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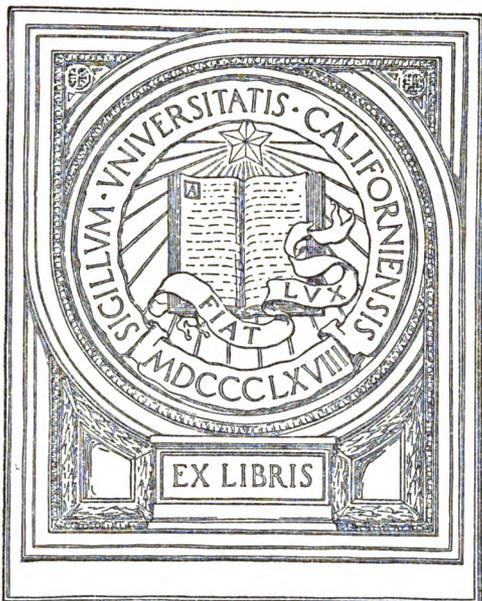
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79TH
DIVISION
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
IN THE
WORLD WAR



PREPARED BY THE
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS
COMMISSION

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79TH
DIVISION
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
IN THE
WORLD WAR



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Foreword

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION was created by Congress in 1923 for the purpose of commemorating the services of American forces in Europe during the World War. In the accomplishment of this mission, the Commission has erected suitable memorials in Europe and improved and beautified the eight American cemeteries there. It has also published a book entitled "American Armies and Battlefields in Europe" which gives a concise account of the vital part played by American forces in the World War and detailed information regarding the memorials and cemeteries.

In order that the actions of American troops might be accurately set forth, detailed studies were made of the operations of each division which had front-line battle service. In certain cases studies of sector service were also prepared. It is felt that the results of this research should now be made available to the public. Therefore, these studies are being published in a series of twenty-eight booklets, each booklet devoted to the operations of one division.

In these booklets only the active service of the divisions is treated in detail. The accounts, however, are comprehensive enough to be of general interest and establish a great body of fact concerning the operations. For the military student, they provide an excellent background for tactical studies and present an extensive list of sources upon which further study can be based.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION


CHAIRMAN

M221062

PREFACE

IN READING the booklets of this series it should be borne in mind that they are based on historical studies which were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission primarily for the purpose of determining the front line of each American division for each day of its active operations. Consequently, they were essentially front-line infantry studies. The operations of other arms, movements of reserves and other phases of the operations were covered only in sufficient detail to afford a complete understanding of the infantry action.

The preparation of these studies was begun soon after the Commission was created, and every precaution was taken to insure that the research would be conducted with the utmost accuracy and thoroughness. A number of officers from the Regular Army as well as from the Marine Corps were selected and detailed to the Commission from time to time to carry on the work. All records of the War Department pertaining to the subject were exhaustively examined, as were the French, British and German documents which had been collected by the Army War College. From these sources, the daily front lines of each division were determined and plotted on large-scale maps, and brief accounts of the operations were prepared. The maps and accounts of operations were then referred to officers of the divisions concerned for comment and additional information. They were normally sent to officers of all ranks down to and including company commanders. In cases of doubtful or controversial points, the reference was carried further. The replies received were carefully studied, evaluated and used to correct and amplify the original studies. In this way, the Commission was able to secure and preserve valuable data which otherwise would have been lost.

In these booklets, it has not been the purpose to go far beyond the scope of the original studies. However, casualty and strength tables have been added and enough other material

has been included to present connected histories of the divisions from their organization until the conclusion of their service in Europe, and to portray their actions in proper relationship to the operations of the corps and armies with which they served.

In order to indicate to the reader the areas in which the divisions served, a general map of France and Belgium has been included in each booklet. This map shows the principal cities and the battle lines of July 17 and November 11. In addition, it shows, by special symbol, certain localities of particular interest to the division concerned.

All dates are 1918 unless otherwise indicated and are inclusive; for example, October 9-11 includes the three days, October 9, 10 and 11. Dates in the headings of chapters dealing with operations, and in the titles of accompanying maps, are in general the dates between which one or more infantry regiments of the division have been awarded battle honors by the War Department. In certain cases infantry regiments, as well as other elements of the division, have been awarded battle honors for dates other than those indicated. The dates on the battle lines of the maps include the period during which the division held command. The lines are as of midnight unless otherwise indicated; for example, October 9 indicates the line held at midnight, October 9.

The operation maps are reproductions of maps commonly used by American forces during the World War. In a great number of cases it was necessary to use parts of two or more sheets of the wartime maps to make one operation map, which accounts for the different treatments of topographical detail often found on the same operation map. Names which appear on the maps in the abbreviated form are spelled in full in the text. A table of abbreviations with the French equivalent and English translation appears in the front of each booklet. Names of certain topographical features which are well known, and are frequently referred to, appear in the text in the Anglicized form; for example, Argonne Forest rather than Forêt d'Argonne, Marne River rather than Marne Rivière.

The casualty figures are based on the official casualty records of The Adjutant General. Tables of casualties have been prepared, however, only for the periods of active operations. The

purpose is to show the casualties which occurred under the division command during specific actions. Therefore, casualties of elements which were detached during the actions are not included, while casualties of elements of other divisions which were attached have been included. It will be noted that, in the majority of cases, the dates in the casualty tables cover longer periods than those in the chapter headings or on the maps. This was found necessary in order to include all casualties incident to entering or leaving the line.

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ABBREVIATIONS

A. E. F.—American Expeditionary Forces

devt. (devant)—in front of

D. I. C. (Division d'Infanterie Coloniale)—Colonial Infantry
Division

excl.—exclusive

Fme. (Ferme)—farm

G. H. Q.—General Headquarters

incl.—inclusive

Rau. (Ruisseau)—brook

R., Rav. (Ravin)—ravine

Tr. (Tranchée)—trench

Organization, and Service from Arrival in the A. E. F. until September 12

THE 79TH-DIVISION, National Army, was organized at Camp Meade, Maryland, in August 1917. The original personnel was composed of selective service men from Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. In June 1918 the division was brought to full strength by the assignment of selective service men largely from New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and West Virginia, and by transfers. [1]¹

The principal units of the division were:

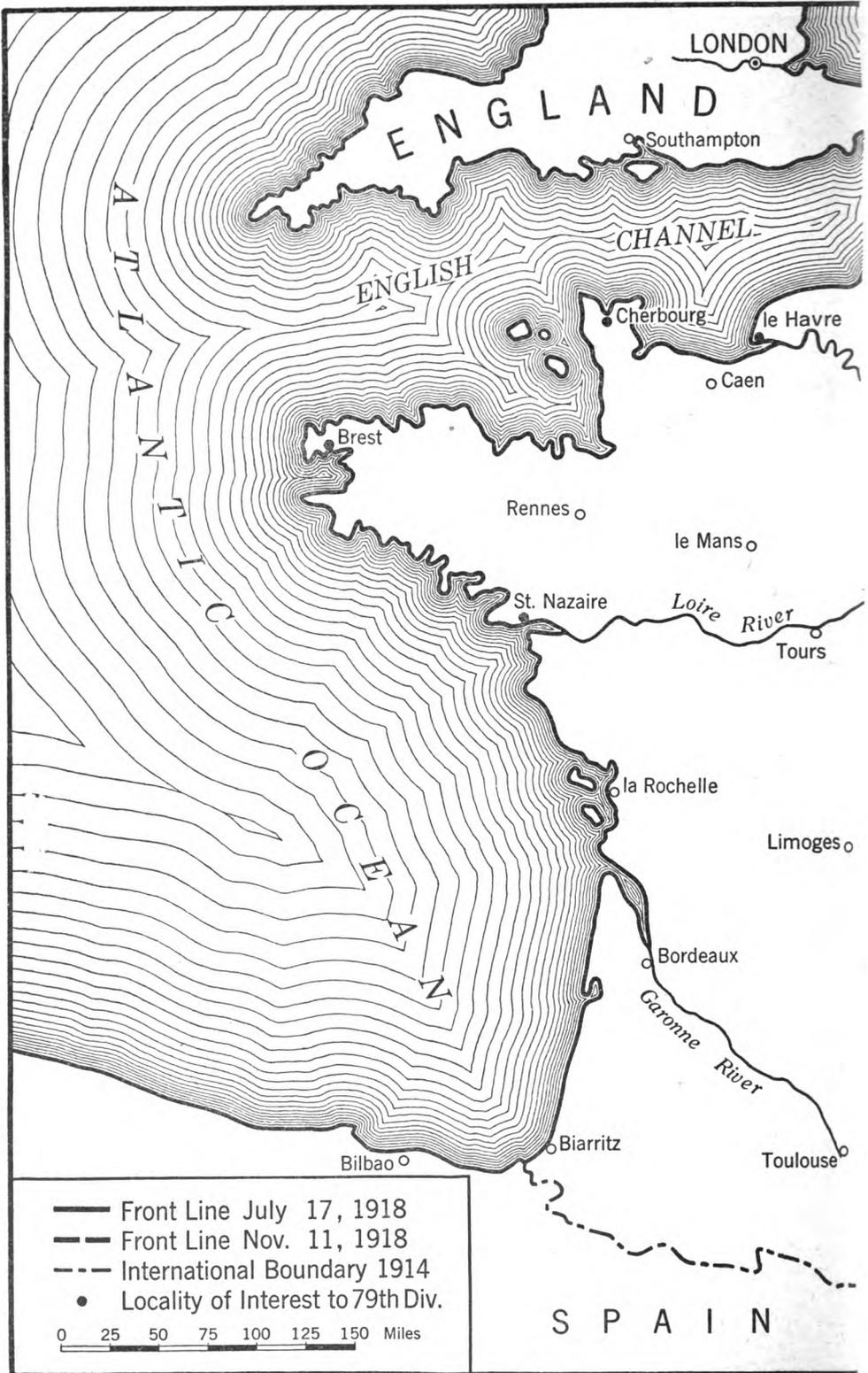
<i>157th Infantry Brigade</i>	<i>158th Infantry Brigade</i>
313th Infantry Regiment	315th Infantry Regiment
314th Infantry Regiment	316th Infantry Regiment
311th Machine-Gun Battalion	312th Machine-Gun Battalion

<i>154th Field Artillery Brigade</i>	
310th Field Artillery Regiment (75-mm guns)	311th Field Artillery Regiment (75-mm guns)
312th Field Artillery Regiment (155-mm guns)	304th Trench-Mortar Battery

