad track. Following this, I finally found some French troops and stayed with them two days, when I was sent to the Eighty-fifth Division at *Toul*."

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, September 16, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 17

1. The following telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Force, is published to the command:

September 15th, 1918.

Major General George H. Cameron,
Commanding General, Fifth Corps,

Please extend to the officers and men of the Fifth Corps my sincere congratulations for the part they have taken in the first battle of the American Army. Our successes have thrilled our countrymen and evoked the enthusiasm of all Allies. Will you convey to the command my cordial appreciation of their work. I am proud of the accomplishment.

PERSHING

OFFICIAL: *By Command of* MAJOR GENERAL CAMERON:
HARRY C. KAEFRING, *Brigadier General, Chief of Staff*
Adjutant General. W. B. BURTT,

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, September 17, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 18

1. The following telegram of the Commanding General, First Army is published to the command:

September 15, 1918.

Commanding General,
Fifth Corps,

Number 105 Sec. G. S. The Army Commander directs that the following message from the President of the United States be transmitted to you for transmission to all troops of your command: "Washington, September 14th. To General John J. Pershing, American Expeditionary Forces, France.—Accept my warmest congratulations on the brilliant achievements of the Army under your command. The boys have done what we expected of them and have done it in the way we most admire. We are deeply proud of them and of their achievements. Please convey to all concerned my grateful and affectionate thanks. (Signed) Woodrow Wilson."

DRUM

OFFICIAL: *By Command of* MAJOR GENERAL CAMERON:
HARRY C. KAEFRING, W. B. BURTT,
Adjutant General. *Brigadier General, Chief of Staff.*

(For Official Circulation Only)

(G.O. 238)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 238

France, December 26th, 1918.

It is with soldierly pride that I record in General Orders a tribute to the taking of the St. Mihiel salient by the First Army.

On September 12th, 1918, you delivered the first concerted offensive operation of the American Expeditionary Forces upon difficult terrain against this redoubtable position, immovably held for four years, which crumpled before your ably executed advance. Within twenty-four hours of the commencement of the attack the salient had ceased to exist and you were threatening Metz.

Your divisions, which had never been tried in the exacting conditions of major offensive operations, worthily emulated those of more arduous experience and earned their right to participate in the more difficult task to come. Your staff and auxiliary services, which labored so untiringly and so enthusiastically, deserve equal commendation, and we are indebted to the willing cooperation of veteran French divisions and of auxiliary units which the Allied commands put at our disposal.

Not only did you straighten out a dangerous salient, capture 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, and liberate 240 square miles of French territory, but you demonstrated the fitness for battle of a unified American Army.

We appreciate the loyal training and effort of the First Army. In the name of our country, I offer our hearty and unmeasured thanks to these splendid Americans of the First, Fourth, and Fifth Corps, and of the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Forty-second, Eighty-second, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Divisions, which were engaged, and of the Third, Thirty-fifth, Seventy-eighth, Eightieth and Ninety-first Divisions which were in reserve.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

By Command of GENERAL PERSHING:
JAMES W. McANDREW, *Chief of Staff.*

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT C. DAVIS, *Adjutant General.*

(For Official Circulation Only)

(G.O. 143)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, August 28th, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 143

It fills me with pride to record in General Orders a tribute to the service and achievements of the First and Third Corps, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, and Forty-second Divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces.

You came to the battlefield at the crucial hour of the Allied cause. For almost four years the most formidable army the world has as yet seen had pressed its invasion of France, and stood threatening its capital. At no time had that army been more powerful or menacing than when on July 15th it struck again to destroy in one great battle the brave men opposed to it and to enforce its brutal will upon the world and civilization.

Three days later, in conjunction with our Allies, you counterattacked. The Allied Armies gained a brilliant victory that marks the turning point of the war. You did more than give our brave Allies the support to which as a nation our faith was pledged. You proved that our altruism, our pacific spirit, our sense of justice have not blunted our virility or our courage. You have shown that American initiative and energy are as fit for the test of war as for the pursuits of peace. You have justly won the unstinted praise of our Allies and the eternal gratitude of our country.

We have paid for our success in the lives of many of our brave comrades. We shall cherish their memory always, and claim for our history and literature their bravery, achievement and sacrifice.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT C. DAVIS, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD ARMY CORPS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, October 5th, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 29

2. The Corps Commander, in General Orders, cites the gallant conduct of the Fourth Division, especially the Seventh and Eighth Infantry Brigades in the seizure, against great difficulties, of the *Bois de Fay* and the holding of it against repeated and determined counter attacks between September 26th and October 5th. You are there. Stay there.

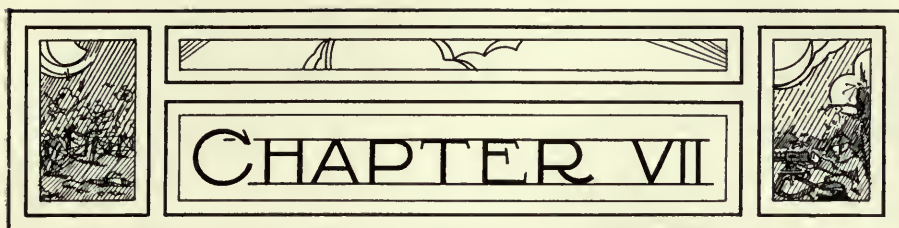
By Command of MAJOR GENERAL BULLARD:

A. W. BJORNSTAD,

Brigadier General, G. S., Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

DAVID O'KEEFE, *Adjutant General.*



Advance Through Bois de Fay and Bois de Malaumont

AS a part of the Division reserve ten disagreeable days were spent in the *Bois de Septsarges*. The Germans bombarded the woods regularly and caused a number of casualties. On October 5th a high explosive shell made a direct hit on "I" Company's kitchen, killing one man and wounding several. Cook Albert Bergonzie was killed instantly; Cook John Shoemaker lost a leg, and Lieutenant Slagel and Sergeant Harvey F. Parker were wounded. The kitchen was in a clearing near the area occupied by the Eleventh Machine Gun Battalion. When the shell exploded twelve men from this organization were wounded.

While the Seventh Brigade was in reserve the Eighth Brigade had been ordered to capture the *Bois de Fay*, *Bois de Malaumont* and *Bois de Foret*, and thus outflank *Brioules-sur-Meuse*. The attack of the Eighth Brigade had advanced to the northern edge of the *Bois de Fay* when the Seventh Brigade was ordered to relieve the Eighth and continue the attack.

On the afternoon of October 9th the Third Battalion, commanded by Captain Wood, moved forward under the cover of fog and occupied a position in the northern edge of the *Bois de Fay*, directly south of the *Fond de Ville aux Bois*. "K" Company was on the right and "M" Company on the left of the assault line; "I" Company supporting "K," and "L" Company supporting "M." The attack was to be made through the *Bois de Malaumont*, penetrating to the north and establishing the line on *Hill 299*. At five o'clock the attack was to begin, but at this hour a German barrage was accurately dropped on the forward and support positions of the assault battalion. This combined with the terrific fire from machine guns east of the *Bois de Malaumont* made it impossible for the movement to progress. The Battalion remained here for the night, but suffered a large

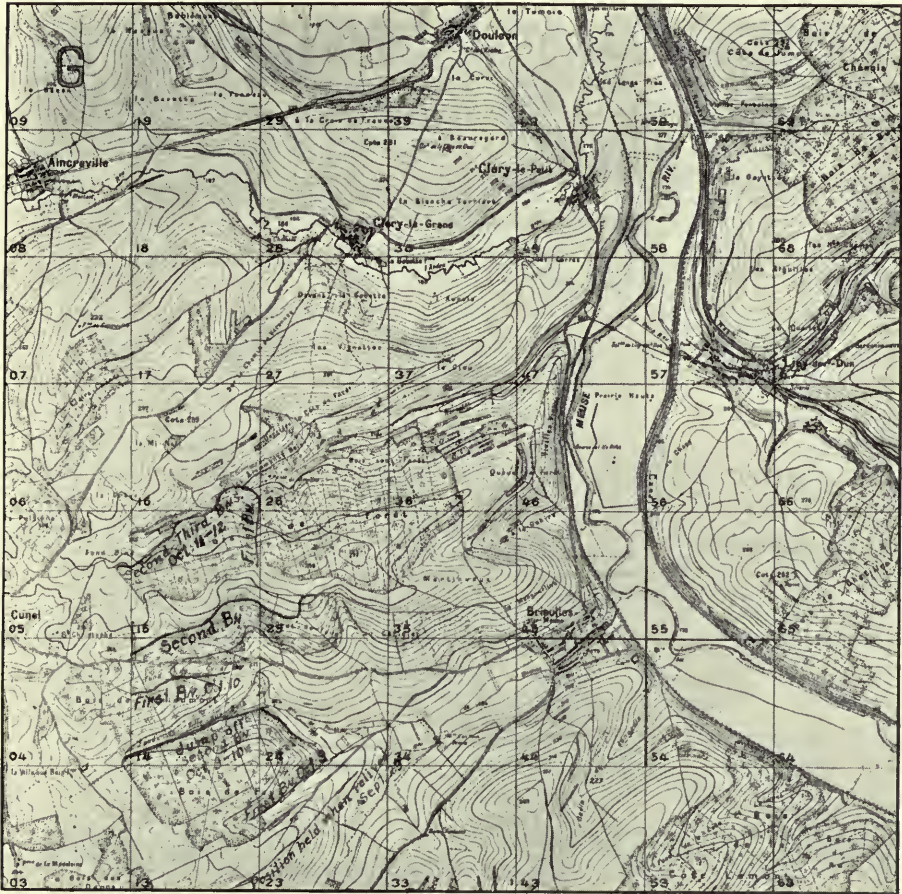
number of casualties. The First and Second Battalions were ordered to move at seven o'clock under cover of a smoke screen and occupy positions in the *Bois de Fay* to support the attack. The smoke screen was put down before the designated hour, however, and the Germans began a heavy bombardment with 77's, 88's and 155's of the entire zone between the *Bois de Fay*, *Bois de Briulles* and *Bois de Septsarges*. Shells were dropped at the rate of twenty per minute on the southern edge of the *Bois de Fay*, and made it inadvisable for the troops to move forward. Both Battalions remained in their positions in the *Bois de Septsarges* until after midnight.

Early the next morning the Second Battalion was ordered to make the attack with the First Battalion in support. The two battalions moved forward to the northern edge of the *Bois de Fay* arriving there a little before daylight. Only one path led through the woods to the front; this was strewn with the dead of both sides. In one spot lay more than sixty men and in another place over two hundred. Not only was the march up gruesome, but very difficult on account of the thick growth of underbrush and the innumerable trees the Germans had felled across the path. To further impede the progress of the advancing troops the underbrush and trees had been bound together with a mass of barbed wire.

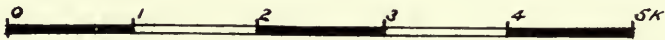
Arriving at the northern edge of the forest the Second Battalion took up position preparatory for the attack with "H" Company on the left supported by "F;" and "G" Company on the right supported by "E." The First Battalion moved up in support position. At seven o'clock, October 10th, the attack began, and in spite of spirited resistance the lines moved forward. A few minutes after the advance started, Captain Norton, who commanded the battalion, had his pipe shot out of his mouth by a German sniper. Early in the day Colonel Parsons and his entire staff were gassed. Captain Plumley, the Regimental Adjutant, although badly gassed refused to be evacuated, and remained in action with the troops until disabled by temporary blindness the follow morning. For his heroism he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. To supply Field Officers General Poore sent forward Lieutenant Colonel Middleton of the Forty-seventh Infantry and Major Waltz of the Eleventh Machine Gun Battalion.

The trails through the *Bois de Malaumont* were entirely blocked by fallen trees, and the underbrush, wired together with

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY IN THE WORLD WAR



Dun-sur-Meuse—Scale 1:20,000



==== Principal Highway
—— Secondary Roads

barbed wire, was so dense as to make forward movement practically impossible. The Second Battalion, however, infiltrated as far as the *Cunel—Brieulles* Road, pushing the attack forward through the *Bois de Peut de Faux*, where obstructions of fallen trees and wired undergrowth were again encountered. The northern edge of the forest was reached at half past one o'clock. In advancing the units became mixed, and a halt was made in order to reorganize the line. While halted here Sergeant Thomas Norton brought up a one-pounder and put out of action an enemy machine gun that was giving much annoyance to the right flank. At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon reconnaissance in force in the *Bois de Foret* was begun. The Germans, however, opened up with such a withering machine gun fire that heavy casualties were incurred and the reconnoitering parties withdrawn. A flanking movement was directed in order to capture the trenches southeast of the *Bois de Foret*. With a platoon of thirty men, Lieutenant James Edmunds rushed the German position and in the hand to hand fighting which followed cleared the several trenches in that locality. He then started forward in the *Bois de Foret* to break up the German resistance in the southern edge of the woods. Heavy machine gun fire from *Cunel* and from the southern edge of the *Bois de la Pultiere*, however, caused the flanking party to seek shelter in the recently captured trenches. The battalion took position for the night in the northern edge of the *Bois Peut de Faux*. From eight to eleven o'clock enemy flares made the night as bright as day, and an incessant machine gun fire was kept up to prevent another attempt on their positions. Before daylight Lieutenant Edmunds and the remainder of his party filtered back into our lines, bringing all the dead and wounded.

During the night plans were made for a general attack along the entire front.

At twenty-eight minutes past seven on the morning of October 11th, following closely behind a well-placed barrage, the Second Battalion moved forward and in spite of the terrific machine gun fire and heavy casualties advanced steadily. Two minutes later the entire front line rushed with a yell, that could be heard above the din of battle, taking the German position in the *Bois de Foret* with the bayonet. The fighting was fierce, but lasted only a few seconds. In that short time, however, two German officers, a number of soldiers, many minenwerfers and a great number of machine guns were captured. On the left, Lieutenant Dickson

of the Thirty-ninth Machine Gun Company, moved forward with the attacking elements in order to be able to set his guns as soon as the line was established. Getting ahead of the line, Lieutenant Dickson with several of his liaison agents succeeded in passing unharmed through machine gun fire, cut an enemy machine gun company in two, capturing twenty-five prisoners and routing the remainder. The Germans abandoned their guns, which were of the light type. "H" Company on the left flank, pressing closely on Lieutenant Dickson, relieved him of his prisoners, mopped up the trenches dug during the night, and advanced to the northern edge of the *Bois de Foret*. Being slightly ahead of the line, the company halted and waited for the remainder of the Battalion to come up.

Reaching the northern edge of the *Bois de Foret* an attempt was made to establish liaison with the Eightieth Division on the left, but Lieutenant Dickson, who commanded the liaison group (Machine Gun Company and "L" Company), was unable to gain contact. At three o'clock in the afternoon a heavy counter attack from the *Bois de la Pultiere* was repulsed by the Thirty-ninth Machine Gun Company. Twice during the afternoon the Germans made attempts to infiltrate our positions, but were driven off with heavy losses.

While the Second Battalion was establishing its line in the northern edge of the *Bois de Foret*, the First Battalion executed a right turn and established a north and south line in the *Bois de Foret* northwest of *Briuelles* to resist counter attacks from the east. Later in the afternoon this line was relieved by the Second Battalion Forty-seventh Infantry; the First Battalion then moving up to reinforce the Second. Elements of the Eleventh Machine Gun Battalion, under command of Lieutenant Flynn, also reinforced the front lines. During the day the machine gunners kept up a constant fire on *Hill 299* and the German positions on both flanks. The advance rested on the 11th with the lines established in the northern edge of the *Bois de Foret*. During the night several patrols were sent out and succeeded in penetrating beyond *Hill 299*.

On the morning of October 12th "L" Company, One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry, Thirty-third Division, under command of Captain Wise, reported as reinforcement and was used to strengthen the left flank of the Second Battalion. A patrol of fifteen men from this company crawled across "No Man's Land" to a small clump of woods between the forest and *Hill*



UPPER: Crossing an open field in the advance on Nantillois.
LOWER: Machine Gunners advancing towards Nantillois.

299, and remained there in observation during the day. At eleven o'clock in the morning a counter attack from the *Bois de la Pul-tiere* was repulsed with ease. Later an enemy movement in force from the woods west of *Hill 299* was observed moving in a general northeasterly direction. Machine guns played upon the troops incessantly and inflicted heavy losses. Twice during the day the enemy in force was seen on the ridge east of *Hill 299*. On both occasions he was put to rout by the machine guns under command of Lieutenant Flynn. At 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon a heavy artillery barrage was dropped on the front lines, causing a withdrawal to the southern edge of the forest. The barrage lasted two hours and cost the Regiment three hundred casualties. As soon as the barrage lifted the troops moved forward again and occupied the position on the northern edge of the *Bois de Foret*.

At three o'clock forty men from the Third Battalion, under command of Lieutenant de Graff, were sent to fill a gap which had occurred in the line held by the Second Battalion Forty-seventh Infantry. At the same time patrols were sent out to reconnoiter the *Bois de Foret* to its eastern edge. These returned within three hours, reporting that the woods to the east were held in force by the Germans. The remainder of the day was marked by continuous machine gun fire from *Cunel*, the *Bois de la Pul-tiere* and emplacements in the vicinity of *Hill 299*.

In the counter attacks attempted in the morning a number of Germans took cover in gravel pits on the southern slope of *Hill 299*. Sergeant Thompson of "H" Company discovered this, and crawled forward in "No Man's Land," taking a seat with his back against a tree. As soon as a German showed his head in an attempt to rejoin his company, Sergeant Thompson picked him off. Remaining at his post until darkness fell, the Sergeant "sniped" more than a half hundred Boches.

Communication could be maintained only by means of runners and that at a great sacrifice of life. With his P. C. in the *Bois de Malaumont*, Major Waltz was attempting to get a message through to the front line in the *Bois de Foret*. After two runners had been wounded in the attempt, Private James (Jim-mie) Wilson of "H" Company volunteered. He succeeded in making the return trip safely, but was killed by shell fire the day following. Thirteen other runners were wounded in the *Bois de Malaumont* near Major Waltz's P. C. . Private Joe Smith of Company "C" was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action in these woods.

On the night of the 12th outposts were established five hundred yards north of the northern edge of the *Bois de Foret*. At nine o'clock it was reported that the enemy was attempting to infiltrate the position. The outposts were drawn back to the front line and a rocket fired over "No Man's Land." By the light of the rocket several figures were seen approaching from the direction of *Hill 299*. Machine gun fire was opened and continued for twenty-five minutes. A second rocket was fired, but no enemy could be seen. The outpost line was then reestablished to the north and towards the *Bois de la Pultiere*, being withdrawn again at dawn. During the night a few shells fell in the area, but caused no casualties. Slight casualties were caused by intermittent machine gun fire from the north, east and west. Early in the morning of the 13th the Germans attempted a counter attack from the east through the *Bois de Foret*. Machine gunners from the Eleventh Machine Gun Battalion, under command of Lieutenant Arnett, repulsed it by fire from two Hotchkiss and one captured gun. On the night of the 12th, the front line was the same as on the night of the 11th.

In both the *Bois de Foret* and *Bois de Malaumont* the Germans had elaborate arrangements for comfort and pleasure. Shacks had been erected with dugouts nearby; board walks connected the buildings with each other and with the dugouts. Both the buildings and dugouts were lighted by electricity. Moving picture shows and beer gardens were also found.

The Thirty-ninth Infantry was now in a deep salient at the Army objective, and as ordered was determined to "stay there." But "staying there" became costly and was a severe test of nerve and morale.

Machine gun, minenwerfer and shell fire came from the left flank, front, and right flank. At night gas shells flooded the whole area, the valleys being covered by a dense gas fog. Under these conditions the Regiment "stayed" until relieved on the morning of October 13th. Early on this date troops from the Fourth Infantry, Third Division, took over the position. The Regiment then returned to the *Bois de Septsarges*, where another week was spent in trench digging and organizing a defensive position.

In the gruelling fighting of October 10th, 11th and 12th the Regiment had again lost more than one hundred killed and five hundred wounded and missing. An indication of the fierceness with which the enemy fought is the fact that in this last advance of six kilometers only two hundred prisoners, including four



UPPER: Shell fire on Hill 299.

LOWER: Returning from Bois de Ogons after being relieved by the 58th Infantry.

officers, were taken. The captured material included a large number of machine guns, and cannon of various calibre.

The Thirty-ninth had now been in the *Meuse-Argonne* operation for seventeen days, six days of that time (September 26th, 27th, 28th, and October 10th, 11th, and 12th) occupying the front line and making vigorous assaults. An advance of eleven kilometers was made in the September fighting, and three kilometers in October, a total advance of fourteen kilometers against a most stubborn and determined enemy resistance. On the 26th of September *the Regiment penetrated the enemy line deeper than any other troops engaged*, and on the same day *had made possible the capture of the important town of Montfaucon*. These successes had not been achieved, however, without heavy losses. In the six days' engagements the Regiment lost 1,187 in wounded and 292 in killed. Though depleted in numbers, the spirit and morale of the troops was never higher. Those who had come through the fighting unscathed were filled with a determination to vindicate their comrades who had so bravely made the supreme sacrifice.

In the evening of October 18th the Regiment left the *Bois de Septsarges* for *Raulecourt*, marching via *Bois de Hesse*, *Bois de Sivry*, *Autrecourt*, *Issoncourt* and *Lerouville*. Arriving at *Raulecourt* on October 26th, ten days were spent in delousing, re-equipping, and work on the target range. At four o'clock on the morning of November 6th the Regiment marched to *Jouy*, where it embussed for *Blercourt*. Remaining there for two days a move was made by bus to *Vignot*. On the day following, November 10th, the regiment moved to the *Bois de la Belle Ozieres* near *Heudicourt*, preparatory to participation in the next great American drive which was to begin on November 12th, in the *St. Mihiel* sector, in the direction of *Briey*. The signing of the armistice on the 11th, however, ended the fighting career of the Thirty-ninth Infantry in the World War.

On the evening of the 12th the troops bivouacked in a field to the west of the *Bois de la Belle Ozieres*. The following day a move was made by march to *Commercy*, where the Regiment went into billets.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, 28th October, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 71.

Now that the Fourth Division has been withdrawn from what may be termed the first phase of the Argonne, it is appropriate to review its achievements.

From September 26th to October 13th, 1918, the Fourth Division, as a part of the Third Corps, First American Army, took part in the attack on the enemy positions between the Argonne Forest and the Meuse.

These positions were of exceptional strength, having been in existence practically since the beginning of the war, and their natural features had been strengthened with all the skill and ingenuity which the German Army, with years of experience behind it, could bring to the task.

