

THE  
TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY  
IN FRANCE



AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

**THE  
TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY  
IN FRANCE.**

**BY THE  
REGIMENTAL ADJUTANT**

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Regimental Adjutant  
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## Foreword.

The Twenty-Sixth Infantry was organized under the Act of Congress approved February 2, 1901. Headquarters, Non-Commissioned Staff, Band, and the Second and Third Battalions were organized at Fort McPherson, Georgia. The First Battalion was organized from a Provisional Battalion of recruits at Presidio of San Francisco, California, February 8, 1901, and forwarded to the Philippine Islands, arriving in Manila, March 18, 1901. The Second and Third Battalions, at Fort McPherson, Georgia, then in process of formation, were transferred to the 27th Infantry in May 1901; while the First Battalion 27th Infantry, in the Philippine Islands, was transferred to the 26th infantry, as the Third Battalion. The Second Battalion was organized in the Philippine Islands, by transfers of enlisted men from the First and Third Battalions and assignments of recruits in May, 1901. The reorganization of the regiment was completed in the Philippine Islands on July 1, 1901. The Non-Commissioned Staff and Band were forwarded from Fort McPherson, Georgia, to Headquarters and joined September 24, 1901.

Stations of Regiment: Headquarters, Field Staff and Band, Nueva Caceres Camarines, P. I., and the companies in the southern part of Luzon, in provinces of Ambos Camarines, Albay and Sorsogon. Companies H, K, L, and M were stationed in Samar from October 18, 1901 to July 29, 1902. Companies H, L and M then returned to the province of Sorsogon and Company K took station at Baler, province of Principe, until December 4, 1902 when it joined the Headquarters at Neuva Caceres,

The Regiment left the Philippine Islands on the Transport "Logan" July 15, 1903 for duty in the Department of Texas, being assigned to stations as follows:

Headquarters, Band and First Battalion at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Second Battalion Headquarters and Company G at Fort Ringgold, Texas.

Companies E and F at Fort McIntosh, Texas; Company H at Camp Eagle Pass, Texas.

Third Battalion Headquarters and Companies I, K and L at Fort Brown, Texas.

Changes of stations: April 1904, Company H, from Camp Eagle Pass to Fort McIntosh. November 1904, Second Battalion Headquarters and Company G from Fort Ringgold to Fort McIntosh; Company I from Fort Brown to Fort Ringgold; Company M from Fort Ringgold to Fort Brown. September 1905, Company H from Fort Ringgold to Fort McIntosh. October 1, 1905, Second Battalion from Fort McIntosh to Fort Sam Houston; First Battalion, Companies A, C and D from Fort Sam Houston to Fort McIntosh, Company B from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Ringgold. May 1906, First and

Third Battalions relieved from former stations and joined Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston. Temporary Stations: February 1904 to May 1904 Company C at Fort Bliss;

July and August 1906 the Regiment encamped at Austin, Texas; August 1906 Company H garrisoned Fort Brown until September 24, 1906; November 1906 Second Battalion at Fort Reno, Oklahoma. The Regiment left Department of Texas (Fort Sam Houston) for service in the Philippine Islands May 28, 1907, arriving in Manila July 3, 1907 taking station as follows:

Headquarters, Band and Third Battalion, Cuartel de Espana, Manila.

Second Battalion at Camp Daraga, Albay.

First Battalion at Camp Wilhelm, Tavares.

December 1907 the First Battalion changed station to Camp Daraga, Albay. Second Battalion changed station to Cuartel de Espana, Manila.

In June 1909 the regiment concentrated at the Quarantine Station, Mariveles, Bataan, P. I., preparatory to leaving the Philippine Islands. The Regiment embarked on June 15th, 1909 on the transport "Sheridan" and for the United States on the same date, arriving in port at San Francisco, California, July 14, 1909. The Regiment disembarked and entrained on July 17, 1909 for the following stations:

Headquarters, Band, First and Third Battalions arrived at Fort Wayne, Michigan, July 22, 1909

Second Battalion arrived at Fort Brady, Michigan, July 23, 1909.

The Battalions were on duty at Camp Perry, Ohio, during the National Match, August 1910, except Companies C, H and L. The entire Regiment, with the exception of Companies C and H, participated in the maneuvers at Camp of Instruction, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, September, 1910. All movements in this connection were by rail.

Headquarters, Band, Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M and Regt. Detch. left Fort Wayne, Michigan, February 26, 1913 by rail for mobilization camp, Texas City, Texas, per telegraphic instructions Hqrs. Central Dept. February 24, 1913. Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Companies E, F, G and H left Fort Brady, Michigan, February 27, 1913 by rail for mobilization camp, Texas City, Texas, per same instructions on the same date. Headquarters, Band, Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M and Regt. Detch. arrived at mobilization camp, Texas City, Texas, March 2, 1913. Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Companies E, F, G and H arrived March 3, 1913 and the Regiment as part of the 4th Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, performed the duties prescribed for permanent camp for the remainder of the month. The Regiment left Texas City, Texas, August 15, 1915 enroute to Brownsville, Texas, in compliance with Telegraphic Instructions from the Secretary of War, August 14, 1915, arriving in Brownsville, Texas, on August 16, 1915.

From August 16, 1915 until June 3, 1917 the Regiment performed patrol duty along Rio Grande river and towns and settlements adjacent to St. Louis and Brownsville railroad and branch to Sam Fordyce, Texas. During the mobilization of the National Guard on the Border the Regiment performed patrol duty along the St. Louis and Brownsville railroad from San Antonio to Brownsville, Texas. Upon receipt of orders to prepare for overseas duty the regiment was assembled and equipped at San Benito, Texas. The Regiment was brought up to fall strength by transfers from the 3rd and 19th Infantry, and left San Benito, Texas, June 3, 1917. The Regiment sailed for overseas June 13, 1917, on board the transports "San Jacinto", "Momus", and "Lenape" and debarked at St. Nazaire, France, June 27, 1917.



Colonel Smith and Lieut. Colonel Elliot who fell at Soisso

## **CHAPTER I.**

## **FRANCE.**

The first units of the regiment set foot on the soil of France June 27th, 1917. It was a gala day at St. Nazaire, one long to be remembered by both French and Americans. Curiosity followed by unconscious admiration for the clean limbed, clear eyed American soldier was evidenced on all sides. Here were the men from the New World come to the defence of an oppressed Nation. Here were the first, the vanguard of the offerings of America to the Mothers of France, and the people of St. Nazaire received them as only France can.

But little time was lost. The American is brusque and to the point. He had tackled a big job and he lost no time in getting down to business. Practice marches over the hills and along the sea shore were taken daily, followed by a dip in the surf. After a brief stay in St. Nazaire the regiment left on July 13th, by rail, for the Gondrecourt area, Regimental Headquarters, Supply Company and 2nd Battalion going to ST. JOIRE, 1st and 3rd Battalions to DEMANGNE-aux-EAUX. On August 8th Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company and Supply Company changed station to DEMANGE.

Here training began in earnest. Our instructors in this new sort of warfare in which we were soon to engage were the famous Alpine Chasseurs. More courteous, indulgent and patient teachers could not be imagined. Much had transpired since our last war and much had come into being in this war of which we, three thousand miles away, knew little. But the American is an apt pupil, and the hand grenade and Chauchat rifle was quickly mastered. Model trenches, wire entanglements, shell holes and all that goes to make up the modern battlefield was close by. Schools for the special weapons, and the bayonet, were installed with veteran French and British soldiers instructing.

On October 4th, 1917, the Regiment changed stations again, Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Supply Company and 3rd Battalion moved to Menaucourt, 1st Battalion to BOVIOLLES, 2nd Battalion to GIVRAUVAL. At this time D, H and M Companies were machine gun units with their respective battalions. Later D and H Companies were transferred bodily to the 3rd Machine Gun Battalion (then 2nd Brigade Machine Gun Battalion). M Company became the Regimental Machine Gun Company, and three new rifle companies, D, H and M were formed.

### **THE DIVISION HONORED.**

The FIRST DIVISION, the first in so many things, about which the American army in France was to be built, was very naturally the object of much interest to the French dignitaries, both State and Military. On the anniversary of the Battle of the MARNE, September 6th, 1917, President POINCAIRE paid a visit to the Division. In his address he expressed high hopes for the future achievements of the American Army. On another occasion, October 13th, 1917, the Division was reviewed on the plateau

above ST. JOIRE, by General Pershing and Marshall Joffre. As a token of his esteem each officer was presented by Marshall Joffre with a wrist watch or a pipe. The preliminary training extending over a period of three months had been completed. The troops had encountered in mimic warfare all the latest implements, and, they were restless for a taste of the trenches and anxious to put to practical application that which they had learned. The time had come.

### **THE FIRST TRENCHES.**

On October 21st, 1917, that thoroughly comfortable and distinctively American head-piece, the campaign hat, gave way to the steel helmet, and the First Battalion entered the trenches in the so called LUNEVILLE SECTOR. This was the first real touch of modern trench warfare. The Battalion went into the line near ARRACOURT and LES JUMELLES (the twin Hills) each company being given a front line tour of two and a half days. After ten days the Second Battalion relieved the First, and in turn the Third relieved the Second.

October 13th, 1917, the first casualties in the Regiment occurred. This honor fell to "I" Company of the Third Battalion. Sgt. John F. Czajka and Privates Stanly Janovicz and Earl E. Aurandt were killed by shell fire, and five others wounded. The Regiment had received its baptism of fire and three American soldiers had joined their comrades of the Sixteenth Infantry, who were killed on that historic night just ten days previous.

The troops entered the first quiet training sector just a little weary of the practise trenches, overflowing with interest and eager for the fray. They emerged after their brief stay with a better, clearer idea of the immensity of this greatest of all wars, and they went at the training which followed with a vim so characteristic of the American who has set out to accomplish a big task.

### **MORE TRAINING.**

As each Battalion completed its tour of ten days in the line it returned to its billeting area for more training. For the first time, the censorship regulations loomed up as a mighty barrier between war and home. The boys had so many things of interest to tell the anxious ones back there. Fortunately, the Regiment had received early in November its first contingent of Reserve Officers, fresh from the first training Camps and the French and British Schools. If they found censoring burdensome they also found it enlightening because many of them had yet to hear their first shell-burst, and the doughboys knew it.

These new officers, "Shave tails" of the lowest order, were first received with contempt. What more could be expected? This was a Regular Army "outfit" of selected

troops, the pioneers of the American Expeditionary Forces. What did the young officers know about the Army? But they were anxious, willing and able to learn, and suffice it is to say that ere long those same doughboys accepted them as good soldiers, and as later developments proved, respected them without question. After all, the doughboy's opinion is the acid test through which a line officer must pass, and the first and most difficult step towards discipline.

After a brief period set aside for a general cleaning up and preparatory to a winter in France, the Regiment entered upon a period of training the severity of which had probably never before been experienced by American soldiers. As one so aptly remarked during a maneuver at WASHINGTON CENTER, near DEMANGE, "The FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY and VALLEY FORGE had nothing on us."

## MANEUVERS

The schedule called for both open and trench warfare problems. We practised with battalions and later with the whole regiment taking over the sector. For this we had our own little practise trenches, varying all the way from those marked out with stones to a few which were wet and muddy enough to have passed as "front line". Nothing was forgotten. We had to dig them and revet them, and put the wire where it should have been. We had raids by night and by day. We had Bangalore torpedoes two of them. One we used to open the wire for a raiding party; the other we carefully preserved for future use. After hauling it over half of France, and driving two mule skinnners almost to the point of shell shock, it was abandoned after having been carefully labelled "Dangereaux".

To avoid monotony and to keep fresh in our minds. those tactics which were to ultimately win the war we were given problems in open warfare in all it's stages. Both features of the training culminated in December and early January in the Brigade and the Division acting as a unit, with the artillery thrown in for good measure. One day, in an open warfare problem, the Second Brigade in "tin hats" captured about a regiment of the First Brigade in campaign hats.

On two other memorable occasions the regiment went to the relief of "WASHINGTON CENTER". The first time we went back to the border days and lived close to nature. The tents had stoves but no wood. We weathered a gas attack, repulsed a German raid with hand grenades, and witnessed our artillery demolish the enemy trenches. After three days of excellent instruction we returned to billets.

Our next excursion and our last, to WASHINGTON CENTER, occurred the first week in January. We left billets with a clean dry fall of snow and a temperature just brisk enough to make marching perfectly invigorating. We billeted in MAUVAGES. This was to be our final training as a Division preparatory to taking over our first independent sector. The whole Division participated and concluded with a relief of the First Brigade by the Second Brigade.



Very soon thereafter the First Brigade made its entry into the TOUL SECTOR, while the Second brigade returned to its billets. The Regiment was soon to bid farewell to the little villages of MENAUCOURT, BOVIOLLES and GIVRAUVAL, where it had made its home for five months. A few more maneuvers, including night marches with the compass, and all hands were turned to packing up. All except the necessities of trench life were boxed, labelled and stored away. When March 1<sup>st</sup> arrived all was in readiness. The advance reconnoitering parties had been sent forward.

### **THE TOUL SECTOR.**

On March 2<sup>nd</sup>, the Second Battalion left for the front, followed the succeeding day by the First Battalion and the Third Battalion. The troops were moved by truck. The First and Second Battalions went into the front line while the Third Battalion remained in reserve. Regimental Headquarters moved to RAMBUCOURT, and on March 6<sup>th</sup> the relief of the Sixteenth Infantry was completed.

On our right was the Twenty-Eighth Infantry, with headquarters in BEAUMONT. To our front was XIVRAY, MARVOISIN and SEICHEPREY, within our lines and occupied. Farther beyond was RICHECOURT and MONTSEC, in the enemy territory. Just behind the village of MONTSEC loomed the hill from whence came its name. From this imposing height the Germans looked down upon all that we did. Circulation by day in the forward trenches was certain to bring down fire. Circulation in the rear would have started a bombardment. So we reversed the usual order of events and worked at night and slept during the day.

This was just a rest sector, so we were informed by some French artillerymen who still lingered. True they had tried several times to wrest that hill from the Germans but each attempt had been costly, and now they had decided to let matters be. To the veteran American soldier of today that was a rest sector, but no one was particularly imbued with that idea during the month of March, 1918.

It was during this tour in the line that the Regiment secured its first prisoner, in fact it was the first time a silent raid with a small party and without artillery support had been attempted by Americans. Because it was our first prisoner the report by the Battalion Commander is set forth:

“1. Lt. Holmes, Sgt. Murphy, Cpls. Leonard and McCormack, and Pvt. Samere started at about 7 P. M. from the right of H—1 to a point where a listening post of the Germans was believed to be.

2. The moon was bright but Lt. Holmes crawled up with his men, cut 12 strands of wire, and when the German sentry looked out of the post, he leaped upon him. While

Lt. Holmes was wrestling in the water in the trench with the first sentry, the second German shot at the Lieutenant. Sergeant Murphy killed him with his bayonet. The prisoner was then secured, yelling "Kamerade", and taken back over No Man's Land. During the brief engagement the other members of the personnel rendered valuable service. Daring characterized the conduct of the entire party."



Trench in front of Seicheprey.

We entered the TOUL SECTOR with the ground covered with snow. It lasted but a few days, however, and soon all was slush and mud. Mud, slippery, yellow mud everywhere. Hip boots were in great demand but the men in them were not always secure. After the first week the weather was warm and clear. We had very little rain.

On the whole, our apprenticeship in an independent sector was without unusual incidents. Numerous inter-battalion and company reliefs were made without a hitch. New defensive positions were made and wire entanglements constructed. The difficulties of carrying food and supplies forward were encountered and mastered. Probably our most valuable experience in this sector came from two or three severe gas bombardments. At first, a gas alarm anywhere along the front travelled like a prairie fire until the whole sector was suffering in a mask. Gradually we learned to discern the gas shell, to be quick with the mask, and to be careful about removing it too soon. Our total casualties were 101, including one officer severely wounded. We had taken one prisoner, and lost none.

The great German offensive which begun March 21<sup>st</sup> had been followed eagerly by all. When word came that we were to be relieved by the 102<sup>nd</sup> Infantry of the 26<sup>th</sup> Division we had an inkling of where we might next enter the line.

### **CAMP “BOIS L’EVEQUE”.**

On the night of April 1<sup>st</sup>—2<sup>nd</sup> the relief was completed and the Regiment assembled in the big French Training Camp at BOIS L’EVEQUE southeast of TOUL. After a brief stay of four days, during which most of us received our first and much needed bath since leaving the Gondrecourt area, the Regiment entrained at MARON for somewhere in PICARDY



**Boarding trains at MARON for the front  
PICARDY.**

The situation in the north was precarious. Apparently the German was invincible. His never ending hordes were driving the Allies back, at times by leaps and bounds, and then again slowly, but surely. He had threatened to out off the British Army and he was pushing rapidly toward PARIS. Fully realizing the situation, General Pershing had

offered to Marshall FOCH all he had, to do with them as he saw fit. So the First Division, fresh from its intensive training was hurried with all speed to help stem the tide of the onrushing Hun.

On April 8<sup>th</sup> the Division detrained in the vicinity of MERU, some 40 kilometers northwest of PARIS. In the short space of less than a week the First Division had made its journey half across France to PICARDY. It was a test of administrative ability, met successfully, to move 25000 men, 1700 animals and 1000 wagons. This transfer of an entire Division of more than 300 miles, directly transversing the great network of railroads supplying an army of 3,000,000 men, and already swamped with traffic was a feat which will probably never be explained. But the First got there, both fit and equipped to fight.



Going up to the Montdidier Sector.

Division Headquarters was established in CHAUMONT-en-VEXIN, where most of the 26<sup>th</sup> Infantry was billeted. Regimental Headquarters was located in the beautiful Chateau BERTICHERES on the outskirts of and overlooking CHAUMONT. The weather was perfect and here the men spent their most delightful days in France. Spring was in full sway. Except for a few open warfare maneuvers, during which the entire Division participated, the boys were free to roam the fields. It was a much deserved rest after the days before MONTSEC.

It was here that we discarded the last of our nonessentials, and limited ourselves to the barest necessities of a soldier. We were soon to enter into the war in earnest, the true

seriousness of which was fully brought home when General Pershing addressed the officers of the Division assembled on the lawn in the rear of Division Headquarters in CHAUMONT.

To the First Brigade fell the honor of first being thrown into the hastily healed breach in the line near MONTDIDIER. They relieved the French on the night of April 24<sup>th</sup>, and the Second Brigade settled down in the vicinity of FROISSY to await their entry into the line.

Regimental Headquarters located in NOIREMONT with the First and Third Battalions in MOIMONT and ST. EUSOYE, while the Second Battalion took up a position in MESNIL ST. FERMIN, as reserve to the First Brigade.

## **CHAPTER II.**

### **MONTDIDIER.**

On the night of May 15<sup>th</sup>—16<sup>th</sup>, 1918, after three weeks of a gruelling defensive operation, the First Brigade was relieved by the Second Brigade, the 26<sup>th</sup> Infantry relieving the 16<sup>th</sup> Infantry in the BROYES SECTOR, in which town the Regimental P. C. was established. The relief was completed without incident.

During the brief period in which the French had held this sector, little was done to improve its defences, but when we took over from the Sixteenth we found things in first rate shape, and we did not have long to wait before we found why they had worked like Trojans.

The night of the relief was unusually quiet, so quiet in fact that it seemed so presage a storm. The following day, May 16<sup>th</sup>, we suffered our first casualties, and from that date almost until the end of our tour, scarcely a day passed without its toll.

The operations of the Division in this sector are popularly supposed to have been, as far as fighting went, the capture of CANTIGNY, which was merely an episode involving but one fifth of the total casualties of the Division. It must be born in mind that the Division was put in the line opposite the very apex of the most advanced German salient, with orders to hold it at all costs. If the front gave away, AMIENS, a few miles to the northwest, would fall and its railway system be destroyed. The fatal effect would be the practical isolation of the British Army from its Allies, indeed a serious possibility.

Constant fighting, though on a small scale as we were later to learn, continued almost daily until mid June. The front had to be held against a confident and victorious enemy, who, holding both banks of the AVRE, was within easy striking distance of AMIENS.

We not only gave no ground but we made them pay a heavy toll. Early in the morning of May 27<sup>th</sup>, under cover of a heavy fog, the enemy made a series of three raids over the

entire front. These small attacks, evidently made for the purpose of feeling out the possible resistance, were preceded by a night of heavy bombardment of both high explosive and gas shells. He penetrated small portions of our front line, but was immediately driven back. In the vicinity of BELLE ASSISE Farm the attack was met by our Third Battalion, with companies "I" and "K" receiving the brunt of it. The fighting continued until early forenoon. Casualties were fairly heavy. We lost our first prisoner but evened matters up by taking one from them in turn.

### **CANTIGNY.**

The High Command received with dissatisfaction the occupation by the enemy of the village of CANTIGNY. Well organized and strongly fortified, its high ground dominated the American front to right and left. Whenever another advance was made, and it was momentarily expected, CANTIGNY was an excellent jumping-off place for an advance. If it could be captured and held its value for a counter-offensive was strikingly evident. Preparations for its capture had been thoroughly and systematically made.

At daybreak on May 28<sup>th</sup> the Division artillery, assisted by some French Batteries, opened a terrific bombardment which drove the enemy to their shelters. At six-thirty A. M., the 28<sup>th</sup> Infantry, to whom the task had been allotted, jumped off as the artillery fire pulled back to its initial barrage a hundred yards in advance of the first wave. The town was taken in less than one hour and consolidation started for counter-attacks which were certain to follow. Beyond the town the troops were digging in almost before the first prisoners arrived in the rear.

To take CANTIGNY was easy compared with holding it. In all six counter-attacks were made by the exasperated Hun, without success. Severe artillery fire soon reduced the village to a mass of ruins. From a distance it resembled a huge load of chalk stone hastily scattered.

It was during the counter-attacks which followed that the First Battalion was privileged to take a minor part in the operation. Being on the immediate right of the 28<sup>th</sup> Infantry, it had been held in readiness to straighten out the line and join up the new line. Two counter-attacks from the right of the village were partially met and successfully resisted. The whole Regimental area felt the effort to retake the town.