<i>Divisional Troops</i>	
310th Machine-Gun Battalion	304th Engineer Regiment
304th Field Signal Battalion	Headquarters Troop
Trains	[1]

The details of organization of the American infantry division were changed from time to time during the World War. Under

¹ The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to the sources on which the statements in the paragraphs are based. All sources are listed in the appendix (p. 37).





the tables of organization which were in use in the American Expeditionary Forces on November 11, 1918, and which, in general, were in force during 1918, the maximum authorized strength of the division was 991 officers and 27,114 men. Its principal armament was 24 155-mm howitzers, 48 75-mm guns, 12 6-inch trench mortars, 260 machine guns and 16,193 rifles. Further details concerning the composition of the American infantry division appear in the table on page 35. The divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces seldom attained the maximum authorized strength shown above. The actual strength of the 79th Division on certain dates is shown in the table on page 36. The approximate strength of the division for other dates may be obtained by applying to these figures the battle losses which appear in the casualty table following the account of its battle operations. [166]

The advance detachment of the 79th Division sailed from Hoboken on June 30 and arrived at Brest, France, on July 12. The main body of the division, less the artillery brigade, ammunition train and supply train arrived at that port July 15-21. From July 19 to 29 the division proceeded to the 10th (Prauthoy) Training Area. The remaining units arrived at Liverpool and other British ports on July 31 and August 3. After a brief stay in rest camps, they moved to France, landing at Le Havre and Cherbourg. The supply train rejoined the division on the 11th. On August 5 the artillery brigade and ammunition train moved to Montmorillon for training, and on September 5, to La Courtine for further training. These units did not rejoin the division until after the Armistice. On August 12 the division was assigned to the American VI Corps. [1]

On September 8 the division proceeded to Robert-Espagne, in the area of the French Second Army. On September 10 it was placed under the administrative control of the American III Corps. On September 12 the division was assigned to the French XVII Corps, French Second Army, for the purpose of relieving the French 157th Division in the front line, with a view to participating in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. [1, 2]

Avocourt Sector, Meuse-Argonne Offensive and Subsequent Service

AVOCOURT SECTOR, SEPTEMBER 13-25
MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, SEPTEMBER 26-OCTOBER 3
AND OCTOBER 26-NOVEMBER 11
SUBSEQUENT SERVICE, NOVEMBER 12, 1918-JUNE 1919

FROM THE TIME that the American Commander-in-Chief arrived in France, he bent every effort toward organizing an American army under American command at the earliest possible moment. To accomplish this would normally consume considerable time because it would first be necessary to transport a large number of troops to Europe, provide for their supply and complete their training. The organization of this army was further deferred by the critical situation created by the German offensives launched in the spring and early summer of 1918. These offensives so depleted the Allied reserves that the Allies faced almost certain defeat unless they received immediate support. In this crisis the American Commander-in-Chief postponed for the time being the concentration of American divisions for the formation of an American army, and made all American combatant forces available for service with the British and French armies. With this assistance, the Allies were able not only to stop the German offensives before they gained a decisive victory but, on July 18, to launch a successful counteroffensive against the Germans in the Marne salient. On July 24, while this offensive was still in progress, a strategic offensive plan was agreed upon by the Commanders-in-Chief and the Allied Commander-in-Chief

which included a mission for an American army. The immediate purpose of this plan was to reduce the salients which interfered with railroad communications which were essential to further offensive operations. One of these was the St. Mihiel salient. [3, 168]

The American First Army was organized on August 10, and on August 30 assumed command of the front from Port-sur-Seille, east of the Moselle River, to Watronville, 11 kilometers southeast of Verdun. From September 12 to 16 it conducted the St. Mihiel Offensive which resulted in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. [3]

With the reduction of the St. Mihiel and other salients the immediate purpose of the strategic offensive plan of July 24 had been accomplished, and it became possible to undertake the great converging offensives which had been agreed upon by the Commanders-in-Chief and the Allied Commander-in-Chief early in September. These offensives included an American attack to be launched on September 26 between the Meuse River and the Argonne Forest, supported on the left by the French Fourth Army between the Argonne and the Suippes River; a renewal on September 27 of the British-French attack between the Oise and Scarpe Rivers; and a combined Allied attack east of Ypres on September 28. Between these principal offensives, secondary operations were to be undertaken. [3, 4, 5, 167]

The Meuse-Argonne Offensive of the American First Army was to be directed against the principal German lateral line of supply, the Carignan—Sedan—Mézières railroad, which, at Sedan, lay 53 kilometers from the front. The severing of this artery would render the German positions to the west and north-west of Sedan untenable. [3]

Protecting this vital supply line, the Germans had, during the previous four years, constructed a strong system of field fortifications. On the Meuse-Argonne front there were four distinct defensive positions. The first lay close behind the front

line. The second included Montfaucon and traversed the Argonne south of Apremont. The third, which was known to the Germans as the Kriemhild Stellung, formed a part of their great defensive system, popularly called the Hindenburg Line, which ran from the vicinity of Metz to the North Sea. This position extended from Bois de Forêt across the heights of Cunel and Romagne to include the high ground north of Grandpré. The fourth position included the heights of Barri-court and extended westward to Buzancy and Thénorgues. The first three positions had been thoroughly organized and numerous intermediate positions constructed between them. These defenses, together with the natural military strength of the terrain, presented a formidable obstacle to an attacking army. The importance of the communications protected by this front made it certain that the Germans would resist here to the last extremity. [3]

The plan of the First Army contemplated an initial advance of 16 kilometers and a penetration of the hostile third position. This penetration would force the enemy to evacuate the Argonne Forest, and insure the junction of the First Army with the French Fourth Army at Grandpré. A further advance of 16 kilometers was then to be made to the line, Stenay — le Chesne. Such an advance would outflank the enemy's position along the Aisne River, in front of the French Fourth Army, and clear the way for an advance on Mézières or Sedan. These operations were to be supplemented by an attack to clear the heights east of the Meuse River as far as Bois de la Grande Montagne. [3]

In preparation for the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, the front of the First Army was extended from Watronville to the west edge of the Argonne Forest on September 22. The attack was to be launched at 5:30 a. m., September 26, with the III, V and I Corps in line from right to left. West of the Argonne Forest, the French Fourth Army was to attack in conjunction with the American forces. Elements of the First Army east of the Meuse were not to attack during the opening days of the offensive. [3]

The following paragraphs, in *italic*, are a synopsis of the service of the 79th Division in the Avocourt Sector and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. This synopsis is designed to make the principal facts concerning this service available to the reader in compact form.

In preparation for the attack, the division, as part of the French XVII Corps, began to relieve the French 157th Division in the Avocourt Sector on September 13. The relief was completed and command passed to the 79th Division on September 16. The division passed to control of the III Corps on the 14th and to the V Corps on the 21st. The 37th Division took over the left half of the sector on September 23. During the relief, troops of the 33d Division were placed in the outpost positions of the 37th and 79th Divisions as a screen. They remained in position until the night of September 25-26.

The division attacked on September 26, and advanced about 3 kilometers. On the 27th Montsfaucon was taken. On the 28th the division occupied Nantillois, and cleared that portion of Bois de Beuge within its zone of action. The attack on the following day encountered severe enemy resistance, which caused a withdrawal to the ridge northwest of Nantillois and the northern edge of Bois de Beuge.

The 79th Division was relieved by the 3d Division on September 30. Upon being relieved, it assembled near Malancourt, in the area of the III Corps. It remained there until October 3, when it was assigned to the French II Colonial Corps, and moved to the area of that corps north of St. Mihiel. On October 8, together with elements of two French divisions, it relieved the 26th Division in the Troyon Sector. The 79th Division occupied this sector until October 26, when it was relieved by the 33d Division. It then took station in the vicinity of Dieue-sur-Meuse, where it passed to reserve of the French XVII Corps.

On October 30 the 79th Division relieved the 29th Division, which had been operating as a part of the French XVII Corps, northeast of Consenvoye. On November 1 the sector was extended to the right by the relief of part of the 26th Division.

On November 4 and 5 the left brigade, in conjunction with the French 15th Colonial Infantry Division, attacked the heights known

as *La Borne de Cornouiller*. Successes gained on these days forced the Germans to withdraw and, on the 7th, the left of the division advanced about 2 kilometers. On the 8th the division pivoted on its right brigade, and changed the direction of its advance from north to east. *Bois de Wavrille, Bois de la Grande Montagne, Bois d'Ecurey, Etraye and Réville* were occupied on a front of 8 kilometers.

On November 9 the divisional zone of action was limited to that of the right brigade, which advanced 2 kilometers, occupied *Crépion and Wavrille*, and crossed *Thinte Ruisseau*. On the following day *Chaumont-devant-Damvillers, Buisson Chaumont and Cote 319* were captured. An attack on *Côte de Romagne and Côte de Morimont* was halted by the Armistice on November 11.

On September 13 the 79th Division, which had been assigned to the French XVII Corps for the purpose of participating in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, moved into the area of that corps and began to relieve the French 157th Division in the Avocourt Sector. On the following day the 79th Division was assigned to the American III Corps, which assumed command of a portion of the front of the French XVII Corps. [1, 6, 7]

Sept.
13-25

The Avocourt Sector extended from Malancourt to a point 1 kilometer west of Avocourt. In the right half of the sector, troops of the division relieved elements of the French 333d Infantry, and in the left half, elements of the American 371st Infantry, 93d Division, which was attached to the French 157th Division. The 79th Division occupied the sector with infantry brigades abreast, the 158th Infantry Brigade on the right. The relief was completed and command of the sector passed to the 79th Division at 8 a. m., September 16. [8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]

On September 19, and again on September 22, the enemy conducted raids against the 313th Infantry, in the left of the sector, for the purpose of obtaining prisoners. [10, 11]

At 8 a. m., September 21, the 79th Division passed to the control of the American V Corps, which assumed command of the front from Malancourt to Vauquois. [15, 16, 17]

During the night of September 21–22, troops of the 37th Division relieved elements of the 157th Infantry Brigade in the main line of resistance from the vicinity of road junction 266, in Bois d'Avocourt, to the divisional left boundary. In order to prevent the enemy from obtaining identifications, one battalion of the 33d Division was attached to the 79th Division and, during the night of September 22–23, took over the entire outpost zone of the 79th Division. Command of the left half of the sector, including the screen of 33d Division troops in that area, passed to the 37th Division at 8 a. m., September 23. The troops of the 33d Division continued to hold the outpost zones of the 37th and 79th Divisions until the night of September 25–26. [11, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26]

On September 20 the First Army issued its field orders for the opening of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. The attack was to be supported on the left by the French Fourth Army, which was to assist in the reduction of the Argonne Forest by outflanking it from the west. East of the Meuse, the IV Corps, French II Colonial Corps and French XVII Corps, from right to left, were to participate in the artillery preparation and conduct deep raids at the hour of attack. In addition, the French XVII Corps was directed to assist in neutralizing hostile fire and observation from the heights east of the Meuse, and hold itself in readiness to attack. West of the Meuse, the order of battle by corps and front-line divisions was as follows:

<i>I CORPS</i>	<i>V CORPS</i>	<i>III CORPS</i>
77th–28th–35th	91st–37th–79th	4th–80th–33d

The following principal objectives, which were coordinated with those of the French Fourth Army, were established:

Corps objective: Dannevoux — Nantillois — Montblainville.
 American Army objective: Briulles-sur-Meuse—Bois de Forêt — southern portion of Bois des Rappes—Exermont—Apremont — Binarville.