On the first day the Division penetrated these defenses to a depth of about seven kilometers. In the days following, its lines were advanced six kilometers, in the face of strong resistance on the part of the enemy. All ground won was held under the most trying and difficult circumstances; under fire of all kinds, both from the front and the flanks; the Fourth Division being at all times in advance of the other divisions of the First Army.

During the period when the Division was engaged, it had opposed to it, all or parts of seven German Divisions, two being rated as among the best in the German Army. Of these, the Twenty-eighth Division is known as the Kaiser's Favorite.

The Division captured 2,731 prisoners, of whom 71 were officers; 47 field guns of calibre up to 150 mm.; and many minenwerfer and machine guns, as well as a great quantity of small arms and ammunition.

It is with deep pride and satisfaction that the Division Commander publishes these results. They have been gained in the face of the most determined resistance and at great cost. No men have borne themselves more gallantly than the men of this Division. No Division in France has more cause to be proud of its achievements. Where all have done so well, it is impossible to single out units or individuals for special commendation, infantry, artillery, engineers, machine guns, signal corps, medical service, trains, military police, by splendid team work and single hearted devotion to duty, have all contributed their share to the success we have won.

We mourn our dead. Those of us who remain pledge ourselves anew for effort and sacrifice, proud of our privilege of representing the American people in the struggle for world freedom.

With pride, born of past achievements, the members of "Ivy" Division look forward to sharing in the great and final victory of our Armies—a victory that cannot long be delayed.

This order will be read to each organization at the first assembly after its receipt.

By Command of BRIGADIER GENERAL POORE;

C. A. BACH,

Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

LON. S. HAYMENS,

Captain, A. G. D., Adjutant.

(For Official Circulation Only)

(G. O. 203)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, November 12, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 203.

The enemy has capitulated. It is fitting that I address myself in thanks directly to the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces who by their heroic efforts have made possible this glorious result. Our armies, hurriedly raised and hastily trained, met a veteran enemy, and by courage, discipline and skill always defeated him. Without complaint you have endured incessant toil, privation and danger. You have seen many of your comrades make the supreme sacrifice that freedom may live. I thank you for the patience and courage with which you have endured. I congratulate you upon the splendid fruits of victory which your heroism and the blood of our gallant dead are now presenting to our nation. Your deeds will live forever on the most glorious pages of American history.

Those things you have done. There remains now a harder task which will test your soldierly qualities to the utmost. Succeed in this and little note will be taken and few praises will be sung; fail, and the light of your glorious achievements of the past will sadly be dimmed. But you will not fail. Every natural tendency may urge towards relaxation in discipline, in conduct, in appearance, in everything that marks the soldier. Yet you will remember that each officer and each soldier is the representative in Europe of his people and that his brilliant deeds of yesterday permit no action of today to pass unnoticed by friend or by foe. You will meet this test as gallantly as you have met the tests of the battlefield. Sustained by your high ideals and inspired by the heroic part you have played, you will carry back to our people the proud consciousness of the new Americanism borne of sacrifice. Whether you stand on hostile territory or on the friendly soil of France, you will so bear yourself in discipline, appearance and respect for all civil rights that you will confirm for all time the pride and love which every American feels for your uniform and for you.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT C. DAVIS, *Adjutant General.*

(For Official Circulation Only)

(G. O. 204)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, November 13, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 204.

The following communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies is published to the command:

G. Q. G. A., le 12 novembre 1918.

Officiers, Sous-Officiers, Soldats des Armées Alliées:

Après avoir résolûment arrêté l'ennemi, vous l'avez, pendant des mois, avec une foi et une énergie inlassables, attaqué sans répit.

Vous avez gagné la plus grande bataille de l'histoire et sauvé la cause la plus sacrée: la Liberté du Monde.

Soyez fiers!

D'une gloire immortelle vous avez paré vos drapeaux.

La postérité vous garde sa reconnaissance.

LE MARÉCHAL DE FRANCE,
Commandant en Chef les Armées Alliées:
F. FÖCH.

By Command of GENERAL PERSHING:

JAMES W. McANDREW, *Chief of Staff.*

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT C. DAVIS, *Adjutant General.*

(Translation)

(For Official Circulation Only)

(G. O. 204)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, November 13, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 204.

The following communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies is published to the command:

General Headquarters, 12 November, 1918.

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the Allied Armies:

After resolutely stopping the enemy, you have during months, with courage and energy, unflinching attacked without falling back.

You have won the greatest war of history and saved the most sacred cause: the Liberty of the World.

Rejoice!

You have immortal glory for your flags.

Posterity will keep your remembrances.

THE MARSHAL OF FRANCE,
Commander-in-Chief of The Allied Armies.
F. FOCH.

By Command of GENERAL PERSHING:

JAMES W. McANDREWS, *Chief of Staff.*

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT C. DAVIS, *Adjutant General.*

(For Official Circulation Only)

(G. O. 232)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, December 19, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 232.

It is with a sense of gratitude for its splendid accomplishment, which will live through all history, that I record in General Orders a tribute to the victory of the First Army in Meuse-Argonne Battle.

Tested and strengthened by the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, for more than six weeks you battered against the pivot of the enemy lines on the Western front.

It was a position of imposing natural strength, stretching on both sides of the Meuse River from the bitterly contested hills of Verdun to the almost impenetrable forests of the Argonne; a position, moreover, fortified by four years of labor designed to render it impregnable; a position held with the fullest resources of the enemy. That position you broke utterly, and thereby hastened the collapse of the enemy's military power.

Soldiers of all of the divisions engaged under the First, Third and Fifth American Corps and the Second Colonial and Seventeenth Corps—the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-seventh, Forty-second, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first American Divisions, the Eighteenth and Twenty-six French Divisions, and the Tenth and Fifteenth French Colonial Divisions—you will be long remembered for the stubborn persistence of your progress, your storming of obstinately defended machine gun nests, your penetration, yard by yard, of woods and ravines, your heroic resistance in the face of counter-attacks supported by powerful artillery fire. For more than a month, from the initial attack of September 26th, you fought your way slowly through the Argonne, through the woods and over the hills west of the Meuse; you slowly enlarged your hold on the *Cotes de Meuse* to the east and then on the first of November, your attack forced the enemy into flight. Pressing his retreat, you cleared the entire left bank of the Meuse south of Sedan, and then stormed the heights on the right bank and drove him into the plain beyond.

Soldiers of all Army and Corps troops engaged, to you no less credit is due; your steadfast adherence to duty and your dogged determination in the face of all obstacles made possible the heroic deeds cited above.

The achievement of the First Army, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution towards the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander-in-Chief,
American Expeditionary Forces.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT C. DAVIS, *Adjutant General.*



Roster of Men Killed in Action

Aisne-Marne Offensive: Vicinity of Noroy, Troesnes and Chouy-sur-Ourcq—July 18th to July 21st, 1918.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Machine Gun Co.
*2nd Lieut. Strickland, P. S.
Private Brekke, John
Private Jenkins, Mack M.</p> | <p>Company "F"
*2nd Lieutenant Weller E. C.
Sergeant Larsen, Peter
Corporal Singer, Mike
Corporal Thomas, L. C.
Private Shaffer, Albert L.</p> | <p>Private Craig, Mood
Private Palmbi, Mariana
Private Patete, Alexander
Private 1/c Schreiber, F. C.
Private Temple, John</p> |
| <p>Company "B"
Private Borofski, Roman
Private DiBernardino, G.
Private Fitzgerald, Thomas
Private Gonyea, Frank
Private Podlesney, Mike</p> | <p>Company "H"
Sergeant Wagstaff, Israel
Corporal Shannon, G. M.
Private Dodds, Harvey W.
Private Fair, Harry W.
Private Gecas, Waclovas
Private Henderson, D. L.
Private Loesser, Alexander
Private Rowe, John R.
Private Perry, Vithia I.
Private Wild, Fred</p> | <p>Company "K"
Mechanic Wright, Ralph W.
Private Lilley, Charles C.
Private Pedranti, C.
Private Skeeter, Jasper
Private Shuze, Gustave H.
Private Willie, Frank
Private Wells, Lester</p> |
| <p>Company "C"
Sergeant Mann, Walter T.
Mechanic Akes, Harve
Private Olsin, Erric J.</p> | <p>Company "I"
Sergeant Friedman, A.
Sergeant Grier, John M.
Corporal Brown, C. E.
Corporal Racine, Joseph
Mechanic Patarino, John M.
Private Black, Simon</p> | <p>Company "L"
Sergeant Haley, Daniel
Corporal Oepen, Ralph.
Private Bogsted, Christ
Private Graham, Howard
Private Hoxie, Sylvanus H.</p> |
| <p>Company "D"
Private Palmer, Basil</p> | <p>Company "E"
Corporal Bunte, Bernard L.
*Corporal Fowler, Almon N.
Corporal Bolin, Howard
Private 1/c Howell, Jas. E.</p> | <p>Company "M"
Corporal Davies, Owen
Corporal Foster, Clifton R.</p> |

Air Raid at Foret de Fere: Vesle River and Vicinity of St. Thibaut—August 1st to 12th, 1918

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Headquarters Co.
Sergeant Kinsey, Maurice
Corporal Holloway, Isaac E.
Musician Bennett, Edwin R.
Private Kahl, James C.
Private Lagergren, William
Private Lawson, William
Private McNutt, Gilbert
Private Petrosky, John
*Private Liford, Arthur W.
*Private Malooly, Nicholas</p> | <p>Machine Gun Co.
Private McKie, Don A.</p> <p>Company "A"
Sergeant Winters, Robert D.
Sergeant Greenfield, J. A.
Corporal Sullivan, James
Private Anderson, Eddie
Private Friesenhahn, R. P.
Private Harrington, T. A.
Private Jurewicz, Joseph A.</p> | <p>Private Peters, Henry A.
Private Thompson, W. G.</p> <p>Company "B"
Private 1/c Murray, John
Private Boudreau, Emil
Private Franks, Tommy</p> <p>Company "C"
2nd Lieutenant Kelly, J. F.
Sergeant Whalen, Thomas</p> |
|---|--|---|

*Died of wounds.

Corporal Jameson, A.
 Corporal Kelly, Patrick
 Corporal Volpe, Valentine
 Private Anderson, C. M.
 Private Alsace, Ora Jio
 Private 1/c Bucler, C.
 Private Crowe, Elmer
 Private 1/c DiLoreto, E.
 Private Dennis, Rover C.
 Private 1/c Hoskins, Nedd
 Private Lettiere, Daniel
 Private Melvin, Trueman
 Private Rattenburry, H.
 Private 1/c Smith, C. F.
 Private Stonestreet, Charles
 Private 1/c Wachowaik, J. C.
 Private 1/c Zalabak, W.

Company "D"

Corporal Marchec, Frank
 Bugler Mondress, Harry
 Private Cohen, Daniel
 Private Crawford, Lewis
 Private Crowder, John
 Private Ferguson, Ralph
 Private Ferris, Sidney
 Private Roebuck, James
 *Private Schroeder, Derwin
 Private Weekley, Ralph R.

Company "E"

1st Lieut. Davidson, P. E.
 Sergeant Reed, Mark
 Sergeant Jones, Frank
 Corporal Arruppe, Sefferino
 Corporal Drew, Frank E.
 Corporal Lawton, Harry
 Corporal Lubby, Harry
 Private Gregorie, Eugene L.
 Private Gustas, Anton
 Private Johnson, Olo
 Private Kessel, Snowden
 Private 1/c Morrissey, D. P.
 Private Morrissey, John P.
 Private Myhre, Willie
 Private Peetz, Fred

Company "F"

2nd Lieutenant Grant, D. S.
 Corporal Priejeff, Z.
 Private Aspender, L.
 Private Boness, George
 Private Burnor, Nelson
 Private Bute, Lloyd C.
 Private Byrne, J. J.
 Private Ewell, Frank B.
 Private Gignac, Eugene C.
 Private Johnson, Charles
 *Private Kapschull, W. M.
 Private Lewis, Carl D.
 Private Miline, Archie
 Private Mjelde, Obert J.
 *Private Moore, Allie P.
 Private Morrison, James
 Private Morrison, John M.
 Private Moss, Theodore C.
 *Private Murphy, F. D.
 Private Olskevitch, Michael
 Private 1/c Priejeff, Zosmo
 Private Putnam, George
 Private Shutt, Henry
 Private Surface, Harry C.
 Private Swan, Ernest
 Private Wright, William A.

Company "G"

2nd Lieutenant Kelly, J. A.
 Sergeant Murphy, John A.
 Sergeant Pooley, Mark A.
 Corporal Gere, James
 Corporal White, R. G.
 Mechanic Roy, Harry
 Private Antrillo, Joseph
 Private Cheerington, J. N.
 Private Demel, Adolph
 Private Duncan, Benton
 Private Edwards, Prentice
 Private Hill, George
 Private Thoman, Henry
 Private Safford, Paul

Company "H"

Corporal Harding, Jesse C.
 Private Antrovus, Rome

Private Haley, Clarence
 Private Hertter, Harry J.
 Private Marvin, Elbert
 Private Manos, Mike
 Private Parades, Antone
 Private Rooney, Joseph
 Private Saley, Leon
 Private Shaefer, William
 Private Szyjka, Walter

Company "I"

2nd Lieut. Funderberg, C.
 Sergeant Garnett, Walter H.
 Corporal Masterson, B. W.
 Private Buchanan, Clyde E.
 Private DeDionigi, Michele
 Private Dunn, John M.
 Private Mann, Thomas
 Private Miller, Arthur
 Private Peterson, Harry
 Private Steeniske, Andreas

Company "K"

*1st Lieutenant Seipel, A. V.
 Private Lewis, Austin
 Private Emerson, Harold

Company "L"

Corporal Taylor, James F.
 Private Runge, Charles

Company "M"

*1st Lieut. Schmidt, T. D.
 Corporal Bressett, Clinton
 Corporal Taylor, Gui
 Corporal Weathers, John
 Mechanic Gray, S.
 Private Bayko, Sedor P.
 Private Cook, Travis D.
 Private Fish, Arthur G.
 Private Reano, Joseph
 Private Thompson, Walter

Medical Detachm't.

Private 1/c Ische, A. H.
 Private O'Connel, P. J.

*Verdun Sector: Meuse-Argonne; Argonne Forest; Vicinity of
 Cuisy, Bois de Septsarges, Bois de Fay, Bois De
 Malaumont and Bois de Foret
 September 26th to October 18th, 1918*

Lieut. Col. Holliday, W. E.

Supply Company

Corporal Mercer, Stephen
 Private Loop, Omer

Headquarters Co.

Sergeant Grace, Joseph
 Sergeant Young, Harold O.

Corporal Gill, John I.
 Private Huff, Claude A.
 Private Thorson, W. R.
 Private Stevenson, Elmer

*Died of wounds.

Machine Gun Co.

1st Lieutenant Martin, R. A.
 Corporal Buma, Raymond
 Corporal Hogan, Charles
 Corporal Pennings, Alfred
 *Corporal Sullivan, William
 Mechanic Gorgen, Peter
 Private Allen, William
 Private Brown, Waldo R.
 Private Call, William D.
 *Private Case, Sylvester
 Private Crowl, Stephen
 Private Cyr, Thomas D.
 Private 1/c McElfresh, R. F.
 Private 1/c Evans, John E.
 Private Fantanella, C. D.
 Private Hassett, Thomas J.
 Private Huffman, John M.
 Private Hyder, William F.
 Private Jones, Charles C.
 Private Kuhlmer, Raymond
 Private Meyers, Harry
 Private Moon, James
 Private Olson, Fred
 Private Robinson, James
 Private Sanford, Leo
 Private Wilson, Otis
 Private Wiseheart, Oral
 Private 1/c Wotruba A. J.

Company "A"

Corporal Alkire, Milford
 Corporal Brating, Einar
 *Corporal Crow, Glenn
 Corporal Rauben, Daniel
 Bugler Able, Manuel
 Bugler Crider, Charles C.
 Private Andreas, Roland
 Private Antonio, Alfred
 Private Chezum, Richard
 Private Davis, James
 Private Dilworth, Joseph
 Private Dovson, Elmer T.
 Private Farrel, Patrick
 Private Fosnaugh, Cecil
 Private Farina, Salvatore
 *Private Gross, August A.
 Private Hanna, Rover C.
 Private Massera, Angelo
 Private Mazzello, Pasquale
 Private Milburn, Ralph
 Private Sarina, Savatore
 Private Swirski, Joseph
 †Private Taitas, George
 Private Trhlik, August
 Private Urys, John F.
 Private Welch, William A.
 Private Wren, William T.
 Private Yenner, Jacob A.

*Died of wounds.
 †Missing in action.

Company "B"

Sergeant Ambos, Hyman L.
 Sergeant Morehart, W. A.
 †Corporal Bronkhorst, John
 Corporal Haynel, Simon E.
 Corporal Tipil, Charles J.
 Bugler Mazzalo, Phillip
 Private Anderson, Pete
 †Private Barkley, Joseph
 Private Bauman, Walter F.
 Private Basel, Ferdinand
 Private Buckmier, George
 Private Chambers, William
 Private Chatterton, C.
 Private Crumpley, Sam
 Private Clatworthy, George
 Private Eisenberg, David
 Private Guenther, Frank E.
 Private Holtz, Henry F.
 Private Huntley, Thomas
 Private 1/c Kane, John
 Private 1/c Jerrells, Hennen
 Private Mangion, T. K.
 Private McKinney, Samuel
 Private Nowlin, James
 Private Paetz, Louis
 Private Ried, James
 Private Sannes, Edward M.
 Private Stockton, L. W.
 Private Swackhammer, J. W.
 Private 1/c Warren, L.
 Private Wholt, Arthur O.

Company "C"

Sergeant Zell, Lottie A.
 Corporal Raszeja, Frank
 Corporal Reber, George W.
 Corporal Robinson, A. E.
 Private Adams, Grover C.
 Private Baker, Alvin
 †Private Beack, Albert
 Private 1/c Borski, John F.
 Private Christoph, E. E.
 Private Conty, James
 Private 1/c Davis, Amy A.
 Private Dennis, William
 Private Gourley, Charles O.
 Private Kautz, Daniel A.
 Private Martin, Edward
 Private Sotello, Santiago

Company "D"

*2nd Lieutenant Moore, E. L.
 2nd Lieutenant Stocker, R. C.
 Sergeant Collier, Orien
 Corporal Gedda, Peter
 Corporal Kozokiecz, W.
 Corporal Riley, Michael
 Corporal Weinberg, A. D.
 Bugler Young, Marshall E.
 Private Ackerman, L. W.

Private Baltus, Walter
 Private Berg, Fred
 Private Basarexski, Felikas
 Private Campbell, Edward
 Private Corcorrello, L.
 Private Czerna, Joseph
 Private Downey, Leo
 Private Herbert, Charles J.
 Private Kennedy, Harold G.
 Private Kent, William
 Private Kirzinger, Mathew
 Private Lowery, Edward
 Private Opgenhaffen, H. C.
 Private Wiebell, Otto
 Private Yates, Thomas B.

Company "E"

2nd Lieut. Edmond, J. A.
 Sergeant Gaynor, Frank
 Private Atwater, William
 †Private Allison, Johnny
 Private Brown, Joseph C.
 Private Constantino, Cesare
 Private Carney, M. F.
 Private Gauthier, Arthur
 Private Ifallo, Maetteo
 Private 1/c Ingber, Sam'l S.
 Private Lebond, Edmon
 Private Jensen, Theodore P.
 Private Keumerle, Fred L.
 Private Kulfsky, Morris
 Private Kurloff, Morris
 *Private 1/c McNew, F. G.
 Private Morlock, Oliver E.
 Private Nebbelin, Ralph
 Private Olson, Alfred A.
 Private Ruffsky, Morris
 Private Schneider, W. J.
 Private Shaff, Norris
 Private Shussman, Gregory
 Private Simmons, Ernest
 Private Thompson, Floyd
 †Private Voll, William H.
 Private Wright, Edgar
 Private Zunker, Herman

Company "F"

Sergeant Calbots, Benjamin
 Sergeant Hickman, Clyde
 Sergeant Jones, R. W.
 Mechanic Kosso, Peter
 Private 1/c Brinkman, W. F.
 Private Dobry, Charles
 Private Foye, Sidney T.
 Private Holojian, Paul B.
 Private Huges, Louis
 Private Koellen, Emanuel
 Private Mayette, Luke J.
 Private Petroski, John
 Private Plant, Ernest
 Private Poulos, George
 Private Sobatta, Charles A.

Private Spencer, Theron M.
Private Toombs, Perry
*Private Wemberly, J. H.

Company "G"

Corporal Hill, George
Corporal Ouhl, Jacob
Private Carey, Daniel P.
Private Fornaciari, August
Private Freer, Ralph
Private 1/c Hake, Walter A.
Private Kelly, George
Private Mallot, Peter A.
Private 1/c Murray, Henry
Private Overholt, Lester
Private Pinnecker, Walter
Private Smith, George
Private Strong, Robert
Private Umbenhauer E. D.

Company "H"

2nd Lt. Montgomery, G. D.
Sergeant Dallman, Emil
Sergeant Engleman, W. F.
Private Barnes, William
Private Burkey, Ralph
Private Burns, Jesse O.
Private Elbus, George J.
Private Dearhardt, G. R.
Private Koenig, Christ
Private Lopario, Francesco
Private Michel, Howard
Private Phillips, William H.
Private Schultz, Arthur
Private 1/c Wilson, James

Company "I"

2nd Lieut. Graham, W. S.
Corporal Clemmons, R. R.
Corporal Gilbert, E. A.
Corporal Goaltz, Herman
Cook Bergonzi, Albert W.
Private Attwood, George C.
Private Bideau, Adelord
Private Blakesly, Eli

Private Blough, Forest F.
Private Bourdeau, Joseph J.
Private Broszys, John
Private Byrne, James J.
Private Canavan, C. E.
*Private Donner, August
Private Gill, Edward
Private Hanson, Eldridge
Private Hanson, LeRoy
Private Idehar, Frank F.
Private Kreuger, Willie A.
Private Mason, Alf.
Private Nagle, John
Private Oats, Stephen
Private O'Brien, Joe
*Private Peterson, Harry A.
Private 1/c Proszcz, John
Private Scheriger, Arnold
Private Smith, Walter
Private Thorsdon, John C.

Company "K"

1st Lt. Parnell, George D.
Sergeant Roberts, Joseph B.
Corporal Jansen, John
Private Bolea, Raffalle
Private Brenden, Henry O.
Private 1/c Brown, Walter
Private Cage, Robert
Private Cook, Henry A.
Private Crosby, Thomas H.
Private 1/c Fedouk, Philip
Private Gowan, Herbert
Private 1/c Murmane, Hugh
Private Ransdell, Edward E.
Private Toto, Giovanni
Private Wasney, Joseph B.
Private Zimmerman, Paul

Company "L"

Sergeant McKee, John
Sergeant Paul, Ora E.
Corporal Hendricks, Joseph
Corporal Looman, Walter
Corporal MaGrane, F. J.