### **IMPORTANCE OF CANTIGNY.**

A small matter, seemingly, CANTIGNY'S capture was a matter of great and international importance. There could not have been a more timely victory, for on that very morning the last great German success was attained. Going over the top of the CHEMIN des DAMES, their shock troops drove the Allied forces down the MARNE to

CHATEAU THIERRY, and thus placed PARIS in immediate danger of capture. At this critical and disheartening period it fell to the lot of the First Division to prove to the anxious Allied Nations that a great counter-offensive was possible, and that victory was yet to be gained. Little did we up there in our fox holes know of the electrical effect this was to have on our Allies.

### **A RAID.**

The sector continued active. The First Battalion was relieved by the Second and went back to MORY for a rest. Eventually the sector was organized in depth with one battalions in line, one in support and one in reserve. It was far from an easy life which these gallant American doughboys were undergoing. The nights were short and replete with many tasks. There were trenches to dig and repair, and wire entanglements to put up. The position must be made secure. The great offensive, we did not know then that it was in its last stages, raged to the north and to the south. We knew not when or where it would hit us. It was during this period that the order came out that we should always have a planned raid on tap. Prisoners were needed almost nightly in order that the High Command might have speedy knowledge of the changes and movements of the enemy divisions.

The afternoon of June 29<sup>th</sup> the Division Commander called for a raid and prisoners. Company "D" had one on tap which they had practised while in reserve in the rest area, and were in a position to carry it out. It was probably the most successful as well as the most productive raid accomplished in the Division.

Lieutenant Wesley Freml, commanding "D" Company was in immediate charge of the raiding party. The success of the raid was partly dampened by the loss of this officer, the bravest of the brave. What more fitting tribute can be paid to his memory than to chronicle herein the records of Lieutenant Freml's gallant sacrifice.

The order for the raid follows: —

"Headquarters, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion,  
26<sup>th</sup> Infantry,

FRANCE, June 24<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

Field Orders  
No. 10.

## INFORMATION.

The enemy is occupying the CHATEAU WOODS with one battalion, something in the manner indicated on the attached sketch.

## Intention.

On J-day, at H-hour, we will raid the CHATEAU WOODS, entering the woods at the angle, 22. 8—30. 4 and kill or capture the occupants of the trenches running north and northeast as far as the northern edge of the woods, returning from there by the northern edge of the BOIS FONTAINE.

## ALLOTMENT OF UNITS.

The raiding party will be composed of personnel of Company "D", 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Wesley Freml Jr., officer commanding raid.

- |                       |           |           |            |              |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| (1) Lieut. Dillon     | — 1 Sgt.  | — 2 Cpls. | — 12 Pvts. | — "A" Party. |
| (2) Lieut. Dabney     | — 1 Sgt.  | — 2 Cpls. | — 12 Pvts. | — "B" Party. |
| (3) Lieut. Ridgely    | — 1 Sgt.  | — 2 Cpls. | — 12 Pvts. | — "C" Party. |
| (4) Lieut. Tillmann   | — 1 Sgt.  | — 2 Cpls. | — 12 Pvts. | — "D" Party. |
| (5) Lieut. Freml (OC) | — 2 Sgts. | — 3 Cpls. | — 18 Pvts. | — "E" Party. |

(2-Stretchers and 4-Stretcher bearers.)

## FORMATION.

A—B and C-parties will form left to right, on taped ground at point marked X, on attached map, at H-30 minutes. They will each be in column of files.

E-party will follow in rear, in same formation. D -party will, at the same time, be disposed in observation, on the extreme EASTERN tip of BOIS de CANTIGNY.

## EQUIPMENT.

(A) A—B and C -parties-Rifles, belts and bayonets (40 -rounds ammunition, 2 hand grenades (F -1) per man, 4 men to carry incendiary bombs, 2 apiece, 4 men to carry wire cutters, trench knives.)

(B) D-party- 2 auto rifles, 2 V. B. 's- For the rest, rifles bayonets and belts.

(C) E-party- Same as for D-party.

(D) 1. Each man in the party will have a WHITE brassard on both arms.

2. Officers and N. C. O.'s will have luminous compasses and watch.

3. In each party, the officer will carry a rattle.

4. The officer commanding will have a very pistol with prescribed cartridges.

5. Gas masks will be carried at the alert. Helmets will NOT be worn.

## ARTILLERY.

At H—10 minutes, the artillery will commence a violent fire of destruction on the CHATEAU WOODS, particular attention being given to points as indicated on artillery sketch.



At H-hour, artillery preparation in general will cease and fire will be concentrated on the indicated points. The fire will continue until the signal of the completion of the raid is observed.

### **STOKES MORTARS.**

The Stokes mortars will, at H—10 minutes, concentrate their fire on angle in woods—22.1 — 30.4 and 30.55 — 22.90. This fire will be lifted at H-hour and disposed along section indicated on attached map.

### **MACHINE GUNS.**

Machine guns will deliver interdictory fire on point 31.00—22.85 to 31.05—22.80, and 30.70—23.1. This will commence at H—10 minutes and last until the signal for the completion of the operation is observed.

### **LIAISON.**

- (A) Between units of the raiding party, by runners.
- (B) From advanced observation post, as indicated on map, with Regimental Headquarters, by T. P. S.
- (C) From Battalion Headquarters to Regimental Headquarters, by telephone.

### **SPECIAL SIGNALS.**

When he has assured himself that the party has withdrawn to within our own lines, the officer commanding the raid will fire three (3) one star rockets RED—this will signify to all concerned that the raid is completed.

### **TASKS.**

On commencing artillery bombardment, A -B-C and E parties, preserving their general alignment, will advance as close as possible, to the woods.

A-B and C parties, in the order named from left to right, will advance directly in the WOODS. If opposition is encountered, B party will hold with covering fire from the front, and A and C parties will advance by the flanks, outflanking the resistance.

On entering the WOODS, A party will split off to the left branch trench to the north edge of the woods capturing or killing all occupants of the trench, and from that point it will return.

B and C parties will continue down trench running NORTHEAST, outflanking tactics being employed when necessary. On reaching NORTH edge of woods, they will function the same as A party.

E party will follow in rear. Its particular function shall be to guard the right flank and reinforce the assaulting parties when necessary.

D party will remain in observation in its original position, ready to engage with fire and machine guns that may open from the north or northeast slope of the ridge of the woods. It will retire on completion of the raid.

### **INTELLIGENCE.**

The Intelligence Officer will be attached to E party. He will attach one man to each of the assaulting groups, whose duty it will be to collect all objects of possible interest. In addition, group commanders will be instructed to caution men to pick up papers and all things of a like nature.

#### **SANITARY.**

The sanitary personnel attached to E party will be charged with removing to our lines, such casualties as may occur.

#### **ASSEMBLY POINTS.**

The initial assembly point will be in system of trenches known as English Training Trenches, at H—1 \_ hours.

The command will check in on return at Battalion Headquarters at TRIANGLE WOODS.

#### **DOCUMENTS ATTACHED HERETO.**

- (A) Maps showing points to be assaulted
  - Plan of assault.
  - Disposition of enemy.
  - Assembly points etc.
  - Artillery.
  - Stokes Mortars.
  - Machine Gun maps.
- (b) Aeroplane photographs.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT JR.,  
Major 26th Infantry,  
Commanding.”

Below is the report by the Battalion Commander:

“Headquarters 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion,  
26<sup>th</sup> Infantry,

FRANCE, July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1918

FROM: C. O., 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 26<sup>th</sup> Infantry.  
TO: Commanding Officer, 26<sup>th</sup> Infantry.  
SUBJECT: Report on raid of June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

1. The plan of attack, as given in the attached order, was followed without a hitch through the preliminary stages.

2. The bombardment, by our heavies, started while the men were in the English Training Trench and was very effective. During it, the raiding party moved gradually forward in its prescribed formation, arriving about 75 yards in rear of the front-line trench, at the moment when the heavies lifted to their alternate objectives and the 75<sup>s</sup> and Stokes came down on the section to be raided.

3. At the commencement of the shelling by the heavies, the Hun fired three single green star rockets in succession. Nine minutes after the first was fired the Hun barrage came down. The raiding party had, however, moved out sufficiently so that the shells fell in rear and only a few casualties occurred.

4. During the bombardment, by our lights, the raiding party edged as close as possible to its point of entry. Immediately on the barrage lifting and coming down as a box, the parties advanced, preceded by the men carrying the wire cutters. It was found that the wire had been practically eliminated by the artillery and the position was immediately assaulted.

5. The parties swung into the woods at the slow double. It was found that there were numbers of Germans in the second line trench. B party assaulted their flank. C party swung around and took them in the rear. Germans were both in the trench and in funk holes hollowed in the front. They seemed to be taken by surprise and as a rule offered little resistance. Where possible they were captured, but where they showed the least hesitancy they were immediately bayoneted or shot. In some cases they came promptly from the funk holes — in others, they made no response and incendiary bombs were thrown in. The effect of these bombs was such, in small funk holes, that the Germans were either killed instantly or completely disabled.

6. It was at this point in the operation that Lieutenant Freml was killed. He had already given numerous instances of his courage and coolness. On assaulting the woods, he advanced with the front line in order that he might be sure that the right direction was taken — a point on which probably the success of the raid depended. At the time of his death he had gone to A party on the left to see that certain small posts, which we were aware of, were taken care of. A German jumped out of the bushes and discharged a pistol into Lieutenant Freml's chest. He died instantly. The German was immediately killed by a private with the bayonet.

7. Numerous instances occurred in this fight in the woods where the men showed up well. Lieutenant Dabney, leader of C party, saw an officer and rushed in to take him. While he was seizing him, he was attacked by three Germans. A private near him shot two and bayoneted the other with so much force that he was pinned to a tree where the bayonet stuck so fast that it had to be left, the only piece of ordnance lost by the

assaulting party. Men went into funk holes where armed Germans were waiting for them, when they felt that papers might be there.

8. Thirty-three prisoners were taken. Of these, one was an officer, two were artillery observers, five were non-commissioned officers and several belonged to the heavy machine gun company. These were

driven before the parties as they advanced. On reaching the draw between BOIS de CANTIGNY, it was seen that the Germans were shelling it heavily, so the parties swung to the left and went back through the woods to the checking station.

9. Our casualties were: Lieutenant Freml and one private killed, and four privates wounded by shell fire. All were taken back to our lines with the exception of Lieutenant Freml. His body was given to two privates to carry, while the prisoners were being organized and rushed back. It was carried some distance and left by them on running into an area that the Germans were shelling heavily. A patrol was sent back which knew its position, but it had either been removed by the returning Germans or the spot was not located accurately. Further attempts are being made to recover, it, but have so far been unsuccessful.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT JR.,  
Major 26<sup>th</sup> Infantry,  
Commanding.”

The Congratulatory letter from the Division Commander:

“Headquarters First Division,  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

FROM: Commanding General.

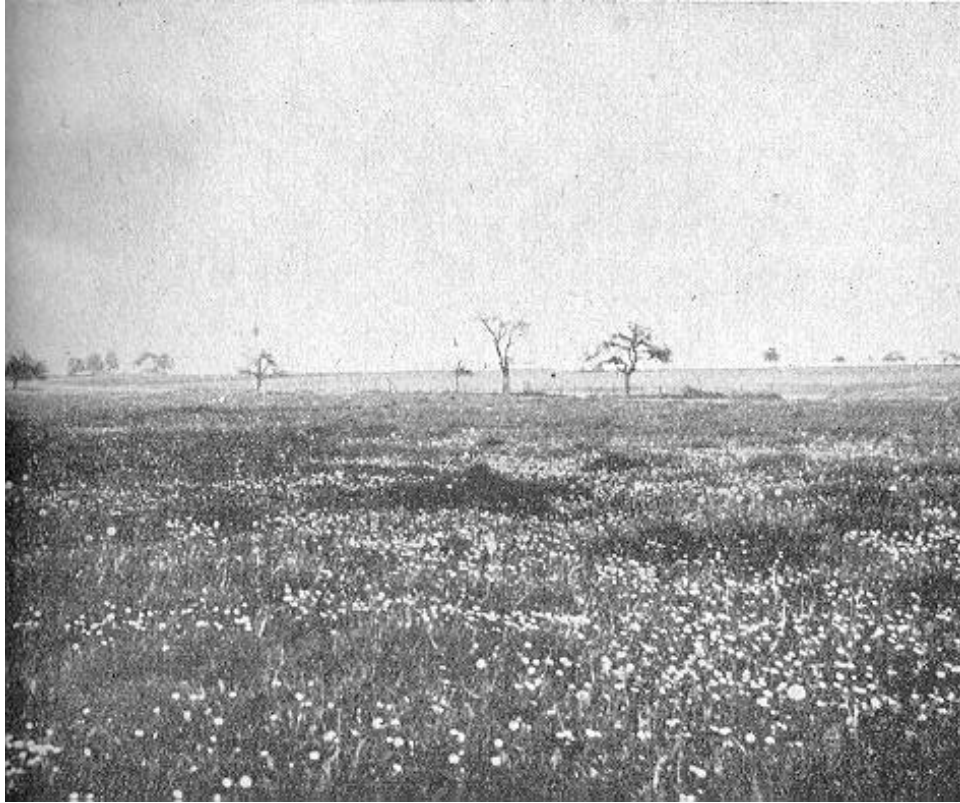
TO: C. O., 26th Infantry, (Thru Commanding General, 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade).

SUBJECT: Congratulations on brilliant operation.

1. I congratulate you, and especially the officers and men of your regiment, upon the brilliant raid that you planned and have to-day executed upon the enemy in JENLIS PARK. Your recent activities made me feel sure that you would do something fine. Our Corps Commander again said “prisoners”, and you again went out and got them. It was bully. Tell your regiment so, and, for me, thank our artillery for their ever ready and effective co-operation.

R. L. BULLARD,  
Major General, N. A.,  
Commanding.”

RLB/T.



Looking towards Belle Assise Farm

### **RELIEF.**

Early in June rumors came floating up from the rear that we were soon to be relieved by the 2<sup>nd</sup> American Division. Later we read much in the newspapers of the exploits of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division and the dauntless Marines at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Woods. We should have been glad indeed to have turned over to them. But they were destined to be used elsewhere and we were soon to join them. In their stead came the French.

On the night of July 7<sup>th</sup> the regiment was relieved by the 294<sup>th</sup> French Infantry and the 19<sup>th</sup> Chasseurs Battalion and the doughboys bid farewell to trench warfare.

As evidence of this appreciation and thanks the Commander \_\_\_\_\_-in-Chief issued the following General Order which was published to the Command: —

General Headquarters  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, July, 9<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

General Orders  
No. 112.

The Commander in Chief wishes to record in General Orders of the American Expeditionary Forces his appreciation of the splendid service and sacrifice of the officers and soldiers of the First and Second Divisions of these forces during the recent operations, in which these Divisions participated, and in which the enemy was checked by the resolute defense and counter offense of the Allied Armies.

These Divisions submitted fully for the first time to all the drastic tests of modern warfare, bore themselves always with fine valor; their cooperation with their brothers in arms of the Allied command was prompt and efficient, and brought from their allied comrades many expressions of sincere appreciation. The conduct of these brave men, and that of their fallen comrades who made the supreme sacrifice, has established a standard of service and prestige which every Division of The American Expeditionary Forces will strive to emulate and preserve.

The 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.

### **A BRIEF REST.**

The regiment then proceeded to the area around HAUDIVILLERS. It remained there but two days when the 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade was recalled by the French command and was placed in Corps Reserve, the regiment less Machine Gun and Supply Companies being stationed in CAMPREMY. Here the regiment remained for five days. While here the regiment sent a composite company with the battalion which represented the Division in Paris, July 14<sup>th</sup>, Bastille Day.

On July 13<sup>th</sup> the regiment entrucked at ST. EUSOYE for an all-night ride to ERMENONVILLE, 30 kilometers northeast from Paris. Our stay here, amid beautiful surroundings and in luxurious billets, was brief. Late in the afternoon July 15<sup>th</sup> long lines of French camions appeared and as night was falling we found ourselves again jostled towards the front. The roads were terribly congested. On the right was an endless line of horsedrawn transportation moving in the same direction; on the left were refugees recently driven from home, animals and wagons of all description; the center of the

highway was left free to us, the infantry on whom all depended. The break of dawn found the regiment on the extreme eastern edge of the great COMPIEGNE WOOD, above the village of PALESNE. The day was warm and under the giant evergreens the boys slept, many of them their last sleep on this earth.

## CHAPTER III.

### SOISSONS.

On the night of July 16<sup>th</sup> the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion relieved troops of the Morroccan Division, while the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion billeted in ROY ST. NICHOLAS, moving into the line the following night as the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion moved up into Brigade Reserve. All the movements had of course been made under cover of darkness. Marshall Foch had perfected his plans for a great counter offensive. The movement into position had to be secretly made, over unknown roads, through fields and forests, without a gleam of light, lest the enemy note the movement. To add to our troubles a thunder storm had soaked our clothing and made the shell torn roads veritable quagmires. The night of July 17<sup>th</sup> was inky dark, a godsend insofar as it relieved us from all worry from the avions, but the roads with the hundreds of horses, canon, motor trucks and tanks made the progress very slow. The attack was to begin at 4.35 A. M. and not many units arrived in position much before that hour, but none was late. Through the shell torn village of COEUVRES the men wound their way into the valley and up the slopes, sometimes tangled in the wire and again pitching headlong into a shell hole, the French guides led the boys to their places.

It was known that the fighting would be desperate, as it involved an attack over rolling country which concealed hundreds of machine gun nests and fortified heights which the enemy had elected to hold when his advance had been checked just a short time previous. He was flushed with victory and confident of continued success, and from the natural strength of his terrain he believed his position impregnable. It rested on the courage and indomitable spirit of the American soldier to prove this a fallacy.

The division entered the fight under its new Commander, General Summerall. It was sandwiched between the 153<sup>rd</sup> French Division on the left, and the veteran 1<sup>st</sup> Morroccan Division, with its Foreign Legion, on the right. The regiments from right to left were 18<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>.

Each battalion of the regiment was supported by a machine gun company; the regimental Company with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Companies "B" and "A" of the 3<sup>rd</sup> M. G. Battalion with the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalions, respectively. This arrangement was continued

throughout the succeeding operations of the regiment, the companies of the 3<sup>rd</sup> M. G. Battalion being virtually a part of the regiment, and contributing measurably to its successes. Wherever mention is made of battalions of the regiment it includes the attached machine gun companies.



Cutry, where we jumped off at Soissons.

### **THE ATTACK.**

Day broke clear and serene. There had been no warning note sounded by the artillery. If Fritz had heard the rumble of the heavy French tanks as they moved into position he showed no sign. This was to be a surprise attack, the master stroke of the Allied Commander-in-Chief. It was to mark the turning point in great war.

All troops were in position in time to begin the attack at the scheduled hour. The advance was to be covered by a rolling barrage. When the first gun boomed the doughboys were up and over ere the shell had burst. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion was the first wave and had been ordered to take the first and second objectives. It was followed by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion which was to leap frog the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion on the second objective and take the third objective. The 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion was in Brigade Reserve.



At 5:30 A. M. the first objective, two kilometers from the jumping-off line and midway to MISSY-aux-BOIS, had been gained with comparatively few losses, and only slight resistance, mostly on the right. At 7:15 A. M. the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion was preparing to descend into the MISSY ravine, and here we encountered the first stubborn resistance. Before 9 A. M. MISSY had been taken, and with it a large number of prisoners, machine guns and 77's.

Here the 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade slightly disorganized was temporarily held up. The 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade had in the meantime gained its third objective, having encountered less resistance than the 2<sup>nd</sup>. At 4:00 P. M. we were making but slight advances. We suffered heavily from machine gun fire from wheat field beyond the PARIS-SOISSONS road, and dug in for the night just beyond MISSY-aux-BOIS. The supporting tanks had overrun the infantry and several had crossed the road. They suffered heavily from direct artillery hits and were all abandoned.

On the night of July 18—19 orders were received to continue the attack. The morning of the 19<sup>th</sup> found our 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalions side by side, and both jumped off at 4:30 A. M. behind a rolling barrage. 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion was on the left, 3<sup>rd</sup> on the right. Heavy machine gun fire was again encountered and there were many casualties. The troops advanced to a position along and slightly in of the PARIS-SOISSONS road, which was constantly being swept by machine gun fire. Regimental P. C. moved to PARIS-SOISSONS Road, 200 meters east of MISSY.

With the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion on the right, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion on the left, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> in Brigade Reserve we jumped off again at 5:30 P. M. The terrain was rolling, covered principally with growing wheat, and traversed at frequent intervals with sunken roads. The place seemed to be fairly alive with machine guns, cleverly screened and commanding all approaches. But nothing could stop those doughboys this time. They fought as they had never fought before. This advance on the afternoon of the 19<sup>th</sup> carried us forward three kilometers. When the boys finally pulled up for a breathing spell we had taken PLOISSY and were digging in on the slope opposite.

Of the five days the regiment fought during this counter-offensive, that late afternoon of July 19<sup>th</sup>, stands out as the day of days, never to be forgotten. Our casualties in the whole regiment were almost 800, the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalions suffering the most. Scarcely but a platoon of each company remained to meet the Hun counter-attacks. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, but six officers remained. Major James M. McCloud fell in the wheat fields a kilometer beyond the Paris Road, with the first wave of his Battalion and with his right arm in sling. He had been wounded by machine gun fire just as the attack began, but refused to leave his command. With him in those same wheat fields were Captain James

H. Holmes, Jr., and Captain James N. C. Richards, each at the head of his company, to consecrate the field of honor.

Although we had paid dearly the cost was not disproportionate to the loss inflicted upon the enemy. The regiment took several hundred prisoners including it number of officers. In the PLOISSY ravine a whole battery of 77's were taken. No one stopped to count the enemy, dead but they seemed to be everywhere. Many hand to hand conflicts took place with the bayonet and the pistol.

When night came on the boys settled down to await the chow carts. Two days had now elapsed since they had last seen them and reserve rations were low. But they waited in vain. It was not until the evening of the third day that their craving for warm food was to be satisfied, and even then only partially. Artillery fire was intermittent during the night but Fritz did not seem to know just where we were. A general reorganization was effected and regimental headquarters moved to the sunken road at the head of the PLOISSY ravine.