Combined army first-phase line: Briulles-sur-Meuse — north edge of Bois des Rappes — Bantheville (incl.) — Côte de Châtillon (incl.) — Fléville (excl.) — Apremont (incl.) — Binarville.

Combined army first objective: Briulles-sur-Meuse — north edge of Bois des Rappes—south edge of Bois d'Andevanne—north tip of the Argonne Forest.

Combined army second objective: Dun-sur-Meuse—le Chesne — Attigny.

The III Corps was to protect the right and organize the line of the Meuse for defense. It was to advance promptly and penetrate the hostile second position, thus turning Montfaucon, and thereby assisting in the capture of the hostile second position in the zone of action of the V Corps. The V Corps was to out-flank Bois de Montfaucon and Bois de Cheppy from the east and west, thereby protecting the III and I Corps from enemy fire and observation from these positions. The I Corps was to reduce the Argonne Forest by flanking it from the east. Each corps was to advance to the corps objective without waiting for units to its flanks. The advance to the American Army objective, which would penetrate the hostile third position in the vicinity of Cunel, was to be based on the V Corps and regulated by the corps commanders. The attack was to be pushed vigorously. This objective was to be gained during the afternoon of the first day, and exploitation pushed to the north during the night. Beyond the American Army objective, the advance was to be regulated by army orders. The combined army first objective was to be organized for defense and the success exploited toward the line, Dun-sur-Meuse — Buzancy—Grandpré. The artillery was to devote special attention to neutralizing hostile fire and observation from the heights east of the Meuse, Montfaucon and the east edge of the Argonne Forest. [3, 15]

The V Corps issued its orders on September 21 for the attack on the 26th. The front of the corps extended from Malancourt (incl.) to Vauquois (excl.). The attack was to be made with the 79th, 37th and 91st Divisions in line from right to left. The 4th Division of the III Corps was to the right of the 79th Division. [15, 27]

The zone of action assigned to the 79th Division was as follows:

Right boundary: Malancourt (incl.) — Cuisy (excl.) — Sept-sarges (excl.) — Nantillois (incl.) — Cunel (incl.) — Côte 299 (excl.).

Left boundary: road junction 266, in Bois d'Avocourt (excl.) — Redoute du Golfe (incl.) — Montfaucon (incl.) — Hill 272 (incl.) — point on road 1 kilometer northeast of Cierges. [27]

The division was directed to advance rapidly to the corps objective which, in the zone of action of the 79th Division, was a line running slightly northeast and southwest through Nantillois. It was to seize in succession the villages of Malancourt, Montfaucon and Nantillois, and assist the 37th Division by turning the enemy position in Bois de Montfaucon. The 37th Division was to assist the 79th Division in taking Montfaucon. [11, 28]

The artillery brigade of the 79th Division had not rejoined. Therefore, the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, 32d Division, the 147th Field Artillery Regiment, 41st Division, and French artillery units were attached to it for the attack. This artillery was to join the army and corps artillery in the preparatory fire which was to commence at 2:30 a. m. At 5:30 a. m. the division artillery was to fire a rolling barrage in front of the infantry. One company of the 1st Gas Regiment was to place a smoke screen on the hostile front line. Appropriate machine-gun units were attached to the leading battalions. A battalion of tanks was attached to the 157th Infantry Brigade. This battalion was to remain under corps orders until the brigade reached a point about 1 kilometer southeast of Montfaucon. It was then to pass to the control of the brigade. The 157th Infantry Brigade was directed to furnish a combat patrol of one company and one machine-gun platoon to each flank, to maintain contact with adjacent divisions. [11, 28]

Dispositions ordered for the attack were as follows:

157TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

313th Infantry		314th Infantry	
2d Battalion	3d Battalion	3d Battalion	2d Battalion

Brigade Reserve

1st Battalion, 313th Infantry
1st Battalion, 314th Infantry

*DIVISION RESERVE**158th Infantry Brigade*

<i>316th Infantry</i>	<i>315th Infantry</i>
1st Battalion 3d Battalion	1st Battalion 3d Battalion

Brigade Reserve

2d Battalion, 315th Infantry
 2d Battalion, 316th Infantry
 [28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33]

The attack was launched at 5:30 a. m., September 26, covered by a smoke screen and preceded by a barrage. On the right, the advance of the 314th Infantry was slow at first, owing to difficulty in getting through the wire, and the rough character of the terrain. This delay caused the regiment to fall behind the barrage. The smoke screen and fog made visibility poor, and many enemy machine guns were passed over during the advance to Malancourt. The town was reached about 7:30 a. m. The 2d Battalion advanced from Malancourt about 8 a. m. Two hours later, when the fog lifted, heavy machine-gun fire was received on all sides from guns which had been passed over. The front-line troops also came under heavy fire from machine-gun positions at the head of Ravin de Moriempres, and on the slopes near point 232, in the zone of action of the 4th Division. The leading elements continued to advance, however, and by noon were approaching the head of the ravine. Elements of the 2d Battalion, 314th Infantry, on the slopes near point 265, together with small detachments of the 315th Infantry which had become intermingled with them in the fog, attacked toward Bois de Cuisy about 2 p. m. No material advance was made. Throughout the day, rear elements of the 314th Infantry, and a company of moppers-up attached to the regiment from brigade reserve, were engaged in clearing out machine guns which had been passed over during the morning. Troops of the 315th Infantry also took part in these actions. By dark, the right of the line had reached the northwestern slopes of Hill 281. From there, the line extended across Ravin de Moriempres to Tranchée des Anachorettes, ran along this trench for about 300 meters, thence south of west to Bois de Cuisy. It was held for the night

Sept. 26

by the 2d and 3d Battalions from right to left. Intermingled with the elements of these battalions were troops of the 1st Battalion, from brigade reserve, which had been designated to mop up behind the regiment as it advanced. [10, 11, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40]

On the left, the 313th Infantry was temporarily checked about 8 a. m. in front of Tranchée des Cuisines, in Bois de Malancourt. The advance was soon resumed, but was again stopped about 1 p. m. by heavy fire from the southeast edge of Bois de Cuisy and Redoute du Golfe. The troops were a considerable distance behind the barrage. Elements of the 316th Infantry, in division reserve, closed up on the attacking echelons and, at times, mingled with them. The attack was reorganized. At 2 p. m. the 313th Infantry, assisted by portions of the 3d Battalion, 316th Infantry, and supported by tanks, attacked the southeast edge of Bois de Cuisy. The advance was slow, but steady. The 2d Battalion, 313th Infantry, captured Redoute du Golfe. By 4 p. m. the southeast edge of the wood had been taken. The advance continued, and about 6 p. m. the regiment had completely occupied that portion of the wood within the zone of action of the 79th Division. Elements of the 316th Infantry, which had entered the front line, withdrew to the rear of the right units of the 313th Infantry. [10, 11, 41, 42, 43]

At this time a field message from the 79th Division directing the 157th Infantry Brigade to push the attack more vigorously was received by the 313th Infantry. The regiment, with no artillery preparation, but supported by tanks, attacked Montfaucon at 6:10 p. m. The crest of the ridge south of Ravin de Bazonvaux was reached without opposition. When the troops attempted to cross the ridge, however, they encountered heavy fire which stopped the advance almost at once. They withdrew to the northern edge of Bois de Cuisy about 7:15 p. m. The 1st Battalion, which had been supporting the 2d and 3d Battalions during the day, took part in this attack. A line was organized in the northern edge of Bois de Cuisy which extended from the northeast corner of the wood to a point about 300 meters west of the divisional left boundary. No further advance was made during the night. [10, 11, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47]

To the right, there was no liaison with the left of the 4th Division, which was over 3 kilometers in advance of the right of the 79th. Contact was maintained between the 313th and 314th Infantry Regiments, and with the 37th Division to the left. [11]

At 6:07 p. m. the V Corps notified the 79th Division that the 4th Division would halt for the night near Nantillois, and that outposts of that division would extend into the zone of the 79th, which was ordered to advance beyond Montfaucon during the night. The two right regiments, the 314th Infantry and 315th Infantry, were warned that outposts of the 4th Division might be found in their zone after Montfaucon was passed. About 7:30 p. m. the 4th Division notified the 79th Division that its 8th Infantry Brigade would move in the direction, Cunel—Romagne. At 11:50 p. m. the V Corps again notified the 79th Division that it was expected to advance during the night to a position in the vicinity of Nantillois abreast of the 4th Division. Orders were issued to the 157th Infantry Brigade to drive forward and take that town. [11, 48, 49]

The First Army issued field orders at 10 p. m. directing that the advance to the combined army first objective would be resumed at 5:30 a. m., September 27. [164]

A message from the American Commander-in-Chief was relayed through the V Corps to the 79th Division at 12:30 a. m. on the 27th, ordering the advance to be pushed with all possible energy, and directing that isolated strongpoints left by the retreating enemy should be engaged and reduced by forces left behind for that purpose. These local engagements were not to be permitted to stop the advance of brigades or divisions. The 79th Division was not then in communication with its 157th Infantry Brigade, consequently, it sent messages to advance at once directly to the 314th Infantry. It also ordered that regiment to notify the 313th Infantry of the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief. At 1:15 a. m. a message was sent to the Commanding General, 158th Infantry Brigade, ordering him to advance at once with the 315th Infantry to the positions of the 314th Infantry. If the 314th Infantry had not yet been able to advance, he was to take command of the two regiments, and advance as rapidly as possible without regard to the progress made to the right or left. If the 314th Infantry had already advanced, the