Corporal Upton, LeRoy
Private Boman, Carl
Private Briganski, John
Private Brown, John E.
Private Dooley, James E.
Private Frederick, John C.
Private Gallagher, Patrick J.
Private Heard, Ross P.
Private Hutton, John T.
Private Kiser, William C.
Private Miller, Morris
Private Moon, Allen
Private Pettigrew, Luther A.
Private Pierce, Charles
Private 1/c Schroeder, J. L.
Private Stadig, Bertel G.
Private Whelar, Marli E.

Company "M"

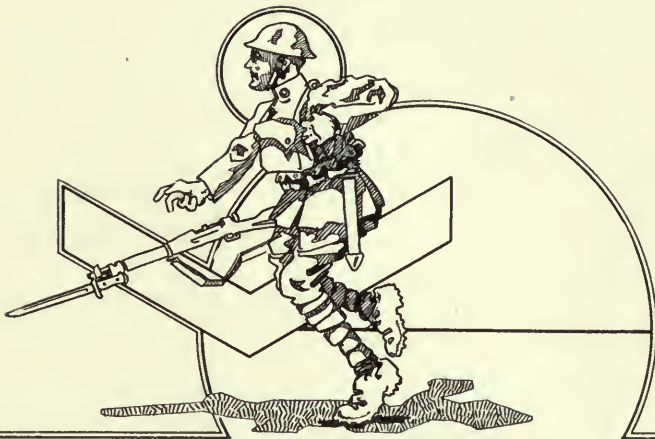
2nd Lt. Hodge, William G.
1st Sgt. Larman, Walter H.
Bugler Goddard, Ralph
Corporal Stewart, Paul L.
Corporal Wood, Charles
Private Abramowitz, A. H.
Private 1/c Brizanski, J. J.
Private Collins, Julius F.
*Private Draper, Austin
Private Funkhauser, John F.
Private Jones, Jesse B.
Private Ledregerber, Wm.
Private Mitchell, Corbet
Private Miller, Samuel
Private Moore, George H.
Private Mulligan, Robert
Private Parry, William
Private Pupilinski, Claude
Private Rains, Hyram D.
Private Reagan, Daniel
Private Shager, Stephen F.
†Private Snow, Fred M.
Private Turner, Pally

Medical Detachm't.

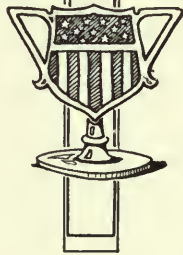
Private Kimball, Paul C.

*Died of wounds.

†Missing in action.



ROLL OF HONOR



*Wounded in Action—Aisne-Marne Offensive: Vicinity of
Noroy, Troesnes and Chouy-sur-Ourcq
July 18th to July 21st, 1918*

Major Clement, Joseph T.
Captain Fisher, John T.
Captain Norton, R. W.
1st Lt. Gillin, George H.
1st Lt. Leo, Carl
1st Lt. Lynch, Joseph A.
2nd Lt. Cohn, Herbert L.
2nd Lt. Davis, Walter B.
2nd Lt. Emmons, Albert W.

Headquarters Co.

Corporal Pepper, Joe
Private Bollard, Driard
Private Chapman, J. M.
Private Jackson, John J.
Private Dudre, Charles E.

Machine Gun Co.

Sergeant May, Charles F.
Private 1/c Ferrick, T. M.
Private Howard, Victor H.
Private Robertson, Victor

Supply Company

Cook Rydicki, Varney
Cook Williams, Burt
Wagoner Lopes, John

Company "A"

Corporal Cidado, August
Bugler Krider, Charles E.
Private Ballard, Dillard
Private Boze, Earl
Private Ford, Charles
Private Wadmause, Max

Company "B"

Sergeant Lane, Mercer J.
Sergeant Mather, Albert
Corporal Cotton, George C.
Corporal Kopinski, Joseph
Corporal Richards, Thomas
Mechanic Pace, Fred
Private Adams, Frank
Private Allred, Mell
Private Baker, Harry
Private Broom, Lonnie
Private Capabiango
Private Chidsey, John
Private Cohen, Samuel
Private Covey, Leo
Private Cziakowski, Walter

Private Emmet, Adolph
Private Luker, Ray
Private Nix, Clyde
Private Thompson, Jasper
Private Vogt, George
Private Zimmerman, A.

Company "C"

Corporal Krueger, George
Corporal Sears, Frasier L.
Corporal Tunontuil, Samuel
Private Barnes, Frank W.
Private Burlson, Henry
Private 1/c Campeon, Oscar
Private Keltner, Thomas L.
Private 1/c Late, Herman
Private 1/c Morell, Frank
Private 1/c Saebert, Oscar L.
Private Wilson, Sam
Private Zakrawske, Julius

Company "D"

Corporal Drohm, Oscar
Corporal Hennan, Arthur
Corporal Pool, Adam
Private Bordes, Fred
Private Grones, Earl
Private Ockerson, Arthur
Private Prichard, Edward

Company "E"

Corporal Blanc, Edmund
Private Antonetti, Morg
Private Brown, Webster
Private Colloby, William
Private Craven, John B.
Private Migloid, Frank
Private Olson, Oscar M.
Private Scott, Grier
Private Wood, George F.

Company "F"

Private Black, James L.
Private Carrol, Marcy
Private Dunham, Charles F.
Private Fabioni, Lugi
Private Ferlick, John
Private Gleason, John
Private Hyrok, Joseph
Private McCloskey, Leo
Private Morrelle, Fortynoto
Private Shores, Frank
Private Timothy, David

Company "G"*

Sergeant Barry, Michael J.
Sergeant Carrington, E.
Corporal Reynolds, Francis
Private Berg, Hans
Private Bonnen, William
Private Carey
Private Cook, Thomas
Private DeRusha, Charles
Private Dishno, Henry
Private Dixon, George
Private Erickson, George
Private Evanson, Leonard O.
Private Felder, Charles
Private Ferguson, Robert
Private Fitzsimmons, John
Private Gray, Charles
Private Hannel, Jacob
Private Hetrick, Robert C.
Private Harting
Private Heikland, John
Private Henstis, John
Private Horton, Mellard
Private Johnson, Thomas
Private Kluess, Henry C.
Private Luedka, James F.
Private Love, George H.
Private Marciukus, Joseph
Private Milewski, Roman
Private Monk, Will C.
Private Murry, Joe
Private Nogorg, Mirom
Private Nellimore, Joy C.
Private Nelson, Francis G.
Private Palmerton, Herbert
Private Perry, Thomas H.
Private Podel, Max
Private Rockwell, Guy
Private Robynor, James
Private Rosenfield, Morris E.
Private Stafford, Paul S.
Private Smith, Fred L.
Private Spoin, Floyd
Private Streit
Private Stuhlman, Wilson
Private Sutton, Floyd
Private Taylor, William L.
Private Tomi, Albert
Private Tracy, Martin J.
Private Verberg, John
Private Vickers, Frederick
Private Walls, Earl
Private Welch, George E.
Private Wright, George.

*Includes men wounded between August 1st to 12th, 1918.

Company "H"

Sergeant Lindberg, Oscar
 Corporal Devine, LaVerne
 Private Ackerman, Walter
 Private Booth, Phillip
 Private Denzler, Percy R.
 Private Eledge, Corbit
 Private Gottwald
 Private Hoistington, Willis
 Private Kenney, Richard A.
 Private Rocesa, Gerard
 Private McLaughlin, Joseph
 Private Naumchik, John
 Private Peterson, Clark
 Private Robinson, James
 Private Sinclair, Fred
 Private Soners, Treon B.
 Private Shirley, Raymond
 Private Skaggs, Fred
 Private Tarch, William
 Private Trace, Earl J.

Company "I"

Private Allen, Walter
 Private Aszuisik, John F.
 Private Bennett, Fred L.
 Private Biango, Angelo
 Private Boldin, William J.
 Private Clipton, Joseph
 Private Collins, Joseph
 Private Cooper, Charles E.
 Private Coote, Harry

Private Doherty, Hugh
 Private Domingo, John
 Private Embree, Charles F.
 Private Derakas, Marinos
 Private Grier, William O.
 Private Hoar, Edgar E.
 Private Kazis, George
 Private Meir, Walter
 Private Parent, Arthur
 Private Placek, Rudolph
 Private Vogregrsong, C. W.

Company "K"

1st Sergeant Butler, T.
 Sergeant Lavelle, George D.
 Corporal Fitzpatrick, T.
 Corporal Laforvitz, Moses
 Mechanic Wright, T. W.
 Private Casta, Anton C.
 Private Eaton, Fred H.
 Private Hichey, Edward
 Private Hines, Reuben
 Private Kuperwitz, W.
 Private Luley, Charles C.
 Private Monroe, Seymoure
 Private Pedroni, C.
 Private Reese, Elmer G.
 Private Robinson, Martin
 Private Robinson, Frank
 Private Schuertpeter, Emil
 Private Schultz, Gus H.
 Private Settles, William

Private Sketers, Jasper
 Private Stranch, B. F.
 Private Schwertweger, E.
 Private Tracasso, Tony
 Private Willis, G. W.
 Private Wyatt, W. H.
 Private Wylie, Frank
 Private Wells, Lester
 Private Whalen, Phillip

Company "L"

Corporal Aleidr, Arthur
 Corporal Leideke, Eni
 Corporal Parks, Clarence

Company "M"

Sergeant Lehr, Herbert
 Corporal Kaevney, Richard
 Private Davis, Owen
 Private Delgino, Antonio
 Private Dow, Vernon
 Private Fauster, Clifford
 Private Finley, Jefferson
 Private Lanberger, Oluf
 Private Latho, Frank
 Private Marzonalla, Stychon
 Private Mayes, Jeff E.
 Private Norton, Anthony T.
 Private Partington, George
 Private Porter, James
 Private Sparmon, George
 Private VanHee, Herman J.

Wounded in Action—Air Raid at Foret de Fere: Vesle River and Vicinity of St. Thibaut August 1st to 12th, 1918

Major Mitchell, M. C.
 Captain Baylor, C. A., Jr.
 *Captain Chapman, H. H.
 Captain Eddy, Manton S.
 Captain Rausseau, V. P.
 Captain Slate, Ralph
 1st Lieut. Crabtree, H. L.
 1st Lieut. Edwards
 1st Lieut. Holtslaw
 1st Lieut. Lowry, James R.
 1st Lieut. Pence, Charles W.
 1st Lieut. Schmidt, T. D.
 1st Lieut. Seiple, A. V.
 1st Lieut. Volmrich, A. F.
 2nd Lieut. Carton, W. J.
 2nd Lieut. Cohn, H. L.
 2nd Lieut. Curry, John L.
 2nd Lieut. Gaston, H. B.
 2nd Lieut. Kennedy, A. J.
 2nd Lieut. Ludlam, C. A.

2nd Lieut. McCauley, A. B.
 2nd Lieut. Winters, John F.
 2nd Lieut. Mankey, R. L.

Headquarters Co.

Sergeant Major Rogers, C.
 Asst. B. M. Berry, Oliver K.
 Sergeant Brown, John W.
 Sergeant Cleveland, C. H.
 Sergeant Peterson, John
 Sergeant Schwab, C. H.
 Corporal Baldwin, C. H.
 Corporal Bollsworth, W.
 Corporal Bryand, Cyrus G.
 Corporal Durgin, Leslie S.
 Corporal Hughes, David
 Corporal Norris, Walter G.
 Corporal Richardson, O. A.
 Musician Bilardo, John

Musician Tilken, Charles
 Mechanic Baumgartner, F. J.
 Private Augerinos, Peter
 Private Banks, Charles F.
 Private Beech, Dallas O.
 Private Boska, Edward
 Private Briner, Maurice
 Private Borkers, Stanley
 Private Dugan, James
 Private Durrant, Harold
 Private Elliot, William
 Private Ercanbrack, Albert
 Private Griffiths, C. W.
 Private Harrigan, George
 Private Heinbockel, George
 Private Kurtz, Anton O.
 Private Lesir, James
 Private Meckler, John
 Private Mick, Max
 Private Miller, Romeo

* *Died of Wounds.*

Private McParten, Michael
 Private Olpers, Raymond G.
 Private O'Neil, Herbert
 Private Petchet, Otto
 Private Prentice, William
 Private Rooney, William
 Private Rudinish, John E.
 Private Runge
 Private Sherburn, Edward
 Private Skelly, William J.
 Private Sorenson, Paul T.
 Private Turner, George A.
 Private Wajtalik, Stanley
 Private Weiture, William
 Private Williamson, L. L.
 Private Wilson, Clyde

Machine Gun Co.

Sergeant Kroll, Bernhard
 Corporal Deaton, Harold C.
 Private Doran, Joseph M.
 Private Hoge, Archibald
 Private Manezurousky, P.
 Private McCormic, A. L.
 Private 1/c Robertson, V.
 Private Schronck, John W.
 Private Stutthin, Elmer E.

Company "A"

1st Sergeant Agnar, John
 Sergeant Skelly, William J.
 Sergeant Smith, Thomas D.
 Corporal Baldwin, Ora A.
 Corporal Chambers, Thomas
 Corporal Graffe, Werner
 Corporal Guse, Richard
 Corporal Palmer, Charles A.
 Corporal Richardson, E. L.
 Corporal Stark, Frank C.
 Corporal Sullivan, James H.
 Corporal Zanello, Louis
 Mechanic Baumgartner, G.
 Private Allen, Fred J.
 Private Alpers, Raymond G.
 Private Augeines, Peter
 Private Bartkus, Joseph
 Private Baske, Edward W.
 Private Belles, Joseph
 Private Bradford, Fred J.
 Private Brooks, Albert
 Private Clayton, Jephthia L.
 Private Danelski, Joseph
 Private Dettloff, Frank A.
 Private Dolback, David J.
 Private Durgin, Leslie S.
 Private Garezyuski, Stanley
 Private Hoover, Sherman
 Private Johnson, John O.
 Private Lemkuil, Ray
 Private Lisie, James

Private Martin, Ben
 Private Miggett, John
 Private Moore, Clyde J.
 Private Peters, Henry A.
 Private Rudimski, John E.
 Private Schmell, Jacob
 Private Skully, John M.
 Private Williamson, L. W.
 Private Werting, John D.
 Private Weitner, William
 Private Young, Francis

Company "B"

Sergeant O'Conner, Bernard
 Corporal Clapp, Norman
 Corporal Hehr, Fred
 Mechanic Manseur, Frank
 Mechanic Taylor, Max
 Bugler Fournier, Ernest
 Private Abel, Dau
 Private Aurand, Edward B.
 Private Biederbeck, Harley
 Private Buckley, W. D.
 Private Conroy, Sherman
 Private Morgan, James G.
 Private Panzones, Spera
 Private Pendell, Sylvest
 Private Phillips, Alonzo
 Private Setha, Frank
 Private Smith, Joseph

Company "C"

Corporal Burno, John F.
 Corporal Mitchell, C. H.
 Corporal Wilczorsky, F.
 Bugler Boucher, Ernest
 Private Beshaw, Joseph
 Private Blow, Rupert
 Private Blau, Alvin
 Private Bois, Dilindonne
 Private Birmingham, W. J.
 Private DeGainer, Arthur
 Private 1/c Dillon, Michael
 Private Derabossi, Gusceipe
 Private Fieso, Umbert
 Private Foust, Paul E.
 Private 1/c Herring, F. H.
 Private 1/c Humes, C. V.
 Private Jacobs, Elmer
 Private Levassal, Howard
 Private Loschiavo, August
 Private Miller, William
 Private Molino, Emanuel
 Private Neheim, Albert O.
 Private Ogen, Heibert
 Private Poper, Frank M.
 Private Ponn, John
 Private Paulson, Henry
 Private Reily, Frank H.
 Private Robrigues, Joe
 Private Rogland, W. R.

Private Spraggins, Doro
 Private Szwedas, John A.
 Private Urnosky, Brunus
 Private Walls, Joe W.
 Private Weisman, Elmer J.
 Private Whalen, George

Company "D"

Private Auezak, Stanley
 Private Billitz, Frank
 Private Borggorm, John
 Private Bregger, Peter
 Private Briggs, Aubry
 Private Bekker, Peter
 Private Cizek, Charles W.
 Private Coamaya, C. W.
 Private Drake, Chester
 Private Edmonson, Ralph D.
 Private Friedman, Fred
 Private Gioeomozzi, A.
 Private Hart, Jesse
 Private Helms, Hally O.
 Private Jackson, Adil W.
 Private Jones, Horey
 Private Kasberg, Edward
 Private Kellogg, H. B.
 Private Meiteinger, Pier
 Private Rosh, Charles R.
 Private VonAlmen, C. C.
 Private Wells, Thomas A.

Company "E"

Sergeant Connan, William
 Sergeant Garrett, Leslie
 Sergeant Jacques, Claud
 Sergeant Pridgen, Robert R.
 Corporal Carrol, Ollie
 Corporal Davis, Walter
 Corporal Frederick, W. V.
 Corporal Nichols, Frank
 Corporal Varno, Frank
 Bugler VanOsdel, George
 Mechanic McFarr, W. E.
 Private Bolin, John D.
 Private Brendel, David
 Private Champutmer, E.
 Private Champutmer, Leon
 Private Constantino, Nicola
 Private Driscoll, Terrance
 Private Endaley, C. W.
 Private Farrell, Joseph
 Private Giarmetti, Antonio
 Private Glodneeey, Horace
 Private Grefario, Francisco
 Private Greiner, Clarence
 Private Grosens, Jacob
 Private Hoalon, Neal
 Private Hopkins, Amos
 Private Isaac, Jim
 Private Imperi, Eggieii
 Private Knuth, Joseph

Private Kealey, James
 Private Kelly, Richard
 Private Nox, Floyd
 Private Krigg, George
 Private Lauer, Frederick
 Private Legera, Pasquale
 Private Mason, Richard F.
 Private McCase, George
 Private Nebbio, Raffaele
 Private Neier, Cole
 Private Pavitt, Perry R.
 Private Peznaitis, Charles
 Private Rizzulo, Joseph
 Private Russin, Arthur
 Private Saunders, Chester
 Private Schnicht, Alfred M.
 Private Schrincht, George
 Private Sherwood, C. A.
 Private Tighe, Edward
 Private Trent, Oddis
 Private Van De More, John
 Private Verrille, Leondrel
 Private Waliloski, August

Company "F"

1st Sergeant Ryan, Michael
 Sergeant Johnson, S. W.
 Sergeant Soffner, Ray
 Sergeant Stuber, William
 Corporal Davis, Walter
 Corporal Day, George
 Corporal Fredericks, Edwin
 Corporal Henry, Franklin
 Corporal Jones, Harry
 Corporal Stork, Charles J.
 Corporal Thomas, Harry
 Corporal Zeal, John
 Bugler Crestino, John
 Cook Malone, Pearl
 Cook McNulty, Frank
 Mechanic Peterson, H. F.
 Private Adams, Carol E.
 Private Adams, Oliver
 Private Allison, Johnny
 Private Becker, William
 Private Bjornsen, Adolph
 Private Boragno, Giovanni
 Private Baylick, William
 Private Castell, Arthur
 Private Cowell, Herbert
 Private Corrigan, Arthur
 Private Clayton, George
 Private Coddington, W. F.
 Private Cologgi, Egreino
 Private Cotrsuns, Sorofin
 Private Church, Emery
 Private Davis, Lawrence J.
 Private Delmasso, Joseph
 Private Divartolomeo, D.
 Private Earhart, Lee
 Private Garrett, Forest W.

Private Groves, Lewis
 Private Helman, John
 Private Hogan, Thomas
 Private Hopkins, Walter E.
 Private Jones, Edward
 Private Kay, James W.
 Private Klain, Edward
 Private Klock, Edward
 Private List, Clarence
 Private Laspinoso, Vito
 Private Lunn, John
 Private Mahoney, James B.
 Private Mahoney, Daniel J.
 Private Manders, Warren
 Private Martin, Charles T.
 Private McCullough, James
 Private McCreary, James
 Private McGinsey, Jack
 Private Menitt, Roy
 Private Moore, Allie
 Private Mork, James
 Private Murray, Joseph
 Private Musik, James L.
 Private Niedecken, George
 Private Noll, Fred R.
 Private Parsons, Edward
 Private Peterson, Johonnas
 Private Peterson, William
 Private Piper, Edward
 Private Quinn, Edward
 Private Shockling, William
 Private Skretos, Louis
 Private Smith, Charles
 Private Smith, Stanley H.
 Private Stegmeyer, Herman
 Private St. Rock, William
 Private Tomeo, Antonio
 Private Udager, Thomas
 Private Wigtel, Andrew
 Private Witherspoon, S.
 Private White, Mancel
 Private Whitley, John

Company "H"

Sergeant Creter, Charles L.
 Sergeant Libertz, Joseph
 Sergeant Lunberg, Oscar
 Sergeant Mahon, Louis
 Sergeant Sessions, Thomas
 Sergeant Wilson, William
 Corporal Alley, Charles
 Corporal Coad, William B.
 Corporal Dolan, James J.
 Corporal Headled, Roy L.
 Corporal McLaughlin, E. F.
 Corporal Seger, Fred
 Corporal Spatro, Walter
 Private Blessing, Charles
 Private Borburek
 Private Breen, Charles
 Private Bucci, Eltore

Private Cogswell, James
 Private Downey, Edsell B.
 Private Folso, Sempson
 Private Graefenecker, L.
 Private Haug, Adolph
 Private Knipp, Charles C.
 Private McMillan, W. T.
 Private Nickolson, Walter
 Private Nickolson, Lewis
 Private Pedregon, Thomas
 Private Pennington, W.
 Private Reback
 Private Simpson, William
 Private Woods, Charles J.