On July 20<sup>th</sup> orders were received that on account of the difficulties encountered by the French Division on our left, its progress had been delayed, and BERZY-le SEC, the taking of which had been assigned to them, was placed in our sector and the 1<sup>st</sup> was ordered to take it. The order to advance at 2:30 P. M. called for the 28<sup>th</sup> to take the town and the 26<sup>th</sup> to conform to its movements and take the railroad. By this time the Divisional Artillery was in position on the PARIS-SOISSONS Road and delivered a terrific fire into the town and along the railroad. The capture of BERZY-le-SEC which dominated the railroad from SOISSONS toward the south meant the loss to the Germans of the entire salient. It involved desperate work, and that day we failed. The fighting was intense, often at close quarters, when the bayonet was used with telling effect. We swayed to and fro with the balance slightly in our favor. But with nightfall BERZY was still uncaptured. The Morroccans on the right were relieved and the French Division on our left was reinforced with fresh troops who filtered in all afternoon as nonchalantly as the strollers at Atlantic City.

The Division Commander himself came to the front line Battalions that night. He did not come to find fault but simply to learn some first hand information why we had failed and then to remedy the cause. He promised the boys relief the following night but the 1<sup>st</sup> Division wanted BERZY-le-SEC.

### **THE FINAL ATTACK.**

The next morning, July 21<sup>st</sup>, at 4:30 behind a partial barrage the Brigade advanced. The 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion leapfrogged the 3<sup>rd</sup> and established itself beyond the railroad. The 28<sup>th</sup>

Infantry swept into BERZY. All day long the battle raged, but the Hun had lost. All that now remained of the regiment was hurried forward to resist the counter-attacks. Companies and Battalions were so inter-mixed that their identity was practically lost, but all realized the necessity of holding that which had been so dearly earned.

### **THE TOLL.**

Early in the forenoon of July 21<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Colonel Elliott, beloved by all because he took a fatherly interest in each, was killed by shell fire on the plateau above BERZY-le-SEC, while directing the attack.

July 22<sup>nd</sup> on the very eve of the relief after he had personally conducted the Scotch reconnoitering party over his area, Colonel Hamilton A. Smith was killed by a machine gun bullet while directing an attack on machine gun emplacements near the sugar-mill in front of NOYANT. Colonel Smith spent the greater part of those last two days in the front line with his men, and by his courage and happy spirits worked wonders among them. His death brought gloom and a grim determination to avenge all.

The regiment entered the line with 3100 men and 96 officers. Its total casualties were 1560 enlisted men killed and wounded. Twenty officers were killed and forty-two were wounded. All field officers had been either killed or wounded. The regiment came out under the command of a Captain of less than two years experience, and one battalion was commanded by a First Lieutenant. The regiment captured 750 prisoners including 14 officers, and during the five days made an advance of 11 kilometers.

Relief had been promised the night of July 21<sup>st</sup> but through the fault of no one it was late in arriving. On the morning of the 22<sup>nd</sup> when the boys espied the "Ladies of Hell" who were sent in advance to reconnoiter they knew that relief was assured. As soon as darkness settled over the battlefield the tired weary boys started in small groups for the rear. All the way out they passed "Bloody Scotchmen" coming in. Companies were assembled on the PARIS-SOISSONS Road and the battalions marched to the concentration points in BOIS-de-RETZ, where they spent the night. The evening of the 23<sup>rd</sup> the regiment entrucked for the area around ORRY-le-VILLE, arriving early in the morning of the 24<sup>th</sup>.

It was here in this quaint little village untouched by the spoils of war and amid the sympathies of the French peasant that we laid Our Colonel away to rest. It seemed it could never be the same old regiment again. Surely it had been dealt a terrible blow. Its very heart strings had been cut. Would they ever mend?



A rifle company marching back from Soissons

### HISTORY.

The victory of the 1<sup>st</sup> Division against six veteran German divisions will undoubtedly be classed as one of the great battles of the war. It marked the turning point in that great German offensive which began early in March and had continued almost without interruption. The real significance of the engagement may best be had by quoting from the official report of General Pershing: —

“The great force of the German Chateau -Thierry Offensive established a deep Marne salient, but the enemy was taking chances, as the vulnerability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage. Seizing the opportunity to support my convictions, every division with any sort of training was made available for use in a counter offensive. The place of honor in the front towards Soissons on July 18<sup>th</sup> was given to our 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Divisions in company with chosen French Divisions. The tactical handling of our troops, under trying condition, was excellent throughout the action. Through five days fighting, the 1<sup>st</sup> Division advanced until it had gained the heights above Soissons, and

captured the village of Berzy-le-Sec. Together with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division, it captured 7000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery.”

The following copies from General Orders, G. H. Q., and Division speak for themselves: —

General Headquarters  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE, August 28, 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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup> and 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 had 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 15<sup>th</sup>, 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 counter-attacked. 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 countrymen.

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.

(COPY.)

Headquarters 1<sup>st</sup> DIVISION,  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, July 25, 1918.

General Order  
No 38.

The Commanding General wishes to express to the officers and soldiers of this Division his high pride in their splendid achievements during the operations of July 18<sup>th</sup>—23<sup>rd</sup>. Your magnificent courage and unfaltering fortitude have not only won for you individually the admiration of the Allied Armies, but have written a glorious page in the history of that great country which you represent.

For five long days you have maintained a bitter struggle in one of the world's greatest battles and have pushed ever forward in the face of the enemy's most determined resistance. You would not be denied and you have reached the ultimate objective assigned to you in this battle. You have sustained the conflict longer and you have advanced your line further than any other division engaged with you in the battle. You have captured for your own share in the fruits of the victory 3,500 prisoners and 68 canon. No such brilliant success can be gained without losses, but the injury you have inflicted upon the enemy is many times greater, and today your spirit is unshaken, your courage high, and you are even now ready to repeat the lesson you have taught our enemy.

The Commanding General is proud indeed to command such a Division and he expresses to you again the deep gratitude he feels for the splendid soldierly qualities that you have so gloriously proven in the unquestioned crucible of the battle field.

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

By Command of Major General SUMMERALL:  
CAMPBELL KING,  
Chief of Staff.

The regiment takes pride in its first official citation: —

Headquarters First Division,  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, August 7<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

'EXTRACT'

General Orders  
No. 41.

The Division Commander cites the following organizations, officers and men, for distinguished conduct during the operations of this Division south of Soissons, July 18<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1918.

TWENTY SIXTH U. S. INFANTRY.

“for distinguished conduct in overcoming determined and constant resistance while sustaining heavy losses, and in capturing and holding all objectives assigned to it in the advance between July 18<sup>th</sup> — 22<sup>nd</sup> inclusive.”

By Command of Major General SUMMERALL,  
H. K. LOUGHRY,  
Major F. A., N. A.  
Division Adjutant.

The 15<sup>th</sup> Scottish Division which relieved the 1<sup>st</sup> showed their appreciation of the assistance which the 1<sup>st</sup> offered them, and more particularly for the generosity of our artillery in remaining a day longer in the sector to give all due assistance in their attack on the morning of July 24<sup>th</sup>.

Headquarters 1<sup>st</sup> Division,  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

General Order  
No. 42.

FRANCE, August 4<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

The following is published for the information of all concerned as evidence of the appreciation of the 15<sup>th</sup> Scottish Division of such assistance as this Division may have rendered them upon their taking over the sector from us in the recent operation south of Soissons.

15<sup>th</sup> Scottish Division No. G-705 24-7-18.

To General Officers Commanding,  
FIRST AMERICAN DIVISION.

I would like on behalf of all ranks of the 15<sup>th</sup> Division to express to you personally, and to your staff, and to all our comrades in your splendid Division, our most sincere thanks for all that has been done to help us in a difficult situation.

During many instances of taking over which we have experienced in the war we have never received such assistance, and that rendered on a most generous scale. In spite of its magnificent success in the recent fighting your Division must have been feeling the strain of operations, accentuated by very heavy casualties, yet we could discern no symptom of fatigue when it came to a question of adding to it by making our task easier.

To your artillery commander (Col. Holbrook) and his Staff, and to the units under his command our special thanks are due. Without hesitation when he saw our awkward predicament as to artillery support, the guns of your Division denied themselves relief in order to assist us in an attack. This attack was only partly successful, but the artillery support was entirely so.

Without the help of Colonel Mabee and his establishment of ambulance cars I have no hesitation in saying that at least 400 of our wounded would still be on our hands in this area.

The 15<sup>th</sup> Scottish Division desires me to say that our hope is that we may have opportunity of rendering some slight return to the First American Division for all the latter has done for us, and further that we may yet find ourselves shoulder to shoulder defeating the enemy in what we hope is the final stage of this war.

Signed: H. L. REED,

Major General,  
Comdg. 15th Scottish Div.

By Command of Major General Summerall:  
H. K. LOUGHRY,  
Major, F. A. N. A.,  
Div. Adjt.

## **CHAPTER IV.**

### **SAIZERAIS SECTOR.**

The Division needed a rest and much new blood. After four delightful days, during which a few were permitted to see Paris by day, the regiment marched to LE PLESSIS BELLVILLE, and on the evening of July 28<sup>th</sup> entrained for BOIS L'EVEQUE, arriving at the latter place late in the afternoon of the 29<sup>th</sup>. The regiment detrained at MARON and by nightfall was comfortably settled in the same quarters in the camp they had left just four months previous. It was like meeting an old friend to find everything about as we had left it. The Battalion of the Foreign Legion which had been on our right at SOISSONS had preceded us to the camp. They were glad to see us and to learn the last good news from that bloody battle. We were now on a par with the best of the French Divisions. We remained in the camp until August 3<sup>rd</sup> checking over and verifying our casualty list. In several companies all the Officers had been either killed or wounded, and in one company all the Officers, the First Sergeant and Company Clerk had been casualties. But that was not all. The Company Clerk had been wounded and evacuated with the Morning Report in his safe keeping and the wagon containing the company records had been hit with a bomb near CUTRY. This one incident although extreme is typical of the difficulties encountered in a strenuous campaign. It was several weeks before the company had accurately accounted for each member.

### **PONT-A-MOUSSON.**

This Gypsy division of ours never remained long anywhere. The next Jump was to PONT-A-MOUSSON where we relieved the Second Moroccan Division the night of August 4<sup>th</sup>. The First Brigade went in on the left, the Second on the right. The regiment occupied the extreme right of the sector, with its P. C. just in rear of the village of JEZAINVILLE.

The French told us it was a tranquil sector in an appealing sort of way which seemed to hint that we should continue it as such. The boys called it a "bon secteur" and were not in the least determined to "liven it up". Except for some old 90's which were



apparently fired to keep them from rusting, scarcely a shot was heard for days at a time. There were Company and Battalion gardens, planted by some of our predecessors, which were turned over just as any other sector property.

The Engineers dammed the creek running through JEZAINVILLE and constructed a swimming pool, where most any afternoon one could see a hundred doughboys splashing about. Probably the most attractive feature of our sector was the little wine shop in JEZAINVILLE, presided over by a French Madame and her daughters. One afternoon while several officers were enjoying a bottle of wine the Madame was asked why she and her family remained in a town so close to the lines and subject at any moment to shell fire. She replied that she much preferred it to Paris where she had fled early in the war.

There was little work to do in the sector. The line had not moved since the Germans had been stopped in 1914. Trenches were in good repair. Patrolling in the heavily wooded BOIS-le-PRETRE was almost out of the question. The great trees had been felled and the place wired and rewired until only a rabbit could get through. We contented ourselves with day and night listening posts, occupied by small patrols. It was in one of our day posts that a very unusual incident occurred. The regiment had absorbed some 1500 replacements, many of them in the trenches for the first time. One of these "rookies" was sent out as a member of a patrol to occupy the day post from which we had according to custom withdrawn during the previous night. The first to arrive at the post he casually seated himself in the most comfortable spot where someone had kindly placed an empty sand bag. Fritz's machine began to work and in due time it went off. Recovering from the explosion the Sergeant picked himself up to find that the total damage was one private missing. A thorough search failed to produce more than remnants and so the casualty reports at the end of the tour showed three instead of two, one killed in action. Six months later he reported to the Personnel Adjutant in NENTERSHAUSEN, Germany, and the casualty report was amended. He had been hurled a great distance, badly but not mortally wounded, taken prisoner, his wounds dressed and then put to work. Today he is wiser but none the worse for his experience.

On August 22<sup>nd</sup> we were relieved by the 360<sup>th</sup> Infantry of the 90<sup>th</sup> Division, fresh from the U. S. A. The regiment was trucked to URUFFE where we were greeted with a special ten days training schedule. Officers joining the regiment who had but recently come through Paris brought the word that the Americans were going to reduce the St. Mihiel Salient. With the terrain exercises and the tanks and big guns rumbling forward every night we rather imagined that another show was soon to come off, but we were very much interested in knowing just where it was going to be. Sunday, September 1<sup>st</sup>, we started, in plenty of time. After two nights in the woods there seemed to have been a mistake and we moved back to LAY St. REMY, where we remained until September 8<sup>th</sup>.

## ST. MIHIEL.

The movement into REINE woods was worse, if possible, than the night we moved into position at SOISSONS. The mud was knee deep and the roads were blocked with transportation of all descriptions. This, too, was to be a surprise attack but it had not been hastily conceived. The most elaborate preparations were being made. Every implement known to modern warfare was to be used. It was to be almost entirely an American drive. Attached to and supporting the Division was the Fifty-Eighth Field Artillery Brigade; the 76<sup>th</sup> F. A. with a Battalion of 8 inch howitzers; the 44<sup>th</sup> C. A. C. with long range naval rifles, emplaced in the sector; a battalion of tanks; the 7<sup>th</sup> M. G. Battalion of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division; 8<sup>th</sup> Observation Squadron; 9<sup>th</sup> Balloon Company; a Platoon from the 1<sup>st</sup> Gas Regiment; and a Squadron of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry. This gives a clear idea of the great number of troops massed in the woods behind the BEAUMONT-RAMBAUCOURT Road for several days preceding the attack. At times, especially at night, it seemed that only the greatest confusion existed. The evening of September 11<sup>th</sup> the tangled mass began to unwind when the infantry moved forward to its attack positions. All night the movement continued. At midnight the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion which was to lead off was in position in the old trenches with its right resting on SEICHEPREY. We were moving back into the old stamping ground of the TOUL sector and we knew SEICHEPREY like a book. The Division was the left division of the 4<sup>th</sup> Corps with the 42<sup>nd</sup> Division on our right. The regiments from right to left were 26<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>. The customary formation of battalions organized in depth was used. Our front was approximately 600 meters, that of the Division about two and one-half kilometers. The attack was preceded by an artillery preparation of four hours and was accompanied by a rolling barrage which moved generally at the rate of a hundred meters in four minutes. Preparatory fire of the artillery was imposing and awe inspiring to a degree. If the Hun had been undecided about moving out of the salient there was little doubt left in his mind a few minutes after the bombardment started. He shot up every rocket he could lay hands on, and a lot we had never seen before. But apparently his artillery had packed up and left because the counter-fire was negligible. At 5:00 A. M. September 12<sup>th</sup>, promptly on time the attack started. From that moment on each objective was taken almost at the prescribed minute. Except for occasional shell-fire and a machine gun or two the whole show went off like a well executed maneuver. The gas troops laid down a smoke screen which due to the high wind did not provide much security. However, it mattered little as the wire had been well cut or else due to lack of repair was easily crossed. Neither the

marshy country nor the trenches caused the, difficulty that was expected to be encountered. The first objective was reached before 6:00 A. M. The 2<sup>nd</sup> objective was also reached on time, our right resting on the western outskirts of ST. BAUSSANT, where a 20 minute halt in the barrage was made to cover the reformation of troops. Some resistance was encountered from enemy machine guns but the resistance was feeble and the morale of the enemy was low. The most serious resistance of the day was encountered between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> objectives at the southern edge of the QUART de RESERVE. The enemy's principal line of resistance ran through this woods. The Infantry attacked the enemy positions which were delaying the advance and with well directed flanking fire soon passed over them. The 3<sup>rd</sup> objective which completed the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the 1<sup>st</sup> days work was reached at 10:00 A. M. A halt of one hour was made on the 3<sup>rd</sup> objective to enable the artillery to come up and support the further advance of the infantry. At 11:00 A. M. the Infantry again started forward behind a rolling barrage and reached the days objective, the LAMARCHE-NONSARD Road, and the noon meal of hard bread and bully-beef was consumed with a relish. The attack having thus far progressed so favorably the orders were received to continue the advance toward HATTONVILLE and VIGNEULLES, seven kilometers to the northwest. An advance of eight kilometers had been made with very light casualties, and the men were in excellent spirits. This final phase in pinching out the salient required an advance through very heavy woods four kilometers in depth. The only disorganization during the drive occurred that night. It was not an easy matter to find one's way with a compass. When the order came early in the morning of the 13<sup>th</sup> to advance and cut the railroad and highway at VIGNEULLES it was not an easy task to find the troops. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion then leading sent one company forward which reached the railroad before dawn. At 9:00 A. M. September the 13<sup>th</sup> complete contact had been effected with the 26<sup>th</sup> Division which had pushed in from the west.

The St. MIHIEL Salient, that needle point on the Western Front for four long years, had been nipped off. The First Army, but recently come into being, gave to the world tangible evidence of America's power. The terrain was very unfavorable to a successful advance and presented many and varied minor difficulties. It was completely dominated by MONT SEC, which the artillery fire was unable to completely screen in view of the high wind. The low ground always marshy was rendered more difficult by heavy rains. The first part of the zone traversed was very much cut up with old trenches and wire. Two small streams presented very serious obstacles which were however successfully met, but their very existence and the necessity of taking them into account appreciably slowed the progress of the Division. In order to facilitate the passage through the woods several training problems, including night marching in woods, had been given previous to

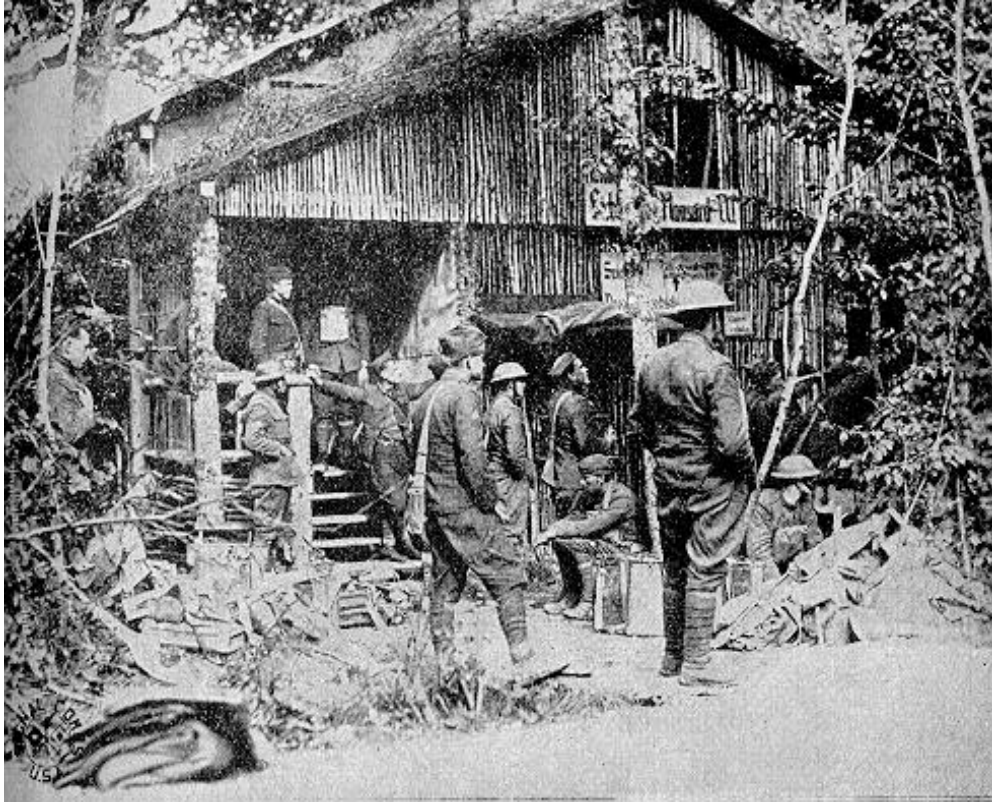
the attack. However, in passing through the thick, deep woods of the BOIS de NONSARD and BOIS de VIGNEULLES on a black night great difficulties were naturally encountered.

But in the face of all these difficulties the Division advanced in an air line 15 kilometers, and within 30 hours from the time the attack began the success of the operation was assured, 1200 prisoners and a vast amount of war material had been captured. The total casualties of the Division were less than 600. The total casualties in the regiment were 6 killed, 96 wounded; 350 prisoners, including one officer were taken by us.

The Division having accomplished its mission, the line having been appreciably shortened, it fell back in reserve, its front being taken over by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Division. For six days the regiment bivouaced in the BOIS de NONSARD, where the boys had nothing more to do than “swap” souvenirs. Due to the condition of the one road leading to our area it was some 48 hours before our straggling transportation had all rejoined us. During the interim Regimental Headquarters which was very comfortably housed in a German Officer’s Club had the pleasure of eating some excellently prepared meals served by a German Mess Sergeant who had been taken with his kitchen and larder complete. Needless to say he sampled all victuals before serving them.



Entertained by our prisoners, St. Mihiel.



German camp in woods, St. Mihiel, Sept. 13, 1918.

On Monday, September 16<sup>th</sup>, the Division was again honored by a visit from the Commander-in-Chief whose broad smile spoke words of appreciation for the work which the Division had accomplished.

The General Orders commending the Division and the Regiment are appended.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, Sept. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

General Orders  
No. 160.

The following cablegram has been received by the Commander in Chief and is published for the information of all concerned :

“Accept my warmest congratulations on the brilliant achievements of the Army under your command. The boys have done it in the way we most admire. We are deeply proud of them and of their Commander in Chief. Please convey to all concerned my grateful and affectionate thanks.

