
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

<http://books.google.com>



UC-NRLF



B 3 110 106



D
570
.3
80th
A5
Case B

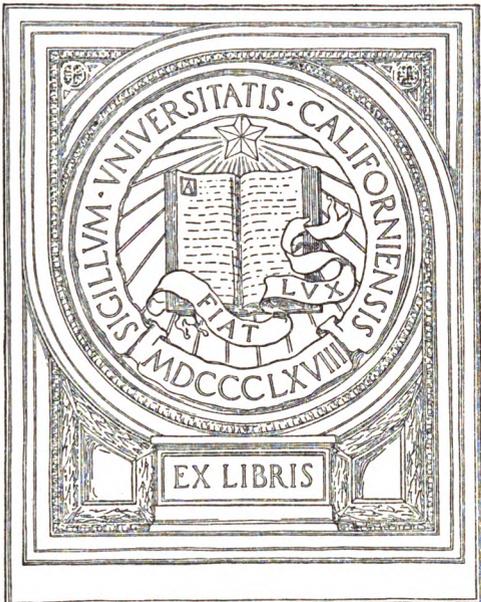
80TH
DIVISION
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
IN THE
WORLD WAR



PREPARED BY THE
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS
COMMISSION



yc00021



EX LIBRIS

CASE
B ★

80TH
DIVISION
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
IN THE
WORLD WAR



PREPARED BY THE
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

★ ★ ★

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE

1944

1170

.3

812

81

Case

*



FOR SALE BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

TO WHOM
ADDRESS

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

M224016

DE70

.2

8067

1.5

0.1

+

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.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	III
PREFACE.	V
ABBREVIATIONS	X
ORGANIZATION, AND SERVICE FROM ARRIVAL IN THE A. E. F. UNTIL JULY 21	I
Organization of the Division—Authorized Strength—Map of France and Belgium—Arrival in Europe—Early Service.	
ARTOIS SECTOR, SOMME OFFENSIVE AND ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE	5
Artois Sector, July 22—August 7—Somme Offensive, August 8—18— Army Reserve during the St. Mihiel Offensive—Casualties.	
BÉTHINCOURT SECTOR, MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE AND SUBSEQUENT SERVICE	13
Béthincourt Sector, September 22—25—Meuse-Argonne Offen- sive, September 26—October 13 and October 23—November 8— Subsequent Service, November 9, 1918—June 1919—Casualties.	
APPENDIX	61
Table of Organization, Infantry Division, November 11, 1918— Strength of 80th Division—General Table of Casualties— Sources.	
INDEX	71
OPERATION MAPS	Pocket
Artois Sector, July 22—August 7 and Somme Offensive, August 8—18.	
Béthincourt Sector, September 22—25 and Meuse-Argonne Offensive, September 26—29.	
Meuse-Argonne Offensive, September 30—October 13.	
Meuse-Argonne Offensive, October 23—November 8.	

ABBREVIATIONS

A. E. F.—American Expeditionary Forces

Bs. (Bois)—wood

excl.—exclusive

Fme. (Ferme)—farm

Fne. (Fontaine)—spring

Gde. (Grande)—large

G. H. Q.—General Headquarters

incl.—inclusive

Mt. (Mont)—mount

Natle. (Nationale)—national

Passlle. (Passerelle)—footbridge

Ptes. (Petites)—small

R. (Rivière)—river

Rau. (Ruisseau)—brook

Rav. (Ravin)—ravine

Sal. (Signal)—signal station

Tr. (Tranchée)—trench



Organization, and Service from Arrival in the A. E. F. until July 21

THE 80TH DIVISION, National Army, was organized at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia, in September 1917 from selective service men from the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. The division reached full strength in May 1918. [1]¹

The principal units of the division were:

<i>159th Infantry Brigade</i>	<i>160th Infantry Brigade</i>
317th Infantry Regiment	319th Infantry Regiment
318th Infantry Regiment	320th Infantry Regiment
313th Machine-Gun Battalion	315th Machine-Gun Battalion

155th Field Artillery Brigade

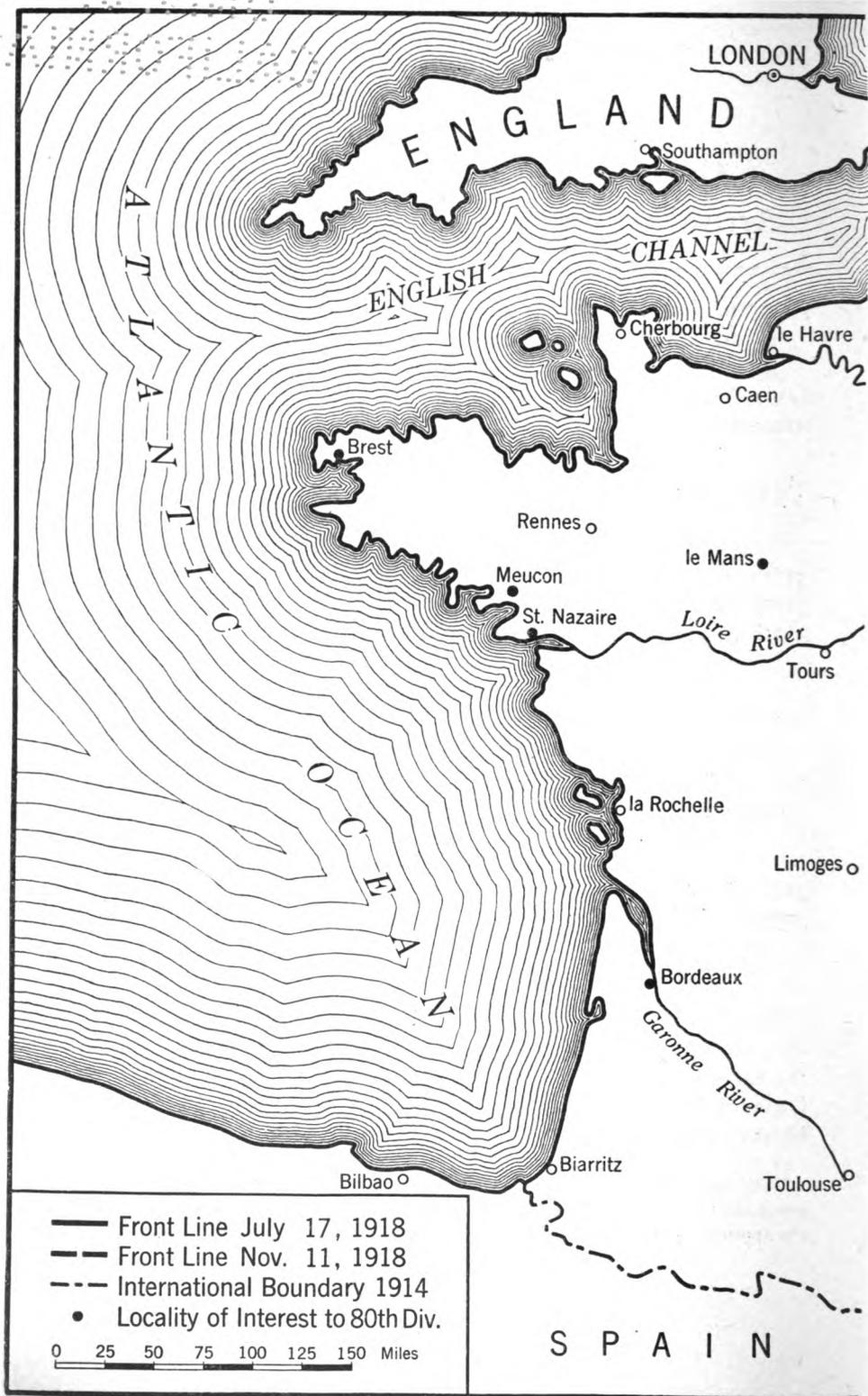
313th Field Artillery Regiment (75-mm guns)	314th Field Artillery Regiment (75-mm guns)
315th Field Artillery Regiment (155-mm guns)	305th Trench-Mortar Battery

Divisional Troops

314th Machine-Gun Battalion	305th Engineer Regiment
305th 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 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

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. 63).





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 61. The divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces seldom attained the maximum authorized strength shown above. The actual strength of the 80th Division on certain dates is shown in the table on page 62. 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 tables following the accounts of battle operations. [2]

On May 18 the leading units sailed from Newport News, Virginia. The remainder of the division followed, sailing from that port, Hoboken, New Jersey, and Norfolk, Virginia. The various units of the division arrived at the French ports of Brest, Bordeaux and St. Nazaire, May 30-31 and June 8-9. [1]

Following its arrival in France, the 80th Division, less artillery, proceeded to the Samer training area. From June 10 to July 3 it was affiliated with the British 117th Brigade, the British 16th Irish and the British 34th Divisions for the first phase of its training. During this time the division remained under the administrative control of the American II Corps. The artillery brigade upon arrival in France was sent to Redon for training, thence on August 12 to Camp de Meucon for further training. On July 4 the division moved to the area of the British Third Army in the Artois Sector, in Picardy. Here the 159th Infantry Brigade was attached to the British IV and V Corps and the 160th Infantry Brigade to the British VI Corps for training behind the lines. [1]

Artois Sector, Somme Offensive and St. Mihiel Offensive

ARTOIS SECTOR, JULY 22—AUGUST 7

SOMME OFFENSIVE, AUGUST 8—18

ARMY RESERVE DURING THE ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE

ON MARCH 21 the Germans launched the first of their great offensives by which they hoped to win the war before the American army could take the field in force. This attack drove a deep salient into the Allied lines at the junction of the British and French armies and seriously threatened the important railroad center of Amiens. The lines in the vicinity of Amiens had scarcely stabilized when, on April 9, the Germans launched a second offensive farther north. This attack drove a salient into the British lines along the Lys River, in the vicinity of Armentières. Believing that this offensive had drawn most of the British reserves to the north, the Germans renewed their attack against Amiens on April 24 in a final attempt to cut the British communications through that place. The attacking troops succeeded in capturing the village of Villers-Bretonneux and bringing Amiens under artillery fire. Villers-Bretonneux was recaptured by the British on April 25, thus relieving to some extent the threat against the communications through Amiens. [3, 4, 5]

Another of these blows was directed against the French when, on May 27, the Germans attacked between Berry-au-Bac, approximately 17 kilometers northwest of Reims, and the Oise River, and advanced rapidly to the Marne. Before this offensive was checked a salient bounded roughly by Reims, Château-Thierry and Soissons had been driven into the Allied lines. German offensives launched on June 9 and July 15 for the purpose of widening the Marne salient, failed. [3, 45]

While these German offensives failed to accomplish their purpose, they strained the Allies to the limit of their reserves

and made it necessary to send American divisions to different parts of the front for immediate service with the British and French armies. [3, 45]

By mid-July a sufficient number of American troops had arrived to allow the Allies and Americans to pass to the offensive. On July 18, with the aid of a number of American divisions, a successful counteroffensive was launched against the Germans in the Marne salient. On July 24, while this offensive was still in progress, a strategic offensive plan for the Allied and American armies was agreed upon by the Commanders-in-Chief and the Allied Commander-in-Chief. 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, the St. Mihiel salient, was to be reduced by American forces. On the British front, it was of primary importance to disengage Amiens and free the Paris—Amiens railroad by reducing the Amiens salient. This was to be accomplished by an offensive to be launched on August 8 by the British Fourth Army, supported on its right by the French First Army. The British Third Army, to the left of the British Fourth Army, was to conduct local operations during the opening phase of the offensive, and join in the general attack later. This operation is known as the Somme Offensive. [3, 5]

The offensive began on August 8 as planned, and a deep penetration was made in the hostile positions. The opening phase of the offensive closed on August 12, by which time the enemy resistance had materially stiffened. Preceding and during this operation, the British Third Army engaged in local operations in preparation for a general attack which was to be launched on August 21. In these local operations the British V and IV Corps advanced their lines closer to the Ancre River. following the enemy as he retired to improve his position. [5, 6]



The following paragraphs, in *italic*, are a synopsis of the service of the 80th Division in the Artois Sector and Somme

Offensive. This synopsis is designed to make the principal facts concerning this service available to the reader in compact form.