Company "I"

Sergeant Norton, John
 Private Clore, Bernard
 Private DelFranco, Joseph
 Private Dohlby, Crisp J.
 Private Ghio, Anton
 Private Kawalski, John
 Private Kreuger, Wilbur
 Private Laugerby, Frank M.
 Private Nolan, Vernon P.
 Private O'Connor, Arthur
 Private Ostrea, John
 Private Richlefew, Surfell
 Private Romano, Micke
 Private Ross, Geny
 Private Savage, Ezra
 Private Schwartz, Henry
 Private Sleinkiste, Andrew
 Private Sullivan, Joseph J.
 Private Smith, Willie
 Private Sobille, John
 Private Spella, Sam
 Private Spotto, Vincenzo
 Private Stanley, Walter
 Private Swain, Fred
 Private Travis, James
 Private Umschneider, W.
 Private Vesterby, C. M.
 Private Wandle, Fred
 Private Wayghop, Clyde B.
 Private Whitney, James H.
 Private Zithuss, Antonio
 Private Zockerdooff, John

Company "K"

Mess Sergt. Ratcliffe, C. G.
 Corporal Corey, Rosy S.
 Corporal Soginski, Stanley
 Corporal Sheldon, Albert
 Private Stork, Walter J.
 Private Kelley, Henry B.
 Private Arena, Louis
 Private Doglish, James J.
 Private Emerson, Harold H.
 Private Hammond, H. E.

Private Kapanke, Fred W.
 Private Kemper, R. C.
 Private Lewis, Austin
 Private Newbauer, Emil
 Private Percher, A.
 Private Pfoff, Frank
 Private Poteet, Harry
 Private Robinson, John H.
 Private Taylor, Oscar V.
 Private Tella, Frank
 Private Tonnell, Charles W.
 Private Turner, Edward W.
 Private Tracasso, Tony
 Private Whaltes, David

Company "L"

Sergeant Roach, Edgar
 Corporal Cockran, Charles
 Mechanic Slowry, William

Private 1/c Asch, Herman
 Private Burgess, Walter
 Private Guiliano, Nicholas
 Private Grahousky, Harry
 Private Grote, William
 Private Manfredi, Anthon
 Private McMillian, Gordan
 Private McVea, Willard
 Private Parrish, Paul
 Private Payton, Jasper
 Private Polesimi, Alfonso
 Private Rossi, Jack
 Private Sealise, Francisco

Company "M"

Sergeant Dolton, Will J.
 Sergeant Donahue, W. E.
 Sergeant Hans, Walter E.
 Sergeant Jones, Harry

Corporal Babola, Frank
 Corporal Kroner, Arthur
 Corporal Long, Albert J.
 Private Anderson, James
 Private Ctalonce, Vito
 Private Chestnut, Ralph
 Private Cooley, LeRoy
 Private Cozachuck, Hames
 Private Dean, Chester H.
 Private Olsen, Charles
 Private Parter, Clement
 Private Peatria, Geonanne
 Private Shields, Earl
 Private Sheriff, Martin
 Private Shotwell, Frank C.
 Private Stefano, Donto
 Private Tustano, Antonio
 Private Weathers, John L.
 Private West, William
 Private Zimmerman, J. C.

Wounded in Action—Verdun Sector: Meuse-Argonne—Vicinity of Cuisy, Bois de Septsarges, Bois de Fay, Bois de Malaumont and Bois de Foret September 26th to October 18th, 1918

Colonel Bolles, Frank C.
 Colonel Parsons, James K.
 Major Winton, Roy W.
 *Captain Plumley, R. G.
 Captain Slate, Ralph
 1st Lieut. Arthur, Joseph N.
 *1st Lieut. Bradley, C. L.
 1st Lieut. Campbell, E. F.
 1st Lieut. Campbell, J. R.
 1st Lieut. Cain, William R.
 *1st Lieut. Eddy, John R.
 1st Lieut. Fallingim, Henry
 1st Lieut. Storey, W. A.
 *1st Lieut. Trenholm, D. DeS.
 1st Lieut. Vandemoer, H. M.
 *1st Lieut. Wood, Charles H.
 2nd Lieut. Baer, Sanford
 2nd Lieut. Bradford, F. S.
 2nd Lieut. Bond, Edward G.
 2nd Lieut. Cohn, Herbert L.
 2nd Lieut. Edmond, J. A.
 2nd Lieut. Fisher, Carl
 2nd Lieut. Galloway, R. N.
 2nd Lieut. Harrison, L. B.
 2nd Lieut. Hartnett, C.
 2nd Lieut. Jacobson, A. S.
 *2nd Lieut. Johnson, R.
 2nd Lieut. Kaminski, T.
 *2nd Lieut. Weber, Leigh
 2nd Lieut. McClelland, Q. J.
 2nd Lieut. Mitchell, John J.
 2nd Lieut. Murray, A. D.

2nd Lt. Mutzebaugh, R. R.
 2nd Lieut. Peace, Alfred N.
 2nd Lieut. Schlegal, Ivan G.
 2nd Lieut. Sinnott, T. G.

Headquarters Co.

Sgt. Maj. Franklin, D. B.
 Sgt. Maj. Sutherland, L.
 Sergeant Adney, C. D.
 Sergeant Henry, Leland
 Sergeant Howard, Henry
 Sergeant Huddleston, W. A.
 Sergeant Jewell, A. R.
 Sergeant Lane, Walter E.
 Sergeant Pepper, Joe
 Sergeant Seenetre, E. N.
 Sergeant Smith, Ralph N.
 Corporal Allen, Willis
 Corporal Bishop, Charles B.
 Corporal Brooklins, John B.
 Corporal Campbell, C. C.
 Corporal Coleman, Walter
 Corporal Crum, Frank J.
 Corporal Doney, James
 Corporal Dufore, Arthur C.
 Corporal Ferguson, Floyd
 Corporal Goodney, Anthony
 Corporal Holverson, Harry
 Corporal House, Robert D.
 Corporal Iavene, Godrid
 Corporal Oberlin, F.

Corporal Opel, O. P.
 Corporal Schoenbauer, J. C.
 Bugler Andre, Charles F.
 Bugler Martin, Gerome
 Private Anderson, C. C.
 Private Antoni, Alfred
 Private Archer, Oliver
 Private Bandoes, Vincent A.
 Private Barbarie, Carlo
 Private Capps, Raymond
 Private Carr, Charles H.
 Private Caroll, F. A.
 Private Esunis
 Private Folliard, William
 Private Gemiginam, N.
 Private Gorney, John
 Private Haggerty, Dan J.
 Private Heckland, Harold
 Private Holt, Limerick
 Private Lamsey, Joseph A.
 Private Lovenouse, Kagriner
 Private Loitsas, George
 Private Langlois, Ovila J.
 Private Merritt, R. L.
 Private McLeese, S. L.
 Private Novock, William
 Private Ohum, Frank J.
 Private Olson, Carl
 Private Owen, Edgar
 Private Perry, Walter C.
 Private Pulirim, Nick
 Private Raymond, Tony

*Gassed.

Private Redigre, John
 Private Rodder, Louis E.
 Private Romerman, Addison
 Private Ruthedge, Robert
 Private Sobotino, Granocco
 Private Sorg, Harrison
 Private Spenander, John C.
 Private Stout, James W.
 Private Swearinger, Iwen
 Private Trisier, Peter B.
 Private Thurman, Allen G.
 Private Todd, Ralph S.
 Private Torino, Salbatoo
 Private Trainor
 Private Turner, George A.
 Private Underwood, T. W.
 Private Vain, Lawrence
 Private Wahl, H. G.
 Private Wait, H. D.
 Private Wallingford, A. M.
 Private Wasserman, C.
 Private Weidenbar, Robert
 Private Young, Thomas B.

Machine Gun Co.

1st Sergeant Jarrett, Milton
 Sergeant Beard, Tyra
 Sergeant Booker, Marvin O.
 Sergeant Hall, Roy
 Sergeant Hofing, Charles
 Sergeant Newman, Fred F.
 Sergeant Yando, Edward
 Corporal Allen, Wilson
 Corporal Brand, George
 Corporal McAlster, R. V.
 Bugler Strano, James
 Private 1/c Anderson, W. E.
 Private Berghins, John
 Private Brennen, Daniel
 Private Bullinger, Louis N.
 Private Case, Sylvester
 Private Clark, Joseph
 Private Clemmons, W.
 Private Coffin, Robert E.
 Private Cok, Peter
 Private Conley, Okey D.
 Private Dewar, Duncan
 Private Ellett, Jesse J.
 Private Ferrick, Timothy N.
 Private Govern, Fred J.
 Private 1/c Hanson, Henry
 Private Hedrick, Ward T.
 Private 1/c Jenkins, W.
 Private 1/c Johnson, A. E.
 Private Johnson, C. E.
 Private Kendel, John
 Private Kobes, John
 Private Koberski, Walter
 Private McLaughlin, F.
 Private Mides, John W.
 Private Miller, John W.

Private 1/c Olszewski, Dan
 Private Peterson, Harry
 Private Pollitt, Doila
 Private Roupe, James F.
 Private Richka, Frank
 Private 1/c Robinson, V.
 Private Semington, Albert
 Private Schuse, Daniel
 Private Schmitt, William
 Private Smith, Fred J.
 Private Smith, Orville
 Private Snead, Ralph L.
 Private Specht, Edward
 Private Stever, Nieniel
 Private Stellaney, Frank
 Private Strickland, Milton
 Private Canner, Grover
 Private Taylor, James B.
 Private Thunick, Homer
 Private VanBerger
 Private Walker, Henry P.
 Private Williams, George
 Private Wiseman, Emory
 Private Withers, John
 Private Wolfe, William
 Private Woodruff, James
 Private Wright, Alta
 Private Wroblewski, E.
 Private Garrison, Guy

Supply Company

Wagoner Hansen, Emil
 Wagoner Wright, C. D.

Company "A"

Sergeant Heddleston, W. N.
 Sergeant Howard, Harry
 Sergeant Seereiter, E. M.
 Sergeant Smith, Ralph M.
 Corporal Allen, Uhlis
 Corporal Bard, Harold D.
 Corporal Beker, Charles M.
 Corporal Crow, Glen
 Corporal Ferguson, Loyd E.
 Corporal Frost, Thomas
 Corporal Ioven, Gabriel
 Corporal Leonard, R. J.
 Corporal Lovett, George B.
 Corporal Parr, Albert
 Corporal Pepper, Joe
 Corporal Richmond, Guy A.
 Corporal Shaughnessy, D.
 Corporal Susearaer, Joseph
 Mechanic Lighture, Robert
 Mechanic Orsi, Luigi
 Bugler Martin, Jerome
 Private Abbal, Arthur L.
 Private Abbott, Clyde W.
 Private Aliva, Leo

Private Anderson, C. L.
 Private Bandols, Vincent A.
 Private Bothoff, William
 Private Bradford, Edgar W.
 Private Bradford, Walter L.
 Private Bram, George F.
 Private Campbell, Clyde C.
 Private Canevora, Louis
 Private Casper, Nicholas
 Private Carr, Charles
 Private Castello, C. J.
 Private Chezum, Richard
 Private Clayton, Jephthia
 Private Coleman, Walter
 Private Dontas, Disprinzo
 Private Davis, Ottis A.
 Private Engley, Morris
 Private Evans, Roy H.
 Private Eustice, Richard
 Private Frost, Howard L.
 Private Gebile, Charles C.
 Private Geurimani, N.
 Private Gladding, E. J.
 Private Goodney, A. J.
 Private Grismer, Carl P.
 Private Grivette, John
 Private Gross, August
 Private Gushma, George
 Private Guissandi, Vincent
 Private Halverson, Harry
 Private Harvey, George W.
 Private Hause, Ribert
 Private Henderson, T. A.
 Private Henry, Willa
 Private Hoggstrom, Carl S.
 Private Houck, George P.
 Private Peffery, Oscar
 Private Kelly, James O.
 Private Klein, Casper
 Private Lane, Walter E.
 Private Leslie, James
 Private Lillis, Thurman
 Private Lytsas, George
 Private Lucas, Charles
 Private Lutz, Paul
 Private Mazzelo, Pasquale
 Private McDaniel, Ralph
 Private Palmer, Ephriam
 Private Redinger, John
 Private Ritchlin, A. J.
 Private Ronilard, Randal
 Private Rutledge, Robert
 Private Sabotino, Giarrocco
 Private Schwartz, Jack O.
 Private Sedj, Frank
 Private Soloman, Joseph
 Private Steger, Herman
 Private Vain, Lawrence
 Private Wallingford, Henry
 Private Wokiechowski, F.
 Private Wuchtre, Albert

Company "B"

1st Sergeant Preisler, W. S.
Sergeant Cullman, Edward
Sergeant Parker, A. E.
Corporal Birch, Robert
Corporal Durling, Albert
Corporal Durkin, John
Corporal Emerson, Arthur
Corporal Franks, John J.
Corporal Gallagher, M.
Corporal King, Henry J.
Corporal Kopinski, Joseph
Corporal McDonald, W.
Corporal Richards, Thomas
Corporal Thomas, G. A.
Corporal VanVenRoy, C.
Corporal Vogt, George
Mechanic Pace, Fred
Mechanic Anderson, F. E.
Private Adkinsons, W. J.
Private Awe, Arthur
Private Baxter, James
Private Belzung, Leo
Private Billieau, Orlean
Private Beager, Clarence
Private Boney, Adam
Private Bregger, Ernest
Private Brizzie, Leo
Private Brown, Henry
Private Caldwell, Basil
Private Chambers, William
Private Collier, Oran
Private Ciofi, Alfred
Private Crumley, Norman
Private Curry, Thomas E.
Private Crumpley, Sam
Private Diforma, Gustavo
Private Diskin, John
Private Eisenberg, David
Private Griffin, Paul
Private Hahn, Otto
Private Hortie, William
Private Jensen, Theodore
Private Jerrels, Hennen
Private Kirby, Gillous
Private Krupszak, Mike
Private Landers, Arthur
Private Leary, Edward J.
Private Litwinowich, L. C.
Private Maculatis, Nick
Private Marty, Herman P.
Private Manary, Sidney
Private McKinney, Samuel
Private Mullins, Thomas
Private Neese, Lyle
Private North, Everet
Private O'Neil, William J.
Private Ostapchaks, Dennis
Private Palermo, Dominick
Private Raymond, Tony
Private Riggert, Herman

Private Roberts, Charles E.
Private Rosson, Heber R.
Private Seavy, Charles F.
Private Smith, William
Private Stankowski, Waclo
Private Targazewski, W.
Private Thierry, George W.
Private Trafton, Joseph
Private Verele, Eindraia
Private Wertman, R. H.
Private Weisle, Edward
Private Wolf, Russel
Private Zellinski, Bert
Private Zimmerman, W.
Private Watkins, Richard

Company "C"

Sergeant McCurdy, Harry
Sergeant Shopiro, Joseph
Corporal Gerdisen, Frank
Corporal Loftus, Daniel
Corporal Saegert, Oscar
Corporal Therstall, Oscar
Private Adams, Henry O.
Private Avelia, Sabolins
Private Alesh, Frank
Private Anthon, Peter
Private Barton, John J.
Private Bell, William S.
Private Boughman, David
Private Buick, James B.
Private Cameronesi, Vincent
Private Christoph, Elmer V.
Private Crosby, Ralph J.
Private Cunningham, M.
Private Davis, Ben H.
Private Deceasary, Agapito
Private Deschenes, E.
Private Disney, Oscar B.
Private Duchsler, George W.
Private Edman, Herman
Private Fennell, Charles N.
Private Flannigan, T. J.
Private Gregone, Ernest
Private Gostopon, Carl
Private Hergiton, Paul
Private Himedough, George
Private Jacobs, Monis
Private Johnson, Karl A.
Private Katz, Joseph
Private Kuntz, Arthur A.
Private Kurth, Walter A.
Private Kyle, Eben L.
Private Lachiro, August
Private Lilly, Burr
Private Litterall, Elmer V.
Private 1/c McCuilough, F.
Private McGilvra, Donald
Private Monaco, Paul
Private 1/c Moyer, Byron
Private 1/c Myers, Harrison

Private 1/c Neyton, John
Private Nickerson, Jessor
Private Noel, Seymore
Private 1/c Palmer, Oscar
Private Paulosk, Adam
Private Peterson, August C.
Private Peterson, Peter W.
Private Porto, Dominick
Private Pucci, Erico
Private 1/c Rodrigues, Joe
Private Schubert, Arthur
Private Schroder, George
Private Shions, Gus
Private Sochiavs, David H.
Private Slamer, Kasiner
Private Southern, Samuel
Private Smith, Owen
Private Spitz, Robert A.
Private Stannett, Frank V.
Private Sugal, Samuel
Private Tate, Herman
Private Turner, Grover C.
Private Wade, Ora C.
Private Walls, Joe
Private Wavinak, Casimer
Private White, John
Private Williams, Dwight
Private Wilson, Charles B.
Private Wood, Jesse
Private 1/c Wright, James
Private 1/c Zolaback, Wm.
Private Zolious, Asomis R.

Company "D"

1st Sergeant Moore, S. J.
Sergeant Hardin, Ralph E.
Sergeant Hartin, William D.
Sergeant Hoggerty, A. F.
Sergeant Manthee, John J.
Corporal Alley, Joseph
Corporal Bowen, Reaser
Corporal Campell, Silas
Corporal Carey, Norman J.
Corporal Harman, John C.
Corporal Hayne, Edgar J.
Corporal Henry, Clarence B.
Corporal Henry, Clarence P.
Corporal Mooris, Frank L.
Corporal Wagner, Albert G.
Mechanic Falconi, Silnico
Mechanic Flood, Edward
Mechanic Stevenson, Donald
Private Akolois, Joseph
Private Allred, Amos L.
Private Andreysick, Stanley
Private Baldwin, Frank
Private Barrington, Roy W.
Private Blair, Frank E.
Private Bouler, Henry J.
Private Brown, Joseph C.
Private Byrd, Joseph W.

Private Burkett, William
 Private Carlson, Tura
 Private Cizek, Charles W.
 Private Cracker, Meril W.
 Private Cudroftus, George
 Private Cummings, Fred
 Private Cusila, Guiseppe
 Private Dean, Curtis
 Private Dean, George
 Private August, Eikman
 Private 1/c Edwards, Chas.
 Private Frally,
 Private Frendla, John L.
 Private George, Ben W.
 Private George, John L.
 Private Gier, Chaucy N.
 Private Gobetz, Jakor
 Private Henderson, Robert J.
 Private Hensley, William S.
 Private Hoffeins, Charles
 Private Jelm, John A.
 Private Kizak, William
 Private Kihea, George
 Private 1/c Koechel, H. J.
 Private 1/c Lemar, Frank
 Private Larrin, John
 Private Lauretta, Tony
 Private Leppis, N. B.
 Private Logawaskas, Wm.
 Private Love, Andrew
 Private Michm, Orville
 Private McGowan, Charles
 Private McGuaine, Marshall
 Private Mettyger, William
 Private 1/c Nillan, Fred
 Private Norton, Dewitt
 Private O'Connor, Dennis
 Private O'Dell, Charley
 Private Oliv, Samuel F.
 Private O'Kotis, Joseph
 Private Personius, Harry
 Private Pontusco, Anthony
 Private Powell, Thomas
 Private Pessel, Ernest
 Private Rogers, Michael
 Private Resendes, Fantana
 Private Rice, Augustus A.
 Private Roach, Ben T.
 Private Roach, Charles R.
 Private Rossetti, Rocco
 Private Scheible, George J.
 Private Schwager, Jean W.
 Private 1/c Snyder, Julian
 Private 1/c Smith, Nicolas C.
 Private Saule, Courtney
 Private 1/c Sous, Robert
 Private Swanson, Gus
 Private Swartz, Sterling
 Private Treola, Anthony
 Private 1/c Turner, Chas.
 Private Vieriny, Alfred F.
 Private Warken, Herman T.

Private Walfrain, Edwin J.
 Private Weese, Lyle D.
 Private Whelan, Earl F.
 Private Whitcomb, Louis
 Private Wolforn, Louis
 Private Wormell, Edwin J.
 Private Wright, Henry J.
 Private Zebronsky, Pete
 Private Zuich, Isador.

Company "E"

Sergeant Nagre, Gus
 Corporal Ferrick, John
 Corporal Frederick, Anton
 Corporal Klein, George
 Corporal LeCroix, Louis
 Corporal Price, Edward J. N.
 Corporal Sittler, Frank
 Corporal Tiberis, Phillip
 Bugler Kussner, Joseph
 Private Adams, James A.
 Private Apolintz, John
 Private Bell, Sidney
 Private Bertalis, Anton
 Private Belieaux, Joseph
 Private Block, Shaff
 Private Caspero, William
 Private Chrisefski, Tony
 Private Confer, Claude
 Private Craig, Charles
 Private Clary, William J.
 Private Delberti, Frank
 Private Delehanty, Mathies
 Private Eldbridge, James
 Private Fanis, Ray
 Private Feni, Gabriel
 Private Fitzgerald, Mark J.
 Private Flatrty, Bartholmew
 Private Fowler, Richard L.
 Private Gagnos, Stainslas
 Private Glynn, Joseph
 Private Gronermeyer, Wm.
 Private Graneer, George F.
 Private Hoffman, Jack
 Private Hanns, Edward J.
 Private Hevenor, Everett
 Private Hitt, Fred
 Private Howath, Michael
 Private Hooks, Shuther
 Private Isenstat, Ciral
 Private Jeisey, Albert
 Private Jones, George
 Private Jordon, Edward M.
 Private Knenerle, Fred S.
 Private Kengon, Ferrell, R.
 Private Kindt, Henry A.
 Private Kleveland, Bert R.
 Private Laison, Elmer
 Private Lebland, Edward
 Private Lewis, Pearl
 Private Lieberman, Hayman

Private Madvey, Stanley
 Private Maynard, Arthur
 Private McCarthy, Chas. J.
 Private Moples, John
 Private McGrath, Michael
 Private Montsinger, Wm. E.
 Private Morey, Lin A.
 Private Meyers, Paul V.
 Private Nelton, James D.
 Private Newington, Roy E.
 Private North, John W.
 Private Olson, Jerker
 Private Olson, Terfi
 Private O'Malley, E. G.
 Private Opolling, John
 Private Owen, George
 Private Palmer, Albert H.
 Private Parlinski, Joseph
 Private Peterson, Harry
 Private Phillips, Tiberis
 Private Pochanic, Charles
 Private Porter, Loyd T.
 Private Pristas, Joe
 Private Rankins, Perry
 Private Reading, James
 Private Richard, Esein
 Private Seisinger, Joseph
 Private Shipman, Joe
 Private Stadig, Bertie
 Private Street, Harry R.
 Private Strong, William
 Private Smith, Edward
 Private Smith, George
 Private Snyder, Charles
 Private Speropoulos, Wm.
 Private Tersey, Al.
 Private Thompson, Andrew
 Private Wosoloski, Peter
 Private Williams, Llewelina
 Private Yarber, Frank
 Private Zunker, Herman

Company "F"

1st Sgt. Haines, Mark H.
 Sergeant Ferrizzl, Guileppe
 Sergeant Fish, Floyd
 Corporal Andet, Joseph
 Corporal Brinkman, William
 Corporal Elsey, Everatt
 Corporal Hines, Jack
 Corporal Waluki, Walter
 Private Albert, Joseph
 Private Baswell, Lester L.
 Private Battighein, Frank
 Private Boley, Henry
 Private Borbesen, Silvio
 Private Becker, Ernest
 Private Calatenti, Peter
 Private Colett, Sherman
 Private Carrode, Ghio
 Private DeDonda, Donitt

Private Ford, Everett
 Private Keefe, J. O.
 Private 1/c Kinkle, Harry G.
 Private Klein, William
 Private Kaldo, Joseph
 Private Lay, William
 Private Littlefield, Raymond
 Private Mahoney, James
 Private Matt, Stephen
 Private Nausmon, John
 Private Nenadal, Joseph
 Private Orr, Hannible
 Private O'Rourke, John J.
 Private Palmer, Albert H.
 Private Parrish, Estele
 Private Partinori, Paul
 Private Paulson, George
 Private Pierce, Jesse B.
 Private Root, Frank E.
 Private Shea, George
 Private Terta, Amiello
 Private Terrizzi, Guiseppi
 Private Tillos, Truman
 Private Vallom, James
 Private Walsh, Robert E.
 Private Weidneroot, Robt. F.
 Private Wooley, William
 Private York, Marion A.