“WOODROW WILSON.”

While we are proud of the splendid success that has come to the Army even in its initial effort, and while we feel that our countrymen are justly exultant, let us fix our minds firmly on the final victory, and strive more earnestly than ever to carry out our great purpose.

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

Official:

ROBERT C. DAVIS,  
Adjutant, General.

General Headquarters,  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, Dec. 26<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

General Orders  
No. 238.

“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 12<sup>th</sup> 1918 you delivered the first concerted offensive operation of the American Expeditionary Forces upon difficult terrain against the 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 more difficult tasks to come. Your staff and auxiliary services which labored so untiringly and enthusiastically, deserve equal commendation, and we are indebted to the willing cooperation of veteran French Divisions and auxiliary units which the Allied Commander put at our disposal.

“Not only did you straighten 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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 42<sup>nd</sup>, 82<sup>nd</sup>, 89<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> Divisions which were engaged, and of the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 35<sup>th</sup>, 78<sup>th</sup>, 80<sup>th</sup> and 91<sup>st</sup> 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. WANDREW,  
Chief of Staff.

Official:

ROBERT C. DAVIS,  
Adjutant, General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,

FRANCE, Sept. 13<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

General Orders

No. 6.

1. The Fourth Corps has defeated the enemy and driven him back on the whole Corps front. All objectives have been reached before the time prescribed, a large number of prisoners and a considerable amount of booty captured. The rapid advance of the Corps, in conjunction with the action of the other elements of the First Army, rendered the St. Mihiel salient untenable to the enemy, who has retreated.

2. The greatest obstacle to the advance was thought to be the enemy's wires, which presented a problem that caused anxiety to all concerned. The Corps Commander desires to express in particular his admiration of the skill shown by the small groups in the advance battalions, and their commanders, in crossing the hostile wire, and, in general, to express his appreciation of the high spirit and daring shown by the troops, and the rapidity and efficiency with which the operation was conducted.

By Command of Major General DICKMAN:

STEWART HENTZELMAN,

Colonel General Staff,

Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,

FRANCE, Sept. 15<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

General Orders

No. 7.

"The Corps Commander is pleased to transmit to the command the following telegram received by the Commander in Chief:

"My dear General, The First American Army under your command, on the first day, has won a magnificent victory by a maneuver as skillfully prepared as it was valiantly acted. I extend to you, as well as to the officers and troops under your command, my warmest compliments.

(Signed) Marshall FOCH."

"By Command of Major General DICKMAN:

STEWART HENTZELMAN,

Colonel, General Staff,

Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,

FRANCE, Sept. 17<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

General Orders  
No. 8.

“The Corps Commander takes great pride in repeating following telegram received by him from the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces.

“Please accept my sincere congratulations upon the successful and important part taken by the officers and men of the Fourth Army Corps in the first offensive of the First American Army on Sept. 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>. The courageous dash and vigor of our troops has thrilled our countrymen and evoked the enthusiasm of our Allies. Please convey to your command my heartfelt appreciation of their splendid work. I am proud of you all — Pershing.

By Command of Major General DICKMAN:  
STEWART HEINTZELMAN,  
Colonel General Staff,  
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, Sept. 16<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

General Orders,  
No. 56.

The Division Commander desires to express to the officers and soldiers of this Division his appreciation of their gallant conduct in the recent operation against the St. Mihiel salient. In spite of formidable wire entanglements, badly broken terrain and the most unfavorable weather, the Division went straight to its objectives on schedule time, speedily overcoming the enemy and driving him back in disorder from his strongly organized positions, capturing many prisoners and much valuable war material. Owing to your skill and courage, your own losses have been light and you are today stronger and better prepared than ever to administer another blow to our enemy.

As at Soissons, so at St. Mihiel, you have gallantly lived up to the best traditions of American manhood, and have added another glorious page to the history of our country. The honor of commanding such a division must ever fill with pride the heart of its Commander, who can confidently look to it to maintain on future battlefields the splendid record of the past.

C. P. SUMMERALL,  
Major General, U. S. A.



HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, 19<sup>th</sup> September, 1918.

‘EXTRACT’

General Orders  
No. 58.

The Division Commander cites the following organizations for distinguished conduct during the operation against the St. Mihiel Salient on Sept. 12—13, 18.

**TWENTY SIXTH U. S. INFANTRY.**

“for signal aggressiveness and efficiency in advancing against an entrenched enemy through formidable wire entanglements over a broken terrain, made more difficult by rain, and capturing promptly all objectives assigned to it during the advance of Sept. 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> 1918.

By Command of Major General SUMMERALL:  
S. G. THORNTON,  
Captain Infantry.  
Division Adjutant.

**CHAPTER V.**

**THE ARGONNE.**

After the ST. MIHIEL victory, the regiment moved by a night march to BOUCONVILLE. The evening of the 21<sup>st</sup> it had another of those all night journeys in French trucks. At dawn the following morning the regiment went into bivouac in the vicinity of NEUVILLE after passing through COMMERCY and BAR le DUC. As the truck train was passing through the latter town the moon suddenly broke through the clouds and there loomed up on the railroad embankment a huge American locomotive with a long string of U. S. Hospital Cars. It was a welcome sight to the doughboys in spite of the fact that it was a portent of what was to follow. When the engineer had been interrogated in the usual fashion he sped us onward with a thunderous blast of the whistle which was a reminder of but one place — the good old U. S. A.

Two very uncomfortable days were spent in the woods near NEUVILLE. The next jump was to BULAINVILLE. It stopped raining for a while. Here the finishing touches were had; a small number of replacements received; night marches through woods with a compass, and maneuvers by companies and battalions were made under cover of the woods during the day.

Early on the morning of September 26<sup>th</sup> the unmistakable rumble of big guns and the hum of cannonading was heard to the north and east. It could mean but one thing — the big offensive, the final push was on. The tide had turned. Concerted action by the entire Allied Army on the Western Front was the plan of Marshall Foch. The British Army was to attack on the Flanders Front, further to the south two French Armies were to drive northward. The key note to the whole operation was entrusted to the American Army between the MEUSE and the ARGONNE forest. A deep thrust rapidly made into this country would very seriously hamper, if not totally cut off the lines of communication serving the German Army in the CHAMPAGNE. The railroad centers of SEDAN and MEZIERES were the objectives. It was a huge task but it had been well assigned.

The evening of September 27<sup>th</sup> the Division moved to the region of NIXEVILLE and was designated as Army Reserve. On the 29<sup>th</sup> it moved again by truck to the woods east of NEUVILLY. On September 30<sup>th</sup> the Division passed under the control of the First Army Corps, and was directed to relieve the 35<sup>th</sup> Division.

The regiment arrived at CHEPPY, the P. C. of the 35<sup>th</sup> Division late in the afternoon of the 30<sup>th</sup>. At dusk the movement forward continued and by midnight the troops had passed through VERY and the relief of elements of the 35<sup>th</sup> Division, such of them as could be located, was complete. It was not until well into the following day, October 1<sup>st</sup>, that the transportation overtook us and the men had hot food. The terrain from NEUVILLY to CHEPPY had been no man's land ever since the war began. The opposing armies had see-sawed back and forward across it for four years. As the Hun fell back, he had blown up the highways and bridges. Craters a hundred feet across were encountered every few hundred yards. One of the officers sent forward in advance of the troops to reconnoiter the roads had an amusing but presently disheartening experience. He had a compass, a good map and had started perfectly oriented from within view of NEUVILLY. His next land mark was the town of VAUQUOIS. The road was well defined and so was the road fork a hundred yards from where the town should have been. The hill was there but where was the town? Inquiry from some Pioneers failed to elicit the desired information. So he pushed on, eventually coming to CHEPPY. Two weeks later after the regiment had been relieved and was assembled in the vicinity of the "lost town" the question was answered by the finding of an inscribed keystone in an isolated spot distant from all habitation. The French Liaison Officer attached to the regiment told how the town of VAUQUOIS had been literally blown from the face of the earth by the Germans in 1916.

## VERY.

In relieving the scattered elements of the 35<sup>th</sup> Division very little information was received as to the enemy. No one seemed to know exactly where he was. This fact together with unavoidable delay in the artillery coming up required that the infantry remain in position until the morning of October 4<sup>th</sup>. The First Battalion leading off rested on the line SERIEUX Ferme-ECLISFONTAINE. The Second Battalion was in the ravine running northeast from CHARPENTRY; while the Third Battalion was on the hillside a kilometer north of VERY. Both the First and Third Battalions were heavily shelled at frequent intervals. The ravine occupied by the Second Battalion was being constantly gassed. The trains in the valley immediately in rear of VERY suffered heavy casualties among the animals from gas and high explosives. The 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> of October were long days.

Chow came up once a day, in the evening, and there wasn't a thing to do but lie in the fox holes and wait.

In order to definitely locate the enemy and determine his probable resistance and in accordance with Division Orders a patrol led by Lieutenant Thomas D. Amory and comprising 75 men pushed forward to establish and hold contact, at 5:40 A. M. October 2<sup>nd</sup>. The patrol proceeded under heavy fire to the high ground beyond the RAU de MAYACHE, where the volume of fire established the enemy in strength on all sides. Lieutenant Amory was killed in the operation which he conducted with extraordinary dash and courage.

The patrol had advanced to a point almost two kilometers beyond the jumping off line. It remained out for nearly two days. The Battalion Commander was in communication with the patrol for 24 hours after it went out due to the fact that wire and a telephone had been taken. A number of the patrol unable to return to our lines were picked up in our advance of the 4<sup>th</sup>.

## THE FIGHT.

The First Division was designated as the right Division of the First Army Corps. On its right (East) was the 91<sup>st</sup> Division (5<sup>th</sup> Army Corps); on its left (west) was the 28<sup>th</sup> Division. The formation for the attack within the sector allotted the Division was as follows: First Brigade on the left; Second Brigade on the right; regiments from left to right — 16<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup>. One Battalion in each regiment was designated as front line troops, one in support and one in reserve. Exterior third line battalion to be Divisional Reserve. The following units were attached to the Division — the 219<sup>th</sup> Field

Artillery (French), two companies of tanks and three troops of cavalry. Observation Squadron No. 1, Balloon Company No. 2, one company of the First Gas Regiment.

At 5: 25 A. M. October 4<sup>th</sup> the regiment jumped off behind a rolling barrage from a line just in front of SERIEUX Ferme and Cote 231. The First Battalion was the assault battalion, the Second Battalion supported the First and the Third followed as Divisional Reserve. Preceding H hour the regimental P. C. had moved up immediately in rear of the jumping off line.

The attack started in a dense fog, and while it was still dark. The German artillery fire in answer to our barrage was heavy but it caught the support and reserve battalions. Some slight confusion resulted in the assault battalion, and after the high ground 2 kilometers in front of the jumping off line had been taken, the Regimental Commander ordered the battalion to halt and reorganize, and simultaneously the Second Battalion leap frogged and continued the assault. The P. C. moved up beyond SERIEUX Ferme.

The assault and capture of the heights and a small strip of woods on a line with and 700 meters east of La NEUVILLE Le COMTE Ferme was the work of the entire fighting day. The ground lent itself perfectly to machine gun defense. Large machine gun emplacements, heavily timbered and overgrown with moss and shrubbery, skirted the edge of the woods. To add to the difficulty the unit to the right had not advanced. As a consequence, the assault and support battalion were exposed to a withering fire, not only from the commanding ground in front, but from the right flank and from La NEUVILLE Le COMTE and BEAUREGARD farms until both of the latter were reduced by the 28<sup>th</sup> Infantry on our left. The casualties were heavy. Few prisoners were taken, the enemy showing the general disposition to fight to the last. In the small wood which so long held up our advance there was some lively hand to hand fighting. The method of attack under these circumstances was of necessity slow. By careful infiltration and the use of all auxiliary weapons, Stokes, 37's and V. B's, our troops finally succeeded in clearing the enemy from the high ground and driving them from the small woods. The end of the day found us dug in on the high ground to the west of the woods.

The toll had been heavy. Captain Raymond Wortley, commanding the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, fell mortally wounded at the head of his battalion just a few hours after the attack started. Captain Hamilton K. Foster and Lieutenant Harry Dillon were both killed leading their companies in the advance across the EXERMONT Valley. All honor to these brave soldiers who gave their best and their all.

The flank protection to the right became from the first of primary concern. From the beginning of the attack the regimental line of defense was more than double the allotted front on all ground consolidated due to the necessity of refusing the flank to cover our exposed right.

## HILL 212.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion continued the assault in the fog on the morning of October 5<sup>th</sup>, and advanced rapidly to Hill 212, the high ground 1 kilometer in advance of the position of the night previous. The enemy held this crest heavily with machine guns and the woods north of Hill 212 were filled with guns of both light and heavy types. At this point the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion leap frogged the 1<sup>st</sup> and after hard fighting crossed the valley and taking ARIETAL Ferme and progressing into the woods ordered beyond until stopped at dusk by strong resistance from resting enemy machine guns and artillery on Hill 272. This day's fighting, like the first, was vicious in the extreme, the enemy preferring to stand by his guns until killed. Progress was only possible by our troops, through indomitable courage, filtering through the machine gun strong points, flanking and killing the crews and employing all auxiliary arms.

During the day's fighting a difficult flank movement was executed by two companies of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion. The condition on our flank continuing serious, the two companies changed direction and attacked due east, taking up a position on the edge of the BOIS de MONCY, with outposts pushed to Hill 269, in the sector of our adjoining Division from which a persistent fire had been delivered on our flank throughout the day.

## HILL 269.

On October 6<sup>th</sup> a patrol in command of a Sergeant of "D" Company cleared Hill 269 of a nest of 20 machine guns. The patrol then occupied the Hill turning it over later in the day to elements of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Division which had come up. Upon a report from this garrison that the Hill was not tenable, our troops reoccupied the position. Later a battalion of the 1<sup>st</sup> Engineers which had been in Brigade Reserve occupied the Hill relieving all other elements. On October 7<sup>th</sup> patrols from the regiment acting with patrols from the 1<sup>st</sup> Engineers cleared the Hill of all enemy garrisons which had filtered in during the night. About 60 prisoners, all machine gunners, were taken and a counter-attacking enemy company was wiped out with rifle and artillery fire.

On October 8<sup>th</sup>, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion still leading was ordered to advance and flank Hill 272. The left flank resting on the objective would have given us possession of the Hill, but for the fact that a battalion of enemy infantry was discovered by our scouts forming to attack the flank of the regiment. Our observation post on 212 had also picked this up and reported it. The battalion commander was therefore forced to abandon his operation and dispose his troops to meet the attacking force. The enemy was routed in

the engagement which ensued, and the artillery which had been notified of the target by the O. P. came down with excellent precision and the attack was completely frustrated. That same night a battalion of the 28<sup>th</sup> Infantry relieved our 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, the latter slipping to the right and taking up position on the northern edge of the BOIS de MONCY.

### **THE LAST HILL.**

Thus far our advance had been generally in a northwesterly direction. On the morning of October 9<sup>th</sup> the regiment changed direction, and with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion leading, advanced northeast. The enemy artillery fire was heavy, especially in the valleys. Again a Hill, 263, was the objective. It was another day of fierce fighting towards the close of which our troops drove the enemy from the Hill and dug in for the aftermath which was sure to follow. That night the hill top became a seething inferno, but the doughboys hung on. Again the Hun was outwitted. Instead of occupying the reverse slope of the hill the troops did the opposite. And again the flanking fire which seemed at times to be coming almost from the rear inflicted losses. The enemy counter attacks the following morning were met by another advance.

Exploiting our success the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion continued the advance on the morning of October 10<sup>th</sup>. Pushing forward behind combat patrols, the Battalion had by nightfall advanced a kilometer through heavy woods, and taken up position on the extreme northern edge of the BOIS de ROMAGNE. The enemy resistance appreciably lessened, but fire from our right rear where the enemy still held high ground prevented further advance. Again we had outrun our neighbors on the right and refused our flank. Two companies of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion were sent to close the gap.

Patrol operations on October 11<sup>th</sup> with a view toward further exploitation established the enemy holding the line of trenches directly in our front. The enemy had fallen back on his last prepared defensive position, LANDRES ST. GEORGES. The town standing on high ground was protected by trenches and wire. No further advance was ordered due to the exhaustion and depletion in the number of troops. The regiment was relieved the night of October 11-12 by the 168<sup>th</sup> Infantry of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Division. They were tired, weary but never disheartened doughboys who greeted their "buddies" of the Rainbow Division.

## SUMMARY.

The regiment had been under fire for eleven days, the first three of which were nerve racking days of waiting to attack. For seven days it had advanced against most determined resistance, over a terrain which presented many difficulties. The country was rolling, with many small hills scattered throughout. Hills, farms and woods afforded excellent places of concealment for the enemy's machine gun nests. Ridges and hills outside of the Divisional sector, which gave the enemy good observation and a good field of fire were the cause of much delay and many losses.

The Division suffered the heaviest casualties of its history likewise the losses of the 26<sup>th</sup> were the heaviest. They exceeded by nearly three hundred the number at SOISSONS, although our casualties among the Officers were not so great. The regiment entered the attack with 3300 men and 84 officers. It came out with 1600 men and 41 officers. The regiment captured 350 prisoners, including one Lt. Col., a battery of four 77's and a large number of heavy and light machine guns. The total advance was 7 kilometers, during which the Division encountered elements of eight hostile divisions. The 26<sup>th</sup> met with resistance from four of these divisions, two of which were encountered on the same day.

It was a forlorn procession which dragged itself through the battered village of CHEPPY on the morning of October 12<sup>th</sup>. Courage, sorrow but an indomitable spirit came from every face. No words could fittingly pay tribute to those private soldiers of infantry, the sturdy spear point of the Army.

Again the Commander-in-Chief expressed his extreme satisfaction with the conduct of the Division, this time singling out the Division for his sincere commendation. Every member of the regiment, regardless of whether he took part in that great battle, should feel proud that he is entitled to display this order as a momento of the Great War.

G. H. Q.  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, Nov. 10, 1918.

General Orders  
No. 201.

1. The Commander in Chief desires to make of record in the General Orders of the American Expeditionary Forces his extreme satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the First Division in its advance west of the Meuse between October 4<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>, 1918. During this period the division gained a distance of seven kilometers over a country which presented not only remarkable facilities for enemy defense but also great difficulties of terrain for the operation of our troops.

2. The division met with resistance from elements of eight hostile divisions, most of which were first class troops and some of which were completely rested. The enemy chose to defend its position to the

death, and the fighting was always of the most desperate kind. Throughout the operations operations the officers and men of the division displayed the highest type of courage, fortitude and self-sacrificing devotion to duty. In addition to many enemy killed, the division captured one thousand four hundred and seven of the enemy, thirteen 77 mm. field guns, ten trench mortars and numerous machine guns and stores.

3. The success of the division in driving a deep advance into the enemy's territory enabled an assault to be made on the left by the neighboring division against the northeastern portion of the Forest of Argonne, and enabled the First Division to advance to the right and outflank the enemy's position in front of the division on that flank.

4. The Commander in Chief has noted in this division a special pride of service and a high state of morale, never broken by hardship nor battle.

5. This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt. (14790-A-306.)

By Command of General PERSHING:

JAMES W. McANDREW,  
Chief of Staff.

Official:

ROBERT C. DAVIS.  
Adjutant General.

The German Colonel caught before he could escape by the rapid advance by our 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion on Hill 272 paid a glowing tribute to the Division. It is an interesting document.

Headquarters First Division,  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, October, 10<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

"Today a captured German Colonel arrived at our Division cage. He was cold, hungry and broken in spirit. After four years of severe fighting and constant service in his army, he was taken prisoner by the victorious troops of the First Division. The following is the substance of his many remarks:

"Yesterday, I received orders to hold the ground at all costs. The American barrage advanced toward my position and the work of the artillery was marvelous. The barrage was so dense that it was impossible for me to move out of my dugout. Following this barrage closely were the troops of the First Division. I saw them forge ahead and knew that all was lost. All night I remained in my dugout, hoping vainly that something would happen that would permit me to rejoin my army. This morning your troops found me, and here I am, after four years of fighting, a prisoner.



“Yesterday, I knew that the First Division was opposite us, and I knew I would have to put up the hardest fight of the war. The First Division is wonderful, and the German army knows it. We did not believe that in five years the Americans could develop such a division as the First Division. The work of the infantry and artillery is worthy of the best army in the world.”

“The above is a tribute to the First Division coming from one of Germany’s seasoned field officers. It is with the greatest of pleasure that we learn that even our enemies recognize the courage, valor and efficiency of our troops. The work done by the First Division during the past few days will go down into history as one of those memorable events which will live in the hearts of the American people for generations to come.

“Every member of this command well deserves the enthusiastic congratulations from, and the high respect in which it is held by our comrades in arms and by the entire American nation.

“The above will be published to every member of this command.

By Command of Major General Summerall:  
THOMAS R. GOWENLOCK,  
Captain Infantry, U. S. A.  
A. C., of S, G-2.”



The town of Montsec, Sept. 14, 1918.

### **GENERAL SUMMERALL.**

On the same day that the Division was relieved from the ARGONNE, Major General Summerall, who had lead the Division through its three great offensives, SOISSONS, ST. MIHIEL and the ARGONNE, and who was respected and admired by every member of the Division, published the following farewell order. Coming straight from the heart it adds another to the long list of commendations of the Division..

Headquarters, 1<sup>st</sup> DIVISION,  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, October 11, 1918.

General Orders  
No. 66.

1. Pursuant to the orders of the Commander -in-Chief the undersigned relinquishes command of the First Division to assume command of the Fifth Army Corps.

2. It is with feelings of the most profound regret and with a sense of great personal loss that the honor which has come to me in the command of this Division must be interrupted for service in other fields of usefulness. To the Officers and enlisted men of the First Division I extend the most profound gratitude for the loyalty and devotion with which they have answered every call to duty during the great campaigns in which we have participated together. Throughout its service the First Division has served as a model not only to the troops of our own land but to the armies of the world. They have met and defeated the flower of the great Prussian army, and in every case where duty has called them they have shown themselves worthy of the finest traditions of our great country and of the armies that have made its history brilliant. The history of the First Division will form one of the most brilliant pages in the annals of our nation, and through all generations to come those who formed a part of it, will associate with pride their participation in its campaigns, and the highest honor that their posterity can enjoy will be that of having an ancestor who shared in the glory of its campaigns.