On July 22 the 80th Division completed the first phase of its training with the British Third Army and was ready for front-line training. Until August 7 elements of the division served with troops of the British Third Army in the line of the Artois Sector. At no time did the division exercise tactical control of its regiments.

On August 8 the service in the Artois Sector merged into the Somme Offensive. During the participation of the regiments of the 80th Division in this offensive, active patrolling was engaged in by the American units, but the front remained comparatively inactive. The line remained practically unchanged as the result of any front-line operations of American battalions, except in the zone of action of the 317th Infantry, where an advance to Puisieux-au-Mont was made on August 14 by the 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry, in conjunction with New Zealand troops.

The 80th Division was relieved from this front on August 18.

On July 22 the 80th Division completed its training in the rear area of the British Third Army and became available for its period of front-line instruction with British units, in accordance with the training program of American divisions on the British front. To carry out this phase of its training, the units of the 80th Division had been attached, prior to July 22, to British units as follows: The 318th Infantry to the 17th Division, V Corps; the 317th Infantry to the New Zealand Division, IV Corps; the 320th Infantry to the Guards Division, VI Corps; and the 319th Infantry to the 2d Division, VI Corps. The front-line training of the 80th Division was divided according to plan into three phases; training by individuals, by complete platoons, and by complete battalions as parts of British brigades. The area in which the units of the 80th Division operated was designated as the Artois Sector. The sector occupation merged into the Somme Offensive on August 8. [3, 6, 7]

In the sector of the British V Corps, the front-line training of the 318th Infantry with the British 17th Division continued without incident from July 24 to August 12. The last battalion

July 22-
Aug. 18

of the regiment completed its platoon training on August 12. On August 2 the 2d Battalion, which had completed its platoon training on July 31, was ordered to be prepared to effect an independent front-line relief at any time after August 5. Pursuant to these instructions the battalion entered the front line in Bois d'Aveluy during the night of August 12-13, taking over a section of the front line extending from the southern edge of the wood to a point about 1 kilometer southeast of Mesnil. It relieved the 14th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 113th Brigade, British 38th Division. Following an enemy withdrawal, the left division of the British V Corps advanced its front line beyond Beaumont-Hamel. As a result, the British 38th Division on August 15 ordered one company sent via Authuille toward the ridge southwest of Thiepval and one company via Aveluy toward the road junction about 2 kilometers to the east, to determine whether the enemy had withdrawn opposite the 38th Division. If no opposition was encountered, the division was to cross the river in force. The 2d Battalion, 318th Infantry, was to remain with the British 113th Brigade in the front-line positions it was then holding. The Battalion and its associated British units made repeated but unsuccessful attempts during the next three days to put patrols across the Ancre River. It was withdrawn during the night of August 18-19, being relieved by the 10th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, of the 115th Brigade, British 38th Division. Pursuant to instructions from the British V Corps, the 318th Infantry was assembled in the rear. [6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21]

The 317th Infantry, attached to the New Zealand Division of the British IV Corps, completed the second period of its front-line training on August 6. On August 4 the British IV Corps directed the 317th Infantry to place one battalion at a time in the front line of the New Zealand Division, beginning on August 6. The 1st Battalion, which had completed the second training period on July 29, entered upon its final period of front-line instruction on August 6, relieving the 1st Canterbury Battalion, New Zealand Rifles, in the front line east of Hébuterne. The sector was quiet until the relief of the battalion,

which was accomplished during the evening of August 11 by the 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry. [6, 22, 23, 24, 25]

The 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry, advanced without artillery preparation in conjunction with New Zealand troops at 11 a. m., August 14. Meeting slight resistance, they reached Puisieux-au-Mont and the ridge east of Serre. The battalion zone of action extended from the Hébuterne—Serre road to the road from Gommécourt to Puisieux-au-Mont. The battalion captured and passed through the towns of Serre and Puisieux-au-Mont and at once consolidated the ground gained. It was relieved in the front-line trenches by a battalion of the New Zealand 2d Brigade at noon, August 16, and withdrew to a reserve position. At 3 p. m. the 3d Battalion, 317th Infantry, relieved the 2d Battalion in the reserve position, and at 9:30 p. m. completed the relief of the New Zealand battalion in the front line. During the night of August 17-18 the 3d Battalion repulsed an enemy raid against its positions. The battalion was relieved by New Zealand troops at 6:30 p. m., August 18, and joined the regiment in the rear. [10, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31]

The 319th Infantry was ordered to occupy positions in the sector of the British 2d Division, British VI Corps, with the 320th Infantry to its left. The 2d Division and Guards Division were the right and center front-line divisions, respectively, of the VI Corps. During the night of August 14-15 the 319th Infantry moved the 2d Battalion forward as a unit from the rear defense lines and took over from the 2d Division a sector of the front near Alette. During the night of August 17-18 the remaining battalions, attached as complete units to different brigades, moved up into support positions preparatory to taking over front-line trenches. The regiment was withdrawn and assembled in the rear during the night of August 18-19. [10, 32, 33]

On August 4, while engaged in the final period of front-line training with the Guards Division, troops of the 320th Infantry repulsed an enemy raid southeast of Boiry. The 3d Battalion also repulsed an enemy raid in its sector near Boisleux-St. Marc during the night of August 13-14. During the night of August 16-17 the regiment was ordered to take over the subsector of

the center brigade of the Guards Division in the vicinity of Boiry. The regiment executed the relief and assumed command of the sector at noon, August 17. At 5 p. m., August 18, orders were received relieving the regiment from the front line and directing it to move to the rear. [6, 10, 34, 35, 36, 37]

By midnight, August 18, the 80th Division, with the exception of the Pioneer Platoon, 320th Infantry, which failed to receive its relief order, was withdrawn from the line. This platoon remained with the Guards Division and participated in the attack of the British Third Army on August 21. [6]

Aug. 19-
Sept. 14

British Advanced General Headquarters had issued a warning order on August 17 covering the movement of the 80th Division to a new area. These instructions were followed on August 19 by orders directing the transfer of the 80th Division on August 21 from the British Third Army and the jurisdiction of the American II Corps. These instructions were confirmed by telegraphic orders from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, at 2 a. m., August 19, directing immediate entrainment. Pursuant to the orders of the American II Corps the movement began on August 19. [38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43]

Upon being relieved from the British Third Army, the division, less artillery, proceeded to the 14th (Aignay-le-Duc) Training Area, southwest of Chaumont. On August 25 it was ordered to join the American First Army which was concentrating for the St. Mihiel Offensive. [1, 43, 44]

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. When the emergency had passed and the success of the Allied and American counter-offensive against the Germans in the Marne salient was assured, final steps were taken to organize an American army. [3, 45]

The American First Army was organized on August 10, and directed to reduce the St. Mihiel salient. On August 30 it assumed command of the front from Port-sur-Seille, east of the Moselle River, to Watronville, 11 kilometers southeast of Verdun. [45]

It was originally planned that the attack on the St. Mihiel salient would be exploited to the fullest extent. On September 2, however, it was decided that the First Army would launch the Meuse-Argonne Offensive later in the month. The St. Mihiel Offensive, therefore, was limited to clearing the salient only so far as was necessary to insure the safety of the later operation. The army plan, as finally approved, provided for a main attack on the south face of the salient by the American I and IV Corps from right to left, on a front of approximately 23 kilometers; a secondary attack against the west face by the V Corps; and a holding attack against the tip of the salient by the French II Colonial Corps. The operation was to begin at 1 a. m., September 12, with an artillery preparation. The main attack was to be launched at 5 a. m.; the secondary attack at 8 a. m. [45]

When the St. Mihiel Offensive began, the 80th Division was in the area of Tronville-en-Barrois, 20 kilometers southwest of St. Mihiel in reserve of the First Army. The division was not, however, engaged in this offensive although the 320th Infantry and 315th Machine-Gun Battalion were attached to the French 2d Dismounted Cavalry Division, French II Colonial Corps, from September 13 to 16. The attack of the First Army was immediately successful. The salient was closed on the 13th, and from this time until the conclusion of the operation on September 16 the First Army consolidated its lines on this front while it began concentrating the bulk of its forces west of the Meuse River for the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. On September 14 the 80th Division was assigned to the American

III Corps, French Second Army, and on the same day began to move to the Meuse-Argonne region. [1, 45]

CASUALTIES, ARTOIS SECTOR, SOMME OFFENSIVE AND
ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE

	July 22- Aug. 7	Aug. 8-18	Aug. 19-20	Sept. 12-14	Total
317th Inf.....	W.....	54	34	-----	88
	DW.....	-----	4	-----	4
	K.....	7	6	-----	13
318th Inf.....	W.....	13	14	1	28
	DW.....	2	1	-----	3
	K.....	3	1	-----	4
319th Inf.....	W.....	13	15	-----	28
	DW.....	2	2	-----	4
	K.....	2	4	-----	6
320th Inf.....	W.....	25	42	1	68
	DW.....	1	1	1	3
	K.....	5	10	-----	15
313th MG Bn.....	W.....	1	-----	-----	1
	DW.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
	K.....	-----	2	-----	2
314th MG Bn.....	W.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
	DW.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
	K.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
315th MG Bn.....	W.....	-----	2	-----	2
	DW.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
	K.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
305th Engrs.....	W.....	-----	4	-----	4
	DW.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
	K.....	1	-----	-----	1
Others.....	W.....	-----	2	-----	2
	DW.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
	K.....	-----	1	-----	1
Total.....	129	145	2	1	277

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

Béthincourt Sector, Meuse-Argonne Offensive and Subsequent Service

BÉTHINCOURT SECTOR, SEPTEMBER 22-25
MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, SEPTEMBER 26-
OCTOBER 13 AND OCTOBER 23-NOVEMBER 8
SUBSEQUENT SERVICE, NOVEMBER 9, 1918-JUNE 1919

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 of the Somme Offensive on September 27; and a combined Allied attack east of Ypres on September 28. Between these principal offensives, secondary operations were to be undertaken. [5, 45, 46, 47]

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. [45]

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 Barricourt, 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. [45]

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. [45]

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. [45]



The following paragraphs, in *italic*, are a synopsis of the service of the 80th Division in the Béthincourt 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.