Company "G"

1st Sgt. Bradley, Andrew
 Sergeant Brasser, Peter
 Sergeant Clayton, Edgar
 Sergeant Sickles, Frank
 Sergeant Warmley, Floyd
 Sergeant Williams, August
 Corporal Auhb, Jacob F.
 Corporal Burns, John J.
 Corporal Parish, Harry A.
 Corporal Runge, John
 Corporal Arthur, W. F.
 Private Blamer, Paul W.
 Private Blues, William
 Private Bouchard, Fredi J.
 Private Brown, Ray H.
 Private Burril, Carl E.
 Private Carlson, John W.
 Private Carlson Raymond
 Private Carrington, Ed.
 Private Chain, Marion
 Private Costello, Eugene Y.
 Private Cressey, Frederick
 Private Croni, Vigilio
 Private Divine, Stephen A.
 Private Dovgosz, Sebastian
 Private Drew, Walter J.
 Private Dumis, George
 Private Elmer, Lewis
 Private Fadorwitch, Joe

Private Ferguson, Robert
 Private Flynn, John Y.
 Private Garzolonui, Thomas
 Private Guenner, Louis B.
 Private Grayson, Roy
 Private Griffith, Robert
 Private Hains, Samuel
 Private Hand, William
 Private Heard, George
 Private Hoke, Walter E.
 Private Hill, Clarence
 Private Hocking, Roy
 Private Hoffland, John
 Private Holland, John
 Private Irwin, Earl
 Private Ingle, Bernard
 Private Kaminski, Alex
 Private Kaporelous, Dennis
 Private Kussel, August
 Private Ladima, Joe
 Private Lail, Richard
 Private Lavimer, Isaac
 Private Leach, Harry
 Private McGrath, John L.
 Private Mick, Walter E.
 Private Miller, V.
 Private Mooney, Patrick
 Private Murry, Henry
 Private Palmer, Herbert
 Private Pahl, Louis
 Private Peterson, Harry
 Private Pruscka, Bartolo
 Private Pugh, Charles W.
 Private Reed, Arthur
 Private Rodney, William
 Private Schmitz, C. H.
 Private Sherbert, Albert H.
 Private Shinkle, Albert W.
 Private Slack, Allen E.
 Private Smith, Fred E.
 Private Smith, George
 Private Smith, Michael J.
 Private Smith, Morris R.
 Private Southerland, Ed. J.
 Private Strickman, Frank K.
 Private Strong, Robert
 Private Stork, John P.
 Private Suide, Harvey S.
 Private Talarack, Dominic
 Private Tompkins, E. H.
 Private Vaughn, Dennis
 Private Wagner, Walter A.
 Private Warvell, A. J.
 Private Webber, Harold A.
 Private Welch, George
 Private Wilson, George
 Private Wright, Aibert
 Private Wright Robert L.
 Private Woodward, F.
 Private Wolds, Tory

Company "H"

Sergeant Brodeur, Clifford
 Sergeant Debenko, Harry
 Sergeant Powers, Patrick J.
 Sergeant Randall, Thomas
 Sergeant Stewart, Henry A.
 Corporal Atkinson, Shirley
 Corporal Coffey, Charles L.
 Corporal Grannath, Geo.
 Corporal Jones, Glenn F.
 Corporal Miller, H. H.
 Corporal Mizzell, Louis W.
 Corporal Moon, Walter
 Corporal Nease, William
 Corporal Wood, Henel J.
 Cook Davidson, Frank
 Private Ackerman, Walter
 Private Alitto, Giovanni
 Private Arnold, Horace
 Private Arsenoult, Lariy
 Private Beechy, David
 Private Benzig, Joe
 Private Bergstrom, Emil
 Private Brown, Loyd E.
 Private Chece, Pasquale
 Private Clinton, Joseph
 Private Kruser, James
 Private Cutes, Charles L.
 Private Delehanty, M. E.
 Private Gallo, Pdio
 Private Gearhart, Gotlieb
 Private Girard, Alphons, J.
 Private Gorham, Louis A.
 Private Hart, Stephen T.
 Private Hutchinson, W.
 Private Henry, Joe
 Private Hoenski, John
 Private Inman, John
 Private James, John C.
 Private James, Oliver
 Private Kampfman, F. J.
 Private Kimball, W. D.
 Private Kempf, Frank J.
 Private Puckman, Harold
 Private Landen, Arthur
 Private Laurette, Pasquale
 Private Lisney, Ole
 Private Loggia, Angelo
 Private Long, Harrison
 Private Merems, Hyman
 Private Mears, Willie L.
 Private Miller, Joseph
 Private Mitchell, Harvey
 Private Moour, Walter
 Private Morinana, G.
 Private Otto, Anthony J.
 Private Pappel, Charles
 Private Peeletier, Vergil J.
 Private Penaligan, W. J.
 Private Pffifer, Charles J.
 Private Palander, Henry
 Private Pffifer, Frank

Private Radford, John P.
 Private Relham, E. H.
 Private Relham, Howard
 Private Ross, Frederick L.
 Private Sager, Albert E.
 Private Schultz, Charles
 Private Sowards, Weltham
 Private Simpson, William
 Private Sommers, Neon B.
 Private Stell, Jesse
 Private Stevens, Alvin W.
 Private Sulton, Harley F.
 Private Van Pelt, Abram
 Private Van Vyke, Nelson
 Private Wells, Harold
 Private Wilson, James
 Private Wetzell, Buford O.
 Private Whalalen, J. J.
 Private Wertz, John H.
 Private Yonkers, Benjamin
 Private York, Lester

Company "I"

Sergeant Babcock, Ray P.
 Sergeant Codish, Robert R.
 Sergeant Comfort, Edward
 Sergeant Comforn, Edward
 Sergeant Egan, Thomas E.
 Sergeant Embtree, C. E.
 Sergeant Heard, Arnold G.
 Sergeant Howle, Florin E.
 Sergeant Gorden, Archer
 Sergeant Seifert, W. E.
 Corporal Bergman, R.
 Corporal Law, Kenneth
 Corporal Lillemo, Conrad
 Corporal Parker, Henry F.
 Corporal Polach, Melton
 Mechanic Joachin
 Bugler Skinner, Arthur N.
 Bugler Warga, Vincent
 Private Anderson, Albert
 Private Andette, John
 Private Andrionick, Tony
 Private Apolines, John
 Private Bagdon, Herman J.
 Private Bennett, Fred J.
 Private Blango, Angelo
 Private Brown, Bruce D.
 Private Burmeister, Walter
 Private Butler, J.
 Private Cardano, Vincenzo
 Private Close, Robert
 Private Confant, Roy R.
 Private Conolly, John
 Private DeBreno, Antonio
 Private Denton, Stoney
 Private Detaico, Frank
 Private Bonner, August A.
 Private Doyle, Frank J.
 Private Duan, William M.
 Private Duggan, Andrew

Private Esman, Louis
 Private Fabrick, Edward
 Private Frederick, Philip
 Private Gawin, James
 Private Geltz, William
 Private Guarnova, P.
 Private Grubbs, Olve J.
 Private Garland, Floyd
 Private Gellespi, John W.
 Private Grier, William C.
 Private Grudor, Charles J.
 Private Horshell, M.
 Private Jazeneuleiski, F.
 Private Julian, Cecil E.
 Private Johnson, Walter E.
 Private Krkly, Frank C.
 Private Kilepo, Walter M.
 Private Kimball, H. L.
 Private Kramer, Paul
 Private Krueger, M. F.
 Private Klump, George
 Private Langston, Folwag
 Private Lease, Ray
 Private Lensinger, Joe
 Private Lewis, Jesse
 Private Lipiko, Stanley
 Private Makers, Herschel L.
 Private Marino, Louis D.
 Private McNamarra, M.
 Private Meyers, Leo
 Private Milesku, Frank
 Private Mikulunka, R.
 Private Moggles, Milus
 Private Mongers, M. E.
 Private Motak, Zenon
 Private Muttson, Harry N.
 Private Newton, Tull
 Private Nidoy, Frank R.
 Private Nolan, Vernon
 Private Nemuck, Frank
 Private Oatis, Stephen H.
 Private O'Connor, A. H.
 Private O'Sozuxik, John L.
 Private Packonsi, Alve
 Private Palidino, Frank
 Private Parent, Arthur
 Private Pearl, Thomas
 Private Permising, Leo A.
 Private Price, Arthur E.
 Private Price, John E.
 Private Ricklefen, Sefeld
 Private Russe, John
 Private Sanders, Henry D.
 Private Schulze, Paul G.
 Private Schumacher, J. B.
 Private Sefeld, Racklefen
 Private Snow, Alfred
 Private Shulgr, Paul G.
 Private Shumocker, John
 Private Staffel, Willie F.
 Private Stone, Merril T.
 Private Stoney, Donald J.
 Private Sommers, Jacob

Private Tomasyrski, H.
 Private Thomas, Carl P.
 Private Wigham, James S.
 Private Waughop, Clyde
 Private Yarber, Frank
 Private Zeblesky, Joseph
 Private Zuzishov, Vincent

Company "K"

Sergeant Roberts, Joseph B.
 Sergeant Roberts, James
 Sergeant Capolanis, G. L.
 Corporal Carsow, Felix
 Corporal Coloni, Harold
 Corporal Daniels, James T.
 Corporal Delonne, L. E.
 Corporal Gibbs, Julius
 Corporal Harrison, George
 Corporal Jasen, John
 Corporal Kalvalege, A. C.
 Corporal Knudsen, Ole
 Corporal Murphy, Patrick
 Corporal Nelson, Duglas
 Corporal Saunders, C. O.
 Corporal Strom, H. A.
 Corporal Svygas, Charles
 Corporal Zigmund, L.
 Bugler Colbridge, G.
 Private Alsip, W. S.
 Private Attansasio, Jimmy
 Private Bochny, Albert
 Private Barauschucke, E.
 Private Bissonelle, E. W.
 Private Berry, Ralph W.
 Private Bissenotte, E. W.
 Private Blowen, O.
 Private Boles, Raefel
 Private Brennan, H. O.
 Private Bronson, Otto
 Private Brown, Walter T.
 Private Barnick, Phillip E.
 Private Burden, Henry O.
 Private Byrngel, Wordban
 Private Bush, Claude
 Private Christianson, A. K.
 Private Christianson, V. T.
 Private Chaskati, Caso
 Private Collini, Frank A.
 Private Cook, Harry A.
 Private Coye, Robert N.
 Private Cummins, Roy E.
 Private Crosby, Thomas
 Private Chaski, Eran
 Private Cunningham, Fred
 Private Edwald, Alex. L.
 Private Edwald, Orel L.
 Private Enea, Peter
 Private Fischer, Alois
 Private Foltz, Said
 Private Foss, Clarence
 Private Fracasso, Tony
 Private Goldschmidt, Ike

Private Goverovich, J. A.
 Private Gowan, M.
 Private Gasso, Salvatore
 Private Granath, Geo. W.
 Private Gassick, Stanley
 Private Henderson, Travers
 Private James, Stanley
 Private Johnson, Ernest
 Private Knockunes, E. W.
 Private Kaiver, James
 Private Kratky, Joseph
 Private Kollalke, Erwin
 Private Kurbsky E.
 Private LaCivita, Louis
 Private Lee, Walter
 Private Lipschieke, S.
 Private Lewis, Austin
 Private Lyons, Samuel
 Private McDonald, Frank
 Private Miller, J. W.
 Private Morden, John
 Private Mork, Carl B.
 Private Monas, Cevia
 Private Murnane
 Private Naylor, Rowdie
 Private Naso, A.
 Private Newbauer, Emil
 Private Nordean, Moise
 Private Nordean, B. O.
 Private Nordian, John
 Private O'Keef, Patrick H.
 Private Olson, Franz W.
 Private Palen, Coleman
 Private Parakorti, Phillip
 Private Peroutka, Louis J.
 Private Perry, Ralph W.
 Private Ransdell, E. E.
 Private Riccadelli, E.
 Private Reggis, S.
 Private Riss, Donn T.
 Private Robinson, James E.
 Private Row, George
 Private Sauerberg, William
 Private Schnelle, F. H.
 Private Schultz, Robert H.
 Private Seebach, Henry
 Private Shatterly, William
 Private Sizer, Edwin D.
 Private Sairsen, Felix
 Private Smith, Sherman
 Private Stahl, Emory
 Private Swenson, Hilding
 Private Pato, G.
 Private Thirne, Herman E.
 Private Turner, Carl E.
 Private Turner, Edwood
 Private Turner, C. W.
 Private Turner, George
 Private Turner, James T.
 Private Unger, Charles W.
 Private Wichert, Albert
 Private Wilson, Harold
 Private Wetzrg, Joseph

Private Whaites, David
 Private Wolsfeld, J. J.
 Private Wozny, J. B.
 Private Zimmerman, Paul

Company "L"

1st Sergeant Frey, E. C.
 Sergeant Bleckner, Ronald
 Sergeant Bogenthaler, C. A.
 Sergeant Johnson, James R.
 Sergeant Kellog, Kenneth
 Sergeant Kleckner, Ronald
 Sergeant Lackin, John
 Sergeant Rector, Eric
 Sergeant Shuff, George U.
 Sergeant Tirenec, Frank
 Corporal Burkis, Peter
 Corporal Dexterman, Joseph
 Corporal Green, Carl B.
 Corporal Jirence, Frank
 Corporal Liedeke, Eirr
 Corporal Offenbom, Arthur
 Corporal Parks, Clarence
 Corporal Romsdoe, Conrad
 Corporal Vogenthaler, C.
 Mechanic Atherson, John
 Mechanic Townsend, V. A.
 Bugler Kononof, Atkin
 Private Aspenleiter, W.
 Private Boger, Meddi
 Private Boggs, Albert
 Private Bolten, Roy
 Private Brown, J. A.
 Private Brown, George
 Private Broskofkey, Samuel
 Private 1/c Buckwalter, G.
 Private Burk, Meddie
 Private Carter, Fred L.
 Private Clark, Lewis L.
 Private Cerruto, Vincent
 Private Chicazpla, Peter
 Private Conrad, Rudolph
 Private Corvell, William
 Private 1/c Cunningham, F.
 Private DeMasso, James
 Private Dennison, Earl
 Private Dodge, Dane D.
 Private Dowbridge, Charles
 Private Doske, Bernard
 Private Earl, Thomas
 Private Eckert, Harold
 Private Exler, Harold
 Private Falkner, Merrill
 Private Featherstone, L. C.
 Private Fesemeir, James
 Private Friez, Thomas
 Private Foster, Clyde
 Private Gallagher, Thomas
 Private Gionnette, Dominico
 Private Hammond, Earl
 Private Hanner, Earl
 Private Heller, William

Private Heifner, James
 Private Heillner, Joseph
 Private Higgins, Nathan
 Private Holms, Benjamin
 Private Hutton, John
 Private Hug, Frederick
 Private Hughes, Willie C.
 Private Jessin, Harold E.
 Private Jorael, Arnold
 Private Kafkalas, George
 Private Cononof, Atkins
 Private Lane, Henry
 Private Martin, Charles D.
 Private Mason, Clyde
 Private Mattison, Fred C.
 Private McGovern, Thomas
 Private McPherson, Earl
 Private Merrit, Raymond
 Private Mills, Hersrel
 Private Moore, John H.
 Private Mozinick, Andzie
 Private Neff, Nelson
 Private Noonan, Thomas
 Private 1/c Oleruimi, O.
 Private Patolfi, Tony
 Private Peni, Santo
 Private Pettigren, Luther
 Private Peterson, Hansr
 Private Poutolfi, Tony
 Private Pruitt, Jesse D.
 Private 1/c Rhein, Benjamin
 Private Redgan, Gilmer
 Private Robertson, Walter
 Private Rossen, Arthur
 Private Spencer, Jesse E.
 Private Smith, O. E.
 Private Smith, Ralph A.
 Private Stanley, James F.
 Private Stenbaugh, Carl
 Private Stewart, Charles W.
 Private Scarantron, E.
 Private Theidious, Andrew
 Private Townsend, V. A.
 Private Tramonpe, Toney
 Private Wheeler, Lamois
 Private Welland, Paul R.
 Private Wills, Williams
 Private Willidtte, Thomas
 Private Yakaitas, Louis

Company "M"

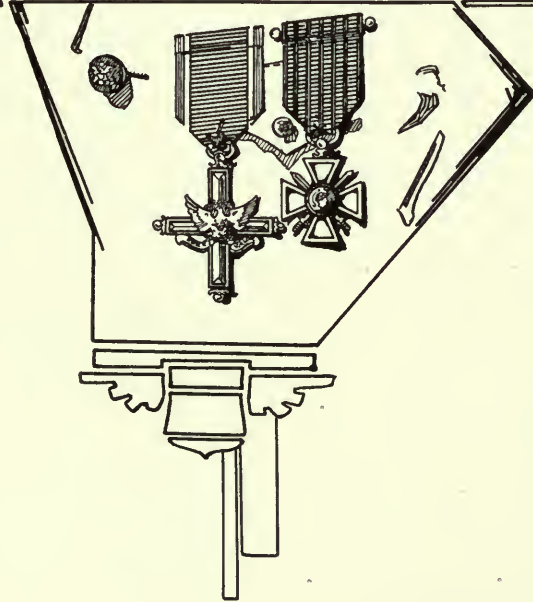
Sergeant Brodeur, Clifford
 Sergeant Houston, William
 Sergeant Iians, William
 Sergeant Lerh, Herbert
 Sergeant Mahoney, Victor
 Sergeant Quiams, William
 Corporal Barone, D.
 Corporal Bressett, Clinton
 Corporal Corice, Albert A.
 Corporal Draper, Austin
 Corporal Erros, Manuel

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY IN THE WORLD WAR

Corporal Frazier, Robert A.	Private Geid, Ralph	Private Pendergast, A.
Corporal Frazier, John C.	Private Harris, Victor	Private Quiams, William
Corporal Jarvis, Kenneth	Private Haupt, James	Private Richards, Efen
Corporal Kromer, Arthur	Private Hawboker, V. R.	Private Riger, Harry
Corporal Mckinna, Peter A.	Private Henring, Henry	Private Riggs, Joseph N.
Corporal Warren, Roscoe	Private Hohn, Gustave A.	Private Robilard, George
Mechanic Kipler, Fred	Private Klembeck, Frank	Private Rotermund, Lewis
Private Atkinson	Private Lisher, Alain	Private Sands, Theophlins
Private Baldwin, Leon F.	Private Mann, Harold	Private Schussler, Edward
Private Bochen, A. A.	Private Matson, Helmer	Private Scott, Edward
Private Blohn, Louis	Private Micelatki, Charles	Private Shaw, Dale V.
Private Byrn, Walter L.	Private Moser, Joseph	Private Shockey, Elmer
Private Carlton, Oran E.	Private Mrilka, Charles	Private Spannam, George
Private Chevalzcosji, J.	Private Nelson, Stethnan E.	Private Stefano, Donato
Private Christian, B. W.	Private Newman, William	Private Stillman, Nelson
Private Clarkson, Owen O.	Private North, Clarence	Private Sullington, Geo.
Private Coiry, James	Private Oates, John	Private Teague, James
Private Conuas, Arthur G.	Private Omitage, Robert A.	Private Thomas, Walter
Private Dow, Vernon E.	Private Ovuhall, Charles	Private Trabaghia, Gaclow
Private Dunnam, John D.	Private Park, Charles	Private Tuner, Lester
Private Dunnean, John	Private Parry, William	Private Walker, Walter
Private Filepowith, Walter	Private Partington, Geo.	Private Waliser, Carl O.
Private Fox, Earl A.	Private Petkus, Anthony	Private Warrlow, Edward
Private Frattolotto, G.	Private Phillips, Guy	Private Wolf, Fred A.
Private Freeburg, H. A.	Private Piamonte, James	Private Yooengdohl, J.
	Private Polly, William	



DECORATIONS



Distinguished Service Cross

Colonel Frank C. Bolles
 Colonel J. K. Parsons
 Captain (now Major) Ralph Slate
 Captain Robert W. Norton
 Captain Richard G. Plumley
 1st Lieutenant William H. Hammond
 1st Lieutenant (now Captain) Mathias W. Haney
 2nd Lieutenant (now 1st Lieutenant) Samuel P. Adkisson
 Regimental Sergeant Major Edward R. Lawless, Headquarters Co.
 Regimental Sergeant Major Lee M. Ray, Headquarters Co.
 1st Sergeant Ernest R. Potter, Company "D"
 Sergeant Arthur I. Clark, Company "C"
 Sergeant Frank B. Gresham, Company "G"
 Sergeant Henry Howard, Company "A"
 Sergeant John W. Norton, Company "I"
 Sergeant James Roberts, Company "K"
 Sergeant William A. Shea, Machine Gun Company
 Corporal Raymond Buma, Machine Gun Company
 Private Charles H. Evans, Company "B"
 Private Paul J. Pappas, Company "M"
 Private Carl Rasmussen, Company "B"
 Private Stephano Riggio, Company "K"
 Private Joe Smith, Company "C"

Distinguished Service Medal

Colonel Frank C. Bolles

*Officiers de la Legion
 d'Honneur*

Colonel Frank C. Bolles

*Chevaliers de la Legion
 d'Honneur*

Captain Mathias W. Haney
 Captain Robert W. Norton
 1st Lieutenant William H. Hammond