3. It is with a feeling of certainty that the traditions of this Division will be preserved by all who come after us, and that its future will bring even greater victories than those which have distinguished its past. My interest will be continuous and it will be my earnest and constant hope that its successes will contribute in the future as they have in the past to the restoration of the world peace, and to the maintenance of the lofty ideals for which our country has entered the war.

C. P. SUMMERALL,  
Major General, U. S. A.  
Commanding.

**THE SUPREME TEST.**

We left the regiment on October 12<sup>th</sup> winding its way back towards a rest, a bath, plenty to eat and a place to sleep; in other words a return at last partially to a civilized mode of living. That night it bivouaced two kilometers south of CHEPPY. Thanks to the Brigade's other half, the 28<sup>th</sup> Infantry Band paraded the camp while chow was being prepared and added immensely to the cheer and spirits of the men. The days immediately following a battle are naturally the most depressing. It is then that the true significance and the terribleness of war takes on perspective. It is then that the soldier needs cheer and encouragement.

That first good sleep in two weeks had been but a teaser. The men woke sore and tired in mind and body. But soon all was bustle and bustle. The promised trucks which they so well deserved never appeared, and the first of their long and weary hikes began. A day and two rainy nights were spent in the woods near RARECOURT. The next stop was again in the woods near VAUBECOURT. The regiment arrived in the area of VAVINCOURT October 16<sup>th</sup>. Replacements began to arrive almost

immediately and after a day devoted to cleaning up a schedule of intensive training was instituted. Each company in the regiment had to be practically rebuilt, using as a nucleus the old men. Leaves for fourteen days were granted and forty-eight hours later were suspended. Several officers arrived in NICE to be greeted by an M. P. with a telegram ordering their return to the Division.

Ordinarily and according to all the laws of nature and the rules of warfare a Division experiencing the recent ordeal should have been out of it for months. But not so the Fighting First. It was and is indefatigable. Therefore when the high command, realizing that the German was on his last legs, called on the First Division to give him the final wallop, it responded nobly.

On October 19<sup>th</sup> the Division Commander, ever considerate of his men, issued the following memorandum, which rekindled the old fighting spirit, and gave added impetus to the training of the new men. —

Headquarters First Division,  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, October 19<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

Memorandum

No. 168.

“The First Division will probably be called on to enter the line again before many days. The higher command has found it necessary and wise to make this further call on us, and we, of the First Division, know that only the best of reasons again call us into the line.

The enemy is weakening along his entire front, retreating from the greater part of it, while his allies are already in a state of demoralization. This is no time for us to relax our efforts. It may be that a few more weeks of hammering will cause the collapse of the Central Empires and relieve us from many months of discomfort of a winter’s campaign.

The spirit of this Division has been, is, and will be to give all that we have when our country calls upon us, and we must now clearly see and understand the necessity for putting our full effort into carrying out the orders of the higher command with absolute faith in its wisdom.

This memorandum will be read to all platoons by the platoon commander, and the Brigade Commanders will satisfy themselves that every man of their command has heard and understood its contents.

By Command of Brigadier General PARKER:

W. R. WHEELER,  
Major Infantry, U. S. A.  
Division Adjutant.



Very, where we started in the Argonne drive.

During the ensuing ten days over a thousand replacements were received. Ere long they too were imbued with the spirit of the Division. Several maneuvers over difficult terrain were practiced. An observation group of American Planes stationed in VAVINCOURT furnished an observer for these maneuvers, probably the most successful the regiment has ever attempted. The value of marking out the front line, Battalion and Regimental P. C's with panels, was brought home to the men. Pictures taken at a low altitude showing the panels gave concrete proof of the invaluable knowledge thus furnished to the supporting artillery.

The 29<sup>th</sup> of October the regiment moved by truck to the woods north of PAROIS. The same night the Division Commander issued his second memorandum calling upon the Division for its supreme effort, and as we all believed then, our last battle. It was just a reminder of what we had done and a forecast of what the Division would continue to do.

Headquarters First Division,  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

Memorandum for members of the First Division:

It will be well for us to bear in mind, at all times, and especially upon the eve of active operations, the following:

1. That we are the first assault Division of the A. E. F.
2. That we have, on four battlefields, always taken all objectives assigned to us.
3. That we have gone through the best German troops for a total of thirty kilometers, and have never surrendered an inch of ground to the enemy.
4. That for every prisoner we have lost, we have taken over 100 Germans.
5. That the above record has been due to the pride and spirit of each individual member of the Division, who, each in his own place, has given to his country his entire effort of heart, mind and body.

By Command of Brigadier General PARKER:  
J. W. GREELY,  
Chief of Staff.

The regiment remained in the woods for two days during which replacements continued to arrive and the final touches were put on the training. October 30<sup>th</sup> a special demonstration of a smoke screen and Thermite was given before the troops. Through some misunderstanding in the direction of fire, the Officers of one Battalion were assembled treacherously close to the place where the screen was to be put down. Without the slightest warning the earth seemed to open and let forth its wrath. Only the quick thinking of the more experienced officers who saw their predicament saved all from serious injury.

The following day the Corps Commander, General Summerall, addressed the regiment assembled in a hollow square. He told the men in his plain but convincing manner how rapidly the enemy's forces were disintegrating; how hard pressed he was and how this final lunge would bring victory and peace. His talk was driven home by the following terse sentences, in substance: "Men, you belong to a fighting division. You have pushed the enemy back on three fronts. You have gone far. You will go farther. You have suffered much. You will suffer more. You have gone long without food. You will go longer. You have faced death. You will face it again. Your record will go down in history as a splendid example of courage and fortitude. Your name and fame will be immortal."

An ominous silence followed the General's closing remarks. From a mule driver mounted on his water cart near the edge of the assembly, and unduly impressed by the event, came the clear, ringing question, "Who in Hell is that guy, anyway." He, too, was sincere; and he, too, spoke from the heart.

Simultaneous with the return of the companies to camp came the order to move out. A long night march carried us through AVOCOURT to IVORY, three kilometers west of MONTFAUCON.

The early morning of November 2<sup>nd</sup> found us in the BOIS de ROMAGNE where we cut across the front of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Division, in the fox holes where we had left them three weeks previous. We continued the march in the afternoon, following the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division which had attacked the previous day and which, meeting with little resistance, was hot in pursuit of the Hun. We passed through LANDRES ST. GEORGES and camped for the night north of LANDREVILLE. The next stop was in the BOIS de FOLIE. At noon the same day November 4<sup>th</sup> the advance was continued and at dusk the regiment reached position south of BOIS de BELVAL, in support of the 9<sup>th</sup> Infantry. The march that afternoon will long be remembered as the final appearance of "RICHTHOFEN'S Circus", those dare devil German aviators who rode the red-nosed planes so recklessly. There was something uncanny about the way they always greeted the 1<sup>st</sup> Division each trip to the line. They had as usual the heavens quite to themselves that afternoon and performed many antics, among others the shooting up of one of our columns, happily with trifling damage.

Shortly after reaching position orders were received to throw the regiment into line to protect an exposed flank of the 9<sup>th</sup> Infantry and the advance was continued through the BOIS de DIEULET, where the line was established at 5 A. M. November 5<sup>th</sup>. This period of five days saw the command almost continuously on the march over roads in the worst possible condition.

### **MOUZON.**

Attack orders were received on the evening of November 5<sup>th</sup>. An all night march placed the troops in position on the BEAUMONT-STONNE Road. At 5:30 A. M. the regiment attacked on a 2 kilometer front, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion on the right, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion on the left, with MOUZON and the west bank of the MEUSE river as the final objective. On the right the Second Division attacked at the same hour. On our left was the 16<sup>th</sup> Infantry; the 28<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> being held in support. Little resistance was encountered and only three

prisoners were taken. When the last objective the heights west of the MEUSE was reached the two forward Battalions halted and sent forward patrols into MOUZON, and VILLEMONTY. Here our only serious casualties of the day occurred. While these towns were only lightly held, from the commanding positions on the west bank of the river came a heavy machine gun and artillery fire. In the street fighting in MOUZON the enemy was dislodged from his position in the portion of the town on the west bank, and was driven across the river. Delayed mines were exploded by the Huns in the town of MOUZON and fire broke out in many places and our patrol withdrew from the town.

A patrol of 37 men was sent from "E" Company to capture and occupy the town of VILLEMONTY. The patrol had quite a lively scrap before the village was cleared and the enemy killed or driven across the river. A number of the enemy were shot while attempting to swim to the east bank, after escape towards MOUZON had been cut off. Many civilians were found, among them a number of young women whom the enemy had intended to evacuate with him when surprised and driven out by our patrol.

### **SEDAN.**

In the late afternoon of November 6<sup>th</sup> orders were received for a forced march on SEDAN, all speed being used to make the advance as rapid as possible. To facilitate the movement packs were discarded. Nothing was taken but rations and extra bandoleers. The messenger sent to withdraw the patrol from VILLEMONTY was killed. When unofficial information reached the patrol commander that his regiment was evacuating the sector, he refused to quit the town saying that the 1<sup>st</sup> Division did not give up ground once captured. So when the regiment pulled back and assembled on the BEAUMONT Road it was minus one platoon.

Starting just after dark the regiment marched hard throughout the night over roads where mud, congestion and bridges destroyed by the enemy made progress difficult in the extreme. The route in the early morning through CHEMERY was under fire from the enemy artillery and casualties were suffered. At 7 A. M. November 7<sup>th</sup> the regiment advanced on OMICOURT, with the enemy occupying the heights beyond with strong machine gun positions. Shell fire was heavy, too, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, having been in support the day previous, and now leading, advanced and after a sharp engagement dislodged the enemy. Here the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion leap-frogged the 3<sup>rd</sup> continuing the attack towards ST. AIGNAN. Our patrols preceding the assaulting Battalion penetrated to the woods beyond St. AIGNAN passing around the flanks of the town which were being heavily shelled.

Up to this time the regiment in the attack to flank SEDAN had been working in closest liaison with the French elements on our flanks. The P. C. of the Regimental Commander

was with the French Battalion Commander of the troops on our right, we having cut directly across the French front. Here, however, the General commanding the 40<sup>th</sup> French Division visited the P. C. to state that our troops were advancing directly in the path of his preliminary artillery fire and orders required its immediate employment. The Regimental Commander replied that his mission was to flank SEDAN and unless the orders were changed such was his intentions. At this moment orders were received to discontinue our advance and give over to the French which was done. The regiment withdrew immediately, marching back ten kilometers and billeting for the night at CHEMERY. The following day, November 8<sup>th</sup>, the Division was assembled in the vicinity of La BESACE.

While the actual combat of the regiment was confined to the last two days advance, first against MOUZON on the 6<sup>th</sup> and then against SEDAN on the 7<sup>th</sup>, the troops were called upon to stand against the extreme of hardship. Roads were mired and congestion of traffic made progress for the foot troops difficult. Trains and kitchens were of necessity always behind and the greater part of the movement had to be made without proper food. Weather conditions were the worst possible.

In spite of all these unfavorable conditions the morale of the men and officers continued high. Many instances are indicative of the fine spirit. One company commander but recently from the hospital fainting from fatigue during the march to SEDAN, pushed forward upon recovering consciousness and rejoined his command before the action.

From 8 P. M. November 6<sup>th</sup> to the same hour two days later the regiment was constantly on the move, a greater part of the time under fire. During the brief period it moved into position, attacked toward MOUZON, withdrew to the jumping off line, marched all night, attacked again during the entire day and then withdrew a second time. The actual distance covered was 75 kilometers. It was made without sleep and practically without food, except such as the men carried. The march toward SEDAN was directly across the fronts of two American Divisions and a part of one French Division. It was the supreme test of human endurance and the regiment responded nobly. Had it been permitted to carry out its mission it would have accomplished it as completely as could have been expected of troops fresh and untaxed.

The casualties during the operation were 160. Lieutenant John G. Skilling, Medical Corps, attached to the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, was killed by shell fire on November 6<sup>th</sup>. A brave and efficient officer it seems a pity that he should have met his death so near to the end.

The following citation by the Commander -in-Chief admirably sums up the achievements of the Division in the ARGONNE. It brings to a close the active combat operations of the Division and marks the close of the Great War: —



General Headquarters,  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, Dec. 19<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

General Orders,  
No. 232.

“It is with a sense of gratitude that I record in General Orders of the American Expeditionary Forces tribute to the First Army in the Meuse-Argonne battle.

“Tested and strengthened by the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, for more than six weeks you battled against the pivot of the enemy’s line on the Western front. It was a position of imposing natural strength, stretching on both sides of the Meuse river from the bitterly contested hills of Verdun to the almost impenetrable forest of Argonne; a position, moreover, fortified by four years of labor designed to render it impregnable; a position held with the fullest resources of the enemy. That position you broke utterly, and thereby hastened the collapse of the enemy’s military power.

“Soldiers of all the divisions engaged under the First, Third and Fifth Corps, the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>, 33<sup>rd</sup>, 35<sup>th</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup>, 42<sup>nd</sup>, 77<sup>th</sup>, 78<sup>th</sup>, 79<sup>th</sup>, 80<sup>th</sup>, 82<sup>nd</sup>, 89<sup>th</sup>, 91<sup>st</sup>, you will long be 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 stubborn counter attacks, supported by powerful artillery fire. For more than a month from the initial attack, September 26<sup>th</sup>, 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 plains beyond.

“Your achievements, which are scarcely to be equalled in any 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 realisation of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier’s memory.

JOHN J. PERSHING,  
General, Commander in Chief,  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.”

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE ARMISTICE.

On November 9<sup>th</sup> the regiment assembled in the vicinity of CHATEAU de BELVAL where it remained until the morning of the 11<sup>th</sup>. Rumors ran rife all of the preceding day that the Germans had agreed to the terms of the Armistice. After two days of rest and plenty of warm food the troops started, no one knew where, on the first leg of what was destined to be its record hike. About ten o'clock that eventful morning in November a message was picked up by the French wireless station at BELVAL Ferme with the glad tidings that the armistice had been signed, and that fighting would cease at 11 A. M. When the message was passed through the column it brought forth scarcely a ripple. Some looked at their watches and then turned in the direction of the firing which was plainly audible. It was altogether too sudden. Those poor, war hardened doughboys required time to accustom themselves to the change, so they plodded on and the sound of the guns grew fainter but still continued. Could it be that the war actually was over and that some foolish "red legs" wanted the honor of the last round?

The final shot according to our watches was fired at 11:20 A. M. Ten minutes later the regiment halted for lunch near FOSSE. A doughboy jumped a rabbit. The men whooped and yelled with delight, and tried to head him off as he scampered through the ranks. That little incident was all that the boys needed to break through the somber draperies of war and let in the happy rays of peace. They took up the march after lunch with a cheer that culminated in a scene that night which would have gladdened the heart of young America. For the first time since their arrival in France the men built fires to their heart's content. Rockets and flares went up with a reckless abandon which only a doughboy possesses. It was a glorious, old fashioned Fourth of July celebration which continued long into the night. Not even the light misty rain which set in early in the evening could damper their spirits.

The troops moved out the next morning and for three days marched steadily toward VERDUN, passing from one devastated village to another diagonally across the whole First Army front. November 15<sup>th</sup> the regiment crossed the MEUSE just above VERDUN and headed unmistakably for Germany. The 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> were spent near EIX, still in "No Man's Land". Here warmer winter clothes and other equipment was issued.

## **THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.**

The Third Army was organized for the purpose of occupying, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, the Coblenz Bridgehead. Again honors unsought came to the First Division. Having been away from home the longest fond hopes were entertained for an early return of the Division to the States. But the Peace Treaty had yet to be signed and the Hun was not to be trusted.

If for no other reason than the moral effect produced the First Division logically belonged in the Army of Occupation.

November 17<sup>th</sup>, several hours before daylight, the march to the Rhine began. That day carried us to ROUVRES beyond the old German front line. All day we passed long lines of returning prisoners. They were dressed in the most motley costumes; half starved, foot sore and weary but each with a happy smile for the American soldier as he passed by. There was little of interest behind the German lines. The towns were, if anything more devastated; certainly they were dirtier. The march on the 18<sup>th</sup> brought us to the first inhabited towns. In each we were met by an arch of welcome and greeted by the freed populace with many flowers and the waving of the Tricolor and the Stars and Stripes, the latter hastily made over night. We stopped for the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> at ANDERNY where we received a royal welcome. The mayor in all his Official Regalia conducted the Commanding Officer at the head of his troops into the town. An American flag made since the departure of the Germans on the day previous, was formerly presented to the Colonel, who graciously accepted on behalf of the regiment. Someone admiring the rapidity in which the flag had been made thoughtlessly remarked there were fifty stars. The Mayor deftly explained that it was not an oversight. Those two additional stars were for ALSACE and LORRAINE.

## **LUXEMBURG.**

November 20<sup>th</sup> the regiment crossed the frontier and into Luxemburg, that quaint and romantic island, surrounded and cut off from the world since the eventful day in August 1914, when the Duchess at the head of her army deigned to stand in the path of the onrushing Hun saturated with a lust to conquer. The regiment halted for the night in the vicinity of KAIL, with Headquarters located there. The troops were met by a delegation of citizens and a band. That night will long be remembered by the doughboys as one of the happiest since leaving home. Everybody had plenty of good things to eat, and drink

— the latter being of much concern to their more conservative and less convivial brethren  
— and everybody had a bed.



The last objective, lookout at Molsberg Castle

One more stop overnight and we pulled up on the banks of the MOSELLE at EHNEN, where we remained for ten days. The time was principally spent in equipping all with new clothing, so badly needed after the strenuous campaign in the ARGONNE. Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by a ceremony in which the Brigade Commander addressed the men on the importance of discipline and soldierly conduct in the enemy's country.

## **GERMANY.**

To the 26<sup>th</sup> fell the honor of being the first American troops to set foot on the soil of Germany. The regiment crossed the Moselle December 1<sup>st</sup> at WORMELDINGEN. For ten days we followed the valley of the Moselle through all its crooks and turns, into one pocket and out only to find ourselves in still another. Our maps were scarce and inaccurate and since the retreating Germans had taken up all the maps in the shops we were compelled at times to impress local guides into our service. On one occasion the regiment except the transportation marched single file over a trail from BERNCASTLE to TRARBACH. It was a long steep climb and a rapid descent but it saved a hike of twenty kilometers and brought us into billets before noon. Just before reaching COBLENZ we left the Moselle and cut across country to BOPPARD on the Rhine arriving there December 10<sup>th</sup>. This was by far the most pretentious place we occupied on the march to the Bridgehead. Two whole companies were billeted in a large hotel overlooking the Rhine. Regimental Headquarters was located, in accordance with instructions in one of the finest homes in the city. The owner, a man of high rank in the German Army, was openly concerned with the indignities to which he was to be subjected. After spending two days and nights in his palatial home and under the same roof with his wife and daughters, he was very plainly relieved when we took our departure; leaving himself, his family and his home none the worse for the experience. This peaceful entry by a victorious enemy, without disturbing the sanctity of his home nor the plundering of his possessions was quite beyond his comprehension.

## **THE BRIDGEHEAD.**

On December 12<sup>th</sup> the Division concentrated at Coblenz. The following morning, December 13<sup>th</sup>, the regiment marched across the Rhine with the Band playing and the Colors flying, and took up the occupation of the Coblenz Bridgehead. December 14<sup>th</sup> we moved into permanent position in the area allotted to the regiment. One Battalion was disposed along the outpost line, the circumference of the circle thirty kilometers from the Coblenz bridge, and the eastern most point of the American Zone. The other two Battalions were disposed in support and reserve. Regimental P. C. was first established in Hielberschied and shortly moved to NENTERSHAUSEN. At regular intervals the Battalions have taken their turn patrolling the outpost line. During the first two months of the occupation much time was devoted to maneuvers and problems. After a severe campaign and a long strenuous march it was necessary to continue the hard physical work. Not even the versatile American can suddenly relax from the excitement and uncertainty of battle to the prosaic hum drum life of the garrison. The spring months

have been devoted to lighter duties, principally target practice and combat firing. Welfare work, athletics and amusements, have been given a prominent place in the curriculum of the soldier of the Army of Occupation. An excellent show troupe has been formed composed almost entirely of amateur talent from the regiment. It met with so much success in the regiment and the Division that it toured the Army Area for a month.

The ARMY of OCCUPATION has securely installed itself in Germany, patiently awaiting the signing of the Treaty of Peace, and anxiously hopeful of an early return to its former peaceful pursuits in the UNITED STATES.

This rather brief history, covering a period of two strenuous years, replete with many experiences, and to many the most momentous period of our lives, is intended to bind more closely together the bonds of friendship among the living, and in its simple way to give expression of our sympathy to those so near and dear to our departed comrades. If it has done this, then it has served its full purpose.

“It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain.”

## APPENDIX.

### STATION LIST OF REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS 26<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY WHILE IN A. E. F.