During the night of September 21-22 part of the 80th Division was attached to the 33d Division and relieved troops of that division in support positions in the Béthincourt Sector. Elements of the 33d Division remained in the front line as a screen until the night of September 25-26.

The 80th Division, as center division of the III Corps, attacked on September 26. The division crossed Ruisseau de Forges, south of Béthincourt, and during the day advanced about 6 kilometers to Bois Juré and Bois de Septsarges. Continuing the attack during the night, the right of the division passed through Dannevoux and reached the army objective, in Bois la Ville, by midnight, September 26.

The division renewed its attack on September 27 and reached a position in the northern part of Bois de Dannevoux.

On September 28 the left of the division passed through Bois de la Côte Lémont. At the close of the day the front line rested on the army objective except on the extreme left.

During the night of September 28-29 the 80th Division was relieved by the 33d Division. It moved to the vicinity of Cuisy in reserve of the III Corps.

During the night of October 3-4 the division moved into an attack position near Nantillois.

On October 4 it began a series of attacks, as the left division of the III Corps, against Bois des Ogons. In fighting that continued throughout the day the division held a gain of about 500 meters. Attacks made against the wood during daylight of October 5 were unsuccessful, but that night, under cover of darkness, Bois des Ogons was captured and the front line of the division pushed forward about 700 meters.

During the period from October 6 to 8 the division reorganized and prepared to resume the advance. The attack was renewed in the afternoon of October 9 by an advance of 500 meters through the western part of Bois de Fays and the eastern arm of Bois de Cunel. During the night of October 9-10 a detachment entered Cunel, but withdrew before daylight. On October 10 the line was

advanced about 800 meters to the northwestern edge of Bois de Malaumont and the small wood north of La Ville aux Bois Ferme. On the following day a gain of about 400 meters moved the line forward to the western edge of Bois de Forêt, from where it extended in a southwesterly direction along the ridge east and south of Cunel.

Relief of the 80th Division by the 5th Division was accomplished during the night of October 11-12, command passing to the 5th Division at 6 a. m., October 12.

On October 31, preparatory to the renewal of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive on the following day, the 80th Division reentered the line as the right division of the I Corps, relieving the 82d Division in the right half of the latter's zone north and east of St. Juvin.

The division attacked as part of the general offensive of November 1 with brigades in column. By nightfall it had reached the general line, point about 2 kilometers northeast of Sivry les Buzancy—Imécourt—point 1 kilometer south of Alliépoint.

On November 2, as a result of a successful attack due west from north of Imécourt, an advance was made to a line north of Route Nationale No. 47 and Buzancy. The support brigade took over the front line and continued the advance as assault brigade on November 3. New corps and divisional boundaries were provided which shifted the zone of action of the 80th Division about 2 kilometers to the west. The 2d Division, to the right, had made a march during the night of November 2-3, which created a wide gap to the right of the 80th Division. On November 3 the 80th Division attempted to fill the gap, and by nightfall its right elements had reached a line southwest of Ferme de Bellevue, in the zone of the 2d Division. The line occupied at the close of day in its own zone of action ran from Petites Sartelles to the vicinity of St. Pierremont.

On November 4 the division pursued the retreating enemy and by night reached a general line, Bois du Port Gérard—la Tuilerie—la Polka Ferme.

In operations commencing at 2:30 a. m., November 5, the pursuit continued. The division reached and held the line, slopes northwest of Beaumont—la Bagnolle.

In the early morning of November 6, the leading elements of

the division advanced to the general line, Beaumont—point 286—point 255—Hill 275. The 1st Division relieved the 80th Division by a passage of lines about 6:30 a. m.

Upon being relieved as reserve of the First Army during the St. Mihiel Offensive, the 80th Division moved to the vicinity of Ippécourt, 28 kilometers northwest of St. Mihiel. From there it moved to Bois la Ville, 15 kilometers south of Béthincourt. During the night of September 21–22 one battalion of the 319th Infantry was attached to the 33d Division and relieved a battalion of that division in a support position in the Béthincourt Sector in the area which was to be the zone of action of the 80th Division. On September 22 the division, as well as the III Corps, passed to the control of the First Army when the latter extended its front to include the Argonne Forest in preparation for the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. [1, 44, 45, 48, 49]

Sept.
22–25

On September 20 the First Army had 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 outflank 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. [45, 50]

Pursuant to the field orders of the First Army, the III Corps had issued orders on September 21. The corps plan was to

break the hostile positions and resistance between Ruisseau de Forges and Bois de Forêt, and exploit any success by advancing north from Bois de Forêt, organizing the west bank of the Meuse for defense as the advance progressed. Boundaries were assigned the 80th Division as follows:

Right boundary: Junction Tranchée de Silésie and Tranchée de Dantzig—Passerelle du Don (incl.)—Gercourt-et-Drillancourt (excl.)—Tranchée du Bois Juré (excl.)—Tranchée du Bois Rond (excl.)—Laiterie de Belhaine (excl.).

Left boundary: Junction Tranchée du Crochet and Tranchée Braux—Tranchée Montante—Cote 262 (incl.)—Hill 281 (excl.)—Briulles-sur-Meuse (excl.). [51, 52, 53]

The division was directed to penetrate the hostile second position, a line extending from the southern part of Bois Juré to Cote 262 where, except in Bois Juré which was to be cleaned out at once, the division was to halt for 30 minutes and reorganize under a standing barrage. It was then to proceed without regard to the divisions to its flanks to the corps objective, a line extending east and west just south of Dannevoux. The advance to the army objective was to be made as soon as the 4th Division had reached or passed the corps objective. [51, 53]

The 80th Division issued field orders on September 22 directing that the attack be made in column of brigades, with the 160th Infantry Brigade leading. In addition to its own field artillery brigade, the division had at its disposal for the operation, the 2d Battalion, 76th Field Artillery, 3d Division, a French regiment of light artillery and a battalion of howitzers. Following the fire of preparation which was to be delivered along the whole front beginning at 2:30 a. m., the division artillery was to fire a rolling barrage beginning at 5:30 a. m., the hour of the infantry attack. A machine-gun barrage was also to be put down during the initial stage. One battery of artillery was attached to each assault battalion as accompanying guns. Additional batteries were attached to the 160th Infantry Brigade. Each battalion of this brigade was to have a machine-gun company attached. One company of engineers was assigned to the brigade, and one company retained in division reserve.

Liaison was to be maintained with divisions to the flanks. Exploitation patrols were to be pushed across the Meuse: [44, 57]

The formation prescribed for the leading brigade was as follows:

160TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

320th Infantry	319th Infantry
2d Battalion	1st Battalion
3d Battalion	2d Battalion

Brigade Reserve

3d Battalion, 319th Infantry
1st Battalion, 320th Infantry

[10, 58, 59]

During the night of September 24-25 the 160th Infantry Brigade moved forward to Bois Bourrus, 3 kilometers south of Chattancourt, the 159th Infantry Brigade moved to the vicinity of Geronville in rear of the 160th Infantry Brigade and the 155th Field Artillery Brigade occupied its firing positions. The troops remained under cover throughout the following day, and during the night of September 25-26 took up their positions for the attack. The units of the 33d Division which had remained in the forward position to prevent identification of the 80th Division were withdrawn. [44, 54, 55, 56]

Sept. 26

The attack was launched on September 26 as ordered. On the right, the 1st Battalion, 319th Infantry, advanced from Tranchée de Kovel, crossed the swamps of Ruisseau de Forges at Béthincourt and passed through the town. The battalion was re-formed after passing Béthincourt and moved by the flank to its zone of action east of the town, continuing its advance behind the barrage about 6:15 a. m. It passed to the east of Cote 281 and encountered little resistance until the Gercourt—Cuisy road was reached, when heavy fire was received from Bois Juré and Bois Sachet. A heavy fog made liaison and mopping up difficult and the support companies were contin-

ually being held up by machine guns which the assault battalion had passed over. Upon approaching Bois Sachet, the leading companies of the 1st Battalion moved by the right flank, crossed the Gercourt—Cuisy road and advanced across Ruisseau de la Hoche, where they were temporarily held up by fire from Bois Juré and Bois Sachet. The two support companies were sent forward on the left and cleaned out Bois Sachet and, remaining abreast of the original assault companies, continued the attack. By 11 a. m. the battalion had reached the second enemy position in the southern part of Bois Juré. The leading elements continued the advance and, with the assistance of two platoons from the 2d Battalion, passed through Bois Juré. About noon heavy fire from Ravin du Corbillon and Ravin des Culees halted the advance along the northern and western edges of Bois Juré. By this time elements of both the 1st and 2d Battalions occupied positions in line. The right of the 319th Infantry rested just south of the corps objective, in Bois Juré, with the left extending to the southwest along the west edge of the wood. [10, 44, 58]

About 10:30 a. m. Company M, 319th Infantry, was sent forward to support the 1st Battalion and took up a position extending from the southwest edge of Bois Juré across the open ground to Bois Sachet. Later in the day Companies I and L were attached to the 1st Battalion in Bois Juré. Company I took up a position in the northern part of the wood. The leading elements of the 319th Infantry did not maintain liaison with the 33d Division to the right, or with the 320th Infantry to the left. [10, 58, 60]

On the left, the 320th Infantry advanced from Tranchée de Kovel and Tranchée d'Alsace at 5:30 a. m. The assault battalion crossed Ruisseau de Forges on a damaged bridge southwest of Béthincourt and cleared the town about 6:15 a. m. It followed the barrage closely and at first encountered little resistance. Some machine-gun positions were reduced north of Ruisseau de Forges and in Tranchée de Billemont. The leading elements passed Cote 281 about 7:30 a. m. Upon reaching the northern slopes of Hill 259, just-south of the Gercourt—Cuisy road, heavy fire was received from Cote 262 and Bois d'en delà.