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158th Infantry Brigade was to move forward in support, and press the attack with the utmost vigor. [50, 51]

At 1:45 a. m., September 27, the V Corps issued its field orders for the advance to the combined army first objective. The attack was to commence at 5:30 a. m. Divisions were to push forward independently to the combined army first-phase line. These orders stated that the First Army would issue further orders for the advance beyond this line. In the zone of action of the 79th Division the combined army first-phase line was an east-west line which included the north end of Bois des Rappes and Bantheville, 2 kilometers north of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon. The combined army first objective was a northwest-southeast line which included the north end of Bois des Rappes. [3, 15, 52]

At 4:53 a. m. communication with the 157th Infantry Brigade was reestablished. The brigade was notified that its right regiment, the 314th Infantry, together with the 315th Infantry, had been organized as a provisional brigade under command of the Commanding General, 158th Infantry Brigade. The Commanding General, 157th Infantry Brigade, was ordered to form a provisional brigade composed of the 313th and 316th Infantry Regiments. With this provisional organization, he was directed to push on with all speed to the army first-phase objective (apparently referring to the army first-phase line). No other changes were made in dispositions. [11, 53]

In the meantime, about 4 a. m., the 314th Infantry had continued the advance along the Malancourt—Montfaucon road. After crossing Tranchée des Anachorettes, it reorganized and, about 7 a. m., proceeded across the open ground toward Bois de la Tuilerie. Considerable resistance was met from this wood, and the troops did not enter it until shortly after noon. [10, 11]

Before daylight the 314th Infantry had passed over some machine guns. These were dealt with by the 315th Infantry, which followed in support. [32, 39]

On the left, the 313th Infantry, with its 1st and 2d Battalions in line from right to left, renewed the attack about 7 a. m. It was supported by the 316th Infantry and French tanks. After advancing a short distance beyond the north edge of Bois

de Cuisy, the troops encountered machine-gun fire from the trenches south of Montfaucon. By 9 a. m. these trenches had been passed, the southern slopes of the height of Montfaucon had been reached and an enveloping movement to the right and left of the town begun. By 11 a. m. the enemy had commenced to withdraw from Montfaucon, which was entered by the 313th Infantry about 11:45 a. m. The 1st Battalion passed east of the town, the 3d Battalion directly through it, and the 2d Battalion through the western edge. A small patrol from the 37th Division had entered the western edge of Montfaucon during the early morning. [10, 11, 54, 55, 56]

During the early afternoon, the 314th Infantry was reorganized in Bois de la Tuilerie. Its battalions were placed in column. The 1st Battalion, 315th Infantry, was placed to the left of the leading battalion of the 314th Infantry. Following this reorganization, the 314th and 315th Infantry Regiments, assisted by the French 343d Tank Company, resumed the advance about 4:30 p. m. Slow progress was made by the infantry, elements of which reached points approximately 1 kilometer south of Nantillois, but these advanced positions were not held. During the night of September 27-28, the line of the 314th Infantry and the 1st Battalion, 315th Infantry, lay about 1 kilometer north of the Septsarges—Montfaucon road. [10, 11, 39, 57, 58]

On the left, after a half-hour artillery preparation, the 313th Infantry, elements of the 316th Infantry, three companies of the 311th Machine-Gun Battalion and a few tanks advanced upon Bois de Beuge at 3:30 p. m. The attack was soon stopped by heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. Small elements reached the wood, but were forced to withdraw during the evening. Efforts to advance were discontinued by 6 p. m., and a defensive line was formed about 1 kilometer north of Montfaucon. [11, 55, 59]

On the right, the 314th Infantry was in liaison with the 4th Division on Cote 295, near the divisional boundary. Contact was maintained with the 37th Division to the left. [10, 60, 61]

The 79th Division ordered the 315th and 316th Infantry Regiments, each echeloned in depth, to resume the attack at 7 a. m. These regiments were to relieve the 314th and 313th

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Infantry Regiments, respectively, in the front line prior to H-hour. Subsequent to the issuing of these orders, the V Corps confirmed the hour of attack ordered by the 79th Division. [62, 63]

The relief was accomplished as directed. After less than an hour's artillery preparation, the infantry advanced upon Nantillois and Bois de Beuge at 7 a. m. The dispositions of the front-line regiments were as follows:

<i>316th Infantry</i>		<i>315th Infantry</i>	
1st Battalion	3d Battalion	1st Battalion	3d Battalion
2d Battalion		2d Battalion	
[10, 64, 65, 66]			

On the right, the 315th Infantry advanced without serious opposition until it reached the ridge about 1 kilometer south of Nantillois. Here it came under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. From this point the advance was slow until Nantillois was entered, about 10:50 a. m. By 1 p. m. the regiment, in conjunction with the 4th Division to its right, had advanced to Hill 274, where it was stopped by heavy fire from the enemy, who had withdrawn to Bois des Ogons. [10, 32, 67]

Under orders of the regimental commander, the 315th Infantry reorganized, and rested on the slopes of Hill 274 until 4 p. m. At that hour, supported by large and small tanks, it launched an attack against Bois des Ogons and Ferme de la Madeleine. No material progress was made by the infantry, and the tanks withdrew. Some tanks reached the vicinity of Ferme de la Madeleine before being halted. At 6 p. m. the regiment again attempted to advance against the same objectives, but the fire from Bois des Ogons was so intense that no positions could be held beyond Hill 274, although leading elements reached the northern edge of the wood. The line for the night was organized on Hill 274, in contact with the 4th Division about 300 meters east of the summit of the hill. Contact was established with the 316th Infantry to the left. [10, 68]

On the left, the 316th Infantry at once encountered heavy fire, particularly from Bois de Beuge. At 8:50 a. m. the lead-

ing elements reached the southern edge of the wood. In conjunction with the 37th Division to the left, Bois de Beuge was cleared of the enemy about noon. The leading battalions continued the advance, and reached the wood marked by point 268 about 2 p. m. [10, 11, 55, 69, 70]

An enemy counterattack, which was launched about 10 a. m. against the 37th Division in the vicinity of Cierges, also struck the left of the 316th Infantry. The enemy gained no ground from that regiment. [10, 69, 71]

Owing to heavy hostile artillery fire throughout the advance, there was considerable disorganization in the 316th Infantry by the time the assault battalions reached the ridge marked by point 268. The regiment reorganized, and pushed patrols to the wood 500 meters farther north. About 4 p. m. these patrols were recalled in preparation for an attack, which was to be supported by tanks. About this time, Company H, less one platoon, was placed in the line between the 3d and 1st Battalions. The remaining platoon was sent to reinforce the left of the 1st Battalion. The projected attack was not delivered, and the line was consolidated for the night. The right of the line was in contact with the 315th Infantry near the Nantillois—Cunel road. From this point, the line extended along the northern edge of the wood marked by point 268, to the divisional left boundary, where contact was established with the 37th Division. Company H returned to support about 7 p. m. [10, 11, 32, 72, 73]

At 11 p. m. the V Corps ordered the attack resumed at 7 a. m., September 29. It was to be preceded by a 1-hour artillery preparation. Divisions were to advance independently of each other, and the attack was to be pushed with the utmost vigor. The 79th Division issued orders at 11:30 p. m. directing that the provisional brigades formed during the morning of September 27 would continue to function. One battalion of artillery was assigned to each front-line regiment. One battery of each of these battalions was to be used as infantry guns. [74, 75]

On the right, the 315th Infantry advanced from Hill 274 about 7 a. m. Its order of battle was the same as on the previous day except that the left flank was reinforced by three

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companies of the 2d Battalion. The artillery support during the day was unsatisfactory. Although 15 tanks had been designated to assist in cleaning up the hostile positions in Bois des Ogons and Ferme de la Madeleine, little progress had been made by 9:15 a. m. Three attacks, supported by tanks, were made during the morning. The 2d Battalion, 315th Infantry, took part in the third attack. Elements pushed half-way through Bois des Ogons, but the hostile artillery and machine-gun fire was so intense that this position could not be held. About 11:30 a. m. the 315th Infantry, badly disorganized, withdrew to the southern slopes of Hill 274, where it was reorganized. The 3d and 1st Battalions occupied the front line from right to left, with the 2d Battalion in support. [32, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81]

During the afternoon, the 314th Infantry organized a line on the ridge just northwest of Nantillois, extending from a point 300 meters northwest of the town to the east edge of Bois de Beuge, where contact was established with the 313th Infantry. This line was occupied by the 1st and 2d Battalions, from right to left. About 6 p. m. the 315th Infantry retired through the position of the 314th, and spent the night in the vicinity of the railroad yards south of Nantillois. [32, 82, 83]

After the withdrawal of the 315th Infantry from Hill 274, troops of the 4th Division occupied the hill to within 300 meters of the Nantillois—Cunel road. There was a gap of 600 meters between the right of the 79th Division and the left of the 4th Division. [10, 32, 81, 84, 85, 86, 87]

On the left, the 316th Infantry attacked at 7 a. m. from the north edge of the wood marked by point 268. Hostile artillery and machine-gun fire was extremely heavy. The 1st Battalion, on the left, was stopped after advancing about 400 meters. On the right of the regimental zone of action, portions of the 3d Battalion, together with a platoon of machine guns, advanced into the wood 500 meters to the north. Under hostile fire from the front and flanks, a line was established through the center of the wood about 7:30 a. m. Outposts were placed in the north edge of the wood, and remained there throughout the day. [42, 71, 72, 88, 89]

Meanwhile the 2d Battalion, in support, had been heavily shelled, and at 10:45 a. m. withdrew into the wood marked by

point 268. The 1st Battalion remained pinned to the ground about 400 meters to the north of the wood. [90]

About noon, the brigade commander ordered the 313th Infantry to pass through the 316th Infantry, and take up the advance. The remnants of the 316th Infantry in the vicinity of point 268 were assembled as a single battalion. This battalion was ordered to follow the 313th Infantry. The 313th Infantry advanced with its 1st and 2d Battalions in line, from right to left, and its 3d Battalion in support. The leading elements of the 313th Infantry reached the southern edge of the wood 500 meters north of point 268 about 3 p. m. Through a confusion of trails, the regiment passed to the right of the elements of the 3d Battalion, 316th Infantry, which had remained in the wood since morning. Neither organization was aware of the presence of the other. [42, 55, 71, 89, 91]