<u>STATION</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF DEPARTURE</u>
SAINT NAZAIRE	June 27, 1917,	July 14, 1917,
SAINT JOIRE	July 15,	Aug. 8,
DEMANGE	Aug. 8,	Oct. 4,
MENAU COURT	Oct. 4,	Mar. 6, 1918,
RAMBACOURT	Mar. 6, 1918,	Apr. 2,
BOIS LE ÉVEQUE	Apr. 2,	Apr. 6,
CHAUMONT EN VEXIN	Apr. 8,	Apr. 17,
AUTEUIL	Apr. 17,	Apr. 18,
HAUDVILLIERS	Apr. 18,	Apr. 26,
NOIREMONT	Apr. 27,	May 15,
BROYES	May 15,	June 15,
MESNIL ST. FERMIN	June 5,	July 7,
LA FRAYE	July 7,	July 9,
CAMPREMY	July 9,	July 13,
ERMENONVILLE	July 14,	July 15,
PALESNE	July 16,	July 17,
CUTRY	July 18,	July 22,
ORRY LA VILLE	July 24,	July 28,
BOIS LE ÉVEQUE	July 29,	Aug. 3,

<u>STATION</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF DEPARTURE</u>
VILLEY ST. ETIENNE	Aug. 3, 1918.	Aug. 4, 1918.
DEOULARD	Aug. 4,	Aug. 9,
JEZAINVILLE	Aug. 9,	Aug. 22,
URUFFE	Aug. 23,	Sept. 1,
ST. GERMAIN	Sept. 1,	Sept. 2,
BOUCQ	Sept. 2,	Sept. 3,
LAY ST. REMY	Sept. 4,	Sept. 8,
FORET DE LA REINE	Sept. 9,	Sept. 12,
NONSARD WOODS	Sept. 13,	Sept. 19,
BOUCONVILLE	Sept. 20,	Sept. 21,
NEUVILLE	Sept. 22,	Sept. 23,
BULAINVILLE	Sept. 23,	Sept. 27,
NIXEVILLE	Sept. 28,	Sept. 29,
NEUVILLY	Sept. 30,	Oct. 1,
CHEPPY-VERY	Oct. 1,	Oct. 12,
RARECOURT	Oct. 13,	Oct. 15,
VAUBECOURT	Oct. 15,	Oct. 16,
VAVINCOURT	Oct. 16,	Oct. 29,
PAROIS	Oct. 29,	Oct. 31,
EPINONVILLE	Nov. 1,	Nov. 1,
LANDREVILLE	Nov. 2,	Nov. 3,
BOIS DE FOLIE	Nov. 3,	Nov. 3,
BELLEVUE FERME	Nov. 3,	Nov. 4,
LA VORGE FERME	Nov. 4,	Nov. 5,
LAHARNOTERME FERME	Nov. 6,	Nov. 6,
ST. AIGNAN (NEAR SEDAN)	Nov. 7,	Nov. 7,
CHEMERY	Nov. 7,	Nov. 8,
LA BAGNOL FERME	Nov. 8,	Nov. 9,
BELVAL FERME	Nov. 9,	Nov. 11,
BOIS DE FOLIE	Nov. 11,	Nov. 12,
BANTHEVILLE	Nov. 12,	Nov. 14,
MONTZEVILLE	Nov. 14,	Nov. 15,
EIX	Nov. 15,	Nov. 17,
ROUVERS	Nov. 17,	Nov. 18,
ANDERNY	Nov. 18,	Nov. 20,



**LUXEMBOURG.**

<u>STATION</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF DEPARTURE</u>
KAIL	Nov. 20, 1918,	Nov. 21, 1918,
WEILER LA TOUR	Nov. 21,	Nov. 22,
EHNEN	Nov. 22,	Dec. 1,

**GERMANY.**

RIOL	Dec. 2,	Dec. 3,
NIEDER EEMMEL	Dec. 3,	Dec. 4,
MULHEIM	Dec. 4,	Dec. 5,
TRABEN	Dec. 5,	Dec. 6,
MERL	Dec. 6,	Dec. 7,
MITTEL STRIMMIG	Dec. 7,	Dec. 9,
OBER GONDERHAUSEN	Dec. 9,	Dec. 10,
BOPPARD	Dec. 10,	Dec. 12,
COBLENZ	Dec. 12,	Dec. 13,
KADENBACH	Dec. 13,	Dec. 14,
HEILBERSCHIED	Dec. 14,	Dec. 27,
NENTERSHAUSEN	Dec. 27,	

## OFFICERS OF THE TWENTY SIXTH INFANTRY SINCE ARRIVAL IN FRANCE

NAME	RANKS HELD IN REGIMENT
Allen, Woodworth B.	Capt.
Aurandt, William H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Amory, Thomas D.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Arnold, A. C.	Major
Aureden, Fred	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Andrews, George W.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Andrews, Morris M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Anderson, Morgan M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Acklin, W. C.	Capt.
Adams, Harry S.	Capt.
Aden, Harry B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Aitken, William C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Ayers, Malcolm B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Barber, John G.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Barnwell, Frank H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Boone, Ewing W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Blum, Herbert C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Brown, Bayard	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Borman, Everett E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Burnett, Charles H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Bartlett, Glen C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Bennett, Harry L.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Baxter, Stewart A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Bune, Lewis R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Brouston, Jason L.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Baxter, Christopher S.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Bibb, William C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Banyon, Stanley R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Burnside, William A.	Major—Lt. Col.
Bartels, C. S.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Brundege, Taylor M.	Sgt.—Col. Sgt.—2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Barrett, James M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Brennan, William J.	Capt.
Beyers, Adelbert J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Bowman, Arthur C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.

Bellis, Charles W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Burrell, Ethelbert B.	Capt.
Butts, J. E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Bozeman, Herbert E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Bartman, John M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Byrne, James F.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Berry, Otto R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Brown, Robert A.	Col.
Bebell, John F.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Burnett, Hunter T.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Blair, George N.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Brody, Glen M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Conlon, Francis	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Crum, James K.	Capt.
Chelmosky, Leon M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Carter, Charlie W.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Conover, Willis C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Campbell, Cartledge	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Coonan, John	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Cornish, George R. F.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1st Lt.—Capt.—Major.
Cowart, Shelby A.	Capt.
Clark, L. W.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. (Chaplain).
Cowing, Glen L.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1st Lt.
Coughlan, William E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Cather, Grosvener P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Clark, Allen C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Card, Joseph B.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Chemin, Theodore	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. (Chaplain).
Caho, Jesse	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1st Lt.
Cummings, Eric	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Cornell, William B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Clarkson, Percy W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1st Lt.—Capt.
Croft, Edward	Capt.—Major.
Compton, Coodwin	Capt.—Major—Lt. Col.
Cheshire, James W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Cannon, Peter L.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Caruthers, Paul R.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Creveling, William A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Clarkson, James A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Cagle, Horace A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Coughlin, John C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.

Clark, Richard G.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Cullison, Jesse M.	Lt. Col.
Cornell, Thomas L.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Clickner, M. L.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Crossland, Clarence J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Cook, Chester W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Crane, Victor O.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Cohen, G. L.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Cook, Charles M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1st Lt.
Curry, Bradley	Capt.
Caziarc, Elliot	Lt. Col.
Charles, John K.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Curtis, Raleigh T.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Cox, Henry C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Coulter, Charles S.	Major.
Dillon, Harry	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Davis, George M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Dutro, James A.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Diggs, W. E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Dabney, William C.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Dunkle, Forest W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Davis, Marvin H.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Duncan, George B.	Col.
DeVos, John J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Davis, John P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Dye, Eugene A.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Dugan, Patrick C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Dube, Philip	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1st Lt.
Duckett, John H.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Duvall, Robert	Cpl.—2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Donnelly, Frank W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Daly, Harold A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Dickson, Gerald E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Dodd, Patrick J.	Capt.
Dorn, Ralph W.	Capt.
Emerson, Cecil E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Emerson, Sidney D.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Edgerton, James A.	Capt.
Eppley, Mervin G.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Elliot, Clark R.	Lt. Col.
Erickson, Hjalmer	Col.

Estey, Roland W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Ely, John R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Ellison, Eugene M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Foster, Hamilton K.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Freml, Wesley	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Ferris, Earl H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Frisbie, Frank E.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
French, John W.	Capt.—Major—Lt. Col.
French, Dudley	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Frost, Mahlon G.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Floden, Tuve J.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Foster, George B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Forward, William A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Fleet, George T.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Fast, Irl R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Fenton, John F.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Frey, Amel	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Fitzgerald, D. J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Fullerton, Charles B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Fladoes, Martin A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Frasier, Lyman S.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.—Major
Forster, George J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Freeman, Ralph S.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Fogg, Edward T.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Fox, Richard J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Fisher, Verne J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Fogelson, Sam	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Fitzgerald, Francis C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Fitzsimmons, Glen	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Goldschmidt, William F.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Gallagher, John C.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Giles, Florian D.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Gaffney, Hugh H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Glenn, John L.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Grant, Donald H.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Gausted, Einar H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Gilliam, Rexie E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Gardner, Charles T.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Gains, John P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Giltner, Walter A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.

Gustafson, George P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Glass, Ralph R.	Major
Gayle, Lester T.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
George, Calvin	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Gholson, Samuel C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Grimes, R. D.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Gift, Lyle H.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Grant, Leonhard P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Helm, Malcolm B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Harmon, John T.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Harmon, Lawrence	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Hatton, Rondo	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Harding, Victor H.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Houghland, Howard J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Headly, Harry	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Humbert, John H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Hickox, Alfred A.	Capt.—Major
Holmes, Christian R.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Hailpam, Conrad	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Hutton, Roman B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Hay, Joseph O.	Capt.—Major
Holmes, James H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Hearin, Charles T.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Hasey, Willard H.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Hamel, Alfred R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Hendricks, H. H.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Henderson, E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Hart, Augustus G.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Hughes, James H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Hulburt, P. C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Harley, Hampton	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Hardy, Jack	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Hollingsworth, Carl	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Hart, Arthur	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Henderson, Cleat	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Hill, Pearl D.	Capt.
Huber, Albert L.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Hurwitz, Joseph B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Hunton, Joseph B.	Sgt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Sgt.—2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Hargraves, Fred E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.

Irgens, Victor	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Isaacson, Isidor	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Irving, William R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Ingram, Albert G.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Jones, William W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Jones, William K.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Johnson, Ronald E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Jaeger, Raymond	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Jackson, George D.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Jones, Clarence	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Johannsen, Frederick P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Jacobs, James R.	Major.
Johnson, Harry H.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Johns, Edward J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Keating, Charles T.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Keator, Harvey A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Krum, Herman N.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Kreig, Benjamin F.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Kamys, Joseph E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Kenneddy, Richard C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Knudsen, Fredric	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Kutscko, Emery	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Ketcham, Lewis C.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Kilburn, Clarence E.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Kimberly, Alfred K.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Knudsen, Fredric L.	Col.
Knox, Jay	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. (Chaplain).
Kimball, I. C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Kroger, Chester F.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Knowles, Gordon B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Keating, Vincent L.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
King, Samuel L.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Kern, Thomas D.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Leavy, Edward F.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Loring, William T.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Littell, Robert H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Lyman, Charles V.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Lawton, Frederick B.	Lt. Col.—Col.
Lewis, Charles S.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Lytle, Edward	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.

Leighton, James H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Loughin, Charles A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Le Sturgeon, Percy E.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Loder, James C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Legge, Barnwell R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.—Major.
Lewis, Brown	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Lamb, Clyde H.	RSM—2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Lucas, Tully B.	Capt.
Lauer, Walter E.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
La Francis, Edward A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Leck, William F.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Lewis, Stanley R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
La Motte, Clarence K.	Lt. Col.
Matile, George A.	Capt.—Major.
McGregor, Charles	Capt.
McCloud, James M.	Major.
Meeker, David E.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Morrow, B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
McCune, E. S.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Mansfield, William A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Miegel, Allen P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Melvin, R. L.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
McLain, Ralph E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Morse William P.	Capt.
McComb, William A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
McEnroe, Lawrence E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Miller, Benjamin M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Marshall, Allie R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Martin, George D.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Madison, James B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Mulvey, Charles D.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
McRee, Fregus	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Miller, John K.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Moshier, Leon M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
McKelvey, William W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
McLain, Ernest J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Mantle, Thomas G.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. (Chaplain).
Mood, Julius A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Makin, George C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Meyers, Clarence A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Mangan, George R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.



McClung, Clinton C.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
McCann, Thomas J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
McDonald, Russell M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
McLure, Robert W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Marr, James Y.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
McClure, Walter R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Metcalf, Herman	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Manning, James R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Melville, John T.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Nelson, Charles R.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Nolan, James T.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Neal, Charles T.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Noonan, Leo J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Nooney, Frank S.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Nunn, John L.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Newbold, Charles P.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Orrell, Eugene D.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Owens, Sam H.	Capt.
O’Niell, Clifford R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Olsen, E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
O’Mahoney, John E.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. (Chaplain).
Philips, James H.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Paulson, P. E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Pardee, R. D.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Pool, Ernest H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Parvin, Fred H.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Peterson, Andrew B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Patch, Joseph D.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.—Major
Peabody, Paul E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Payne, Francis	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Paschall, Boysal	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Passons, Thos L.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Phinney, Archie E.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Reedy, John D.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Rock, Byron J.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Ricker, Isaac	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Rowe, Allen C.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Rathmell, John	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Ridgely, Charles	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Reed, Jonathan	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.

Ruffin, David A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Robinson, Joseph	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Roth, W. F.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Railey, Howard W.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Replat, Emil	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. (Chaplain)
Rodgers, James	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Reed, Harold	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Reber, Liecester	Capt.
Reed, George	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Richards, Calvin	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Rippetoe, Grover	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Richards, James N. C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Roosevelt, Archibald	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Roosevelt, Theodore	Major—Lt. Col.
Sackett, Dayton	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Schaal, William J.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Swarner, Ernest	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Simon, Andy J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Seigel, Charles	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Smith, George B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Seigh, Herbert W.	1 <sup>st</sup> Sgt.—BSM—2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Silverbrand, Edmund	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Smith, Charles	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Staes, Eugene A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Sauter, Louis C.	Capt.
Schreader, Sidney	Capt.
Steinmetz, William C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Sheetz, Harold I.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Starlings, Paul N.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Sturm, Joseph	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Sanders, Lucien	Capt.
Steinart, George P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Smith, Hamilton A.	Col.
Smith, Norman E.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Sidell, Harry	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Smith, Leroy L.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Sheppard, Ed. P.	Cpl.—2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Savage, Emmert W.	Capt.—Lt. Col.
Smith, Ralph J.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Sands, J. C.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Scher, Bruno T.	Capt.—Major.

Stuck, E. E.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Spencer, E. G.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Schlenker, Christian	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Sheehan, Philip P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Scott, Robert	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1st Lt.—Capt.
Small, William A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Smith, Joseph C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Shillue, Dennis H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Sisson, Howard R.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. (Chaplain).
Sullivan, Wycliffe O.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Sheridan, Philip D.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Sands, Walter A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Strohmeier, Charles	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Stockings, George L.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Shull, Lawrence C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Smithson, Edward S.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Stephens, Joseph W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Smiley, Earl J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Speery, Langley	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Taylor, Harry	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Trottner, Edward H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Thomas, Shipley	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Tykal, Henry F.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Tolly, Oscar K.	Capt.
Trutner, Thomas C.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Tittman, Hilgard F.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Tucker, Fred M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Travis, Joseph J.	Major
Tillman, Lewis	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Treadway, Wolcott W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Tuttle, Frank M.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Vincoli, William	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. (Band Leader).
Van Metre, C. H.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. (Chaplain).
Vann, Benjamin B.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Van Lopik, Andrew	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Voges, J. C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Whitson, Robert K.	Capt.—Major.
Webster, Milan M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Weaver, Charles H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Waters, Louis A.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.

Ward, Thomas H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Wheeler, Walter R.	Capt.—Major—Lt. Col.
Wilson, George K.	Capt.—Major—Lt. Col.
Westervelt, Edgar C.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Wolcott, Jesse P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Wakefield, Clarence N.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Williams, Roberts	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. (Chaplain).
Warren, W. D.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Winey, Harold L.	Capt.
Worthley, Raymond	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.
Williams, James F.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Ward, William H.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Welch, Francis	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Ward, James D.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Whitener, W. C.	Major.
Watkins, Harvey J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Weiman, Harry	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Wilson, William M.	Capt.
Wilhelm, Edmund	Capt.
Wagner, George F.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Wittimis, Edward	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Wilkinson, Harold	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Young, Willard L.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Youell, Rice M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.—1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.—Capt.—Major.
Young, Rugar	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Zehner, Louis J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Zerbiebel, Charles	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt.
Zingen, Alvin N.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. (Chaplain)

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Arbuckle, J. H.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. DC.
Blair, F. K.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Burnett, T. W.	Major.
Bowman, P. W.	Captain,
Clayton, W. C.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. DC.
Cook, Herman W.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. DC.
Coryell, J. R.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Darnall, H. O.	Major.
Dewey, Michael G.	Captain.
Drain, Charles L.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. DC.
Emerson, G. V.	Major.

Freer, Archibald	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. VC.
Frick, Maximillian	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Gennert, Jacob	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Hamilton, R. L.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Hancock, Frank	Captain.
Hathaway, Clarence L.	Captain.
Heydecker, Louis	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. VC.
Kenner, Albert W.	Major.
Kidd, N. A.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Mack, C. D. G.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Manton, W. W.	Captain.
Mieczynski, Joseph F.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Morgan, Edwin C.	Captain.
Owen, E. E.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Paulus, David D.	Captain.
Phelan, George W.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. DC.
Platt, John J.	Captain.
Purney, James F.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. DC.
Skilling, John J.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Smith, D. S.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. DC.
Stedem, Daniel E.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Stickney, George L.	Captain.
Sturgeon, John H.	Major.
Sutton, Albert H.	Captain, DC.
Vann, Norman St. L.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.
Villars, Horace S.	Captain.
Willey, Walter B.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.

# THE HONOR ROLL.

A copy of this book is to be sent to the family of each deceased member of the regiment. No effort has been spared to make the list complete and accurate. Any mistakes or omissions should be reported promptly to the REGIMENTAL ADJUTANT.

## KILLED IN ACTION.

### COLONEL.

Smith, Hamilton A. July 22, 18

### LIEUT. COLONEL.

Elliot, Clark R. July 21, 18

### MAJOR.

McCloud, James M. July 19, 18

### CAPTAINS.

Frey, Amel May 27, 18  
Hamel, Alfred R. July 18, 18  
Holmes, James Hill July 19, 18  
Richards, James N. July 19, 18  
Mood, Julius A. July 20, 18  
Foster, Hamilton K. Oct. 2, 18  
Wortley, Raymond Oct 4, 18

### 1<sup>ST</sup> LIEUTENANTS.

Fremel, Wesley June 29, 18  
Newbold, Charles P. July 19, 18  
Hasey, Willard H. July 20, 18  
Kern, Thomas Dabney Aug. 3, 18  
Sands, Walter A. Oct. 4, 18  
Skillings, John G. (Med.) Nov. 6, 18

### 2<sup>ND</sup> LIEUTENANTS.

Cather, Grosvner Phillip May 28, 18  
Gustafson, George P. June 6, 18  
Hughes, James Hayes June 6, 18  
Jackson, George May 28, 18  
Smith, Joseph Clovis June 22, 18  
Peterson, Andrew B. July 6, 18  
Baxter, Christopher S. July 18, 18  
Blum, Herbert C. July 18, 18  
Boone, Ewing W. July 19, 18  
Crane, Victor O. July 19, 18  
Ellison, Eugene M. July 19, 18

Loder, James C.	July 19, 18
Moshier, Leon M.	July 20, 18
Payne, Francis W.	July 20, 18
Treadway, Wolcott W.	July 20, 18
Gardner, Charles T.	July 22, 18
Clark, Allen H.	July 31, 18
Schull, Lawrence C.	Aug. 5, 18
Amory, Thomas D.	Oct. 3, 18
Dillon, Harry	Oct. 4, 18
Gholson, Samuel G.	Oct. 4, 18
Anderson, Morgan M.	Oct. 5, 18
Sheridan, Phillip B.	Oct. 9, 18
Brown, Bayard	Oct. 10, 18
Cummings, Eric H.	Oct. 1-11, 18
Reed, George A.	Oct. 4, 18

**BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR.**

Raymond, Frank W.	Hq. Co.	July 19, 18
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**SERGEANTS.**

Barton, Roy W.	Co. B	Oct. 9, 18
Bell, Patrick	Co. F	July 26, 18
Bradley, Clifford	Co. D	July 21, 18
Carroll, Morris	Co. A	Oct. 4, 18
Czajki, John F.	Co. I	Nov. 13, 17
Deighan, Harold	Co. F	Oct. 6, 18
Evans, Bryce	Co. I	July 18, 18
Goff, Otis S.	Co. H	July 20, 18
Gomillion, James T.	Co. D	July 20, 18
Gunter, Percy N.	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Hilger, John	Co. M	July 20, 18
Jenson, Ejner C.	Co. C	Oct. 5, 18
Kinderwatter, Louis B.	Co. H	July 19, 18
Koerner, Herman	Co. G	Oct. 5, 18
Mathews, Earl	Co. I	May 30, 18
McCoy, Delbert	Co. K	July 18, 18
Monty, Arthur	Co. A	Oct. 4, 18
Molander, Axel	Co. H	July 18-24, 18
Mullins, Denver S.	Co. I	Nov. 8, 18
Murphy, John H.	Co. A	June 5, 19
Neathery, Roy A.	Co. H	Oct. 7, 18
Nelson, Lee	Co. K	July 20, 18
Nesterowicz, Edward	Co. D	June 2, 18
Penrod, Byrd	Co. A	March 12, 18
Petraszak, Charles P.	Co. M	July 20, 18
Powell, Thomas	Co. D	Oct. 7, 18

Reed, Joseph	Co. K	Feb. 22, 18
Ripperdon, Sherman	Co. G	Oct. 2-12, 18
Rutledge, Alvie	Co. L	Sept. 12, 18
Roob, Raymond	Co. I	Oct. 20, 18
Rourke, Wm.	Co. D	May 28, 18
Sebo, James	Co. H	July 18, 18
Shenk, Alfred H.	M.G. Co.	Nov. 6, 18
Stevens, Edward J.	Co. B	July 21, 18
Schultz, Frank	Co. M	Aug. ?, 18
Stallings, Al. H.	Co. A	Oct. 3, 18
Stark, Gilbert L.	Co. L	July 19, 18
Steinbacher, Royal P.	Co. L	Oct. 9, 18
Taylor, William	Co. D	July 20, 18
Taylor, James	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Wisniewsky, John	Co. G	July 18-22, 18
Yates, James L.	Co. G	May 18, 18
Massie, Hunter	Hq. Co.	March 26, 18
La Plont, Edward	Hq. Co.	July 21, 18