This resistance held up the advance until about 9 a. m. [10, 44, 59]

Detachments of the 3d Battalion, 320th Infantry, entered the action during the morning. About 11 a. m. a company of the 1st Battalion was sent from the reserve to reinforce the front line and secure liaison with the 4th Division to the left. At 2 p. m. two platoons from Company D and detachments from Companies A and B were sent to reinforce the front line. [10]

During the afternoon the 320th Infantry overcame the resistance on Cote 262 and in Bois d'en delà and pushed through the eastern part of Bois de Septsarges. About 4 p. m. a line was established in the edge of the woods south of Le Butel Ruisseau. The front-line elements were reorganized here and the position was consolidated for the night with portions of all three battalions in line. [10, 59]

At 5:45 p. m. the 318th Infantry was ordered to join the 4th Division as additional reserve. This regiment moved to the vicinity of Cuisy, arriving about 2 a. m., September 27. [61, 62, 63]

During the afternoon the 317th Infantry was placed at the disposal of the 160th Infantry Brigade. The 1st Battalion was attached to the 319th Infantry and took up a support position in Bois Juré. The 3d Battalion was attached to the 320th Infantry and took up a support position on Hill 259. [10, 64]

Telephonic instructions were received at 2:45 p. m. from the III Corps, ordering the 160th Infantry Brigade to gain the army objective before nightfall. [44]

The 319th Infantry reorganized after dark, and after an artillery preparation advanced from Bois Juré about 9 p. m., with the 3d Battalion, less Company K, on the right, and the 2d Battalion, less Company H, on the left. The 1st Battalion, which was to support the attack, did not move forward until after midnight. [10, 44, 65, 66, 67]

The 3d Battalion, 319th Infantry, encountered practically no resistance, but elements lost contact with each other in the darkness. However, the battalion continued to advance, passed east of Dannevoux and pushed on to the railroad north of Le Butel Ruisseau. The leading elements of the battalion

reached this position about midnight, September 26. Liaison was not maintained during the advance either with the 33d Division to the right, or with the 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, to the left. [10]

The 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, advanced from Bois Juré. It did not encounter serious resistance until it reached Cote 294, where heavy fire forced the leading elements to veer to the right of Bois de Dannevoux. After passing through Bois des Moriaux, the two leading companies advanced to the northern edge of Bois la Ville, and by 11 p. m. occupied positions along the ridge overlooking the Meuse River, due south of Vilosnes-sur-Meuse. Liaison was not established with either flanking unit before midnight. [10, 67]

The situation was not stabilized in the zone of action of the 319th Infantry at midnight. Companies I and H had just reached the road northeast of Dannevoux and Companies F and E were along the ridge in Bois la Ville, with the other companies still moving forward. The entire line was in the process of consolidating its positions. Liaison was not established among the leading companies until the early morning of September 27. A gap of about 2½ kilometers existed between the left of the 2d Battalion and the right of the 320th Infantry, which was still in Bois de Septsarges. [10]

The 320th Infantry, in the left zone of action, did not attack during the night of September 26-27, but held its position along the northeast edge of Bois de Septsarges, patrolling to its front. The 33d Division, to the right of the 80th Division, had reached the army objective during the morning; its left rested just east of Laiterie de Belhaine. At midnight there was a gap of about 500 meters between the two divisions. Contact was not established with the 4th Division, although that division had reached the corps objective. The lines of the 80th and 4th Divisions were practically abreast, with only a small gap between their flanks. [10, 59, 68, 69]

During the morning of September 27 the 319th Infantry sent patrols to the Meuse River, and under cover of fog, advanced outposts to the railroad, made minor adjustments of troops and consolidated its line practically on the army objective. [10]

Sept. 27

The 3d Battalion, 319th Infantry, consolidated a line extending from east of Laiterie de Belhaine along the railroad to the northeast end of Bois la Ville ridge, thence west along the ridge about 500 meters. About 3:30 a. m. contact was established with the left of the 33d Division, east of Laiterie de Belhaine. [10, 70]

The 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, organized its line in the northern edges of Bois la Ville and Bois de Dannevoux with two companies in the front line and one company in support. The remaining company reported to the battalion in the afternoon and took up a position in support. [10]

Although the main line of resistance of the 319th Infantry was not actually on the railroad north of Bois la Ville, the railroad was held by outposts and was covered by fire from the ridge. [10]

The 1st Battalion, 319th Infantry, which was to have supported the night attack of September 26-27, re-formed in Bois Juré, and moved forward through Le Bois Rond about 2:30 a. m. It passed to the east of Dannevoux and advanced into the gap that had developed in Bois la Ville between the 3d and 2d Battalions. By 7 a. m. it was in a position along the ridge southeast of Vilosnes-sur-Meuse, overlooking the Meuse River. Later in the morning contact was established with the 3d Battalion to the right and the 2d Battalion to the left. [10, 58]

About daybreak the left unit of the 320th Infantry established liaison with the 4th Division to the left. [10]

During the early morning, orders were issued for the 320th Infantry to advance to the army objective. The attack started at 6:30 a. m., without artillery support, with the 2d Battalion and detachments of the 1st Battalion leading, but the attack was held up almost immediately by heavy fire from Bois de Dannevoux, and the leading companies were forced to retire to the original line in Bois de Septsarges. [10, 59]

After an artillery preparation on Bois de Dannevoux, the 320th Infantry attacked again at 2 p. m. The leading elements pushed through the wood and found that it had been evacuated. A position was occupied north of Hills 292 and 283. By 5 p. m. the right companies had reached the heights overlooking the

Meuse in Bois du Ru and established contact with the 319th Infantry to the right. [10, 59]

By this time, elements of all three battalions were in line and the units were badly mixed. The left of the 320th Infantry extended to the west of Hill 283, well in advance of the 4th Division, which made only a small gain in Bois de Briulles during the day. A gap of about 500 meters existed between the right of the 4th Division and the left of the 80th Division during the night of September 27-28, but it was covered by patrols from both divisions. [10, 71]

At 7:15 a. m., September 28, the 320th Infantry attacked Bois de la Côte Lémont. Preceded by a local machine-gun barrage, elements of the 2d Battalion, with a detachment from the 1st Battalion attached, advanced through the northern part of the wood, but about 11 a. m. were held up by heavy artillery fire along the edge of the wood, southeast of Dépôt de Munitions. [10, 44, 72]

Sept. 28

An enemy counterattack from the direction of Briulles-sur-Meuse was repulsed by the 320th Infantry in the early morning. [10, 44]

The 320th Infantry ordered an attack to advance its left flank to conform to the morning advance of the 4th Division through Bois de Briulles. This attack was made at 1 p. m. by the 3d Battalion of the regiment with elements of the 1st Battalion attached, following an artillery preparation on the northwestern part of Bois de la Côte Lémont and Cote 280. The advance to the edge of the wood northeast of Cote 280 was made without opposition, but further attempts to advance toward Briulles-sur-Meuse were unsuccessful, owing to a heavy artillery concentration by the enemy. Later in the day, contact was established with the 4th Division near Cote 280. [10]

During the morning the 3d Battalion, 317th Infantry, was relieved from duty with the 320th Infantry, but at 10 a. m. was ordered to rejoin the latter in Bois de la Côte Lémont. It relieved the 2d Battalion, 320th Infantry, about 4 p. m. This permitted the 2d Battalion to cooperate with the 3d Battalion in the advance of the latter toward Briulles. [10, 73]

At 4 p. m. the 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry, was attached to

the 320th Infantry and was ordered to take up a position on the left flank of the division and establish liaison with the 4th Division. By 7 p. m. it had taken up a support position in Bois de Septsarges. [10, 74]

Minor adjustments only were made during the day by the 319th Infantry in the right zone of action. Contact was maintained with the 33d Division and also with the 320th Infantry. [10]

The general line of resistance held by the 80th Division was practically along the army objective, except on the left flank. It extended from east of Laiterie de Belhaine, along the line, eastern end of the ridge in Bois la Ville, northern edge of Bois de Dannevoux, northern edges of Bois du Ru and Bois de la Côte Lémont, thence southwest to Cote 280. Outposts were maintained in front of this line along the railroad embankment south of the Meuse. [10, 75]

At 6:30 p. m. the III Corps directed the reserve brigade of the 33d Division to relieve the 80th Division, less the 155th Field Artillery Brigade and the 318th Infantry, during the night of September 28-29. The 2d Battalion, 315th Field Artillery, was attached to the 4th Division on this date, and remained with it until October 7. [1, 44, 76, 77]

Sept. 29 The command of the zone of action of the 80th Division was to pass to the 65th Infantry Brigade, 33d Division, at 8 a. m., September 29. [76, 77, 78, 79]

The 129th Infantry, 33d Division, relieved the 319th Infantry, and the attached 1st Battalion, 317th Infantry, about 8 a. m. [80, 81, 82]

The 320th Infantry and the attached 2d and 3d Battalions, 317th Infantry, were relieved by the 130th Infantry. The relief was not completed until about 2:30 p. m. [83, 84, 85, 86, 87]

The 80th Division had been ordered to proceed upon completion of the relief to the area of the 37th Division near Montfaucon. The 317th, 319th and 320th Infantry Regiments moved to Bois de Montfaucon. Two battalions of the 319th Infantry and one of the 317th Infantry were held in readiness in support of the 37th Division, to meet a threatened counterattack. The

counterattack not materializing, all three infantry regiments were ordered to the vicinity of Cuisy, where the division passed to the reserve of the III Corps. [44]

The elements of the 80th Division, which were stationed in the vicinity of Cuisy from September 30 to October 3 as reserve of the III Corps, were joined on October 3 by the division artillery brigade, less the 2d Battalion, 315th Field Artillery, and by the 318th Infantry, less its 1st Battalion. During this period the III Corps front was held by the 33d and 4th Divisions, with the 3d Division, V Corps, to the left of the 4th Division. [44, 88, 89]

*Sept. 30—
Oct. 3*

In conformity with orders of the First Army for a renewal of the general offensive on October 4 with the heights of Cunel and Romagne as objectives, the III Corps issued orders at 9 a. m., October 3, for an attack that was to penetrate the hostile third position in Bois de Forêt between the Meuse River and Cunel. It was to seize the high ground northeast of Cunel, and assist the V Corps in capturing the heights near Romagne. The order of battle within the corps was to be the 33d, 4th and 80th Divisions, from right to left. To the left of the 80th Division, was to be the 3d Division, V Corps. [90, 91, 92]

Boundaries prescribed for the 80th Division were as follows:

Right boundary: Septsarges (excl.)—Cote 295—road 200 meters inside western edge of Bois de Fays—western edge Bois de Forêt—Côte 299—Ainreville (incl.).