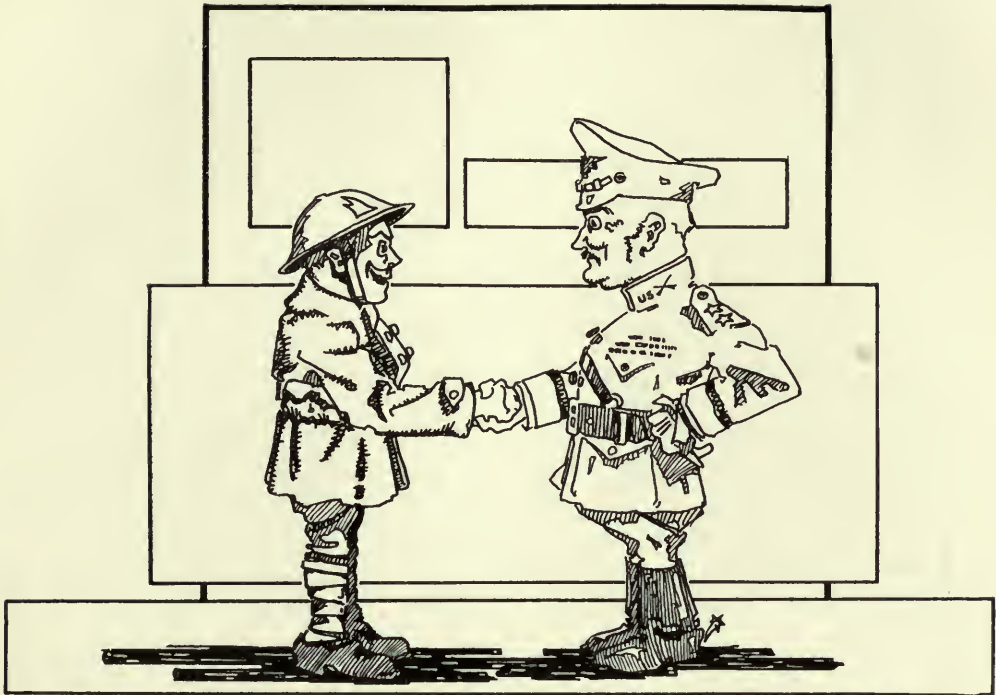
Croix De Guerre (French)

*Regimental Colors, Thirty-ninth Infantry
 (With Gold Star)*

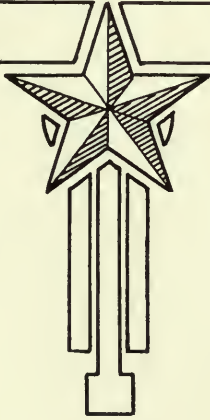
Colonel Frank C. Bolles (With Gold Star)
 Lieut. Colonel (now Colonel) Robert H. Peck (With Palm)
 Major (now Lieut. Colonel) Manton C. Mitchell (With Palm)
 Major Henry Terril, Jr. (With Palm)
 Major J. T. Clement (With Silver Star)
 Captain (now Major) Ralph Slate (With Bronze Star) (With Gold Star)
 Captain R. W. Norton (With Palms, 2)
 1st Lieutenant (now Captain) Mathias W. Haney (With Gold Star and Palm)
 1st Lieutenant Phillip J. Davidson (Posthumous)
 1st Lieutenant William H. Hammond (With Palm)
 2nd Lieutenant Albert W. Emmons
 2nd Lieutenant (now 1st Lieutenant) Archibald R. Gordon,
 2nd Lieutenant D. S. Grant (Posthumous)
 2nd Lieutenant Paul S. Strickland (Posthumous)
 Sergeant John Dean, Company "L"
 Sergeant H. Howard (With Gold Star)
 Sergeant T. H. Evans, Company "B"
 Sergeant Frank B. Gresham Company "G" (With Gold Star)
 Sergeant Daniel P. Healey, Company "L"
 Sergeant John W. Norton, Company "I" (With Gold Star)
 Sergeant Robert Kostelak, Company "M"
 Sergeant G. W. Miller, Company "F"
 Sergeant G. Van Stanwood, Company "E"
 Sergeant R. D. Winters, Company "A"
 Corporal Frank De Luca, Company "I"
 Corporal Mark Reid, Company "E"
 Bugler Arthur Bickstein, Company "H" (With Gold Star)
 Private 1/c Peter P. Jones, Medical Detachment
 Private Stephano Riggio, Company "I" (With Gold Star)
 Private H. J. Fitzsimmons, Company "G"
 Private Paul J. Pappas, Company "M" (With Gold Star)

Croce Di Guerra (Italian)

Sergeant W. A. Shea, Machine Gun Co.
 Private Paul J. Pappas, Company "M"
 Private Joe Smith, Company "C"



CITATIONS



THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY IN THE WORLD WAR

Colonel Frank C. Bolles
Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Manton
C. Mitchell,
Major Joseph T. Clement
Major Fred W. Hackett
1st Lieutenant Acadia Gluckman
2nd Lieutenant (now 1st Lieutenant) E.
F. Campbell
2nd Lieutenant Herbert A. Cohn
2nd Lieutenant James B. Edmond
2nd Lieutenant Robert R. Galloway
2nd Lieutenant (now 1st Lieutenant)
Charles W. Pence
1st Sergeant A. Bradley, Company "G"
Sergeant Edward Clayton, Company "G"
Sergeant Percy Fogg, Company "C"
Sergeant Leslie Garrett, Company "E"
Sergeant Frank Gaynor, Company "E"
Sergeant Millard Jackson, Company "A"
Sergeant Claude Jacques, Company "E"
Sergeant W. H. Lowney, Company "H"
Sergeant John Manthe, Company "D"
Corporal Hylamer Bosell, Company "H"
Corporal Einar Brateing, Company "A"

Corporal Joseph Katz, Company "C"
Corporal Linnie McBride, Company "G"
Corporal W. J. Monahan, Company "G"
Corporal M. Slitter, Company "E"
Corporal Glen Thayer, Machine Gun
Company
Bugler Marshall E. Young, Company "D"
Private 1/c J. Campbell, Company "A"
Private 1/c Edward Mercier, Medical
Detachment
Private Roy W. Baker, Co. "H"
Private D. A. Benschoter, Company "H"
Private Verne Dillon, Company "D"
Private Charles H. Evans, Company "B"
Private E. J. Higgins, Company "A"
Private John J. Howard, Company "G"
Private John G. Hugh, Company "G"
Private L. G. Leach, Company "H"
Private Teday Mazot, Company "F"
Private Harold B. Miles, Company "B"
Private Ray Nockings, Company "G"
Private Paul J. Pappas, Company "M"
Private Charles F. Seavey, Company "B"



Marching into Germany

FOR the purpose of occupying German territory in accordance with the terms of the Armistice, the Third Army was organized as the American Army of Occupation. This army was formed of nine of the best combat divisions in the American Expeditionary Forces, and naturally the *Ivy* Division was included.

Now that actual hostilities were at an end, another great test of our courage, discipline, determination and stick-to-it-iveness awaited us. The gruelling, long march into Germany called for all the splendid qualities which characterized our soldiers in active campaigning. Every man was determined to show to the German population that their armies were defeated by the best troops the world had ever known. It devolved upon the veterans to set a high standard of march discipline and endurance of hardships as an example for the newly received replacements. The appearance of the men and transport was to be immaculate and beyond criticism at all times. With such ideals fully determined on, the regiment commenced its memorable march into the enemy country.

The Thirty-ninth Infantry (less the 3rd Battalion), equipped in heavy marching order, cleared *Commercy* at 7 o'clock in the morning of November 20th. After crossing the *Meuse* into *Vignot*, the Third Battalion joined the column. The line of march led through *Boncourt*, *Liouville*, *St. Agnant*, *Aprémont*, *Woinville*, *Buxerulles*, *Buxières*, into *Heudicourt*, where the entire regiment bivouacked for the night in a field about one kilometer outside the town. This march of 22 kilometers was through country which had recently been fought over, and in many cases the roads were either newly repaired or in the course of repair. The country was a mass of barbed wire and trenches, and all the towns showed evidence of considerable shelling, particularly *St. Agnant* and *Aprémont*.



UPPER: Marching through a French village on the way to Germany.
LOWER: Kitchens and transport on the march.

On the morning of November 21st we resumed our march, passing through *Vigneulles, Hattonville, Billy, St. Maurice, Woel, Jonville, Hannonville, Brainville* to *Conflans*, where all units except the First Battalion bivouacked for the night. The First Battalion continued its march into *Labry*, where it was billeted for the night in old French barracks which had been evacuated by the Germans but several days prior to our arrival. The distance covered on this day was about 43 kilometers. Between *Woel* and *Joinville* we crossed what was *No Man's Land* at the time the Armistice was signed. We were extended a fine reception by the inhabitants of *Conflans*, which had been occupied by the enemy since practically the beginning of the war. It had also gained the name of "*Pumping Station*" on account of the fact that Allied prisoners captured in this sector were sent here for their examination.

Continuing the march the following day (November 22nd), we went through *Labry, Valleroy, Briey, Averil, Neunhauser*. The regiment halted for the night as follows: Regimental Headquarters and the special units at *Hayingen*, First and Second Battalions at *Algringen*, and the Third Battalion at *Kneuttingen*. The march for this day was about 25 kilometers, and took us through a beautiful country which had escaped destruction during the war. Most of the towns seemed to be prosperous and there were a number of manufacturing plants in them. We had passed through the famous *Briey* coal fields toward which the Allied attack was about to be launched when stopped by the Armistice. When we entered the town of *Neunhauser*, we left France behind and entered into *Lorraine*. All the towns in *Lorraine* through which we marched were gayly decorated in honor of the arrival of Allied troops. Banners and signs of welcome were very much in evidence, and we were acclaimed as deliverers of an oppressed people. Many local citizens' committees welcomed us officially, while the women and children dressed in their quaint native costumes greeted us affectionately.

On November 23rd we marched through *Otringen*, arriving shortly after noon at *Gross Hettingen*, where the entire regiment was billeted. During our eight days' stay at this town, we bathed, cleaned our equipment, and devoted considerable time to close order drill and guard duty. The weather was very miserable, as it rained almost continuously during all the eight days.



UPPER: Starting on the day's march from Remich, Luxembourg.
LOWER: Thirty-ninth doughboys crossing the Moselle into Germany.

On December 2nd we resumed our march, going through *Ruttgen, Rentgen, Altweis, Mondorf*, and were billeted for the night as follows. Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company and the Second Battalion at *Welfrange*; First Battalion at *Ellange*; Third Battalion, Machine Gun and Supply Companies at *Erpeldange*. This day's march of about 17 kilometers carried us across the border into *Luxembourg*, the town of *Altweis* being the first of that little country which we entered.

December 3rd was a very memorable day. Resuming our march early in the morning, we went through *Remich*, crossed the bridge there over the Moselle River, and at 10:35 entered *Germany*. It was on this day also that the Division Commander, Major General Mark L. Hersey, commended our regiment for its splendid achievement. He stated that in all of his experience he had never before witnessed march discipline so nearly approaching perfection as that of our regiment. Passing through *Nennig, Sinz, Kirf, Meurich*, the regiment was billeted for the night as follows: Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company, "I" and "K" Companies at *Saarburg*; First Battalion at *Trassen*; "E" Company at *Portz*; "F", "G", "H" and Supply Companies at *Keisen*; "L" and "M" Companies at *Perdenbach*. The distance marched was approximately 24 kilometers.

The following day, December 4th, we continued on our way, going through *Niederleuken, Birbelhausen, Wiltingen*, and halted for the night as follows: Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company and Machine Gun Company at *Krettnach*; Supply Company, First and Second Battalions at *Ober Emmel*; Third Battalion at *Ober Mënnig*. Distance marched on this day approximately 18 kilometers.

On December 5th our march carried us through *Franzenheim, Pluwig, Schondorf, Bonerath, Morscheid* and *Waldrach*, where all units, except the Third Battalion, were billeted. The Third Battalion stopped for the night at *Casel*. The day's march of about 24 kilometers was a very trying one, as the country was exceptionally hilly, and it was necessary for the men to push the wagon trains up the many steep hills.

At this time the Regiment was ordered to send by rail one complete battalion to *Coblentz* for duty. Colonel Bolles designated the Second Battalion, under command of Major Hackett, for this detail, and Lieut. Colonel Lockett to accompany it as Military Commander of the city. On December 6th the Second Bat-

talion marched to *Ruwer-Paulin*, where it was inspected by Major General Hersey the following day. Early in the morning of December 8th, it marched to *Trier*, where it entrained, arriving at *Coblentz* at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon. These were the *first Allied combat troops to enter the city of Coblentz*. Contrary to the expectations of the civilian population, no ceremony or parade of any sort marked our entry. A number of newspaper men who accompanied the Second Battalion from *Trier*, ready to give wide publicity to the important event, found it less sensational than they had expected. Our entry into *Coblentz* was no more dramatic nor spectacular than the entrance of our troops into any other less important places in Germany. The troops detrained quickly but quietly, and marched to the German barracks in different parts of the city. By 3:15 p. m., one hour after our arrival, we occupied the German barracks, relieved their sentinels at the bridges, arsenal, railroad yards, and took complete possession of the city.

At first our battalion was the only American military organization in *Coblentz*, and in addition to the regular guard duties, did the patrolling along the river front and through the city, regulated traffic, and performed military police work. On December 16th Third Army Headquarters moved into the city, and some of their military police companies relieved us of part of our work. About two weeks after our arrival, a battalion of the Fifty-eighth Infantry was placed at the disposal of Lieut. Col. Lockett. However, despite the help of these additional troops, the duties of the Second Battalion were expanded, and the situation was by no means relieved. Battalion parades and formal guard mounts were held every other day. On the occasion of the visits of General Pershing and the Prince of Wales, our men were turned out as Guards of Honor for the distinguished visitors. When the Commander-in-Chief inspected the troops in the vicinity of *Coblentz*, he complimented the Thirty-ninth Infantry men for the splendid appearance they made.

One of the longest and most difficult marches we made was on December 6th. We started to march at 7 o'clock in the morning, and did not reach our destinations until 10:30 o'clock that night. Our route lay through *Ruwer, Paulin, Schweich, Hetzerath, Clausen, Osann, Maring* and *Lieser*, where all units except "I" and "M" Companies remained for the night, while the latter proceeded through *Cues* to *Berncastel*, and there halted. The distance marched this day was about 40 kilometers.

The following morning the march was resumed. We went through *Cues*, crossed the *Moselle* into *Berncastel*, then through *Longkamp*, and halted for one day and two nights at the following towns: Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Supply Company, and the Third Battalion at *Hinzerath*; "A" and "B" Companies at *Cleinich*; "C" and "D" Companies and Machine Gun Company at *Ober Cleinich*. Distance marched about twenty kilometers.

On the morning of December 9th the march was resumed, Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Supply Company and the Third Battalion halting for the night at *Buchenbeuren*, while the First Battalion and Machine Gun Company were billeted at *Wurrich*. The distance marched was about 15 kilometers, but the weather was very unpleasant, being quite cold and rainy.

On December 10th a march of about 26 kilometers was made, the First Battalion and Machine Gun Company going through *Kappel* and *Kastellaun* to *Buch*, where they were billeted. The remaining units marched through *Wurrich*, *Loffelscheid*, *Blankerath* to *Mastershausen*, where they halted. The regiment remained in this area three nights and two days, during which time the men took a well earned rest, cleaned their clothes and equipment, and prepared themselves for the continuation of the march.

On Friday, December 13th, we marched 35 kilometers in a steady downpour of rain. The First Battalion and Machine Gun Company passed through *Morsdorf* to *Treis*, where they crossed the *Moselle* on a German pontoon bridge, then through *Pommern* and *Kail* to *Illerich*, where they halted. The other units marched through *Blankerath*, *Alt*, *Strimmig*, *Treis*, to *Klotten*, where they were billeted. The poor roads in this section of the country were almost washed away by the heavy rains, and made the marching exceedingly difficult. In addition, the transportation had to be pushed along almost during the entire march.

The following day we marched through *Landkern* and *Kaisersech* to *Monreal*, where Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Supply Company, and the Third Battalion were billeted. The First Battalion and Machine Gun Company went on through *Weiler* to *Luxem*, where they were to halt for the night. On arrival at this town, however, we found that it was occupied by other troops, and that the billeting facilities

were insufficient to accommodate our men. The First Battalion therefore went to *Barr*, and Machine Gun Company to *Herresbach*.

On December 15th we proceeded through *Dottingen*, *Breidscheid*, *Adenau* to *Leimbach*, where the Third Battalion halted. Regimental Headquarters was established at *Bruck*; Headquarters Company and Machine Gun Company at *Liers*; Supply Company at *Nieder Adenau*; "A" and "C" Companies at *Schuld*; "B" and "D" Companies at *Dumpelfeld*. On arrival in this area, we were informed that our march was ended, and that we were to remain here for some time. The next day, Headquarters Company, "I" and "L" Companies moved to *Bruck*; Supply Company to *Dumpelfeld*; "B" Company to *Insul*; "K" and "M" Companies to *Honningen*. On December 17th "I" Company moved to *Putzfeld*.

When we were finally settled on December 17th, the Regiment was stationed as follows: Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company and "L" Company at *Bruck*; Machine Gun Company at *Liers*; Supply Company and "D" Company at *Dumpelfeld*; "A" and "C" Companies at *Schuld*; "B" Company at *Insul*; "I" Company at *Putzfeld*; "K" and "M" Companies at *Honningen*.

We feel that we are quite just in stating that our march from France into Germany is undoubtedly one of the most wonderful achievements of the American Army. The officers and men who participated in it will long remember and cherish the thoughts of this accomplishment. During almost the entire march the weather was very inclement. Many of the marches were made in continuous rain, and at times the clothing and equipment remained wet and damp for days. The roads, which were left in terrible condition by the retreating Germans, were impassable in some cases, and in many instances we were compelled to change our routes, making long detours and counter-marches. The exhausted animals did their best to haul the heavily loaded wagon trains, but the ruined and muddy roads and the hilly nature of the country made it impossible for them to do it alone. Our troops, carrying their full equipment, and themselves very tired, put their shoulders to the wheels and pushed the transportation along, making it possible for the trains to keep up with us.

The appearance of the men and transport throughout the entire march was beyond the highest expectations. Despite the

inclement weather and lack of facilities, the men's clothing were kept neat, trim and pressed, and shoes were shined at all times. On arrival at our billets at the end of the day's march, the troops devoted considerable time in washing and scrubbing their clothing and equipment, and in preparing for the march of the following day.

Marching at the head of the column, the regimental band played as we passed through each town and village, while the troops marched at attention. We have no doubt but that the determinations and ideals with which we set out on the march were fully carried out and the impression we made on the German population was excellent.

The memory of the strenuous days and nights spent in training and in battle, and the great cause for which we had fought were ever present in our minds. We had defeated the armies of the most militaristic nation in the world, and our regiment had played an important part in this, the greatest and bloodiest of wars. We had compelled the enemy to beg for peace, and we, of the victorious army, were now entering their country. We were very proud of our achievements, and the discipline and morale of our troops brought forth unlimited praise from many sources.

For a week after our arrival in the *Bruck* area we rested, cleaned our clothing and equipment, and made our billets as comfortable as possible. We also received some new clothing and shoes, which were particularly needed. It is safe to say that there were on an average of forty men per company who made the march into Germany with part or all of their soles entirely gone—and some men were nearly barefooted.

On December 27th our Brigade was assembled near *Adenau*, Germany, where Major General Mark L. Hersey presented the Distinguished Service Cross to Brig. Gen. B. A. Poore, and the Croix de Guerre to Major M. C. Mitchell, Capt. M. W. Haney, and Sgt. F. De Luca, of "I" Company, together with several awards to officers and men of other units of the Brigade. After the presentation ceremonies, the Brigade was reviewed.

Due to the efforts of Colonel Bolles to secure better quarters for the regiment, we moved on December 28th, by marching, through *Kempenich*, where Regimental Headquarters and the special units were billeted, the remaining units being billeted in the vicinity of *Kempenich*. The following day, Decem-

ber 29th, the First Battalion marched to *Rieden*, and the Third Battalion to *Weibern*. In this area the regiment had plenty of billeting accommodations, and comfortably settled down to the life incident to the occupation of German territory.



Five-year-old Tony Schaefer of Kempenich, Germany, rendering a salute

*The bravest men in
the Regiment as
chosen by their
comrades*

Headquarters Company

SERGEANT OTTO S. JOHNSON, born too near the Swedish coast to break the family's sea-going traditions. Has sailed the seven seas. Collided with a typhoon on the Indian Ocean, and was only rescued after two and one-half days in an open boat. "The U. S. A. for me" was a decision he made after visiting five continents. Just to show that he meant it, when the 39th Infantry got into actions, Johnson's most convincing argument to the Boche was the penetrative talk of his one-pounders.

Machine Gun Company

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES G. WEIR, Belfast to Montana at the age of seventeen. Besides baggage he brought plenty of fighting spirit and gales of wit. His father and three brothers served the British cause. Two of his brothers made the supreme sacrifice in the great war. "Fearless Red Weir" is a runner who did faithful work in every battle the organization took part. His wit, song and ever joyful mood is very contagious. Happy are his comrades when "Red" Weir is around.

Supply Company

WAGONER DEXTER POTTER. "Well, they're pretty darn bad," he drawled when a Boche shell fragment knocked a cup of coffee out of his hand; and then continued eating without showing any interest in the gaping shell hole a few feet away. The obstacle has not yet been found which can keep Potter away from his organization. He has been "very much" present for the last twenty months.

Medical Detachment

SERGEANT EDWARD S. MERCIER, a Troy, New Yorker, has been in all the regiment's campaigns. He knew that men who needed bandages couldn't come after them, and that they needed attention during the "strafe" as much as during the lull. One General recognized his efforts, that's why he wears the silver star. The "buddies" he has helped, also have a few more citations to add.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY IN THE WORLD WAR



SERGEANT OTTO S. JOHNSON
WAGONER DEXTER POTTER

PRIVATE (1ST CLASS) CHARLES G. WEIR
SERGEANT EDWARD S. MERCIER

"A" Company

CORPORAL JEFFERY GIBBONS, from Quakertown. Any Jerry sentiment that Quakers are peaceful was certainly settled adversely in the fiery arguments in "No Man's Land." He did not get his warrant in the rush; ever brave, faithful and obedient, it required the acid test of action on the Vesle to show some one that he was entitled to non-com. chevrons.