#### **CORPORALS.**

Abbott, Otto G.	Co. A	May 28, 18
Anglin, Henry	Co. I	May 31, 18
Arnold, Herbert	Co. G	July 18-22, 18
Allen, Arthur	Co. A	Oct. 4, 18
Anderson, Christian S.	Co. C	May 16, 18
Baranski, William	Co. F	Oct. 6, 18
Benson, Walt F.	Co. M	Oct. 9, 18
Berghus, William J.	Co. G	Oct. 2-12, 18
Berkley, Hommer L.	Co. K	July 20, 18
Bohn, Henry	Co. H	Oct. 4-11, 18
Brabo, Henry F.	Co. H	Oct. 10, 18
Bradford, Ray S.	Co. F	Oct. 4, 18
Braun, George E.	Co. C	July 20, 18
Brenton, Frank H.	Co. B	Oct. 9, 18
Brooks, Fred L.	Co. C	Oct. 5, 18
Brown, James W.	Co. D	May 28, 18
Brown, Oscar E.	Co. A	Oct. 1-11, 18
Buckles, Robert A.	Co. F	Oct. 5-11, 18
Barnett, William B.	Co. I	June 9, 18
Chaput, Philip	Co. E	Sept. 12, 18
Chesney, Anthony	Co. A	July 18-24, 18
Clayton, John N.	Co. D	Oct. 5, 18
Conway, Martin	Co. E	July 19, 18
Daniel, Nick	Co. F	Oct. 5, 18
Dean, Percy A.	Co. L	Oct. 7, 18
Delaney, William H.	Co. A	May 18, 18



Drabkin, Joseph	Co. D	May 27, 18
Dixon, Walter J.	Co. A	May 27, 18
Deming, George	Co. G	July 18, 18
Egan, Charles	Co. H	Oct. 4, 18
Erickson, Gustave A.	Co. E	Oct. 4, 18
Erickson, Virgil	M.G. Co.	Oct. 2, 18
Farmer, Joseph B.	M.G. Co.	July 18, 18
Fenton, Neal D.	Med.	Oct. 9, 18
Fisher, John	M.G. Co.	Feb. 18, 18
Fitzgerald, Edmund	Co. F	July 20, 18
Gagnon, Armand A.	Co. A	Oct. 4-11, 18
Grandlund, John	Co. H	July 18, 18
Grandlund, Max	Co. H	July 18-24, 18
Green, James	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Hitchcock, John H.	Co. G	July 18-22, 18
Hafner, John M.	Co. H	July 20, 18
Hall, Eugene	Co. B	Oct. 9, 18
Harris, Harry	Co. M	July 18, 18
Hatfield, John D.	Co. E	Oct. 9, 18,
Hopkins, Frederic B.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 4, 18
Hrenko, Mike	Co. B	Oct. 5, 18
Judge, Lawrence R.	Co. L	June 9, 18
Jackman, Clarence T.	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Kelly, John	Co. A	Oct. 2, 18
Kurland, Benjamin	Co. K	Oct. 4, 18
Leander, Axel	Co. C	Oct. 12, 18
Lee, William F.	Co. L	Oct. 5, 18
Lightner, George M.	Co. K	July 20, 18
Litzinger, Norman	Co. K	July 19, 18
Mann, Edward L.	Co. L	Sept. 22, 18
Manchester, Hugh A.	Co. L	July 19, 18
Matthews, Harry A.	M.G. Co.	Nov. 6, 18
Miles, George H.	Co. I	March 17, 18
Mitchell, Edward	Co. I	March 17, 18
Montgomery, Sidney	Co. A	Oct. 8, 18
Moore, Leslie	Co. A	Oct. 4, 18
Nauss, Jacob	Co. C	Oct. 6, 18
Otto, Edward	Co. A	July 20, 18
Parsons, William H.	M.G. Co.	May 28, 18
Prout, William L.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 5, 18
Quilty, Edward W.	Co. H	Oct. 4, 18
Robinson, Cloy M.	Co. L	Oct. 5, 18
Rogers, Leo H.	Co. B	March 10, 18
Robins, Willie R.	Co. E	July 19, 18
Sandman, Carl	Co. D	May 16, 18
Schick, Charles	Co. B	June 6, 18

Schroeder, Alvin J.	Co. K	Sept. 13, 18
Schwartz, David	Co. B	May 28, 18
Sezenski, Walter	Co. D	Oct. 6, 18
Shaffer, Charles H.	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Sheppard, Edward O.	Co. D	Oct. 7, 18
Siltman, Eldred	Co. M	March 16, 19
Sliwinski, Joseph	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Skitarelich, George	Co. G	Oct. 5, 18
Silvey, Irvin E.	Co. H	July 18-24, 18
Smith, James	Co. A	July 20, 18
Spiering, Lynn F.	Co. H	July 18-22, 18
Smith, Leo M.	Co. G	July 18-22, 18
Stevenson, James L.	Co. L	Oct. 10, 18
Stone, Benjamin L.	Co. I	May 27, 18
Sweet, Ora A.	Co. D	July 21, 18
Teitelman, Nathan	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Tyrus, Mathew F.	Co. E	Oct. 9, 18
Tripplett, Silas	M.G. Co.	May 27, 18
Vail, George	Co. I	July 20, 18
Williams, Albert W.	Co. C	March 26, 18
Williamson, William C.	Co. C	May 19, 18
Winn, Richard	Co. C	Jan. 3, 19
Zak, Harry	Co. D	Oct. 7, 18
Evering, Walter C.	Hq. Co.	Nov. 8, 18
Robbins, William	Hq. Co.	May 31, 18

#### **MUSICIAN 1<sup>ST</sup> CLASS.**

Miles, Frederick	Hq. Co.	May 27, 18
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#### **MUSICIAN 2<sup>ND</sup> CLASS.**

Stromei, Giovanni	Hq. Co.	July 21, 18
Ferranti, Luigi	Hq. Co.	Feb. 5, 19

#### **MECHANICS.**

Dawson, Murray R.	Co. K	July 19, 18
Kline, Azle B.	Co. I	July 18, 18
Kocztowski, Peter	Co. H	July 18, 18
Morrison, Thomas	Co. L	Feb. 24, 19
Sautter, Eugene	Co. H	July 22, 18
Swan, John	Co. K	Oct 7, 18
Wooten, John	Co. F	Oct. 4-11, 18

#### **COOKS.**

Gustafson, Leon E.	Co. E	Oct. 1-11, 18
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#### **WAGONERS.**

Stokes, Norris G.	Sp. Co.	May 18, 18
Wolfe, Paul B.	Hq. Co.	July 19, 18

**BUGLERS.**

Amos, Charles E.	Co. H	July 18, 18
Billings, John A.	Co. A	Oct. 7, 18
Johnson, Victor H.	Co. I	July 19, 18

**PRIVATES 1<sup>ST</sup> CLASS.**

Alderman, Dell	Co. C	March 26, 18
Arnett, Wiley	Co. G	July 20, 18
Allberry, Harry C.	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Bartusavitch, John	Co. G	July 18-22, 18
Bently, Lyman	Co. C	Feb. 6, 18
Bialko, Joe	Co. E	July 20, 18
Bradbrook, William	Co. K	July 20, 18
Brandt, Henry A.	Co. M	Oct 3, 18
Brock, Frank T.	Co. C	Oct. 8, 18
Buchalski, Stanley	Co. A	Oct. 5, 18
Burkes, John	Co. G	July 19, 18
Burr, Dewey C.	Co. B	June 2, 18
Carlson, Joseph	Co. D	June 2, 18
Carlson, Victor	Co. L	Aug. 3, 18
Ciranny, Louis	Med.	Oct. 7, 18
Craig, Richard J.	Co. L	March 17, 18
Colantoni, Antino	Co. D	Oct. 5, 18
Collier, Frank V.	Co. A	Oct. 4, 18
Coffman, Omer J.	Co. E	July 20, 18
Dougan, Francis E.	M.G. Co.	Nov. 6, 18
Duncikas, Joseph	Co. G	July 18-22, 18
England, Richard	Co. M	Oct. 3, 18
Evening, Walter	Co. C	July 19, 18
Fennessy, John V.	Co. D	June 2, 18
Ferry, Michael J.	Co. I	July 20, 18
Feidler, Max	Co. G	May 13, 18
Fry, William A.	Co. L	July 19, 18
Green, Irving H.	Co. F	July 18, 18
Houston, William M.	Co. C	Oct. 1, 18
Irving, William P.	Co. A	Oct. 5, 18
Janisrewski, Anton	Co. F	July 19, 18
Johnson, Orland E.	Co. F	Oct. 1-11, 18
Jones, Ernest C.	Co. E	July 18-24, 18
Johnson, Roy	Co. G	July 18, 18
Jones, David O.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 6, 18
Kevill, De Forest	Co. H	Nov. 24, 18
King, Marshall W.	Co. F	July 27, 18

Lingron, Gordon	Co. A	July 21, 18
Lowers, Ora V.	Co. F	July 18, 18
Margeas, Bill	Co. D	Oct. 6, 18
Martin, Albert	Co. C	July 28, 18
McCarthy, Thomas	Co. D	June 29, 18
McConnell, William O.	Co. I	July 20, 18
McGraw, Mathew C.	Co. K	July 20, 18
Meadors, Lon	Co. A	May 26, 18
Michalek, Vincent	Co. B	July 21, 18
Mincey, Fayette	Co. A	Oct. 1-11, 18
O'Keefe, Thomas J.	Co. H	Oct. 5, 18
Olson, Egil A.	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
O'Neill, Robert D.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 8, 18
Pannebaker, Clayton	Co. H	July 18-22, 18
Perkins, Woodruff	Co. D	May 16, 18
Phillips, Haskell	Co. F	Oct. 18, 18
Price, Jack. V.	Co. F	June 5, 18
Ross, Harry E.	Co. H	July 18, 18
Raaen, John	Co. D	July 21, 18
Ragan, William B.	Co. A	July 21, 18
Raymond, Harry	Med.	July 18, 18
Rodebaugh, Norman D.	Co. L	June 14, 18
Rogillio, Eugene	Co. M	Sept. 12, 18
Scott, Calvin W.	Co. H	July 27, 18
Shaheen, Nasab	Co. A	May 27, 18
Skraba, Basil	Co. M	July 18-24, 18
Smith, Isham A.	Co. F	June 14, 18
Stange, John A.	Med.	June 4, 18
Waldroop, Robert V.	M.G. Co.	July 20, 18
Walker, Ralph T.	Co. K	July 21, 18
Wharton, William	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
White, John R.	M.G. Co.	July 19, 18
Wims, David P.	M.G. Co.	May 20, 18
Crow, Charles C.	Hq. Co.	Oct. 6, 18
Gesinski, Charles	Hq. Co.	Oct. 6, 18
Lieberman, Harry L.	Sp. Co.	Oct. 2, 18
Massison, Lorenz	Hq. Co.	June 17, 18
Hall, Cuit R.	Med.	July 27, 17

**PRIVATES.**

Abrams, Harry	Co. D	Sept. 27, 18
Adams, Willam H.	Co. I	Oct. 6, 18
Anderson, Clarence	Co. E	July 20, 18
Allred, Daniel W.	Co. C	July 18-24, 18
Archuleta, Joseph	Co. D	July 20, 18
Armstrong, John	Co. A	Oct. 6, 18

Arneman, Rudolph	Co. B	Oct. 6, 18
Arneson, Ole K.	Co. M	May 18, 18
Arthur, McKinley	Co. B	Oct. 6, 18
Aufdermauer, Meinrad	Co. L	June 9, 18
Aune, Fred E.	Co. C	July 18-22, 18
Aurand, Earl	Co. I	Nov. 13, 17
Allein, William	Hq. Co.	Oct. 6, 18
Allengham, Jesse F.	Co. C	Oct. 8, 18
Baggett, Joseph B.	Co. A	Oct. 6, 18
Balfour, A. M.	M.G. Co.	July 18, 18
Baker, Earl E.	Co. M	July 22, 18
Baker, William H.	Med.	July 20, 18
Barr, Hugh	Co. G	June 9, 18
Barton, Alva R.	Co. F	Oct. 18, 18
Baylor, Fred C.	Co. B	Oct. 5, 18
Bennett, William	Co. E	Oct. 9, 18
Bergeron, Urban	Co. F	July 26, 18
Berghoefer, Arthur A.	Co. H	Oct. 1-11, 18
Bernard, William P.	Co. D	Oct. 5, 18
Betson, Ira G.	Co. A	Oct. 6, 18
Bican, Joe	Co. A	Oct. 6, 18
Bikiary, Arthur	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Bieswanger, John C.	Co. E	July 18, 18
Bird, Charles H.	Co. D	July 20, 18
Blakely, Orval	Co. C	Feb. 17, 18
Bloetcher, Fred	Co. A	Oct. 30, 18
Bonkowski, Eugene	Co. D	Oct. 5, 18
Bonnett, John A.	Co. E	Oct. 1-11, 18
Bottino, Chauncey	Co. B	Oct. 5, 18
Bouret, Joe	Co. A	May 27, 18
Boyd, John R.	Co. A	Oct. 5, 18
Bramblett, John E.	Co. E	Oct. 1-11, 18
Brattstrom, Allan	Co. I	July 28, 18
Briggs, Ralph S.	Co. F	Oct. ?, 18
Brisbin, Emory	Co. D	July 18-24, 18
Bengston, Egne	Co. E	Oct. 1-11, 18
Brinkman, Charles	Co. I	July 18, 18
Brown, James M.	Co. D	June 2, 18
Brown, William	Co. A	Oct. 5, 18
Bruner, Earl L.	Co. F	Oct. 7, 18
Buchalter, Samuel	Co. D	May 29, 18
Buck, Carl E.	Co. E	July 20, 18
Buczinski, William	Co. B	May 29, 18
Bullers, Frederick	Co. D	Oct. 3, 18
Bunck, Henry	Co. B	Oct. 5, 18
Burwell, James A.	Co. I	Oct. 9, 18

Barryman, Clifford W.	Co. A	Oct. 2, 18
Bodah, William	Co. B	July 21, 18
Beverley, Iva A.	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Boyd, Edgar M.	Co. H	July 18-24, 18
Boyd, Lake C.	Co. F	Sept. 12, 18
Bundy, Elmer	Co. F	Oct. 6, 18
Barker, Luther	Co. K	March 2, 19
Barr, Roscoe M.	Co. F	Dec. 26, 18
Biologlowicz, Teofil	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Boettcher, Hugh W.	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Boricki, Paul	Co. B	Oct. 7, 18
Boyd, Sandy	Co. E	Nov. 8, 18
Beran, John	Co. B	March, ?, 18
Bouts, Walter E.	Co. B	Oct. 9, 18
Baldyski, Roman	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Boyce, Joseph W.	Hq. Co.	July 21, 18
Berndt, Frank C.	Co. D	Oct. 5, 18
Caine, Claudie	Co. F	July 18-24, 18
Cala, Piote	Co. F	Oct. 1-11, 18
Capute, Anthony	Co. A	May 26, 18
Carlson, Georg M.	Co. B	Aug. 8, 18
Carter, William B.	Co. B	Oct. 6, 18
Cartwright, Eugene	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Caspary, Steven H.	Co. F	Oct. 4, 18
Cassidy, Drewery	Co. A	July 18, 18
Cater, Ira	Co. A	Oct. 16, 18
Caw, Clarence	Co. K	May 28, 18
Chambers, Henry V.	Co. D	July 18, 18
Chambers, William E.	Co. C	Oct. 1, 18
Cherney, Nick	Co. F	July 21, 18
Christianson, Mike	Co. D	June 1, 18
Clark, Charles E.	Co. B	July 18, 18
Clark, Emory S.	Co. E	July 25, 18
Clementson, Artur	Co. A	Oct. 6, 18
Coffee, Hally	Co. B	June 1, 18
Cohen, Albert Jr.	Co. H	Oct. 4-11, 18
Compney, Ronald C.	Co. L	Oct. 5, 18
Conboy, Peter	Co. E	Oct. 23, 18
Conway, John	Co. H	July 21, 18
Cooper, Dolpius	Co. D	July 27, 18
Colbourn, Lloyd R.	Co. A	May 27, 18
Crandall, Louis	Co. C	Oct. 6, 18
Crusan, Fred	Co. F	March 31, 18
Cuthbertson, Raymond E.	Co. E	May 16, 18
Chiesa, Carmelo	Co. B	Oct. 7, 18
Crammer, Ralph	Co. B	Oct. 7, 18

Coulter, George	Co. B	July 21, 18
Connor, A. B.	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Calvin, Walter	Co. L	Sept. 2-6, 18
Claar, Franklin C.	Co. G	July 18-23, 18
Cuchick, Charles	Co. B	Oct. 8, 18
Collella, Ralph	Co. E	July 19, 18
Cridel, Elmer J.	Co. K	July 18-22, 18
Dactwoler, Walter	Co. A	May 29, 18
Dawn, John R.	Co. L	Oct. 7, 18
Davis, Jacob A.	Co. B	Oct. 8, 18
Davis, Stanley L.	Co. I	Oct. 6, 18
Davis, Vernon	Co. D	May 29, 18
Delozier, William A.	Co. F	July 22, 18
Dender, John	Co. L	July 19, 18
Densley, Charles	Co. D	July 21, 18
Denton, Lesley	Med.	Oct. 8, 18
Dill, George E.	Co. K	July 20, 18
Dingler, Luther	Co. D	Oct. 4, 18
Dixon, William	Co. C	Oct. 8, 18
Doan, Charles	Co. D	May 27, 18
Dobrezychi, Alexander	Co. L	Sept. 12, 18
Donnelly, Thomas	Co. C	Oct. 4, 18
Donnelly, William B.	Co. I	Oct. 5, 18
Dorsey, Harry H.	Co. E	Oct. 4, 18
Douglas, Dewey, H.	Co. B	March 28, 18
Downs, Oliver H.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 9, 18
Draper, Habez M.	Co. D	July 21, 18
Douglas, Arthur B.	Co. G	July 18-24, 18
Dugan, Frank	Co. H	Oct. 26, 18
Dunnivant, Robert H.	Co. I	Jan. 1, 19
Duval, Joseph	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Davis, Dewey	Co. L	July 18-24, 18
Dodge, Edward	Co. A	Oct. 4, 18
De Pialo, Calegero	Co. E	Oct. 8, 18
Deitrick, George W.	M.G. Co.	Nov. 6, 18
Doan, Eben	Co. D	July 20, 18
Dixon, Jesse L.	Co. D	May 29, 18
Dallison, James A.	Co. E	Oct. 9, 18
Delisle, William J.	Hq. Co.	Feb. 28, 18
Edwards, Carl	Co. A	July 28, 18
Ellis, Frank	Co. C	Oct. 8, 18
Elliot, Earl	Co. L	July 19, 18
Elliot, Judge D.	Co. C	Oct. 10, 18
Emerick, Lester	Co. A	Oct. 5, 18
Enright, Thomas J.	Co. I	Nov. 23, 18
Epps, James A.	Co. G	July 18-24, 18

Evans, Ira	Co. D	May 30, 18
Erickson, Martin	Co. A	May 29, 18
Erickson, Thomas	Co. K	Oct. 5, 18
Evanson, Hans	Co. H	July 18-24, 18
Eno, Noah L.	Co. H	July 18-24, 18
Ellingston, Knut	Co. D	May 29, 18
Feedback, Gilbert	Co. E	Oct. 4, 18
Filice, Giovanna	M.G. Co.	Oct. 4, 18
Fisher, Fred F.	Co. A	Oct. 4, 18
Fisher, Wilfred	Co. L	July 19, 18
Floyd, John R.	M.G. Co.	July 20, 18
Foreman, Louis	Co. A	July 21, 18
Franks, John	Co. A	Oct. 5, 18
Farinosi, Alphonso	Co. G	July 19, 18
French, Clinton	Co. K	Oct. 7, 18
Foreman, Fred H.	Co. L	July 22, 18
Fundeckurk, Wilfred	Co. E	May 27, 18
Finneran, Lloyd W.	Co. A	May 29, 18
Finner, Andrew	Co. A	July 19, 18
French, Ross E.	Co. B	Oct. 2, 18
Frizell, James B.	Co. B	Oct. 8, 18
Fugo, Ernest	Co. A	Oct. 5, 18
Fuller, A. A.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 7, 18
Grzybowbki, Franciszek	Co. B	July 18-24, 18
Gaines, Warren J.	Co. G	Oct. 1-11, 18
Gallagher, Phillip	Co. D	Oct. 2, 18
Galyro, Tony	Co. H	June 6, 18
Gannon, Oscar	M.G. Co.	Oct. 4, 18
Gardner, John M.	Co. G	June 7, 18
Garufi, Giovanni	Co. D	Oct. 7, 18
Gates, Truman	Co. D	Jan. 26, 18
Gavin, John	M.G. Co.	Oct. 4, 18
Gensler, Arthur	Co. D	Oct. 4, 18
Giberson, Cecil	Co. G	July 31, 18
Giesken, Harry A.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 6, 18
Gledhill, Herbert F.	Co. M	June 15, 18
Gonzales, Marcelo	Co. C	Oct. 6, 18
Gosecky, Bolek	Co. K	Oct. 4, 18
Golub, Jacob	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Graham, Kenneth	Co. D	Oct. 7, 18
Gramoukos, Antino	Co. D	Oct. 7, 18
Grant, Arthur	Co. K	July 20, 18
Greenfield, Samuel	Co. B	Oct. 2, 18
Greenlee, Oviel	Co. M	July 18-22, 18
Greer, Harold C.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 4, 18
Griffin, Harrison	Co. B	Oct. 6, 18