Left boundary: roadfork 500 meters north of Montfaucon—road from Nantillois to Cunel (incl.)—Cunel (incl.)—Bantheville (excl.). [91]

The 80th Division was to attack behind a rolling barrage along the front of Bois des Ogons. It was to be assisted by tanks and was to advance to the Cunel—Briulles-sur-Meuse road, where it was to halt for 20 minutes and reorganize under cover of a standing barrage. It was then to proceed to the combined army first-phase line, which was north of Côte 299, Clairs Chênes wood and Bois des Rappes. On this line the division was to await orders. The advance was to be made without regard to the 3d Division to the left, but the 80th Division

was to assist the 4th Division to the right. Combat liaison groups were to operate to both flanks. [91]

Field orders of the 80th Division issued at 5 p. m., October 3, were preceded by verbal orders giving brief instructions regarding the contemplated attack. The line of departure was designated as the Brioules-sur-Meuse—Nantillois—Cierges road, east and west of Nantillois. Units of the 4th and 3d Divisions held a line on Hill 274, approximately 1 kilometer in advance of this line, but these units were withdrawn prior to H-hour. [10, 44, 61, 93, 94, 95, 96]

To each assault battalion was attached a machine-gun company. The remainder of the machine-gun units were to be used for long-range and overhead fire. To each assault regiment was attached a battery of accompanying artillery. Three companies of French tanks were to accompany the infantry. A standing barrage was to be placed on the area south of Bois des Ogons from 5:05 to 5:25 a. m., following which the infantry attack was to commence. [93, 95, 97, 98]

The formation for the attack was to be as follows:

159TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

<i>318th Infantry</i>	<i>317th Infantry</i>
2d Battalion	2d Battalion
3d Battalion	1st Battalion

Brigade Reserve

3d Battalion, 317th Infantry
313th Machine-Gun Battalion, less 2 companies
1 battery, 313th Field Artillery
1 company, 305th Engineers

DIVISION RESERVE

160th Infantry Brigade, less 315th Machine-Gun Battalion
[62, 93, 95]

Oct. 4 The 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry, which was to lead the assault on the right, became lost while advancing to the line of departure. As a consequence, the 1st Battalion, 317th Infantry, was ordered to make the attack with the 2d Battalion in support. [99, 100, 101]

Owing to this delay, the advance did not start until about 6 a. m., thereby losing the effect of the barrage and the support of the tanks. Moving from the road northeast of Nantillois, the 1st Battalion, 317th Infantry, was soon held up by heavy fire. Attempts made later in the day to envelop Bois des Ogons from the east met with little success, and by 4 p. m. the assault wave occupied a position on the ridge southeast of Bois des Ogons. Here it was relieved at 5 p. m. by the 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry. An attack launched by the latter about 5:30 p. m. was broken up by heavy artillery fire, and the troops withdrew to the line previously held by the 1st Battalion. [10, 44, 62, 99, 102]

On the left, the 2d Battalion, 318th Infantry, relieved elements of the 3d Division near Nantillois about 3 a. m., and by 4:30 a. m. was in position to attack. The elements of the 3d Division on Hill 274 were withdrawn without being relieved by units of the 80th Division. The assault battalion advanced as planned at 5:25 a. m. from west of Nantillois, assisted by tanks. By 7:30 a. m. it had reached Hill 274, but by 7:50 a. m. the leading elements were held up along the slopes on the southern edge of Bois des Ogons. Heavy fire was received from the woods and the exposed flanks, and by 8:45 a. m. the 3d Battalion had entered the line on the right. Subjected to heavy fire, the troops withdrew to a position near Hill 274. Attempts to flank Bois des Ogons from the west during the morning were unsuccessful. [10, 61, 62, 97]

At 7:15 p. m. the 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, which had been placed at the disposal of the 318th Infantry, passed through the units of the 318th Infantry on Hill 274 and, assisted by tanks, attacked Bois des Ogons in another attempt to envelop the wood from the east. The assault wave advanced a short distance into Bois des Ogons, but could not hold all of its gains. A line was consolidated with the right along the southern edge of the wood in contact with the 317th Infantry, and the left along the reverse slope of Hill 266. Attempts to occupy the wood by infiltration during the night were unsuccessful. [10, 58, 62, 103, 104]

There was no front-line liaison to the right with the 4th

Division, which was in Bois de Fays about 1 kilometer in advance of the 317th Infantry. Contact was established with the 3d Division, to the left, by means of patrols. [10, 105]

Pursuant to instructions from the III Corps, the 80th Division ordered the attack continued on October 5. [106]

Oct. 5

On the right, elements of the 3d Battalion, 317th Infantry, were sent into the western part of Bois de Fays, in the zone of action of the 4th Division, at 2 a. m. for the purpose of making a flank attack on Bois des Ogons. Finding the western part of Bois de Fays held by the enemy and receiving heavy artillery fire, they withdrew to Cote 295 before daylight. [10, 44, 106, 107]

On the left, the 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, at 10 a. m., was forced by heavy artillery fire to withdraw from its position south of Bois des Ogons to the reverse slope of Hill 274, where it was reorganized. [10, 58, 108]

About 10:30 a. m., the 318th Infantry attacked with elements of both the 2d and 3d Battalions, assisted by French tanks, but no permanent advance was made. [62, 97, 109]

During the morning the 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry, worked its way forward to a position along the southern edge of Bois des Ogons. However, it withdrew about noon to the ridge north of point 214, because of heavy artillery fire and the withdrawal of the units to its left. [10, 99]

About noon the 1st Battalion, 318th Infantry, which had been returned to the control of the 80th Division earlier in the day, advanced through the western part of Bois de Fays in an attack with La Ville aux Bois Ferme as the objective. Elements of this battalion reached the northwestern portion of Bois de Fays and the trenches north of Bois des Ogons, where the attack was broken up. The troops withdrew to the southwestern part of Bois de Fays, and at midnight moved to the rear in compliance with orders. [10, 110, 111, 112]

About 6 p. m. the attack was renewed on the entire divisional front, supported by artillery fire. Little resistance was encountered and the leading units reached the northern edge of Bois des Ogons, under cover of darkness. [44]

On the right, the 317th Infantry attacked with the 2d Battal-

ion in the assault echelon, and by 8:30 p. m. reached a position with its right at the southwest corner of Bois de Fays. It was in contact with the 4th Division and with the 1st Battalion, 318th Infantry. [10, 62, 99, 113, 114]

On the left, the 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, led the advance, and by 10 p. m. had reached a line about 200 meters north of the east and west trail through Bois des Ogons, with outposts in the northern edge of the wood. These positions were organized for the night in contact with the 3d Division to the left, 700 meters south of Ferme de la Madeleine. [10, 58, 115]

The First Army directed the III Corps to organize for defense, while preparing to renew the attack at a later date. In the zone of action of the 80th Division, the outpost line was to include Bois des Ogons. [116]

October 6 was spent in consolidating the positions gained on the previous day. About noon the 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, executed a temporary withdrawal from the northern edge of Bois des Ogons to permit artillery to shell concrete machine-gun positions to its front from 2 to 4 p. m., after which patrols were to occupy the trenches north of the woods. The patrols moved out at 4 p. m., but were forced by hostile fire to return. [62]

Oct.
6-8

During the night of October 6-7 the 3d Battalion, 319th Infantry, relieved the 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry, and the 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, in the front line. Command of the zone passed to the 160th Infantry Brigade at noon, October 7. [10, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121]

Following instructions of the III Corps, the 80th Division issued orders on October 7 revising its plan of defense. In order to strengthen the outpost zone, the 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry, attached to the 319th Infantry, took over the right of the front of the division during the night of October 7-8. [10, 122, 123, 124, 125]

The First Army issued instructions on October 8 for the French XVII Corps to continue its attack east of the Meuse (which had begun on this day) on the following day, and for the V Corps to capture the heights of Cunel and Romagne. The III Corps, which was operating between the two, was to protect

their flanks and be prepared to quickly seize every opportunity to advance to the heights in its immediate front and push on to the north, as had been attempted on October 4. [126, 127]

The order of battle in the III Corps was to be the 4th and 80th Divisions, from right to left. The 80th Division charged the 160th Infantry Brigade with carrying out the mission assigned by the corps, as the brigade had already prepared plans for a renewal of the attack. There was to be a standing barrage for 15 minutes prior to the attack on an east-west line through the northern edge of Ferme de la Madeleine. The advance was to be covered by a rolling barrage. Machine-gun units were to be attached to the assault battalions. [127, 128, 129]

The formation of the division was to be as follows:

160TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

<i>319th Infantry</i>	<i>320th Infantry</i>
<i>3d Battalion</i>	<i>1st Battalion</i>
<i>1st Battalion</i>	<i>3d Battalion</i>

Brigade Reserve

2d Battalion, 320th Infantry
2d Battalion, 319th Infantry

DIVISION RESERVE

159th Infantry Brigade
314th Machine-Gun Battalion

[58, 62, 129, 130, 131, 133]

Oct. 9 At 12:30 p. m. word was received that the 3d Division had captured Tranchée de la Mamelle, about 1,800 meters to the left front of the 80th Division. The 160th Infantry Brigade was therefore ordered to execute its attack, which was begun at 3:30 p. m. with good artillery support. [10, 132, 133]

On the right, the 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry, captured the trenches on Hill 275, immediately north of Bois des Ogons, but could make no progress across the open space west of Bois de Fays until machine guns in the western edge of the latter were outflanked. By 5:45 p. m. the battalion was reorganized on a generally east and west line over Hill 275. Upon the renewal of the attack, some elements moved to the ravine between

Bois de Malaumont and Bois de Fays, others advanced to the vicinity of the trench area, designated as Terrain d'Exercice, while still others joined the 319th Infantry in an attack on Cunel. A line was formed along the northern and northwestern edges of Bois de Fays, extending thence southwest through the Terrain d'Exercice. Contact was established with the 4th Division, to the right, near the divisional boundary in the northern edge of Bois de Fays, but at midnight contact had not been reestablished with the 3d Battalion, 319th Infantry, to the left. An advance, started at 9:30 p. m. for the purpose of cleaning out Bois de Malaumont, was in progress at midnight. [10, 134, 135]

On the left, the 3d Battalion, 319th Infantry, attacked toward Cunel, with the Briulles—Cunel road as its objective. Part of the battalion was held up along the edge of Bois de Cunel, southwest of La Ville aux Bois Ferme, in contact with the 3d Division. Other elements of this battalion, accompanied by a detachment of the 320th Infantry, entered Cunel under cover of darkness and were fighting in the town at midnight. [10, 58]

The First Army ordered a general attack for October 10, with unlimited objectives, on the front from Beaumont, 6 kilometers east of the Meuse, to the Argonne Forest. The III Corps directed the continuation of the attack begun on October 9. There was to be no artillery preparation, but the advance was to be covered by a standing barrage from 7 to 7:15 a. m., following which the infantry would attack, protected by a rolling barrage. The formation for the attack was to be as follows:

160TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

<i>319th Infantry</i>	<i>320th Infantry</i>
1st Battalion	1st Battalion
2d Battalion, 320th Infantry	3d Battalion
3d Battalion	

Brigade Reserve

317th Infantry
314th Machine-Gun Battalion
2d Battalion, 319th Infantry

DIVISION RESERVE

159th Infantry Brigade, less 317th Infantry

[59, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140]

Oct. 10 At 2:30 a. m., October 10, the 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry, plus Company L from the support battalion, again advanced for the purpose of cleaning out Bois de Malaumont before dawn. At 4 a. m. this force was notified that an artillery barrage was to be placed on the Briulles—Cunel road at 7 a. m. At 5:30 a. m. the leading elements reached the road, and, in compliance with orders, withdrew 150 meters to the south to await the barrage. [10, 44, 135, 141]

In the western part of the divisional zone of action, the troops who had entered Cunel, being without liaison or support, withdrew about 3 a. m. to the northern edge of Bois des Ogons where they arrived before dawn. [10, 58]