"B" Company

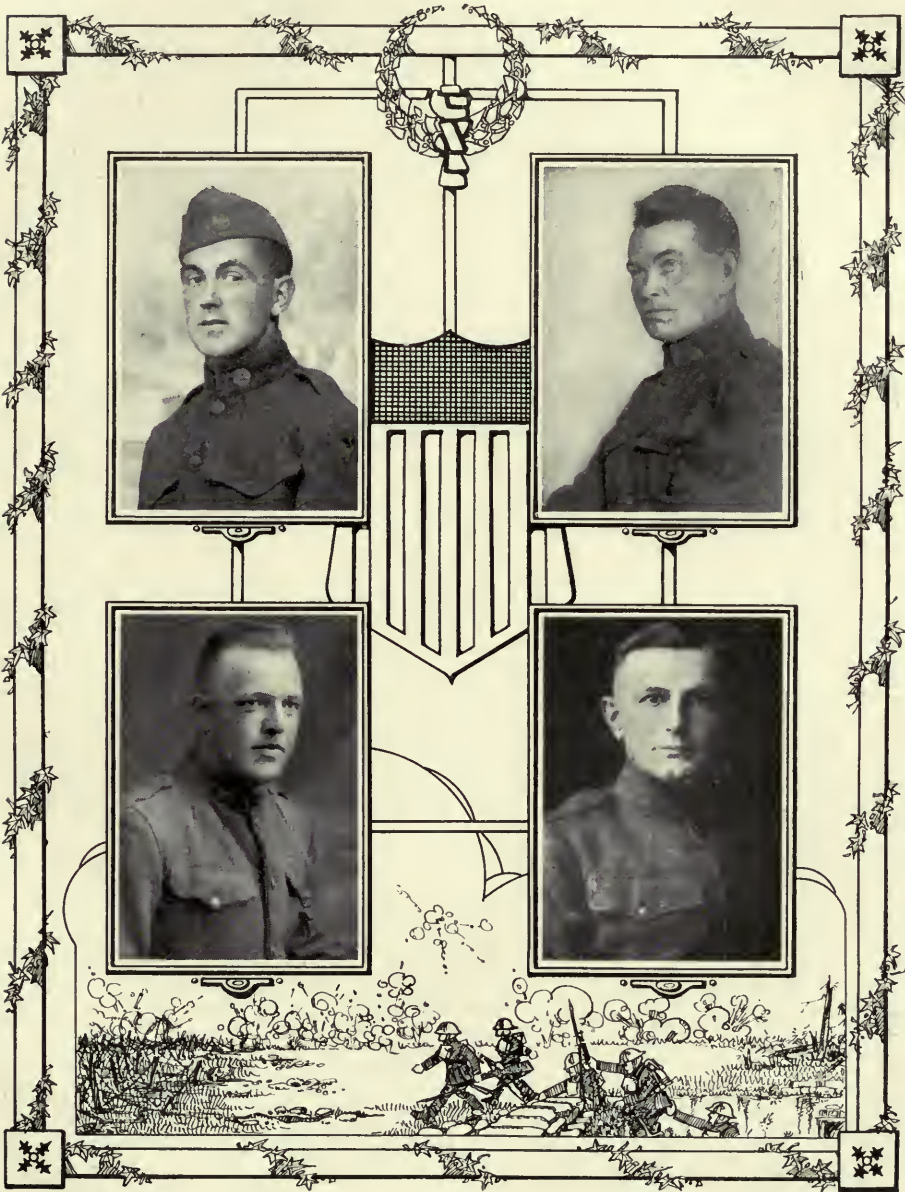
PRIVATE WILLIAM F. KRUEGER, native son of the Empire State. As Sergeant he proved to be a fearless leader in all the engagements of the 39th Infantry. Retired to "private" life when the struggle was over. Besides sporting a wound chevron, his countenance is adorned by a smile which refuses to come off.

"C" Company

SERGEANT ARTHUR I. CLARK came over as a "buck," having left his Montana homestead in 1917. It was in the 39th's baptism of fire that he earned his first step up. The lack of fear which he displayed later in the Argonne offensive marked him as a scrapper with few peers. "Courage and leadership" stands out on his D. S. C., which with a wound chevron is fitting testimony of what he did in the big fight.

"D" Company

FIRST SERGEANT ERNEST R. POTTER after leaving Tarentum, Pennsylvania, served eight years with the Marines. Snap sparkles from his brown eyes; if their asking does not get results, twelve years of service-hardened muscles will. Wounded in the Vesle fighting, but refused to go to the rear until three German counter attacks had been repulsed. His comrades are as proud of their "top kicker's" D. S. C. as he is.



CORPORAL JEFFERY GIBBONS
SERGEANT ARTHUR I. CLARK

PRIVATE WILLIAM F. KRUEGER
FIRST SERGEANT ERNEST R. POTTER

"E" Company

SERGEANT DAVID D. POLLOCK, a Hoosier from Peru, has been with the 39th from the start. One wound didn't jar out any of his desire to close with the Hun, so he came back and continued to set an example of aggressiveness to his platoon. His efficiency has continued throughout the era of occupation.

"F" Company

SERGEANT WILLIAM HOWARD left Pennsylvania to serve his first hitch in the army in 1905. Two years spent in quieting the "spics" in the islands. Has been in all the engagements with the Regiment, and had his share of miraculous escapes and jarringly-close calls. He isn't the only man of action in the Company, but the rest voted him the "bravest."

"G" Company

SERGEANT ROMAN J. MILEWSKI. They knocked out his corporal in the shell-splintèred Argonne before Milewski was given the chance to show that he could handle seven men and a couple of automatic rifles. With both his carriers wounded at a critical stage of the fight, he maintained an accurate fire on the enemy until his company could get in position to be of assistance, thereby outlasting his ammunition.

"H" Company

SERGEANT ALBERT S. THOMPSON. Some one planted a tree in a convenient position in "No Man's Land" for Sergeant Thompson. He sat against its shell-scarred trunk for two days and put into practical use all the knowledge of drift, elevation and windage he had learned during a year in the army. Was with "H" Company in all its actions.



SERGEANT DAVID D. POLLOCK
SERGEANT ROMAN J. MILEWSKI

SERGEANT WILLIAM HOWARD
SERGEANT ALBERT S. THOMPSON

"I" Company

CORPORAL ERLY B. SCOGGINS. From the ranks of the Texas Rangers, skilled in border warfare with Mexicans and lawbreakers. Distinguished himself as a runner under heavy fire on the Ourcq and the Vesle. Again in the Argonne he won distinction when he rallied the shattered remnants of a platoon and held a front of 250 yards until relieved the day following. Appointed Corporal after the Vesle fighting.

"K" Company

SERGEANT JAMES H. ROBERTS. Soon after the "jump off" on September 26th, a sniper got him in the left arm. Though ordered back by his Company Commander, Sergeant Roberts remained on duty, directing the attack of his platoon for two days, when he was wounded in the left knee. He again chose to stick with his badly shattered, but irresistibly successful comrades, but was overruled and carried to the rear. His conduct set such an example to his men that they were all delighted to see him awarded the D. S. C.

"L" Company

COOK VINCENT TARAGOWSKI, one of our foreign-born heroes. Six feet of straight, clean strength. Has been cook since the Company was organized. Fed 'em while they fought. German shell fire kept his comrades from getting a canteen of water, but Taragowski pulled an unused water cart of hot coffee up to the men in full view of the astonished Boche.

"M" Company

PRIVATE PAUL J. PAPPAS entered the army from Ohio. In the Argonne fighting displayed great coolness and bravery. As the line was withdrawing, Private Pappas saw the enemy forming for a counter attack and refused to withdraw. Although subjected to a withering machine gun fire, by efficient use of his automatic rifle, he held that section of the line for several hours.

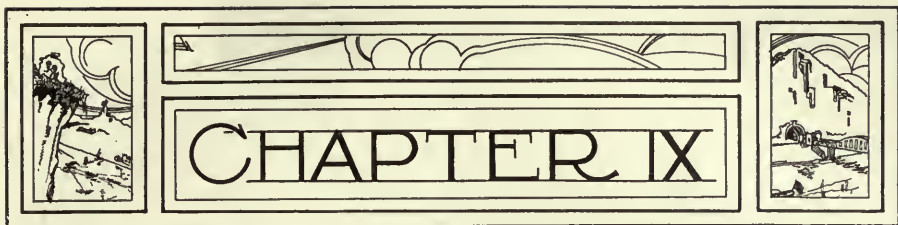


CORPORAL ELRY B. SCOGGINS
COOK VINCENT TARAGOWSKI

SERGEANT JAMES H. ROBERTS
PRIVATE PAUL J. PAPPAS

Station Lists of Thirty-ninth Infantry from March 28th to July 1st, 1919

Regimental Headquarters	
April 7th	<i>Rolandswerth</i>
April 8th	<i>Haus Ernich</i> (Near <i>Oberwinter</i>)
Headquarters Company	
April 7th	<i>Rolandswerth</i>
Machine Gun Company	
April 6th	<i>Kripp</i>
April 9th	<i>Rolandseck</i>
April 11th	<i>Rolandswerth</i>
April 17th	<i>Rolandseck</i>
June 18th	<i>Bendorf</i>
June 30th	<i>Rolandseck</i>
Supply Company	
April 4th	<i>Neuenahr</i>
April 8th	<i>Unkelbach Castel</i>
April 11th	<i>Rolandswerth</i>
"A" Company	
March 31st	<i>Oldingen</i>
April 7th	<i>Rolandseck</i>
May 23rd	<i>West Trier</i>
June 18th	<i>Bendorf</i>
"B" Company	
April 1st	<i>Bendorf</i>
April 8th	<i>Rolandseck</i>
May 23rd	
Half Company	<i>West Trier</i>
Half Company	<i>Cues</i>
June 2nd, Entire Co.	<i>West Trier</i>
June 4th	<i>Belval-Hutte,</i> <i>Luxembourg</i>
Detachment	<i>Dommeldange,</i> <i>Luxembourg</i>
June 12th, Entire Co.	<i>Belval-Hutte,</i> <i>Luxembourg</i>
June 18th	<i>Bendorf</i>
"C" Company	
April 2nd	<i>Rolandseck</i>
May 23rd	
Half Company	<i>Bitburg</i>
Half Company	<i>Prum</i>
May 30th, Entire Co.	<i>Bitburg</i>
May 31st	<i>West Trier</i>
June 4th	<i>Hallschlag</i>
June 12th	<i>Dommeldange,</i> <i>Luxembourg</i>
June 18th	<i>Bendorf</i>
"D" Company	
April 4th	<i>Remagen</i>
April 10th	<i>Rolandseck</i>
May 23rd	<i>Bitburg</i>
"E" Company	
May 5th	<i>Lohndorf</i>
May 14th	<i>Oberwinter</i>
May 22nd	<i>Neuenahr</i>
June 18th	
Half Company	<i>Neuenahr</i>
Half Company	<i>Mayen</i>
"F" Company	
May 5th	<i>Lohndorf</i>
May 14th	<i>Unkelbach</i>
May 22nd	<i>Andernach</i>
"G" Company	
May 5th	<i>Lohndorf</i>
May 14th	<i>Chateau</i> (Near <i>Oberwinter</i>)
May 22nd	<i>Andernach</i>
June 18th	
1 Officer and 30 Men.....	<i>Antwerp,</i> <i>Belgium</i>
1 Officer and 30 Men.....	<i>Rotterdam,</i> <i>Holland</i>
Remainder Company	<i>Andernach</i>
"H" Company	
May 5th	<i>Ober Breisig</i>
May 22nd	<i>Oberwinter</i>
One Platoon	<i>Bodendorf</i>



Occupation of Germany

IN performing our duties, we were determined to treat our defeated enemy with fairness and justice at all times. Heretofore we had been fighting a violent, armed enemy, one who had contested strongly every foot of ground over which we advanced. Now we were in their country, peopled only by civilians, and mainly old men, women and children. Contrary to the methods of occupation of Belgium and Northern France by the German Armies, we felt it incumbent on us to be strictly guided by the principles of international law, justice, honor and humanity. The behavior of our troops towards these people was remarkable. There was no fraternization; a state of war still existed; and all our dealings with them were of a purely businesslike nature.

Outside of certain restrictions, the Germans were governed by their own civil authorities. We established an Office in Charge of Civil Affairs, and our Provost and Inferior Courts administered justice to those who violated our regulations.

The civilians in the occupied territory were greatly relieved by our presence. They had just reasons to be afraid of the Spartacist and Bolshevik movements which were rapidly spreading over the country. Interior Germany was in a state of turmoil and revolution, which meant destruction of government, life and property. With our army in their midst, they were safe from these evils.

While the people were at first bitterly disappointed at the outcome of the war, they gradually became reconciled to the inevitable. The children, with the freedom of youth which knows no cares, took a great liking to our troops, and attached themselves to our camps. Instilled by the habit of militarism, they quickly learned the American salute and were always on the job to salute all our officers. One particular youngster whose



UPPER: German civilians watching with interest the arrival of our transport.
LOWER: The doughboys' toilette on the march into Germany.

photograph appears on a preceding page was especially vigilant in this respect and proved to be a great favorite with Colonel Bolles. On the whole we found the population in American-occupied Germany to be orderly and not unfriendly to us.

That our administration was just and the behavior of our troops beyond any criticism is evidenced by the following communication sent to Colonel Bolles by the Burgomeister of *Kempenich*, Germany:

Kempenich, April 3, 1919.

His Highness

Colonel Bolles

KEMPENICH.

I will take pleasure before you leave our city to express the deepest thanks for your wise and just treatment towards the people and I assure you that His Highness has gained the deepest respect.

It is my sincere desire that the people of *Remagen* and *Rolandseck* may receive the same just treatment and also that your successor in *Kempenich* may treat us as well as you have done.

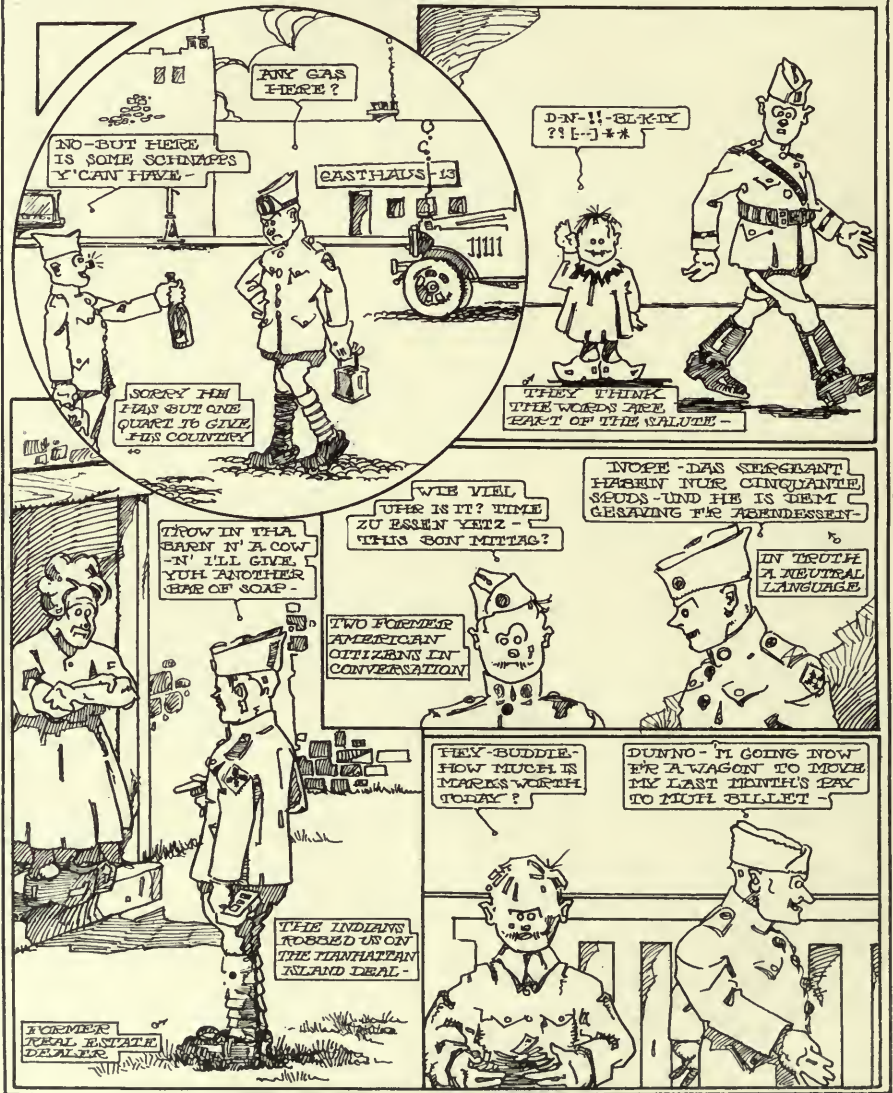
Very respectfully,

(Signed) BUSCH.

While in France we occupied such areas as were necessary by cause of military reasons. Nearly all these were in the devastated regions, and naturally the quarters in our training areas were poor. However, we were now in German territory which had escaped destruction and all outward effects of war. We requisitioned such of their public and private buildings as were necessary for our use, and settled ourselves comfortably. New clothing and equipment was issued, and life took on a different phase from that in or near the lines.

Besides performing the usual guard duties, we resumed a course of training which took in all the phases of our arm. Considerable time was devoted to infantry drill; target practice was held on an excellent range which we constructed near *Weibern*; problems and maneuvers of every nature were conducted frequently, and we "captured" every town, village, hill and strong point in the vicinity; specialists' schools were established; and parades and reviews were held occasionally.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION -

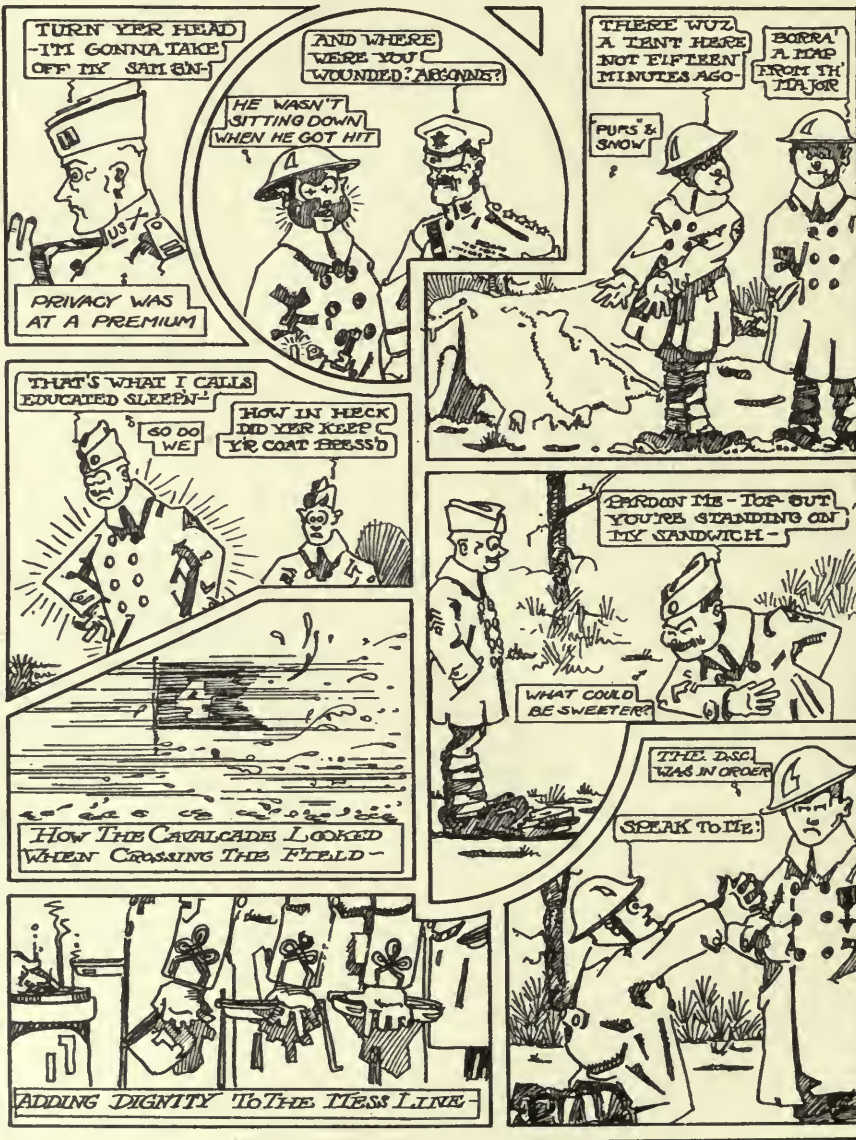


The system of education inaugurated throughout the A. E. F. was received with great enthusiasm by all ranks. Within the regiment schools were conducted for illiterates, and strict attendance was required of them. Enrollment was voluntary in the classes in French, German, Advanced English, History, Geography, Mathematics, and other subjects. This regiment also furnished one officer and a number of men as instructors and students for the Division Educational Center, where extensive courses were conducted in various academic and vocational subjects. Selected officers and men were sent to the American E. F. University at *Beaune (Cote D'or)*, France, and to British and French universities. Thus many men were afforded excellent opportunities to improve their education and become better prepared to resume their civil pursuits.

A good deal of time was devoted to athletics, in which nearly every member of the command participated. Football, basketball, baseball and track teams were organized and the competitions evoked great interest among all ranks. The spirit of friendly rivalry showed fine results in platoon competitions, the selection of the cleanest kitchens, horse shows, and target practice.

Boxing bouts and entertainments were held at frequent intervals throughout the regimental area. Professional entertainers in the service of the Y. M. C. A. and soldiers from our and neighboring units presented their specialties before large and appreciative audiences in the Y. M. C. A. buildings and company mess halls. The ever popular "movies" also helped to pass the evening hours pleasantly.

PERSHING LOOKS US OVER-



OUR Regiment sent about two hundred men weekly to Leave Areas in France, where the lucky doughboys enjoyed from seven to ten days' sojourn with all expenses paid by the Government. Leaves for fourteen days were granted to officers and men to visit Great Britain, Italy and France, and permission to spend three days in Paris was given to all ranks who had the means and desire to go there. This liberal system of leaves enabled many to see parts of the Old World other than the shell torn and war worn districts; while those who had relatives and friends here had an opportunity to visit them.

On February 3rd, 1919, the Regiment was assembled near *Weibern*, where the Division Commander, Major General Mark L. Hersey, decorated the Regimental Colors and Colonel Bolles with the Croix de Guerre with Gold Star. These awards were made by the French Government for the splendid action of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, under command of Colonel Bolles, on July 18th, 1918, in capturing the *Buisson de Cresnes* and the village of *Noroy*.