The provisional battalion of the 316th Infantry followed the 313th Infantry to the wood 500 meters north of point 268. Not seeing the latter regiment, it took a trail to the left and joined the elements of its own 3d Battalion. No contact was established with the 313th Infantry at this time. [71]

At 12:55 p. m. the 79th Division ordered a defensive position organized along the northern edge of Bois de Beuge. The order did not reach the 313th Infantry until about 4 p. m., at which time its leading elements were facing Ferme de la Madeleine. In compliance with this order, the regiment withdrew to the northern edge of Bois de Beuge and commenced organizing the position. Troops of the 316th Infantry in the vicinity took over the left of the line. The provisional battalion of that regiment held its position in the wood 500 meters north of point 268 until about 9:30 p. m., when a messenger arrived with orders to retire. The withdrawal was effected without incident. The position in the northern edge of Bois de Beuge was held by the 313th and 316th Infantry Regiments from right to left. Contact was established with the 37th Division at the divisional left boundary. [41, 71, 81, 89]

The V Corps ordered the relief of the 79th Division, less the attached 57th Field Artillery Brigade and 147th Field Artillery Regiment, by the 3d Division during the night of September 29-30. The relief commenced about 10:45 a. m. on September

Sept. 30-
Oct. 3

30 and was completed about 6 p. m. the same day. Companies A and D of the 311th Machine-Gun Battalion remained in line until about 8 a. m. and 12 noon, respectively, on October 1. [1, 92, 93, 94, 95]

The line taken over from the 79th Division by the 3d Division was that held by the former during the night of September 29-30. [96, 97]

Upon being relieved by the 3d Division, the 79th Division assembled near Malancourt, in the area of the III Corps. It remained there until October 3, when it was assigned to the French II Colonial Corps and began to move to the area of that corps. [1]

Oct.
4-25 On October 4 headquarters of the division was established at Thilloimbois, 12 kilometers northwest of St. Mihiel. On October 8, together with elements of two French divisions, it relieved the 26th Division in the Troyon Sector, 20 kilometers north of St. Mihiel. On October 12 the division passed to the control of the American Second Army when that army assumed command of that portion of the front of the First Army from Port-sur-Seille, east of the Moselle River, to Fresnes-en-Wœvre, 18 kilometers southeast of Verdun. [1, 3]

The Meuse-Argonne Offensive had continued, and by October 25, the First Army had seized the hostile third position from Bois de Forêt to Côte de Châtillon. On October 8 the front of attack had been extended to the east bank of the Meuse. On that day the French XVII Corps, to which the American 29th and 33d Divisions were assigned, attacked and, by October 17, had cleared the heights as far as the southern portion of Bois de la Grande Montagne, where the line stabilized. The 26th Division also had been assigned to the French XVII Corps and placed in line to the right of the 29th Division. [3, 165]

Oct. 26-
Nov. 2 On October 26 the 79th Division was relieved by the 33d Division, and designated as reserve of the French XVII Corps, First Army. On the same day, the corps issued instructions for the 79th Division to relieve the 29th Division and part of the 26th Division in the front line about 6 kilometers northeast of Consenvoye. [1, 11, 98, 99]

The 79th Division ordered the 158th Infantry Brigade to relieve the 29th Division, the 316th Infantry to take over the

Molleville Ferme—Richêne Hill area during the night of October 28–29, and the 315th Infantry the Bois de Wavrille—Bois d'Etraye area during the night of October 29–30. Each regiment was to place two battalions in line and one in support. Sector boundaries were as follows:

Right boundary: vertical grid line 26.5 to its intersection with Ravin de Molleville, thence generally northeast.

Left boundary: vertical grid line. 24. [100, 101, 102]

The relief of the 29th Division was carried out as planned. During the night of October 28–29, the 316th Infantry took over the left subsector with its 3d and 1st Battalions in line from right to left. During the night of October 29–30, the 315th Infantry took over the right subsector with its 1st and 2d Battalions in line from right to left. The 158th Infantry Brigade assumed command of the sector at 8 a. m., October 30. The 52d Field Artillery Brigade, 27th Division, had been attached to the 79th Division and served with it until after the Armistice. The 26th Division was to the right, and the French 15th Colonial Infantry Division to the left. [10, 11, 39, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107]

On October 30 the division ordered the 157th Infantry Brigade to relieve the left brigade of the 26th Division during the night of October 31–November 1. The 313th Infantry was to take over the Bois d'Ormont area, with one battalion in line and one in support. The remaining battalion was to be left on Côte des Roches, 1 kilometer southeast of Brabant-sur-Meuse, as division reserve. The 314th Infantry was to take over the positions in Bois des Chênes and Belleu Bois, with two battalions in line and one in support. This relief would extend the sector of the 79th Division to a line running northeast up Ravin de Coassinvaux. Command was to pass at 6 a. m., November 1. [108, 109, 110]

The relief was carried out as planned. The front of the 157th Infantry Brigade was held by the 1st Battalion, 313th Infantry, and the 2d and 1st Battalions, 314th Infantry, from right to left. [10, 111, 112, 113, 114]

On November 2 the 79th Division directed the 158th Infantry Brigade to hold the front line with two battalions, instead of four. The change was accomplished during the night of

November 2-3. Upon the completion of the readjustment, the brigade front was held by the 1st Battalion, 315th Infantry, and the 3d Battalion, 316th Infantry. [115, 116, 117]

Since entering the line, the division had been subjected to frequent hostile shelling, but infantry activity had been confined to patrol operations. [118]

By 4 p. m., November 2, the attack of the First Army west of the Meuse, which had been renewed on the previous day, had driven the enemy from the heights of Barricourt and forced him to commence a general withdrawal. In orders for a continuation of the attack on November 3, the First Army directed the French XVII Corps to send active and strong patrols to the north, in order to detect promptly any enemy withdrawal on its front. The III Corps, immediately west of the Meuse, was ordered to take the heights overlooking Dun-sur-Meuse, and send strong patrols to the east bank of the river, south of Dun. [119]

The French XVII Corps planned to fulfill its mission by sending out strong patrols from the 79th Division and the French 15th Colonial Infantry Division. Those from the 79th Division were to be furnished by the 316th Infantry and were to advance toward Hill 378, also known as La Borne de Cornouiller, and the area to the east. Each patrol was to consist of two rifle platoons, a 37-millimeter-gun section and a machine-gun section. The movement was to be preceded by a short artillery preparation, and covered by a rolling barrage. [11, 120]

Nov. 3 At 6 a. m. three patrols from the 316th Infantry advanced. Almost immediately they encountered heavy machine-gun resistance. The action lasted throughout the day. By night a line had been organized on the ridge south of Hill 378, and on Hill 370. [10, 11, 39]

West of the Meuse River, the First Army continued to advance. In orders issued at 12:50 p. m., the army instructed the French XVII Corps to keep itself informed of the situation on its front by deep raids, and to follow closely any withdrawal. The III Corps was directed to develop a bridgehead east of the river, in the vicinity of Dun. [121]

The French XVII Corps ordered the 79th Division to attack, in conjunction with the French 15th Colonial Infantry Division,

at 6 a. m., November 4. The direction of the advance was to be northeast in Bois de la Grande Montagne, and against Hill 378. [122]

In compliance with telephoned instructions from the 79th Division, the 158th Infantry Brigade ordered two battalions of the 316th Infantry to capture Hills 370 and 378. One battalion of the 315th Infantry was directed to advance about 400 meters in Bois d'Etraye and Bois de la Grande Montagne. After the attack, the 315th Infantry was to gain contact with the 316th Infantry, and extend its right to the position of the 157th Infantry Brigade, just north of Belleu Bois. Machine-gun units were to be attached to the assault battalions. There were to be brief preparatory fires by artillery and machine guns. These weapons were also to cover the advance by barrages. The formation of the leading elements was to be as follows:

316th Infantry
1st Battalion 3d Battalion

315th Infantry
1st Battalion
2d Battalion

[10, 11, 123, 125]

The attack commenced at 6 a. m., November 4, as scheduled. On the right, the 1st Battalion, 315th Infantry, advanced in the woods against heavy resistance, but could make no permanent gain. The 1st Battalion was relieved by the 2d Battalion. In the center, the 3d Battalion, 316th Infantry, encountered slight resistance and quickly reached and organized its objective, a line between Hills 370 and 378. On the left, the 1st Battalion, 316th Infantry, after severe fighting, captured the trenches on the summit of Hill 378. One enemy counterattack was repulsed, but a second inflicted severe losses, and forced the battalion to withdraw to a line about 300 meters south of the crest. Liaison was established with the French, who occupied the western slope of the hill. [10, 11, 32, 55, 124, 126, 127]

Nov. 4

Meanwhile, the situation of the First Army west of the Meuse was such that the contemplated attack for the capture of the heights east of the river could be undertaken. The French XVII Corps was to seize the heights southwest of Bréhéville, while the American III Corps crossed the river near Dun, and took Côte St. Germain, 6 kilometers northwest of Bréhéville, and the heights south of Murvaux. [3, 128]

The French XVII Corps ordered the 79th Division and the French 15th Colonial Infantry Division to continue their attacks at 9 a. m., November 5, in order to facilitate the crossing of the river by the III Corps. [11]

At 10:30 p. m. the 79th Division issued orders directing a renewal of the attack on November 5 by the 158th Infantry Brigade, with one battalion in assault, one in support and the 2d Battalion, 313th Infantry, in brigade reserve. The brigade was to advance with its left along the divisional boundary. The first objective extended from a point about 1 kilometer east of the summit of Hill 378 to the intersection of the Réville—Sillon-Fontaine Ferme road with vertical grid line 24. The second objective was generally parallel to the first and about 1 kilometer beyond. The attack was to be preceded by a brief artillery preparation and covered by artillery and machine-gun barrages. [129]

Nov. 5 At 9 a. m., November 5, the 316th Infantry attacked with a provisional battalion, including Company K, 315th Infantry, in the assault line. The 2d Battalion, 316th Infantry, and the remainder of the 3d Battalion, 315th Infantry, were in support. The assault battalion advanced beyond the summit of Hill 378, but as the result of fighting which lasted throughout the day, a line was finally organized along the crest. [10, 39, 55]