The artillery barrage commenced at 7 a. m. On the right, the 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry, crossed the Briulles—Cunel road, and almost immediately met heavy fire which slowed up the advance. During the morning the leading elements succeeded in reaching the enemy trenches about 300 meters north of the road, on the ridge at St. Christophe. Early in the afternoon a friendly barrage necessitated the withdrawal of these troops to the Briulles—Cunel road. During the afternoon the battalion was re-formed and took up a position in the northern edge of Bois de Malaumont, along the Briulles—Cunel road. Patrols that succeeded late in the afternoon in reaching the ridge at St. Christophe were driven back by machine-gun fire. Contact was maintained with the 4th Division, whose front line was about 300 meters in advance of the 320th Infantry. [10, 59, 135]

On the left, the 1st Battalion, 319th Infantry, relieved the 3d Battalion and attacked in the direction of Cunel. By 8:40 a. m. the assault wave was held up in the vicinity of La Ville aux Bois Ferme by fire from the woods to the left front, and the extreme western edge of Bois de Malaumont. Elements of the 2d Battalion, 320th Infantry, in support, reinforced the leading battalion, and by 10:15 a. m. the line had been advanced to the

patch of woods 500 meters northwest of La Ville aux Bois Ferme, in close contact with the 3d Division in the northern edge of Bois de Cunel. Machine-gun fire from the vicinity of St. Christophe held up farther advance. [10, 56, 58, 59, 142, 143, 152]

The First Army directed that the general attack be continued at 7 a. m., on October 11. The III Corps was ordered to advance toward Cléry-le-Petit and Andevanne, 8 kilometers to the northwest. The III Corps ordered the 80th Division to capture Bois de la Pultière, Bois des Rappes, Clairs Chênes wood, Aincreville and the woods in the vicinity of Ferme de Chassogne and Andevanne. [144, 145]

The 80th Division directed the 160th Infantry Brigade to attack in conjunction with the 4th and 3d Divisions. The 160th Infantry Brigade arranged with the division artillery for a 15-minute barrage prior to the attack. At H-hour this was to change to a rolling barrage. [146, 147]

The attack was resumed at 7 a. m. on the 11th under cover of a rolling barrage. [44]

Oct.

11-13

On the right, the 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry, receiving heavy fire from the left front, made a slight advance east of the ridge at St. Christophe, but about 10 a. m. fell back to the woods south of the Briulles—Cunel road. Two attacks on the triangular-shaped wood north of St. Christophe during the morning were unsuccessful. Shortly after noon a detachment from the support battalion was sent through the zone of the 4th Division in Bois de Forêt with the mission of attacking the triangular-shaped wood from the northeast. While this operation was in progress, orders were received for the relief of the 80th Division by the 5th Division. Elements of the detachment entered the wood in the morning but later withdrew to positions in trenches immediately west of Bois de Forêt. Contact was established with the 4th Division in the western edge of Bois de Forêt. [10, 44, 135]

Shortly before the attack started on the left, the enemy put down a heavy artillery concentration on the 1st Battalion, 319th Infantry, which disrupted the advance. About noon the joint liaison detachment of the 80th and 3d Divisions entered Cunel,

while elements of the latter division mopped up the ridge southwest of the town. These movements enabled the 319th Infantry to occupy the strip of woods 400 meters southeast of Cunel, where contact was established with the 320th Infantry to the right, and the 3d Division to the left. Later in the day the detachments in Cunel withdrew to the line on the ridge south of the town. [10, 58, 148, 149]

The relief of the 80th Division, less artillery, by the 5th Division, was directed by orders of the III Corps issued at 10:30 p. m., October 10. The necessary movements were to be made during the night of October 11-12, and completed by 6 a. m., October 12, when command of the zone of action was to pass to the 5th Division. Later instructions detached the 305th Engineers from the division and attached it to the III Corps. [150, 151]

The relief was carried out as planned, the 5th Division completing the relief of the front-line units about 5 a. m., October 12, and taking command of the zone of action at the specified time. The 80th Division, less artillery and engineers, assembled in the vicinity of Forêt de Hesse and Bois de Cuisy, and moved to the vicinity of Triaucourt, about 30 kilometers south of Montfaucon, in army reserve. [1, 10, 44]

Oct.
23-31 The period October 15-22 was spent in reorganization. On October 23-24 the division, less the artillery brigade, moved to the vicinity of Neuville, about 15 kilometers southwest of Béthincourt, and passed into I Corps reserve. [1, 45, 153]

By the end of October, the First Army had accomplished the first part of its plan for the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. It had seized the hostile third position in Bois de Forêt, on the heights of Cunel and Romagne and on Côte de Châtillon, southeast of Landres-et St. Georges. The enemy had been driven from the Argonne Forest, and the left of the First Army was firmly established, in contact with the right of the French Fourth Army, at Grandpré. East of the Meuse, the heights had been cleared as far as the southern portion of Bois de la Grande Montagne. The First Army was now in a position to undertake the second operation, i. e., cut the Carignan—Sedan—Mézières railroad, and drive the enemy beyond the Meuse. On October

12 the front of the First Army east of Fresnes-en-Woëvre, 18 kilometers southeast of Verdun, had been placed under the command of the newly organized Second Army. [45]

East of the Meuse, the front of the First Army, which was now held by the French XXXIII and French XVII Corps from right to left, was approximately 5 kilometers south of the line west of the river. West of the Meuse, the front line of the First Army, which was held by the III, V and I Corps from right to left, included Bois de Forêt, Bois des Rappes, Bois de Banthevillie and Côte de Châtillon. From this point it extended generally west to Grandpré. To the west, the French Fourth Army lay behind the Aisne River, with a bridgehead north of Vouziers. Thus the hostile lines, opposite the left of the First Army and the right of the French Fourth Army, formed a salient, dominated by the wooded heights of Bois de Bourgogne. [45]

At first it was planned to launch the attack on October 28 but, owing to the fact that the French Fourth Army was not yet ready, the date was postponed to November 1. The main attack was to be delivered in the center by the V Corps. This corps was to drive north and penetrate the hostile fourth position by seizing the heights of Barricourt. The I Corps was to protect the left of the V Corps and extend the penetration westward through Thénorgues. It was then to drive on to the northwest and effect a junction, in the vicinity of Bault-aux-Bois, with the French Fourth Army, which was to advance west of Bois de Bourgogne. The III Corps was to assist and protect the right of the V Corps, and extend the penetration eastward to the heights west of the Meuse River. With the hostile fourth position securely in American hands, the enemy positions west of the Meuse would be untenable. The V and I Corps were to pursue vigorously toward Sedan, in conjunction with the French Fourth Army. The left of the III Corps was to pursue toward Stenay, while its right forced a crossing of the Meuse south of Dun and drove on Louppy-sur-Loison. The French XVII Corps was to support this crossing by exerting pressure on the enemy and, in case of a withdrawal, was to advance on Damvillers. [45, 269]

The I Corps ordered the attack with three divisions in line, the 80th, 77th and 78th from right to left. The 80th Division was to seize the high ground north of Sivry lez Buzancy on the first day and cover the left of the V Corps. The 77th Division was to capture and hold the plateau south of Verpel between Ruisseau de St. Georges and the Agron River. The 78th Division was to capture and clean up Bois des Loges and protect the left of the corps by advancing so as to continually face Bois de Bourgogne. The advance on Boulton-aux-Bois and junction with the French Fourth Army was to be governed by further orders. [154]

The 80th Division issued its orders on October 29 for the attack. Divisional boundaries were as follows:

Right boundary: Sommerance, $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers south of St. Georges, (excl.)—St. Georges (excl.)—vertical grid line 300 to the ridge just north of Imécourt—thence northeast along the ridge between Bayonville et Chénery and Sivry lez Buzancy—Fossé (excl.)—Vaux-en-Dieulet (incl.).

Left boundary: vertical grid line 298—St. Pierremont (excl.).

Objectives assigned were as follows:

First objective: Imécourt (excl.)—Alliépoint (incl.).

Second objective: Malmy—Sivry lez Buzancy (incl.)—thence southwest to the crossing of vertical grid line 298 and the road from point 206 to Verpel.

Corps, or first-day objective: Fontaine des Parades—Cote 278—wood 750 meters northwest of Sivry lez Buzancy—thence southwest to the crossing of vertical grid line 298 and the road from point 206 to Verpel.

Subsequent objective: ridge west of Fossé—Buzancy—Harricourt. [154, 155]

For the attack, the 157th Field Artillery Brigade, 82d Division, and a number of batteries of heavy artillery were attached to the 80th Division. The 1st Aero Squadron and the 2d Balloon Company were attached to both the 80th and the 77th Divisions for this operation. Company E, 1st Gas Regiment, and two companies of the 53d Pioneer Infantry were also attached to the division. The corps and division artillery were to

fire a 2-hour preparation, following which, at 5:30 a. m., the corps was to attack. The 80th Division, however, was not to begin its attack until 5:42 a. m., when it would advance directly north to the second objective, thence to the corps objective. From this line, patrols were to be pushed to the front preparatory to a further advance on the second day. Liaison was to be maintained with the 2d and 77th Divisions by two groups each composed of one rifle company and one machine-gun platoon from the 80th Division and the respective division to the flank. [154, 155, 156, 157, 158]

The formation for the attack was to be as follows:

160TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

<i>320th Infantry</i>	<i>319th Infantry</i>
3d Battalion	2d Battalion
2d Battalion	3d Battalion
1st Battalion	1st Battalion

DIVISION RESERVE

159th Infantry Brigade
314th Machine-Gun Battalion

[155, 159, 160]

At 9 a. m., October 30, the I Corps directed the 80th Division to relieve the 82d Division in the west half of the latter's zone of action prior to midnight, October 30. The division at once began its movement to effect the relief. At noon the 160th Infantry Brigade began a march of 25 kilometers to the front, and during the following night relieved the right of the 82d Division from a point about 1 kilometer south of St. Georges to a point in Ravin aux Pierres, about 2 kilometers northeast of the center of St. Juvin. The 319th and 320th Infantry Regiments were placed in line in that order from right to left, each regiment in column of battalions. These regiments did not, however, take over the outpost line, which continued to be held by elements of the 82d Division as a screen until the following night. Command passed to the 80th Division at 6 a. m., October 31. [44, 161, 162, 163]

A similar relief by the 77th Division of the left of the 82d

Division, north of St. Juvin, took place during the same night. To the right of the 80th Division, the 2d Division relieved the 42d Division on the 31st. [164, 165]

On October 31 the 159th Infantry Brigade and the remaining combat units of the 80th Division proceeded to the ravine 1 kilometer west of Exermont and the ravine south of Cornay, about 6 kilometers in rear of the front line. [44]