On March 18th, 1919, the Commander-in-Chief, General John J. Pershing, inspected and reviewed our division near *Buchel*, and at the same time presented the Distinguished Service Cross to Colonel Bolles and to several other officers and men of the Regiment. In order to participate in this ceremony, we marched for two days in very inclement weather, and bivouacked at night. During the entire night and morning preceding the review a heavy snowstorm fell, making our camping place, the roads, and the inspection field itself practically a sea of mud. However, despite these obstacles, we presented a magnificent appearance, and were highly complimented by the Commander-in-Chief, the Army, Corps, Division, Brigade and Regimental Commanders. On the night of the 18th we again bivouacked, and returned to our billets the following day in motor trucks, which Brigadier General Poore personally obtained for us.

The following written commendations on the inspection and review are quoted:

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

France, March 25th, 1919.

Major General Mark L. Hersey,
Commanding 4th Division, A. E. F.
Germany.

My dear General Hersey:

It is with deep gratification that I observed the excellent condition of the Fourth Division on the occasion of my inspection on March 18th. The transportation and the artillery of the Division were in splendid shape and the general appearance of the men was equal to the highest standards. Throughout the inspection and review, the high morale existing in all ranks was evident.

Arriving in France in May, the Fourth Division was first engaged in the Marne counter offensive on July 18th as a part of the French VI Army. Detachments aided in the crossing of the *Oureq* and on August 3-4 the Division advanced to the *Vesle*. In the reduction of the *St. Mihiel* salient, it carried its objectives with effectiveness and precision. For the open attack of the *Meuse-Argonne* offensive, the Fourth Division was put into the line as the center unit of the Third Corps and by its aggressiveness made a total advance of 13 kilometers despite continued and heavy resistance.

As part of the Third Army, the Division participated in the march into Germany and the subsequent occupation of enemy territory. I am pleased to mention the excellent conduct of the men in these difficult circumstances, for which, as well as for their services in battle, they are due the gratitude of the nation.

I wish to express to each man my own appreciation of the splendid work that has been done and the assurance of my continued interest in his welfare.

Most sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Memorandum
No. 32

Germany, 25 March, 1919.

1. With just pride and deep satisfaction, the Division Commander publishes the following communication:

"ARMY OF OCCUPATION"
THIRD U. S. ARMY,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF,

Coblentz, Germany, March 19, 1919.

From: Chief of Staff, Third Army, American E. F.

To: Commanding General, Fourth Corps, American E. F.

Subject: Commendation.

1. The Army Commander directs me to congratulate the Commanding General of the Fourth Corps on the condition and appearance of the Fourth Corps troops and the Third and Fourth Divisions during the recent inspections by the Commander-in-Chief.

2. The condition of these troops is the direct reflection of the intelligent work they have done in training and instruction in spite of adverse conditions since the arrival in their present areas.

By Command of MAJOR GENERAL DICKMAN:

MALIN CRAIG,

Brigadier General, U. S. A., Chief of Staff.

1st Ind.

Headquarters IV Army Corps, American E. F., March 23, 1919,
To Commanding General, 4th Division.

1. Official copy furnished to C. G., 4th Division.

2. The Corps Commander directs me to inform you that it gives him great pleasure to transmit to you the congratulations of the Army Commander and to say that he appreciates the fact that nothing but the continuous and energetic efforts of the Division Commander and the loyal support of his subordinates could have brought your Division to its present high standard of efficiency.

B. H. WELLS, *Chief of Staff.*

3. This memorandum will be read to all organizations of the Division and then posted on bulletin boards for three days.

By Command of MAJOR GENERAL HERSEY:

C. A. BACH,

Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official:

MAX B. GARBER, *Lt. Col. 58th Infantry, Acting Adjutant.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Germany, 22 March, 1919.

General Orders
No. 17.

1. It is with pride and gratification that the Division Commander publishes the praise accorded the 4th Division by the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion of his inspection and review, March 18th. Not only did the Commander-in-Chief privately express his complete satisfaction but publicly, in his address after the review, he complimented the Division on the splendid condition of its transport and the personnel on its appearance. He stated that the Division was "magnificent"; that it was "second to none in the A. E. F."

2. To these commendations of the Commander-in-Chief, the Division Commander desires to add his own appreciation, not only of the wonderful showing made by the Division at the inspection and review, but of the bigger thing behind it—the Divisional spirit that made such a showing possible. The superb condition of transport and material and the fine appearance of the men on this occasion is merely another manifestation of the same spirit that impelled the Division to be the first to cross the *Vesle*; that kept it in the fighting line for twenty-four consecutive days in the *Meuse-Argonne* campaign and held its lines farther advanced than those of any other American Division. It is the same spirit that spoke through an artillery soldier, who, while cleaning the wheel of a gun carriage on the morning of March 18th, called out to another soldier, "Well, by God, they don't hang anything on this Battery." It is the same spirit that made men willing to bivouac in the cold and rain; that made them wake up in the morning with a grin and again go it. It grips the new man shortly after he joins and stays with him long after he has left the Division. It is dauntless, deathless. It makes all things possible. For this magnificent Divisional pride, for this *esprit de corps* which, transcending all personal consideration, binds men together for a common purpose, the Division Commander thanks every officer and man.

3. This order will be read to all units of the Division and then posted on Bulletin Board for three days.

By Command of MAJOR GENERAL HERSEY:

C. A. BACH,

Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official:

MAX B. GARBER, *Lt. Col. 58th Infantry, Acting Adjutant.*

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH INFANTRY BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Germany, 21st March, 1919.

From: Commanding General, 7th Infantry Brigade,

To: C. O., 39th Infantry, 47th Infantry, 11th M. G. Bn.

Subject: Appearance of Units of the Brigade at the Recent Inspection and Review of the 4th Division.

1. I wish to record my gratification at the results of the inspection made on the 18th inst. by the Commander-in-Chief; at the splendid appearance of officers, men, equipment and transportation; and at the performance of all the units of the Brigade during the formation and ceremonies.

2. These results are especially pleasing in view of the fact that all units had marched two days under trying conditions, to reach the field where the formation was held; and that all had spent the preceding night in bivouac in a violent snowstorm.

On the morning of the 18th the field was covered with snow, which had partly melted at the hour set for the review, and the field was slushy and muddy. The day was cold and a strong wind in the faces of the men added to their discomforts.

3. To make so excellent an appearance under these conditions, called for a display of good will, discipline, and team-work, that can come only from organizations that have been well trained and are imbued with the feeling that they have no superiors in the American Expeditionary Forces.

4. The Commander-in-Chief in his address to the troops left no doubt in their minds that he considered the 4th Division second to none in his command; and certain correspondents present, who said they had seen all the American Divisions, stated to me that the 7th Brigade was the finest they had seen.

5. I wish to convey to all organizations my pride and satisfaction that this Brigade made such a splendid showing; and at the same time to remind them that every effort must be made, not only to maintain, but to improve the high standard already set, in order that they may have firm foundation for the belief that each forms a part of the finest Brigade and Division in the American Army.

6. You will please cause this communication to be read to each organization at the first assembly after its receipt.

B. A. POORE,
Brigadier General, U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Germany, 20 March, 1919.

Memorandum:

The following memorandum will be brought to the attention of all soldiers of this command:

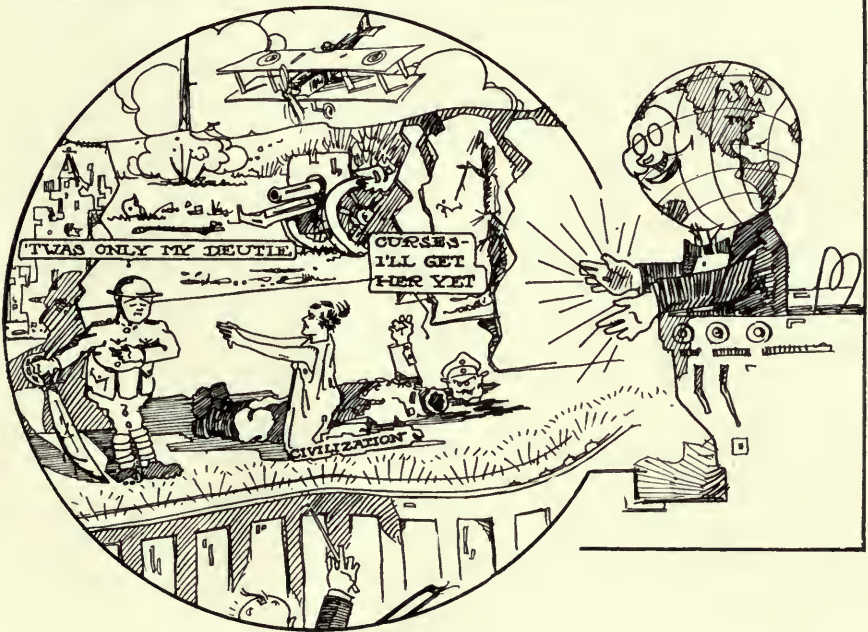
"The Regimental Commander takes great pleasure in being able to commend the officers and men of this Regiment for the excellent showing that was made by them at the recent review. I have heard nothing but words of praise in regard to their performances. They have again demonstrated that they are not only a good fighting regiment, but they are equally good at maneuvers and parades. The Brigade Commander felt so much gratitude at their performances that he personally secured trucks to return them to their billets instead of having them march back.

It is almost needless for me to say that the regiment will continue to build up and preserve their excellent reputation in every respect."

F. C. BOLLES,

Colonel, 39th Infantry, Commanding.

THE PLAY'S THE THING —



BEGINNING with March 28th our units commenced to take over the duties and area of the Forty-second Division in the Kreis of *Ahrweiler*. After moving about for two weeks,* the Regiment took station in the towns of *Rolandswerth*, *Rolandseck*, and *Oberwinter*,* with Regimental Headquarters at *Haus Ernich*, near *Oberwinter*. This area, situated along the left bank of the *Rhine*, is in one of the most beautiful and historic sections of Europe. It is justly termed the *Riviera of Germany*. As most of these towns are summer resorts, the billeting accommodations were the best we had had since our sojourn in Europe. The spacious and comfortable hotels afforded our troops such luxuries as they had not enjoyed for many months.

As a further example of the high esteem in which we were regarded by the German population, many delegations from the *Kempenich* area visited us after we got settled in our new stations.

As the northern edge of *Rolandswerth* marked the boundary between the American and British occupied territories, we maintained a barrier guard at that point to examine all passes of those entering or leaving our area. It was while engaged in this duty, that on April 8th, Corporal Fred Staton of "C" Company was hit by a speeding British automobile which did not stop, either to show passes, or to ascertain the extent of the injuries of the victim of the accident. Corporal Staton, who had survived the many dangers of being in action with the Regiment, died a short time later in the hospital at *Neuenahr*.

A railroad guard was operated at *Rolandseck* and *Remagen* to enforce travel regulations and prevent the transporting of food out of our territory. A strict watch was kept on the *Rhine*, and no water craft was permitted to cross into the neutral zone or to land on our side without proper authority.

After getting settled we resumed training. Excellent progress was made in target practice, to which considerable time was devoted. Two very good rifle ranges were available for our use near *Bendorf*; one constructed by our troops, and the other by the Fifty-second Division during its occupation of this area. All our previous activities in athletics, educational and vocational schools, entertainments and leaves, were continued; and every available means used to make our stay in Germany as profitable and enjoyable as conditions would permit.

* See Station Lists, Page 137.

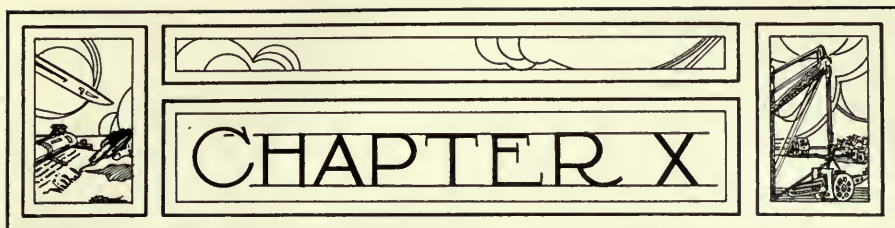
On April 28th the Seventh and Eighth Infantry Brigades (Less Fifty-ninth Infantry) were assembled near *Remagen* for decoration ceremonies and review. Major General Hersey decorated the Regimental Colors with ribbons commemorative of our engagements during the war, and presented the Distinguished Service Cross to Private Joe Smith, of "C" Company.

On the 5th of May the regiment was reunited by the return of the Second Battalion, which had been on duty at *Coblentz* and *Coblentz-Luetzel* since December 8th, 1918. "E," "F" and "G" Companies took station at *Lohndorf*, and "H" Company at *Ober Breisig*.

Great joy was manifested throughout the division when orders were received on May 12th relieving us from duty with the Third Army and being assigned for an early return home. Definite orders were later received for this regiment to commence its movement by rail to *St. Nazaire* on May 27th. Within a few days after receipt of orders, the many necessary preparations were made; animals, transportation and equipment turned in; service records, passenger and baggage lists and many other reports and records completed; physical and field inspections held daily. Every one was in readiness for the move homewards, and while waiting for the happy day to come, daylight passes were granted liberally to visit for the last time *Coblentz*, *Bonn*, *Cologne*, and other places in the vicinity.

But—





On Duty as Army Troops

ON May 20th, one week before the date set for the commencement of our movement to *St. Nazaire*, orders were received reassigning the Fourth Division to the Army of Occupation. At the same time the four Infantry Regiments were detached from the Division and attached to the Third Army as Army Troops, relieving Pioneer Infantry Regiments which had been ordered to return to the United States.

While the troops naturally felt disappointed at this new order of events, much to their credit and to the credit of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, they displayed a wonderful spirit of willingness and soldierly qualities which elicited unstinted praise from many sources. It is true that the men were very anxious to return to their homeland, especially when they had received orders to that effect but a few days previously. However, if they were required for further duty in the American E. F. before they could be spared for return homewards, they were ready and more than willing to perform such duties as they were called upon.

In accordance with orders from Third Army Headquarters, Regimental Headquarters and the special units remained at their stations, while the remainder of the Regiment moved during May 21st to May 25th to the following stations:* First Battalion at *West Trier, Cues, Bitburg* and *Prum*; Second Battalion at *Neuenahr, Andernach, Oberwinter* and *Bodendorf*; Third Battalion at *Kripp, Sinzig* and *Mayen*. The Regiment was thus spread over an area of more than 200 kilometers. In some instances companies had some of their men in one station and the remainder in another town many kilometers apart.

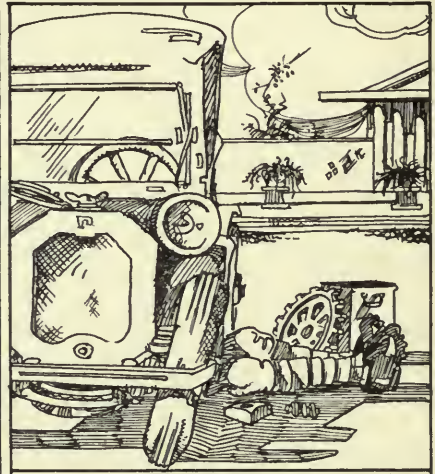
Our duties were numerous. Guard, military police work, convoying trains and barges, dismounting and crating field artillery pieces, and fatigue, constituted but a few of those per-

* See Station Lists, Page 137.

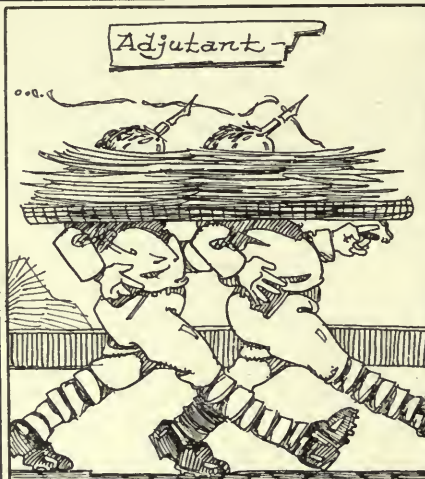
YOU MAY REMEMBER --



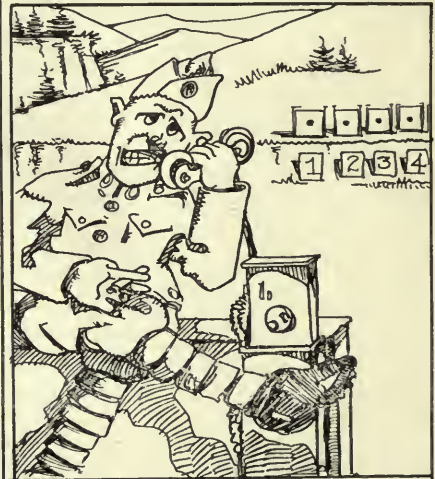
"REX" STEVENS - WHO PUT OUT THE MAIL, WHETHER THE PO. WAS A SHELL HOLE OR PALACE



"DALE" - CHAUFFEUR WHO'D THROW A 60 TON GAIT INTO ANYTHING WITH WHEELS ON.



SGT. MAJORS THOMPSON AND LAWLESS WHO STARRED IN "ALLIES OF ADMINISTRATION."



"MARK & REMARK" PAWLOVSKI, MOUTHPIECE OF THE FIRING LINE, TO THE PITS.

formed by our men. Upon the completion of the work assigned to us at any of our stations, we moved to other places, with the result that it was necessary to get out new station lists almost every other day. The Thirty-ninth Infantry was stationed in many parts of Germany, *Luxembourg*; one officer and thirty men at *Antwerp*, Belgium; a similar detachment at *Rotterdam*, Holland; and two men at *Kaldenkirchen*, Germany, on the German-Holland frontier. The train convoys carried some of our men through many sections of France. In the middle of June, the Forty-seventh, Fifty-eight and Fifty-ninth Infantry Regiments were returned to the Division, but our Regiment still remained on duty as Army Troops.

There was an excellent reason for this. Whenever the Thirty-ninth doughboys were on duty, they not only kept up but even strengthened the fine reputation of the Regiment; and were highly complimented, by the officers who supervised their work, for their excellent discipline, willingness and efficiency. Hence when there was still considerable work to be done, the Thirty-ninth Infantry was chosen to do it.

On June 26th our Regiment experienced another disappointment when orders were received for the Fourth Division, *Less the Thirty-ninth Infantry*, to prepare at once for transportation to *Brest*, there to embark for the United States. We were to remain and continue our duties as Army Troops. Indications pointed to the fact that our Regiment was to be among the last units of the American E. F. to return home. Keen as this disappointment was, and coming as it did at a time when the other units of the *Ivy* Division were under orders to move homewards, it is very difficult to find appropriate words to express properly the grand spirit which our troops manifested at this time. Realizing the honor of being chosen for the important work assigned to it, pride and joy replaced the feelings of disappointment. However, in order to release those men whose presence was urgently required at home, Colonel Bolles caused the transfer of 285 men from this organization to the Forty-seventh Infantry. These men left the Regiment with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow; joy at the bright prospect of being home in the very near future, where they were needed for reasons beyond their control, and sorrow for finding it necessary to sever themselves from their beloved organization. As a matter of fact some of those chosen for transfer withdrew their applications, and decided to take their chances remaining with the Regiment, hoping that it, too, would be homeward bound in but a few weeks.

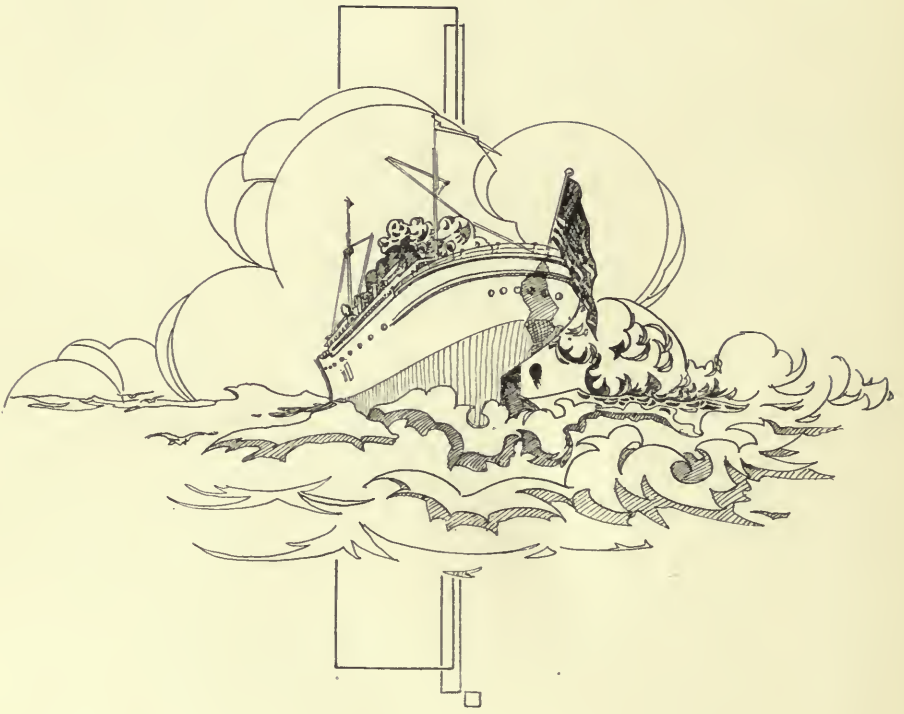
On that memorable day of June 28th, when Peace Treaty was finally signed, the units of the Fourth Division made the final preparations for their movement to *Brest*, and the Thirty-ninth was ready to give a hearty send-off to our fellow soldiers who were about to leave us. However, on the first of July this Regiment received orders to the effect that the Eighth Infantry had been ordered to relieve us, and upon completion of the relief we were to prepare for immediate return to the United States. It goes without saying that this news was joyfully received by all ranks, and while we were willing enough to remain here for some time if called upon to do so, we were more than willing to return home.

The Fourth of July, 1919, was celebrated in an entirely different manner than the Independence Day of 1918. The battalions staged athletic meets in the morning; and pie-eating contests, wrestling and boxing bouts, concerts and entertainments were held in the afternoon and evening. They had games and festivals of their own, while the special units got together and besides playing baseball and partaking in athletics, held spirited competitions of almost every nature conceivable.

It was not until the latter part of July that the relief of our Regiment was completed by the Eighth Infantry. On July 22nd we entrained for *Brest*, and started the beginning of the end of our career with the *American Expeditionary Forces*. Several days were spent at *Camp Pontanezan* awaiting the arrival of our transport. While here Colonel Bolles received the French decoration, *Officier de la Legion d'Honneur*; and Capt. R. W. Norton and others the *Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur*. On July 31st we boarded the *Leviathan* and began the long looked forward to journey home.







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