During the night of November 4-5, and on November 5, the III Corps crossed the Meuse south of Dun, and advanced about 2 kilometers east of the river on an 8-kilometer front. [130]

Instructions were issued to the First and Second Armies for operations designed to destroy the enemy's organization and drive him beyond the frontier in the region of Briey and Longwy. As a preliminary to this offensive, it was necessary to clear the heights east of the Meuse and push the enemy beyond the Thinte Ruisseau and the Chiers River. [3]

Orders of the First Army and of the French XVII Corps for November 6 made no change in the mission of the 79th Division. [131, 132]

The 79th Division and the 158th Infantry Brigade issued orders directing that the attack be continued at 8:30 a. m.,

November 6. The 2d Battalion, 313th Infantry, was designated as the assault echelon. The 3d Battalion, 315th Infantry, was to be in support, with the mission of protecting the right flank. When the assault battalion passed through the positions of the 316th Infantry, the latter was to stand relieved, and revert to brigade reserve. The advance from the previously designated first objective was to be made only upon orders of the 79th Division. The artillery preparation was to commence at 8 a. m. A rolling barrage was to cover the advance. [133, 134]

The 2d Battalion, 313th Infantry, and the 3d Battalion, 315th Infantry, came under fire in Ravin de la Vaux de Mille Mais, and did not reach the front line of the 316th Infantry until late in the afternoon. The elements of the latter on Hill 378 were relieved at 6 p. m. No attempts were made to advance from this position. The companies of the 3d Battalion, 316th Infantry, on the line running southeast from Hill 378 across Hill 370, were not relieved until the night of November 7-8. [10, 11, 135, 136, 137]

Nov. 6

The 3d Battalion, 313th Infantry, completed the relief of the 1st Battalion, 313th Infantry, in Bois d'Ormont at 3:50 a. m. [138]

Meanwhile the leading elements of the III Corps had reached a line 8 kilometers east of the Meuse. The First Army and the French II Colonial Corps, which had relieved the French XVII Corps, ordered the attack continued without change in mission. Field orders of the 79th Division directed a renewal of the attack at 8:10 a. m., November 7, under the same conditions as on the previous day. The artillery preparation was to start at 7:45 a. m. [139, 140, 141, 142]

On November 7, the 2d Battalion, 315th Infantry, on the right of the 158th Infantry Brigade, pushed forward patrols which found the enemy holding in force. As a result, this portion of the line did not advance. [10, 32]

Nov. 7

On the left, the 2d Battalion, 313th Infantry, attacked as planned. Little opposition was encountered and the first objective, about 1 kilometer north of Hill 378, was reached at 10 a. m. At 11 a. m. the 79th Division ordered the advance

continued to the second objective. By 4:30 p. m. the battalion was in front of Tranchée des Clairs Chênes. The 3d Battalion, 315th Infantry, in support, was placed in line to the right of the assault battalion for the purpose of assisting the attack and to protect the right flank. By 6:55 p. m. the position had been taken, and a line organized in La Vaux Rougieux ravine, with the right flank facing east. Contact was established with the French 15th Colonial Infantry Division east of Solférino Ferme. [10, 11, 32, 39, 135]

During the afternoon the 1st Battalion, 313th Infantry, was attached to the 158th Infantry Brigade as reserve, and was stationed on Hill 378. Elements of this battalion were placed on the ridge south of La Vaux-Nonette ravine, facing east, in contact with the 3d Battalion, 315th Infantry. [11]

The 3d Battalion, 314th Infantry, which had been in division reserve, relieved the 315th Infantry in Bois de Wavrille and Bois d'Etraye during the night of November 7-8. [10, 11, 32]

By arrangement through the corps, the 3d Battalion, 103d Infantry, and the 3d Battalion, 104th Infantry, 26th Division, were attached to the 157th Infantry Brigade on November 7. The 3d Battalion, 104th Infantry, relieved the 3d Battalion, 313th Infantry, in Bois d'Ormont, and the latter was then attached to the 158th Infantry Brigade. Both battalions returned to the 26th Division on November 8. [10, 11, 143]

During the night of November 7-8, orders were received from the French II Colonial Corps directing a continuation of the advance on November 8, in the direction of Wavrille, Etraye, Réville and Ecurey. The left boundary of the 79th Division was to be the Ecurey—Haraumont road, exclusive. [11]

In compliance with these instructions, the 79th Division ordered the 158th Infantry Brigade, reinforced by the 313th Infantry, to attack at 6 a. m., November 8. The 157th Infantry Brigade, less the 313th Infantry, was to patrol its front actively. [11, 144]

Owing to the mixture of the units under its command, the 158th Infantry Brigade was formed into two provisional regiments. The 2d Provisional Regiment, on the right, was to attack in the direction of Etraye, between the Consenvoye —

Etraye and the Sillon-Fontaine Ferme — Réville roads. The 1st Provisional Regiment, on the left, was to attack between the latter road and the divisional north boundary. The objective was to be the line, Etraye — Réville — Ecurey. [10, 11, 39]

On the morning of the 8th the division was disposed with brigades abreast, the 157th and 158th from right to left. Brigades were in the following formation:

157TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

314th Infantry

3d Battalion, 1st Battalion, 2d Battalion

3d Battalion, 104th Infantry
3d Battalion, 103d Infantry

Brigade Reserve

Company F, 304th Engineers

158TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

1st Provisional Regiment

2d Battalion, 313th Infantry
3d Battalion, 315th Infantry
3d Battalion, 316th Infantry

2d Provisional Regiment

1st Battalion, 315th Infantry
1st Battalion, 313th Infantry
2d Battalion, 315th Infantry

Brigade Reserve

1st Battalion, 316th Infantry
2d Battalion, 316th Infantry
3d Battalion, 313th Infantry
310th Machine-Gun Battalion
Company B, 104th Engineers

Machine-gun companies were attached to the leading battalions. Artillery and machine-gun barrages were to assist the attack. [10, 11, 39, 144, 145, 146]

The attack began at 6 a. m., November 8. Owing to the change in direction of advance, the attacking units were forced to make a difficult turn to the right. This was successfully accomplished and the provisional regiments of the 158th Infantry Brigade advanced rapidly against light resistance. By 4:25 p. m. the 2d Provisional Regiment had reached the heights between Etraye and Réville. By 5 p. m. the 1st Provisional Regiment had reached the heights beyond Réville and Ecurey. [10, 11, 39]

At 12:40 p. m. the 79th Division ordered the 157th Infantry Brigade to advance in close liaison with the 158th Infantry Brigade. This movement was carried out during the afternoon. On the right of the brigade's zone of action, the 3d Battalion,

Nov. 8

104th Infantry, crossed Cote 360 and organized a position south-west of Crépion. Contact was established with the 26th Division in Bois de Moirey, and with the 314th Infantry to the left. The latter had advanced with three battalions in line to the high ground south of Etraye and west of Crépion. [10, 11, 147]

The First Army made no change in the mission of the French II Colonial and American III Corps for November 9. They were to complete the capture of the heights east of the Meuse. [148]

The French II Colonial Corps ordered a vigorous pursuit to commence at daybreak, November 9. The zone of action of the 79th Division was to be as follows:

Right boundary: Bois d'Ormont (incl.) — Moirey (excl.) — Azannes (incl.).

Left boundary: Etraye (incl.) — Côte d'Orne (excl.).

This new zone of action was in front of the 157th Infantry Brigade. [11, 149]

At 11:30 p. m. the 79th Division ordered the 314th Infantry to take over the line of the 3d Battalion, 104th Infantry, before daybreak. At 6 a. m. it was to attack in the direction of Romagne sous-les-Côtes, with two battalions in line and one in support. The 158th Infantry Brigade was directed to re-form in rear of the left battalion of the 314th Infantry, preparatory to entering the line. [150, 151]

Nov. 9

The 314th Infantry relieved the 3d Battalion, 104th Infantry, before daybreak, November 9, as ordered, at the same time establishing contact with the 26th Division. [152, 153]

At 6 a. m. the 314th Infantry attacked with battalions in line in the same order as on the previous day. Little opposition was encountered, and by 10:15 a. m. Crépion and Wavrille were occupied. The 2d Battalion, on the right, and the 3d Battalion, on the left, then extended their lines toward the center, permitting the 1st Battalion to withdraw from the front line. As the advance continued, hostile resistance stiffened, and further progress was difficult. The 2d Battalion, on the right, crossed Thinte Ruisseau, and dug in on the western slopes of the hill northeast of Moirey. The 3d Battalion was held up west of the Thinte by fire from Côte de Morimont and Côte

d'Orne. To the right, there was a gap of about 1,500 meters between the 79th and 26th Divisions. To the left, contact was established at Damvillers with the French 15th Colonial Infantry Division, which had taken over that portion of the zone of action of the 79th Division north of the new boundary. [10, 11, 31, 154, 155, 156]

During the day, the 158th Infantry Brigade moved into the area of the division, and at 7 p. m. entered the line on the left, at which time the 1st Battalion, 315th Infantry, relieved the 3d Battalion, 314th Infantry, northeast of Waville. [10, 39]

The formation of the assault elements of each brigade was now as follows:

<i>158TH INFANTRY BRIGADE</i>	<i>157TH INFANTRY BRIGADE</i>
<i>315th Infantry</i>	<i>314th Infantry</i>
1st Battalion	2d Battalion
2d Battalion	1st Battalion
3d Battalion	3d Battalion

[10, 11, 154, 157, 158, 159, 160]

The French II Colonial Corps made no change in the mission of the 79th Division. The latter ordered the attack continued on November 10. The 157th Infantry Brigade was to make the main effort on the south, against Buisson Chaumont and Cote 319, while the 158th Infantry Brigade was to carry out demonstrations against the hills to its front, and if the resistance proved weak, occupy them. [11]

The 314th Infantry attacked at 6 a. m. with the 2d Battalion in assault. Buisson Chaumont was captured at 6:25 a. m., after which the 1st Battalion was sent forward from support, and joined in the assault to the right of the 2d Battalion. Further progress was prevented by fire from trenches on Cote 319 and from Côtés d'Orne and de Morimont. Following a 30-minute artillery preparation, the 314th Infantry attacked Cote 319 at 4:20 p. m. This position was captured about dusk, and a line organized on the southern slope, facing east, and on the northern slope, facing north. Patrols were in liaison with the 26th Division to the right near Ville-devant-Chaumont. [10, 11, 31, 156]