Nov. 1 On November 1 the regiments formed in column of battalions and attacked at 5:42 a. m., preceded by a rolling barrage. The right regiment made satisfactory progress, but the left regiment was held up on the line of departure. Owing to the fact that both regiments lost the barrage, it was ordered held on the first objective, Imécourt—Alliépoint, until the troops should regain its protection. [159, 166, 167, 168]

About 7 a. m. the 80th Division issued orders, which reached the regiments about an hour later, directing that after H plus 3 hours the attack would be pushed in liaison with divisions to the right and left until stopped by darkness or by enemy resistance. The attack of the division to the left, the 77th, was not progressing favorably, being held up by the resistance in and around Champigneulle. The 2d Division, however, was pushing forward vigorously. [10, 165, 167, 169]

The 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, on the right, encountered stiff resistance at the start. Enemy machine guns which had worked in close to the line of departure to escape the American barrage were cleaned out by Company H on the right. Company E, on the left, was held up for about an hour until a platoon from Company M of the support battalion finally broke the hostile resistance. Continuing toward Imécourt, the battalion became scattered. Company F, in support, got ahead of Company H south of Imécourt and Companies E and G veered to the west. The advance was stopped about 11 a. m. when the leading elements caught up with the friendly barrage on the ridge north of Imécourt. When the barrage lifted, an enemy counterattack struck the center of the battalion at the north-west corner of Imécourt, cutting in between Companies E and G and Companies F and H. The 3d Battalion, having reached Imécourt, sent Companies L and M to the northern edge of the

town. They entered the fight to the left of Companies F and H. Farther east a platoon of Company D, 319th Infantry, from the liaison detachment, joined in. The enemy was speedily repulsed. [10, 159, 171, 172, 173]

At 11:05 a. m., while without exact knowledge of the situation, the 160th Infantry Brigade issued orders for the 3d Battalion, 319th Infantry, to make a flanking movement against the wood on ridge 214, from which enemy machine guns were holding up the advance of the left of the division. This order reached regimental headquarters, but was never delivered to the 3d Battalion. [10, 163, 174]

The resistance at Imécourt having been overcome, Companies H and F continued to the corps objective in liaison with the 2d Division. At 5:30 p. m. Company H organized a line along the west edge of the wood of Fontaine des Parades; Company F prolonged this line to the southwest with its left on the Malmy—Buzancy road, 600 meters northwest of Malmy. Company H established contact with the joint liaison detachment at Fontaine des Parades during the evening. The interval between Companies H and F was covered by patrols. [10, 171, 175]

Companies E and G and the 3d Battalion remained in Imécourt, where they repulsed German attempts to advance across the Imécourt—Sivry road. A detachment of the 305th Engineers, at work repairing this road, had previously been driven off. Late in the afternoon a line was organized extending along the Imécourt—Sivry road for about 1,500 meters, along the northern edge of Imécourt, and thence about 500 meters to the west. This position was strengthened by the regimental machine-gun company. There was no liaison with Companies F and H, although their approximate location was known. [10, 171, 175]

To the right of Company H, was the liaison detachment operating between the 2d and 80th Divisions. It was composed of Company D, 319th Infantry, a company of marines, and a machine-gun platoon from each division. This detachment advanced with the marines leading, and Company D, 319th Infantry, in support and echeloned to the left rear. After the leading company had progressed about 300 meters, the support

company took up the advance; both companies then cleaned up the western end of St. Georges. By 8 a. m. the marine company was checked by machine-gun fire just south of Imécourt. To flank the town, Company D was ordered to change direction and attack from the east. The maneuver was not completed, when it was seen that other troops had already carried the position and were passing through. The advance of the detachment, together with the leading elements of the 2d Division, was resumed to the corps objective. Here it dug in and established contact with Companies H and F, 319th Infantry, to the left. Company D, 319th Infantry, was in position at Fontaine des Parades. [10, 176]

On the left of the division, the 3d Battalion, 320th Infantry, also encountered resistance from the beginning of the attack. The hostile fire came from the ridge north of Ravin aux Pierres and from the head of the ravine, neither of which areas had been included in the barrage zone. Fire was also directed on the battalion from the wood on ridge 214. It was found that the wire in front of the line of departure was uncut by the barrage, thus preventing the advance according to schedule. Company M, the right assault company, was stopped after moving a short distance; Company K, to its left, was stopped at once; Company I was put in to strengthen the line and fill in a small gap between the two. The barrage was lost. At 9:40 a. m. the artillery fire was drawn back and laid on the wood on ridge 214. It remained there until 10:10 a. m., when it was lifted and the attack resumed. Moving forward in contact with the 77th Division, the assaulting troops crossed the St. Georges—Champigneulle road and dug in, unable to advance any farther against the fire from ridge 214. While this action was taking place, the 2d Battalion, 320th Infantry, had moved into Ravin aux Pierres and sent Company H to prolong the line of the 3d Battalion to the right and connect with the 319th Infantry. Company H moved out as directed, and during the afternoon, by advancing along the northeastern edge of the wood east of point 214, reached the road to Alliépoint at the northern edge of the wood. A combat patrol endeavored to reach Alliépoint, but was driven back, and the company withdrew to the southern

part of the wood. At dusk Companies L, I and K in order from right to left moved north into the wood on ridge 214 and at midnight were holding the wood and the slope to Ruisseau de St. Georges. Contact was established with Company H to the right and the liaison detachment to the left. [10, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183]

The liaison detachment to the left consisted of Company A, 320th Infantry, and Company B, 305th Infantry, together with two machine-gun platoons. It operated between the 80th and 77th Divisions throughout the day, and at night was in position about 200 meters south of point 214. The right elements of the 77th Division reached the Champigneulle—St. Georges road at 3:30 p. m., and being unable to attack Champigneulle from the east, remained in that position. [10, 184]

The gap between the 319th and 320th Infantry Regiments was partially closed at 6:30 p. m., when the 315th Machine-Gun Battalion placed Companies A, B and C in position on the ridge between Imécourt and St. Georges, facing west. Liaison was established with the 319th Infantry in Imécourt during the evening, but there was no contact with the 320th Infantry that night. [10, 163, 185]

During the afternoon, in compliance with brigade orders, the 321st Field Artillery moved its 1st Battalion forward. After dark and before 7 p. m., the battalion went into position on the south bank of the stream just southwest of Imécourt. Here, being in advance of the front line, it was mistaken for German artillery and was fired on by American artillery and machine guns. [10, 164]

In the V Corps, some apprehension was felt for the security of the left flank during the evening of November 1. The corps, therefore, in a field order issued at 10:45 p. m., directed the 2d Division to change its front and attack on the morning of November 2 in the direction of Buzancy, seizing the heights along the Fossé—Buzancy road. The troops were actually put in march to carry out the orders, but about 4:30 a. m., November 2, the movement was stopped. The orders were subsequently revoked, the I Corps refusing to allow the encroach-

ment on its zone of action, because there was insufficient time to change the firing schedules. [10, 164, 170]

At 4:50 p. m. the German Fifth Army ordered a withdrawal to the Freya Stellung, the enemy fourth position, which, in the zone of the 80th Division, passed through Cote 278 and Buzancy. This movement was carried out during the night of November 1-2. [186]

The 159th Infantry Brigade, in division reserve, was moved to a position west of St. Georges in the late afternoon. [44]

The I Corps issued orders at 8 p. m., November 1, directing resumption of the attack at 5:30 a. m., November 2, to a line which, in the zone of the 80th Division, ran generally east and west through Fossé. The zone of action of the 80th Division was unchanged. Division commanders were ordered to make free use of the areas of adjoining divisions in maneuvering to attack enemy positions in flank. [187]

Nov. 2 The 80th Division issued two field orders. The first, which was revoked, directed an attack at 5:30 a. m., to be made by the 160th Infantry Brigade. The second was issued in two sections, each covering a phase of the attack. The first section, issued at 1 a. m., November 2, ordered the 160th Infantry Brigade, plus the 317th Infantry and two companies of the division machine-gun battalion, to attack due west at 6 a. m. The assault was to be made by the 319th Infantry, from the general line, Imécourt—Sivry, to the objective, the western edge of the wood about 1,500 meters east of Verpel. The attack was to be initiated by a standing barrage on the eastern and southern edges of the wood at 6 a. m. This barrage was to begin to roll toward the western edge at 6:45 a. m. The mission of this phase of the attack was to clean out the divisional zone west of the line, Imécourt—Sivry. The 317th Infantry was to attack in the general direction of Buzancy, supported by the support and reserve battalions of the 320th Infantry. [188, 189, 190]

The second section of the division field orders was issued at 2:30 a. m. ordering the 317th Infantry to attack behind a barrage at 8 a. m., following a 2-hour artillery preparation. This attack was to be supported by the support and reserve bat-

talions of the 320th Infantry. The two companies of the 319th Infantry in position in the woods north of Malmy and the combat-liaison company acting with the 2d Division were to hold in place and provide flank protection on the right. The battalion of the 320th Infantry in position in the wood on ridge 214 was ordered to remain in position as protection for the left flank. [189, 190]

Shortly after midnight, November 1, an attack not prescribed in the division field orders was begun by elements of the 320th Infantry. Following a 2-hour artillery preparation, the 3d Battalion, in position in the southern portion of the wood on ridge 214, with two platoons from the 1st Battalion attached as moppers-up and with Company H, 320th Infantry, on its right, supported by Company G, 320th Infantry, moved north through the wood. By 5:15 a. m. these units were advancing north against Alliépoint. By 6 a. m. their advanced elements were about 1 kilometer north of Alliépoint, where they received orders to halt and hold their gains. They organized a line of resistance along the northern edge of the wood on ridge 214. [10, 182, 191, 192, 193, 194]

The first phase of the operation was carried out by the 3d Battalion, 319th Infantry, plus Companies E and G. With four companies in the assault echelon and two in support, the attack was launched at 6:55 a. m., and moved west between horizontal grid lines 291 and 292, passing through the woods northwest of Imécourt without encountering resistance. The western edges of the woods were reached about 7:30 a. m. Patrols were sent to Verpel, Thénorgues and Buzancy by 8 a. m. [10, 195, 196]

With the left flank of the division thus cleared, the main attack of the 317th Infantry was launched. To cover the wide front, two battalions were put in line, the 3d and 1st from right to left, each supported by a machine-gun company. The line of departure was about 600 meters south of Sivry, but the regiment actually formed along the Bayonville et Chénery—Verpel road about 1 kilometer in rear of the designated line. [197, 198, 199, 200]

The 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry, in support, went into posi-

tion on the reverse slope northeast of Imécourt. Here it was joined by the 2d Battalion, 320th Infantry, which had advanced north from its position on the flank of the 3d Battalion, 320th Infantry, which remained in the positions gained by the early morning attack north of point 214. The 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry, acted as regimental reserve for the 317th Infantry. [10, 191, 193, 200, 201]

The movement of the assault battalions was delayed until 10 a. m. Progress was rapid, little resistance being encountered until the line approached Buzancy at 1 p. m., when the leading elements, passing over the crest of Cote 278, came under fire. The advance continued and a line for the night was established generally north of and paralleling Route Nationale No. 47, to include Buzancy and Camp d'Aviation. [10, 200, 202]