Gross, Joseph	Co. F	Oct. 1-11, 18
Gullickson, Harry A.	Co. E	July 19, 18
Gibson, Gail	Co. D	Oct. 7, 18
Gunsido, Lumbreno	Co. B	July 21, 18
Gill, Michael	Co. B	June 1, 18
Grinstein, Max	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Griffin, Harry F.	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Gerson, Raoul	Co. B	Oct. 12, 18
Garrett, Bennie	Hq. Co.	Sept. 14, 18
Gowan, Boyce L.	Hq. Co.	July 21, 18
Gorbso, Frank	Co. A	Oct. 1-11, 18
Grover, Willard	Co. A	Oct. 4, 18
Garrow, William	Co. E	July 19, 18
Haas, Edward H.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 6, 18
Hack, William J.	Co. D	Oct. 9, 18
Haddox, Guy E.	Co. L	May 29, 18
Hallock, Francis C.	Co. A	Jan. 5, 19
Haltylafie, Frank	Co. A	July 20, 18
Hamilton, Carl	Co. A	Oct. 4, 18
Hansen, Peter T.	Co. M	July 18, 18
Hanson, Louis A.	Co. D	Oct. 5, 18
Hanstad, Arthur M.	Co. M	July 18-24, 18
Harlan, Ruby B.	Co. F	Oct. 1-11, 18
Harold, Cornelius	Co. G	Oct. 9, 18
Harris, George O.	Co. C	May 27, 18
Hayes, Andrew	Co. K	Aug. 22, 18
Harvey, Richard	Co. D	July 2, 18
Harrod, Scott	Co. H	July 18, 18
Heffron, Daniel J.	Co. E	Oct. 1-11, 18
Heller, Cyril L.	Co. D	Oct. 5, 18
Held, Walter G.	Co. F	?
Healy, Dennis	Co. B	Oct. 1-11, 18
Hawkins, Claude	Co. H	July 18-24, 18
Harry, Floyd E.	Co. G	July 19, 18
Haffner, Wesley	Co. B	June 6, 18
Hagan, Oscar O.	Co. H	July 18-24, 18
Heidenberger, Arvid W.	Co. L	July 18-24, 18
Hughes, Joseph L.	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Hensel, Earl L.	Co. D	Oct. 5, 18
Hilbreath, Dewey	M.G. Co.	Oct. 4, 18
Hilton, Ray C.	Co. D	Oct. 9, 18
Hoar, Emery F.	Co. D	Oct. 1-11, 18
Hollis, Thomas B.	Co. D	Nov. 13, 18
Horr, Burton G.	Co. I	Oct. 13, 18
Howard, Grady L.	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Howard, John W.	Co. C	Oct. 8, 18

Howard, Walter E.	Co. H	July 20, 18
Hrezuch, John	Co. I	July 31, 18
Hudson, Horace J.	Co. A	Oct. 6, 18
Hulsey, Admiral D.	Co. F	May 27, 18
Hyatt, James A.	Co. K	Sept. 12, 18
Hensley, John D.	Co. G	July 21, 18
Hood, Scott L.	Co. B	June 19, 18
Hunter, Columbus E.	Co. I	Sept. 12, 18
Hanley, Michael	Co. E	Oct. 1-11, 18
Honeycutt, Wesley L.	Co. G	July 18-23, 18
Howard, Henry	Co. B	June 14, 18
Jacobs, Harry I.	Co. C	Oct. 1-11, 18
Janovicz, Stanly	Co. I	Nov. 13, 17
Jeblanowski, Wladsylaw	Co. B	May 20, 18
Jenkins, Homer	Co. C	Oct. 9, 18
Jennings, Leonard H.	Co. D	Oct. 6, 18
Johnson, George	Co. A	July 28, 18
Johnson, Roy	Co. G	July 18, 18
Johnson, Porter W.	Co. F	Oct. 4-7, 18
Jones, Ernest W.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 9, 18
Jakawicz, John	Co. K	July 20, 18
Johnson, J. E.	Co. G	July 18-24, 18
Kracmer, Frank	Co. L	Oct. 5, 18
Kraut, William A.	Co. K	July 18, 18
Kamp, Andrew W.	Co. E	Oct. 11, 18
Kellish, William	Co. K	May 27, 18
Kellogg, Thomas H.	Co. A	Oct. 5, 18
Kelly, Rennie I.	Co. K	July 18-24, 18
Kelly, Ray C.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 4, 18
Kleile, Glen F.	Co. B	Oct. 9, 18
Kopke, Edwin F.	Co. H	Oct. 4-11, 18
Komsteller, Louis H.	Co. E	Oct. 1-11, 18
Korkotselos, Dimitrios	Co. G	Oct. 2-12, 18
Korte, Bernard F.	Co. D	July 21, 18
Kraakmo, Theodior	Co. D	May 29, 18
Kramer, Frank	Co. L	July 18-24, 18
Kroutch, Frank J.	Co. B	June 5, 18
Kruse, Theodore	Co. K	July 21, 18
Kuhne, Fred	Co. L	Oct. 6, 18
Kucharski, Casimir	Co. E	Oct. 4, 18
Keesling, John H.	Co. D	July 20, 18
Konieczka, Dominick	Co. E	Oct. 9, 18
Kohl, Bennie M.	Co. G	March 31, 18
Kleeber, Louis B.	Co. F	June 9, 18
Kengereis, Theodore	Co. H	July 22, 18
Kellogg, Arthur J.	Co. M	July 18-24, 18

Kerze, John	Co. F	July 18, 18
Klingbeil, Palmer C.	Co. E	Sept. 12, 18
Kindell, Oscar	Co. F	Oct. 1-11, 18
Lawrence, Courtney	Co. A	April 16, 18
Lamonica, Gallogera	Co. D	July 21, 18
Landis, Mike H.	Co. K	Oct. 5, 18
Langford, J. W.	Co. B	May 28, 18
Lanier, Charles	Co. D	May 30, 18
Laughlin, Nicholas B.	Co. G	Oct. 2-12, 18
Lawrence, Paul N.	Co. F	August 1, 18
Lawrence, Robert L.	Co. K	July 29, 18
Le Clair, Henry J.	Co. F	Sept. 12, 18
LeSage, Clifford	Co. H	Oct. 4-11, 18
Leithiser, George H.	Co. I	July 11, 18
Lowery, Homer	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Luebker, George	Co. M	July 22, 18
Lewis, Albert B.	Co. A	Oct. 6, 18
Lewis, James S.	Co. L	July 18-22, 18
Liebstein, Alfred	Co. K	July 18, 18
Lockman, Alfred J.	Co. H	July 21, 18
Lorenz, Peter J.	Co. A	July 6, 18
Lowyre, Garfield	Co. B	Oct. 6, 18
Luedtke, Albert R.	Co. I	Oct. 5, 18
Lupowski, Joseph A.	Co. G	Oct. 2-12, 18
Lackey, Bert B.	Co. A	July 21, 18
Leach, William G.	Co. A	Oct. 6, 18
Loy, Jacob	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Meadors, Abe	Hq. Co.	Nov. 13, 17
Masley, Michael	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Minnie, August	Co. D	July 18-24, 18
Mikolajszak, Frank	Co. F	Nov. 5-8, 18
McMillion, Edgar E.	Co. C	July 18-24, 18
McNitt, Shirley	Co. M	Oct. 1-11, 18
McGeough, Clement	Co. F	Oct. 1-11, 18
Morris, Tony	Co. D	July 20, 18
Mollineaux, George H.	Co. I	Oct. 5, 18
Massey, Clarence L.	Co. L	May 24, 18
McBride, Thomas	Co. C	July 18-24, 18
McKeon, Frank	Co. L	July 18-24, 18
McMahon, William	Co. G	Sept. 13, 18
Marcellous, Jesse J.	Co. F	Oct. 1-11, 18
Mabrak, Elias	Co. H	July 21, 18
Mahan, Grover C.	Co. H	Oct. 4-11, 18
Major, James H.	Co. I	May 17, 18
Marchalski, Franciszek	Co. L	July 19, 18
Mammer, Paul	Co. G	July 19, 18

Martin, Fritz	Co. K	July 18, 18
Mann, Francis A.	Co. D	Nov. 27, 18
Marcus, Harry	Co. A	July 19, 18
Marsh, William	Co. B	June 6, 18
Matejack, Edmund	Co. B	Oct. 8, 18
Matthew, Edward	Co. I	July 20, 18
McKnight, Stanley	Co. L	Oct. 29, 18
McNary, Harold	Co. G	May 16, 18
McNeil, Donald	Co. H	Oct. 9, 18
McWilliams, John	Co. C	Oct. 6, 18
Mehelas, James	Co. A	Oct. 5, 18
Metiviezuk, Afanasi	Co. A	Oct. 6, 18
Mew, Joseph W.	Co. H	Sept. 30, 18
Meyers, Fred H.	Co. A	May 27, 18
Meyer, Harry	Co. A	Nov. 18, 18
Meyers, Joseph J.	Co. L	Oct. 13, 18
Meystre, Emil B.	Co. L	July 18-24, 18
Milbaur, Saul	Co. I	Oct. 5, 18
Milham, Donald F.	Co. A	Oct. 4, 18
Miller, Donald A.	Co. M	Sept. 12, 18
Miller, Henry	Co. A	Oct. 5, 18
Miller, John F.	Co. F	June 9, 18
Mintz, Edward	Co. H	Oct. 4-11, 18
Morken, Edwin	Co. A	Oct. 6, 18
Munday, Harvey A.	Co. B	July 19, 18
Mullis, Myrl	Co. B	June 2, 18
Milford, James R.	Co. K	Oct. 1-11, 18
Middleton, John M.	Co. H	July 19, 18
Miller, Lawrence	Co. H	July 20, 18
Munichas, George K.	Co. H	Oct. 4, 18
Marsh, Claude A.	Co. H	July 18-22, 18
Morter, Harry E.	Co. I	Oct. 4, 18
Manwaring, Ralph	M.G. Co.	Oct. 9, 18
Mizivicki, John	Co. E	July 19, 18
Mealy, Thomas J.	Co. E	July 19, 18
McCauley, Wylie C.	Hq. Co.	June 3, 18
McKinney, James P.	Hq. Co.	May 22, 18
Meinen, Everett	Hq. Co.	Nov. 8, 18
Morehead, Joe H.	Hq. Co.	July 21, 18
Naill, John C.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 4, 18
Nelson, Magnus	Co. H	July 30, 18
Neustel, William	Co. M	July 18, 18
Norris, James B.	Co. F	July 19, 18
Noe, John C.	Co. G	July 19, 18
Neff, George J.	Co. G	July 18-24, 18
Natili, Pietro	Co. H	June 5, 18

Nicholson, John W.	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Neal, Manard C.	Co. G	July 18-24, 18
Nelson, Albert E.	Co. H	July 18-24, 18
Norris, Rex O.	Co. L	Sept. 12, 18
Nesseth, George	Co. L	July 18-22, 18
Nelson, William J.	Co. E	July 19, 18
Nicodemus, John	Co. F	Oct. 1-11, 18
Nicolosi, Alfie	Co. D	July 22, 18
Olchick, Alexandrine	Co. E	Nov. 8, 18
O'Leary, Charles X.	Co. I	Sept. 13, 18
Olen, George	M.G. Co.	May 27, 18
Olson, Andrew	Co. A	July 18, 18
Olson, Christian	Co. D	Oct. 5, 18
Oney, John W.	Co. E	Oct. 1- 11, 18
Orel, Walter	Co. K	Sept. 12, 18
Orman, Carl C.	M.G. Co.	Nov. 6, 18
Osborn, William H.	Co. A	May 28, 18
Osos, Clement	Co. E	July 18-22, 18
Ozment, William H.	Hq. Co.	July 18, 18
O'Neil, James	Co. F	Oct. 1-11, 18
Oberski, Tony J.	Co. H	Oct. 7, 18
Oestreich, Ezra H.	Co. F	Oct. 1-12, 18
Pirtl, Bert B.	Co. B	July 21, 18
Pieper, Frederick E.	Co. B	March 9, 18
Palmer, Leonard W.	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Parsons, Jesse	Co. I	Oct. 10, 18
Pavluk, Sarge C.	Co. E	Oct. 1-11, 18
Paxton, Oscar F.	Co. D	June 15, 18
Palmer, Tony	Co. E	Oct. 9, 18
Perkins, Albert E.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 4, 18
Perrin, Winfield L.	Co. C	March 26, 18
Peterson, Lars P.	Co. L	July 19, 18
Pettingill, Leo H.	Co. A	Oct. 1-11, 18
Poznaski, Leo	Co. M	June 16, 17
Priester, Francis J.	Co. D	Oct. 9, 18
Proisl, Frank Jr.	Co. B	March 18, 18
Peterson, John	Co. D	May 29, 18
Pesicka, Charles C.	Co. I	Sept. 13, 18
Pounds, Truman E.	Co. C	March 3, 19
Page, Willie E.	Hq. Co.	Nov. 8, 18
Pillbean, Clarence H.	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Percel, George	Co. A	March 29, 18
Peters, Sidney	Co. D	July 20, 18
Peterson, Harry	Co. M	Oct. 6, 18
Rathburn, Lee	Co. A	Oct. 5, 18
Raza, Hypolite	Co. F	Oct. 1-11, 18

Redd, Robert L.	Co. I	July 21, 18
Renn, Frederick J.	Co. C	June 29, 18
Richards, Robert P.	Co. I	Sept. 12, 18
Ridges, Elmo	Co. D	May 30, 18
Rintala, Sam E.	Co. A	Oct. 6, 18
Richardson, James W.	Co. A	Oct. 7, 18
Robertson, John L.	Co. M	July 19, 18
Robinson, Thomas L.	Co. D	Oct. 7, 18
Rockwell, Clarence	Co. A	May 29, 18
Rogan, Carl E.	Co. L	Oct. 5, 18
Rolisch, Stanley	Co. I	Oct. 8, 18
Rouse, Fay, E.	Co. I	Oct. 5, 18
Roysland, Torged	Co. D	May 30, 18
Rocha, Eriberto	Co. D	June 5, 18
Rosplack, John	Co. B	Oct. 5, 18
Runyon, Dillard C.	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Rutter, George J.	Co. I	July 18, 18
Radloff, Arthur	Co. F	Aug. 14, 18
Reiniche, Joe	Co. D	May 29, 18
Ravin, Samuel	Co. A	July 20, 18
Ross, Paul	Co. E	July 19, 18
Rogers, Albert C.	Co. C	July 21, 18
Rzeznik, Frank	Co. B	July 21, 18
Rankin, Joseph D.	Co. G	July 18-24, 18
Rathwisch, Herman K.	Co. H	Oct. 1-11, 18
Rickard, Artie M.	Co. G	July 18-24, 18
Rovich, Paul	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Riddle, James L.	Co. D	July 20, 18
Rooney, Francis T.	Co. D	May 18, 18
Sammons, Paul	Co. I	July 18, 18
Shaver, Clifford L.	M.G. Co.	Oct. 7, 18
Sabol, John A.	Co. D	Oct. 7, 18
Santino, Antonio	Co. C	Oct. 11, 18
Saboe, Thomas H.	Co. D	Oct. 6, 18
Sahagian, Verdick	Co. M	July 22, 18
Sanders, John E.	Co. I	Oct. 5, 18
Sasamowicz, Harry	Co. E	Oct. 1-11, 18
Schlegel, Rudolph	Co. C	Oct. 8, 18
Sheveland, Barney	Co. D	Oct. 4, 18
Schneider, Micholar	Co. K	May 27, 18
Schnell, Edward H.	Co. K	Oct. 4, 18
Schooley, James A.	Co. I	July 22, 18
Stouder, Harvey R.	Co. H	Oct. 1-11, 18
Sema, Jacob	Co. L	July 19, 18
Severson, Erik	Co. M	July 22, 18
Shallenberger, Bradon	Co. I	July 31, 18

Sheridan, Robert	Co. L	Oct. 20, 18
Shumate, William	Co. K	July 20, 18
Siers, James	Co. C	July 21, 18
Silker, Wyatt	Co. M	Oct. 1, 18
Skinner, Arthur	Co. L	Oct. 1-11, 18
Siler, Andy	Co. A	May 28, 18
Schildknecht, Henry	Co. D	Oct. 7, 18
Shonsey, Thomas B.	Co. M	July 23, 18
Seymore, George	Co. K	July 18-24, 18
Sinkevich, Mike	Co. A	May 27, 18
Salvatore, Erario	Co. F	July 19, 18
Staska, Rudolph	Co. H	July 19, 18
Silva, Frank	Co. H	July 20, 18
Sims, Early R.	Co. L	Oct. 6, 18
Sirgusa, Joseph	Co. A	Oct. 4, 18
Skinner, Charles	Co. E	Oct. 1-11, 18
Smith, Fred W.	Co. H	Nov. 6, 18
Smith, Lyle C.	Co. E	Oct. 1-11, 18
Snyder, Frank S.	Co. L	May 28, 18
Snyder, John H.	Co. L	July 19, 18
Spencer, John C.	Co. D	Oct. 6, 18
Spencer, Leroy	Co. A	Nov. 9, 18
Spike, William	Co. B	Oct. 6, 18
Staples, Willie J.	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Starkey, Charles L.	Co. E	Oct. 4, 18
Stephens, Fred L.	Co. D	Oct. 7, 18
Stewart, James B.	M.G. Co.	May ?, 18
Stockwell, George	Co. M	Oct. 1-11, 18
Stoddard, Clement	Co. B	Oct. 9, 18
Stoltman, Joseph V.	Co. B	July 18-24, 18
Strauser, Ernest	Co. H	Oct. 4-11, 18
Strickland, Lewis T.	M.G. Co.	May 28, 18
Svrgrn, Andrew	Co. I	July 18, 18
Symmes, Earl	Co. M	May 18, 18
Slack, Joseph	Co. B	Oct. 8, 18
Scott, Graham E.	Co. C	July 19, 18
Smolinski, Ignatius	Co. G	July 21, 18
Sullivan, Edward	Co. F	Sept. 12, 18
Sexton, Pink F.	Co. I	Sept. 14, 18
Scherer, William	Hq. Co.	Oct. 1, 18
Smith, Carl J.	Hq. Co.	July 21, 18
Snowden, Stanley	Hq. Co.	July 21, 18
Stevenson, Milton C.	Hq. Co.	July 21, 18
Simmons, George	Co. H	July 20, 18
Snook, George W.	Co. H	July 20, 18
Settle, Delmar A.	Co. C	July 21, 18

Shapiro, Leo	Co. E	July 19, 18
Schaap, Glen F.	Co. L	Oct. 6, 18
Stewart, Stannie G.	Co. M	July 22, 18
Tack, Gustave	Co. D	May 30, 18
Talley, Mellville O.	Co. D	July 5, 18
Taylor, William H.	Co. M	June 16, 18
Terrill, Vernon H.	Co. M	Oct. 9, 18
Tettamanti, Agostino	Co. M	Oct. 9, 18
Thibodeau, Ignace	Co. E	Oct. 1-9, 18
Thomas, Ernest L.	Co. K	Sept. 12, 18
Thome, Walter J.	Co. M	July 19, 18
Towslee, Frank W.	Co. L	Oct. 24, 18
Thompson, LeRoy E.	Co. M	Nov. 4, 18
Thorn, Raymond	Co. A	Oct. 4, 18
Thornton, Frank A.	Co. L	July 18-24, 18
Timm, John	Co. F	July 20, 18
Tower, Charles	Co. L	July 18, 18
Trowbridge, Glenn	Co. C	July 21, 18
Tumbarello, Giacmo	Co. A	Oct. 6, 18
Turner, Oscar A.	Co. C	Oct. 11, 18
Thompson, Clarence	Co. D	Oct. 6, 18
Toomey, Edson	Co. H	July 18-24, 18
Topa, Teofil	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Thomas, Joshua W.	Co. C	Oct. 9, 18
Tripplett, James	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Taylor, Harvey	Co. A	Oct. 5, 18
Underwood, Henry A.	Co. D	July 21, 18
Upton, Ray S.	Co. B	Oct. 8, 18
Upton, Raymond	Co. B	Sept. 8, 18
Umbrino, James Jr.	Co. G	July 18-24, 18
Urnisz, Peter	Co. L	July 18, 18
Valant, Manuel O.	Co. L	July 20, 18
Vanker, Emil H.	Co. D	May 31, 18
Veronovicz, Alex	Co. E	Oct. 1-11, 18
Vlagules, Christ	Co. D	July 18, 18
Voltz, Clarence V.	Co. F	Oct. 1-11, 18
Vucelich, Joco	Co. G	April 1, 18
Van Voorhes, Leslie	Co. L	Oct. 1-11, 18
Van Dyne, Arthur C.	Co. K	May 27, 18
Vaughn, Albert	Hq. Co.	Nov. 8, 18
Vie, Oliver	Co. K	July 18-22, 18
Wiseman, Charles W.	Co. H	July 18-24, 18
Walsh, James L.	Co. H	Oct. 11, 18
Wagner, John F.	Co. B	May 29, 18
Walker, Ira	Co. L	July 20, 18
Walker, Melvin J.	Co. I	Aug. 30, 18



Wall, Preston V.	Co. D	May 16, 18
Ward, Wilbur	Co. D	May 29, 18
Wasarab, Mike	Co. L	July 19, 18
Walsh, Ambrose	Co. M	July 19, 18
Waldvogel, Earl M.	Co. F	Oct. 1-12, 18
Weiglenda, George	Co. M	Oct. 9, 18
White, John G.	Co. A	July 20, 18
Williams, Marion	Co. B	Oct. 5, 18
Wilman, Michael C.	Co. G	May 26, 18
Wilson, David W.	Co. I	Nov. 24, 18
Wilton, Raymond K.	Co. K	Oct. 6, 18
Winchenback, Roland D.	Co. A	May 29, 18
Wolkowski, Joseph	Co. C	Oct. 6, 18
Womble, John J.	Co. I	July 18-24, 18
Wood, Edwin D.	Co. L	July 19, 18
Wyatt, Homer	Co. L	July 19, 18
Wilson, Irvin	Co. K	Oct. 7, 18
Williams, George P.	Co. K	Sept. 12, 18
Wood, Walter	Co. I	Oct. 5, 18
Winders, William N.	Co. E	Oct. 1-11, 18
Walters, John	Hq. Co.	Oct. 6, 18
Wolfe, John W.	Hq. Co.	July 21, 18
Walters, Clarence	Hq. Co.	July 21, 18
Wooten, George T.	Co. F	July 18-22, 18
Worthley, Ernest	Co. E	July 19, 18
Wilson, Arvie R.	Co. L	Oct. 6, 18
Yianeles, John	Co. E	Oct. 1-9, 18
Yonker, Henry	Co. I	May 28, 18
Zabakowski, John	Co. C	July 18-24, 18
Zirbes, Anthony	Co. H	July 22, 18
Zear, Leon A.	Med.	Oct. 3, 18