In the center the 2d Battalion, 316th Infantry, entered the front line, and attacked between the 314th and 315th Infantry

Nov. 10

Regiments. During the night this regiment held a section of the line east of Gibercy. [10, 55, 161]

On the left, the 1st Battalion, 315th Infantry, advanced to the western slope of Côte d'Orne, where heavy resistance was encountered. This regiment organized a line south of Damvillers for the night in liaison with the French in the town. [10, 32, 39]

During the night of November 10, orders were received from the French II Colonial Corps to continue the advance in conjunction with the divisions to the flanks. [11, 162]

The 79th Division directed the 157th Infantry Brigade to exert pressure against Côte de Romagne and advance to the southeast and seize Azannes. The 158th Infantry Brigade was to continue pressure against the hills to its front. [10, 11]

Nov. 11 The attack commenced at 9:30 a. m. The 314th Infantry, with its 1st and 2d Battalions in line from right to left, moved against Côte de Romagne in conjunction with an attack southeast of Chaumont-devant-Damvillers by the 1st Battalion, 313th Infantry. On the left, the 2d Battalion, 316th Infantry, was withdrawn from the front line, and assembled with the remainder of the regiment near Gibercy early in the morning. The 315th Infantry, which had moved to the south during the night, advanced from the vicinity of Gibercy against Côte de Morimont with the 1st Battalion in assault and the 2d and 3d Battalions in support and reserve, respectively. In accordance with the armistice order, hostilities ceased at 11 a. m. and the advance of all troops was halted. The line held at that time ran northeast from Ville-devant-Chaumont, around the base of Cote 319, to the low ground west of Côte de Morimont. [10, 11, 32, 39, 40, 55, 156, 163]

Nov. 12,
1918—
June 1919 On November 12 the division established examining posts along the armistice line and engaged in the enforcement of the armistice terms, and in salvaging matériel. On the 13th it relieved the French 15th Colonial Infantry Division by extending to the left. On the 18th it extended its area to Bezonvaux, 7 kilometers southeast of Ville-devant-Chaumont. Two days later the division extended its right to Fresnes-en-Woëvre, and relieved the 6th Division. On December 10 elements of the division moved to the Montmédy—Stenay area to guard

enemy matériel and maintain order. On December 26 the division moved to Souilly. [1]

In the meanwhile, the 154th Field Artillery Brigade and 304th Ammunition Train moved on November 13 to the 9th (Châteauvillain) Training Area, and on November 24 to the 4th (Rimaucourt) Training Area, rejoining the division on January 11, 1919. [1]

On March 14 the 304th Trench-Mortar Battery sailed from St. Nazaire for the United States. On the 28th the remainder of the division joined the artillery brigade in the 4th (Rimaucourt) Training Area. On April 19 the 154th Field Artillery Brigade moved to St. Nazaire. On May 11 the division, which, less artillery and engineers, had moved to the Nantes area on April 21, began to assemble at St. Nazaire. On May 18 division headquarters sailed, and on June 11, 1919, the last elements arrived at New York. [1]

CASUALTIES, AVOCOURT SECTOR AND
MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE

		Sept. 12-25	Sept. 26-30	Oct. 1-4	Oct. 26- Nov. 2	Nov. 3-7	Nov. 8-11	Total
<i>79th Division</i>								
313th Inf.-----	W	37	742	67	43	151	81	1,121
	DW	2	46	13	4	10	3	78
	K	6	172	4	4	25	10	223
314th Inf.-----	W	8	489	50	133	120	168	968
	DW		29	7	9	8	9	62
	K	3	103	4	34	18	51	213
315th Inf.-----	W	20	650	73	62	244	59	1,108
	DW	1	27	11	9	19	8	75
	K		148	8	9	93	23	281
316th Inf.-----	W	9	704	79	103	426	56	1,377
	DW	2	37	6	3	35	4	87
	K	1	178	4	25	97	37	342
310th MG Bn.-----	W		11	1	1	32		45
	DW		1			2		3
	K			1		4		5
311th MG Bn.-----	W	2	53	8	5	6		74
	DW		1			2		3
	K		16		4	1		21
312th MG Bn.-----	W	2	62	7	13	53	3	140
	DW		2	2	2	4		10
	K		10		3	6	4	23
304th Engrs.-----	W	6	3	6	1	8		30
	DW		1				1	2
	K		1		1			2
Others-----	W	10	27	6	6	42	7	98
	DW		4		3	1		8
	K		12	1		5		18
Total-----		109	3,529	361	476	1,413	530	6,418
<i>Attached Units</i>								
119th FA (32d Div).----- (Sept. 22-30)	W		27					27
	DW		1					1
	K		15					15
120th FA (32d Div).----- (Sept. 22-30)	W		1					1
	DW							
	K							
121st FA (32d Div).----- (Sept. 22-30)	W		1					1
	DW							
	K							
147th FA (41st Div).----- (Sept. 22-30) Btry F DS	W	1	12					13
	DW							
	K		5					5
3d Bn, 103d Inf (26th Div).----- (Nov. 7-8)	W						1	1
	DW							
	K							
3d Bn, 104th Inf (26th Div).----- (Nov. 7-8)	W					4	4	8
	DW							
	K							
104th FA (27th Div).----- (Oct. 26-Nov. 11)	W				5	12		17
	DW				3	3		6
	K				1	6		7
105th FA (27th Div).----- (Oct. 26-Nov. 11)	W				13	12	2	27
	DW				1	1		2
	K				4			4
106 FA (27th Div).----- (Oct. 26-Nov. 11)	W				9	5	2	16
	DW				1			1
	K				1	1		2
Total-----		1	62		38	44	9	154
Aggregate total-----		110	3,591	361	514	1,457	539	6,572

W=wounds not mortal; DW=died of wounds; K=killed in action; DS=detached service.

Appendix

INFANTRY DIVISION (COMBAT) ORGANIZATION IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 11, 1918

Units	Number of units	Strength
Division Headquarters.....	1	304
Infantry Brigades.....	2	-----
Brigade Headquarters ¹	1 (2)	25 (50)
Infantry Regiment ¹	2 (4)	-----
Regimental Headquarters ²	1 (4)	6 (24)
Headquarters Company ²	1 (4)	343 (1, 372)
Machine-Gun Company ²	1 (4)	178 (712)
Supply Company ²	1 (4)	162 (648)
Infantry Battalions ²	3 (12)	-----
Battalion Headquarters ²	1 (12)	3 (36)
Rifle Companies ²	4 (48)	3, 072 (12,288)
Machine-Gun Battalions ¹	1 (2)	759 (1, 518)
Medical Department and Chaplains ¹	-----	127 (254)
Ordnance Department ¹	-----	20 (40)
Veterinary Field Units ¹	1 (2)	4 (8)
Field Artillery Brigade.....	1	-----
Brigade Headquarters.....	1	79
Regiments, 75-mm Gun.....	2	3, 036
Regiment, 155-mm Howitzer.....	1	1, 616
Trench-Mortar Battery.....	1	177
Medical Department and Chaplains.....	-----	96
Ordnance Department.....	-----	49
Veterinary Field Units.....	4	16
Machine-Gun Battalion.....	1	-----
Battalion Headquarters.....	1	30
Machine-Gun Companies.....	2	356
Medical Department.....	-----	7
Ordnance Department.....	-----	2
Engineer Regiment.....	1	1, 712
Medical Department and Chaplains.....	-----	31
Ordnance Department.....	-----	6
Field Signal Battalion.....	1	488
Trains.....	-----	3, 150
Total.....	-----	28, 105

¹ Upper figures indicate number per brigade. Figures in parentheses indicate number per division.

² Upper figures indicate number per regiment. Figures in parentheses indicate number per division.

³ Upper figures indicate number per battalion. Figures in parentheses indicate number per division.

STRENGTH OF 79TH DIVISION ¹

Units	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30
313th Inf.....	3,667	2,403	2,693	2,221
314th Inf.....	3,664	2,789	2,876	1,980
315th Inf.....	3,542	2,529	2,512	1,821
316th Inf.....	3,519	2,473	2,379	1,829
310th MG Bn.....	367	368	349	281
311th MG Bn.....	702	625	621	565
312th MG Bn.....	730	620	539	436
Total Inf and M G ²	16,247	11,854	12,018	9,188
310th FA.....	1,408	1,486	1,435	1,430
311th FA.....	1,381	1,503	1,478	1,422
312th FA.....	1,464	1,517	1,532	1,536
Total FA ³	4,476	4,734	4,772	4,607
304th Engrs.....	1,613	1,250	1,403	1,279
Others.....	3,814	3,423	3,423	3,961
Total.....	26,150	21,261	21,616	19,035

¹ Present with units of the division; does not include absentees.

² Includes both infantry brigade headquarters.

³ Includes field artillery brigade headquarters and the 304th Trench-Mortar Battery.

Sources

The following is a list of the sources on which the statements made in the preceding narrative are based. The numbers refer to the corresponding numbers in brackets at the ends of paragraphs.

- 1 Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War, American Expeditionary Forces—Divisions. Prepared in the Historical Section, Army War College.
- 2 Special Orders No. 160, G-3, Headquarters First Army, Sept. 7.
- 3 Report of the First Army, A. E. F.
- 4 Directive, Allied Commander-in-Chief, Sept. 3.
- 5 Letter, Allied Commander-in-Chief to American Commander-in-Chief, Sept. 23.
- 6 Ordre Particulier No. 3518/3, French Second Army, Sept. 9.
- 7 Ordre Particulier No. 3537/3, French Second Army, Sept. 10.
- 8 Journal of Operations, French 157th Division, Sept. 16.
- 9 General Orders No. 797, French XVII Corps, Sept. 11.
- 10 Special Correspondence, American Battle Monuments Commission.
This pertains to information in the files of the Commission which was obtained in the manner indicated in the preface.
- 11 Report of Operations, 79th Division, Nov. 20.
- 12 Field Orders No. 3, 79th Division, Sept. 16.
- 13 War Diary, 313th Infantry, Sept. 14.
- 14 War Diary, 315th Infantry, Sept. 15.
- 15 Field Orders No. 20, First Army, Sept. 20.
- 16 War Diary, 79th Division, Sept. 20.
- 17 Field Orders No. 30, V Corps, Sept. 21.
- 18 Amendment to Field Orders No. 5, 79th Division, Sept. 21.
- 19 Memorandum, 65th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 21.
- 20 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 313th Infantry, Sept. 22.
- 21 War Diary, 158th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 22.
- 22 War Diary, 313th Infantry, Sept. 22.
- 23 Daily Operations Report, 157th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 22.
- 24 Daily Operations Report, 37th Division, Sept. 22.
- 25 War Diary, 37th Division, Sept. 23.
- 26 Field Orders No. 21, 37th Division, Sept. 21.
- 27 Field Orders No. 31, V Corps, Sept. 21.
- 28 Field Orders No. 6, 79th Division, Sept. 25.
- 29 Field Orders No. 4, 157th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 25.
- 30 Field Orders No. 3, 313th Infantry, Sept. 25.
- 31 Report of Operations, 314th Infantry, Nov. 16.
- 32 Report of Operations, 315th Infantry, Nov. 15.
- 33 Field Orders No. 1, 316th Infantry, Sept. 26.
- 34 War Diary, 157th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 26.
- 35 War Diary, 314th Infantry, Sept. 26.
- 36 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 315th Infantry, Sept. 26.
- 37 Field Message, 79th Division to 147th Field Artillery, 12 M., Sept. 26.

- 38 Field Message, 79th Division to Commanding General, 158th Infantry Brigade, 12:45 p. m., Sept. 26.
- 39 Report of Operations, 158th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 17.
- 40 Operations Map, 79th Division, Nov. 20.
- 41 Report of Operations, 313th Infantry, Nov. 18.
- 42 Report of Operations, 157th Infantry Brigade, Oct. 3.
- 43 Field Message, 157th Infantry Brigade to 79th Division, 4:05 p. m., Sept. 26.
- 44 Field Messages, 79th Division to 157th Infantry Brigade, 2:20 p. m. and 5:35 p. m., Sept. 26.
- 45 Daily Operations Report, 313th Infantry, Sept. 26.
- 46 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 313th Infantry, Sept. 26.
- 47 War Diary, 313th Infantry, Sept. 26.
- 48 Field Message, V Corps to 79th Division, 6:07 p. m., Sept. 26.
- 49 Field Message, 79th Division to 158th Infantry Brigade, 12:01 a. m., Sept. 27.
- 50 Field Message, V Corps to 79th Division, 12:30 a. m., Sept. 27.
- 51 Field Message, 79th Division to Commanding General, 158th Infantry Brigade, 1:15 a. m., Sept. 27.
- 52 Field Orders No. 44 (a), V Corps, Sept. 27.
- 53 Field Message, 79th Division to Commanding General, 157th Infantry Brigade, 4:53 a. m., Sept. 27.
- 54 Report of Operations, 313th Infantry, Oct. 3.
- 55 Report of Operations, 316th Infantry, Nov. 15.
- 56 Kriegstagebuch, German Argonne Group, Sept. 28.
- 57 War Diary, 315th Infantry, Sept. 27.
- 58 War Diary, 158th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 27.
- 59 War Diary, 313th Infantry, Sept. 27.
- 60 Field Message, 314th Infantry to 158th Infantry Brigade, no hour, Sept. 27.
- 61 War Diary, 3d Battalion, 146th Infantry, Sept. 27.
- 62 Field Orders No. 8, 79th Division, Sept. 27.
- 63 Field Orders No. 45, V Corps, Sept. 28.
- 64 War Diary, 315th Infantry, Sept. 28.
- 65 War Diary, 313th Infantry, Sept. 28.
- 66 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 316th Infantry, Sept. 28.
- 67 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 39th Infantry, Sept. 28.
- 68 Lecture, Chief of Tank Corps, Report of G-5, G. H. Q., A. E. F.
- 69 Report of Operations, 37th Division, Sept. 26-Oct. 2.
- 70 War Diary, 145th Infantry, Sept. 28.
- 71 Report of Operations, 1st Battalion, 316th Infantry, Oct. 16.
- 72 Record of Events, 316th Infantry, Oct. 3.
- 73 Field Messages, 316th Infantry to 79th Division, 10:30 a. m. and 4:25 p. m., Sept. 28.
- 74 Field Orders No. 46, V Corps, Sept. 28.
- 75 Field Orders No. 9, 79th Division, Sept. 28.
- 76 War Diary, 315th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 77 Field Message, 315th Infantry to 158th Infantry Brigade, 10:25 a. m., Sept. 29.

- 78 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 315th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 79 Kriegstagebuch, German Argonne Group, Sept. 29.
- 80 War Diary, 158th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 29.
- 81 Daily Operations Report, 79th Division, Sept. 29.
- 82 Situation Map, 314th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 83 Daily Operations Report, 37th Division, Sept. 29.
- 84 Situation Map, 4th Division, Sept. 29.
- 85 Report of Operations, Company M, 58th Infantry, Sept. 26–Oct. 7.
- 86 Field Message, Company M, 58th Infantry, to 3d Battalion, 58th Infantry, 12:45 p. m., Sept. 29.
- 87 Situation Map, 314th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 88 Report of Operations, 3d Battalion, 316th Infantry, Oct. 16.
- 89 War Diary, 316th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 90 Report of Operations, 2d Battalion, 316th Infantry, Oct. 2.
- 91 War Diaries, 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, 316th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 92 Field Orders No. 47, V Corps, Sept. 29.
- 93 Field Orders No. 50, V Corps, Sept. 30.
- 94 Daily Operations Report, 79th Division, Sept. 30.
- 95 War Diary, 3d Division, Sept. 30.
- 96 Report of Operations, 3d Division, Oct. 2–26.
- 97 War Diary, 4th Infantry, Sept. 30.
- 98 Field Orders No. 34, First Army, Oct. 3.
- 99 General Order No. 482, French XVII Corps, Oct. 26.
- 100 Field Orders No. 28, 79th Division, Oct. 27.
- 101 Field Orders No. 24, 29th Division, Oct. 27.
- 102 Field Orders No. 95, 26th Division, Oct. 24.
- 103 Daily Operations Report, 158th Infantry Brigade, Oct. 29.
- 104 War Diary, 316th Infantry, Oct. 28.
- 105 War Diaries, 1st and 2d Battalions, 315th Infantry, Oct. 30.
- 106 War Diary, 52d Field Artillery Brigade, Oct. 25–Nov. 11.
- 107 Special Order No. 475, First Army, Oct. 23, and Ordre No. 3/396-T/3, French II Colonial Corps, Oct. 23.
- 108 Ordre Particulier No. 740-S/3, 3d Bureau, French XVII Corps, Oct. 28.
- 109 Field Orders No. 30, 79th Division, Oct. 30.
- 110 Field Orders No. 12, 157th Infantry Brigade, Oct. 30.
- 111 Daily Operations Report, 157th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 2.
- 112 War Diary, 313th Infantry, Nov. 1.
- 113 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 314th Infantry, Oct. 31.
- 114 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 314th Infantry, Oct. 31.
- 115 Field Orders No. 11A, 158th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 2.
- 116 Daily Operations Report, 158th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 3.
- 117 War Diary, 316th Infantry, Nov. 2.
- 118 Daily Operations Reports, 79th Division, Oct. 30–Nov. 3.
- 119 Field Orders No. 98, First Army, Nov. 2.
- 120 Field Orders No. 11, 158th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 2.
- 121 Field Orders No. 99, First Army, Nov. 3.
- 122 Ordre Particulier No. 20, French XVII Corps, Nov. 3.
- 123 Field Orders No. 12, 158th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 3.

- 124 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 315th Infantry, Nov. 4.
- 125 War Diary, 316th Infantry, Nov. 4.
- 126 Report, Taking of Hill 378, Company I, 316th Infantry, Mar. 25, 1919.
- 127 Daily Operations Reports, French 15th Colonial Infantry Division, November.
- 128 Field Orders No. 101, First Army, Nov. 4.
- 129 Field Orders No. 31, 79th Division, Nov. 4.
- 130 Report of Operations, III Corps, Dec. 1.
- 131 Field Orders No. 102, First Army, Nov. 5.
- 132 Ordre Particulier No. 22, French XVII Corps, Nov. 5.
- 133 Field Orders No. 32, 79th Division, Nov. 5.
- 134 Field Orders No. 15, 158th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 5.
- 135 Report of Operations, 2d Battalion, 313th Infantry, Oct. 4–Nov. 11.
- 136 War Diary, 316th Infantry, Nov. 6.
- 137 Daily Operations Report, 315th Infantry, Nov. 6.
- 138 War Diary, 313th Infantry, Nov. 6.
- 139 Report of Operations, 5th Division, Nov. 21.
- 140 Field Orders No. 103, First Army, Nov. 6.
- 141 Ordre Particulier No. 821, French II Colonial Corps, Nov. 6.
- 142 Field Orders No. 33, 79th Division, Nov. 6.
- 143 Report of Operations, 26th Division, Nov. 7–11.
- 144 Field Orders No. 34, 79th Division, Nov. 7.
- 145 War Diary, 314th Infantry, Nov. 7.
- 146 Field Orders Nos. 15 and 16, 157th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 7 and Nov. 8.
- 147 Field Messages, 79th Division to 157th Infantry Brigade, 12:40 p. m.;
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- 148 Field Orders No. 105, First Army, Nov. 8.
- 149 Ordre Particulier No. 826, French II Colonial Corps, Nov. 8.
- 150 Field Message, 157th Infantry Brigade to 314th Infantry, 12:06 a. m.,
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- 151 Field Orders No. 35, 79th Division, Nov. 9.
- 152 Daily Operations Report, 157th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 9.
- 153 Field Message, 157th Infantry Brigade to 79th Division, 5:15 a. m.,
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- 156 Report of Operations, 157th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 26–Nov. 11.
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- 158 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 315th Infantry, Nov. 9.
- 159 War Diary, 3d Battalion, 315th Infantry, Nov. 9.
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- 162 Ordre d'Opérations No. 42, French II Colonial Corps, Nov. 10.
- 163 War Diary, 316th Infantry, Nov. 11.
- 164 Field Orders No. 25, First Army, Sept. 26.
- 165 Field Orders No. 21, 29th Division, Oct. 16.
- 166 Table of Organization, G. H. Q., A. E. F., Dec. 1.
- 167 Sir Douglas Haig's Despatches.
- 168 Final Report of General John J. Pershing, Sept. 1, 1919.

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