The right of the line was about 400 meters east of point 208. The left of the 2d Division's line was advanced before midnight to include the southwestern edge of Bois de la Folie, but there was no front-line contact with the right of the 80th Division. Liaison was maintained between support units of the 2d Division and Company D, 319th Infantry, at Fontaine des Parades. To the left of the 80th Division, the 77th Division had likewise advanced rapidly. Contact between the two divisions was established at Bar. [202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207]

At 12:30 p. m. the units of the 319th Infantry which had taken part in the first phase of the day's operation were ordered to assemble in readiness to move forward. At 4:10 p. m. they were ordered to move to the woods northwest of Imécourt, and at 5 p. m. passed to division reserve. Companies F and H, 319th Infantry, which had gained the first day's objective on November 1, were relieved after dark, November 2, and joined the remainder of the regiment in the woods northwest of Imécourt. The 1st Battalion, 319th Infantry, moved early in the morning from north of Sommerance to Imécourt. At 3:30 p. m. it took a position for the night in the northern edge of the woods southwest of Sivry and patrolled to its front and flanks. [10, 196, 205, 208]

The 318th Infantry, from division reserve, had moved early in the morning to an area east of St. Juvin, and later moved to

the vicinity of Sivry, where it arrived after dark. [209, 210]

At 5 p. m. the 160th Infantry Brigade, less the units supporting the 317th Infantry, was ordered assembled in the woods northwest of Imécourt. At this hour, command of the leading troops and of the front line passed to the 159th Infantry Brigade. [211]

Pursuant to telephonic instructions received from the German Fifth Army at 8 p. m., November 2, the German Argonne Group issued field orders directing a withdrawal to a general line, Oches—Sommauthe—Belval - Bois - des - Dames. The movement was completed during the night of November 2-3. [212]

The continuation of the attack on November 3 was ordered by the First Army. The right boundary of the I Corps and of the 80th Division was changed to a general line, Sivry lez Buzancy (incl.)—Buzancy (incl.)—point 2 kilometers northwest of Fossé—Vaux-en-Dieulet (incl.)—Beaumont (excl.) The left boundary of the 80th Division was assigned by the corps as a line, Thénorgues—Harricourt—Fontenoy—Yoncq (all incl.). The attack was to begin at 6 a. m. [213, 214, 215]

The formation for the attack was to be as follows:

159TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

<i>318th Infantry</i>	<i>317th Infantry</i>
3d Battalion	1st Battalion 3d Battalion
1st Battalion	2d Battalion

Brigade Reserve

2d Battalion, 318th Infantry

DIVISION RESERVE

160th Infantry Brigade

In order to enable the regiments to function independently, two machine-gun companies and a battery of field artillery were attached to each. [210, 216, 217, 218, 219]

The regiments of the 159th Infantry Brigade were to advance until their front came within the new zone of action, when they would change direction to the northeast. The 317th Infantry

ordered the boundary between the assault battalions to be the divisional east boundary, until the left battalion had reached its proper place in the new zone of action. The 318th Infantry was to leave Sivry at 5 a. m. [210, 217, 218, 219]

Nov. 3

The advance of the 2d Division after midnight, November 2, had created a wide gap to the right of the 80th Division. When the existence of this gap was brought to the attention of the 159th Infantry Brigade at 6:55 a. m., the brigade directed the 317th Infantry to close it as soon as possible. [220, 221, 222]

The 317th Infantry, on the right, made no progress in its attack until the 3d Battalion advanced at 7:40 a. m. About 9 a. m. the battalion reached the Fossé—Buzancy road, and at 10:50 a. m. was 1 kilometer north and northwest of Fossé. Here it came under fire from the hills south of Vaux-en-Dieulet and organized a line for the night along the unimproved road between Ferme de Bellevue and Les Taronnes Ferme. The right was about 400 meters east of Signal de Fossé and the left near Les Taronnes Ferme. At midnight the 80th Division was out of touch with the 2d Division, which at that time was executing a night march in column, with the head of the column in the vicinity of La Tuilerie Ferme. [10, 220, 223, 224, 225]

The 1st Battalion, 317th Infantry, was also late in starting. At 11 a. m. it was held up by fire from La Garenne wood and at 1:55 p. m. was attacking the hill east of crossroads 297, southwest of Vaux-en-Dieulet. Having captured the hill, the battalion moved forward once more until stopped and driven back slightly by fire from the vicinity of Vaux-en-Dieulet and Cote 314. A line was organized and held for the night from a point just northeast of Petites Sartes, northwest to the Harricourt—Vaux-en-Dieulet road. There was no front-line liaison to the right. [223, 226, 227, 228]

On the left of the division, the 3d Battalion, 318th Infantry, cleared Sivry lez Buzancy for Bar at 5:20 a. m., moving north and coming into position to the left of the 317th Infantry at 7:15 a. m. It attacked about 8 a. m. from a line north of Harricourt. By 2:35 p. m. it reached a line running east and west through point 254 on the Bar—Fontenoy road, with its patrols beyond Fontenoy. By 3 p. m. it had placed the leading

elements of its assault companies on the St. Pierremont—Sommauthe road but was driven back by enemy fire. The front line was organized and held along the unimproved road running southeast from St. Pierremont. A gap separated the two regiments, into which the enemy pushed patrols during the night. To the left of the 318th Infantry, the line of the 77th Division was north of St. Pierremont. The 318th Infantry had no front-line contact during the night with the 317th Infantry to the right. To the left, liaison was established with a combat-liaison group of the 304th Machine-Gun Battalion, 77th Division, about 500 meters northeast of St. Pierremont. The reserve battalion of the regiment bivouacked for the night in the ravine southeast of Fontenoy. [10, 206, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233]

The day's action had developed the strength of the enemy positions in the southern edge of the wood northeast of St. Pierremont and on Hill 278, about 1,200 meters north of St. Pierremont. To reduce these strongpoints, arrangements were made during the night of November 3-4 for artillery concentrations. Both regiments moved their reserve battalions, after nightfall, to relieve the front-line battalions and to continue the attack on the following morning. [223, 229]

The First Army ordered pursuit of the retreating enemy to the Meuse River with the utmost vigor. The I Corps designated the 42d Division, then in reserve, to assist in this operation. In the army field orders the right boundary of the I Corps was changed to a line, Fossé (excl.)—Sommauthe (excl.)—la Besace (incl.). The I Corps field orders did not change either its own right boundary or that of the 80th Division, but ordered continuation of the operations of the 80th Division. The 80th Division issued its attack order at 8 p. m., directing the 159th Infantry Brigade to resume the attack at 6 a. m., November 4, with boundaries and mission unchanged. The 320th Infantry was to march to the vicinity of Sommauthe at 7 a. m. The remainder of the 160th Infantry Brigade was to move to the vicinity of Buzancy at an hour to be indicated according to the situation. The 159th Infantry Brigade ordered the advance to be continued by the pushing forward of patrols at night and

the rapid advancing of front-line companies immediately after daybreak to the line thus obtained. [234, 235, 236, 237]

Nov. 4

At 1:30 a. m., November 4, the German Argonne Group ordered a withdrawal to the line, Cote 314—Sommauthe—Beaumont. The main body of the infantry was ordered to complete its withdrawal by 3 a. m., November 4. Rear guards were to remain on the old line until forced to retire by attacking troops. [238]

In the 317th Infantry, the 2d Battalion relieved the 3d Battalion at 4:30 a. m. At 6:30 a. m. the attack started with the 2d and 1st Battalions abreast, from right to left. The 2d Battalion occupied Vaux-en-Dieulet at 7 a. m., but was checked on the high ground immediately to the north. By 10 a. m. the front line of the 317th Infantry was along a general line, Hill 308—Vaux-en-Dieulet—Cote 314, the 318th Infantry having taken Cote 314 and Sommauthe and turned them over to Company D, 317th Infantry. [239, 240, 241, 242]

At noon, the 159th Infantry Brigade telephoned orders to the 317th Infantry directing the regiment to limit its front to one battalion, if possible, and to attack to the objective, the Stonne—Beaumont road between a point 1 kilometer east of La Thibaudine Ferme and Beaumont. This objective was changed by a message at 12:20 p. m., the left limit becoming La Thibaudine Ferme. [243, 244]

The attack continued, and quickly ran into stiff resistance which prevented any progress beyond the southern edges of the woods north of Vaux-en-Dieulet and Sommauthe. At 2 p. m. the line again moved forward and by 4:30 p. m. the right battalion had reached a line along the northern edge of Bois du Port Gérache and Bois du Four, but without front-line liaison to either flank. At that time the 2d Division, to the right, held positions near La Tuilerie Ferme. The left battalion of the 317th Infantry, after halting just northeast of Sommauthe to allow the 318th Infantry to come up to the left, moved forward until stopped by resistance from the ridges northwest of La Tuilerie. The battalion organized a line for the night just south of La Tuilerie with no front-line liaison to either flank.

The enemy kept the position under constant machine-gun fire throughout the late afternoon and night. [10, 240, 241]

On the left of the division, the 1st Battalion, 318th Infantry, relieved the 3d Battalion in the front line about 8 a. m. The regiment attacked in column of battalions, with the 1st, 2d and 3d in that order. Machine-gun fire held up the advance until the enemy positions on Cote 314 were flanked by the 1st Battalion. Cote 314 and Sommauthe were turned over to Company D, 317th Infantry. By 10:20 a. m. the front line of the 318th Infantry ran slightly west of northwest from Sommauthe on both sides of Ruisseau du Pré Billet. The regiment was still advancing against machine-gun fire from the wooded heights to the north and west in contact with units to the flanks. About noon it was ordered to gain the objective, Warniforêt—La Thibaudine Ferme. [10, 242, 245]

The advance by this regiment was slow during the rest of the day. By 6 p. m. its line extended generally from point 266 to a point southwest of La Polka Ferme where a position for the night was organized. Fire was being received from the vicinity of the farm. Patrols sent out during the night reported that the enemy was withdrawing, but that the patrols were unable to effect liaison with troops to the flanks. The 77th Division held positions on the eastern slopes of Hill 278. [10, 242, 246, 247, 248]

The 160th Infantry Brigade remained in bivouac southwest of Vaux-en-Dieulet throughout the day. [249]

At 2:40 p. m., November 4, the German Third Army issued an order instructing the units in front of the 80th Division to withdraw across the Meuse by successive stages, leaving rear guards to protect the crossings of the Meuse near Létanne and Villemontry, 4 kilometers northeast of Yoncq. [238]

The First Army issued orders on the afternoon of the 4th directing a resumption of the pursuit on November 5, the defeat of the enemy rear guards, and the capture or destruction of their troops and transport before they could cross the Meuse. The army assigned the I Corps the mission of continuing the pursuit in the direction of Stonne and Raucourt, about 5 kilometers north of La Besace. The east boundary of the I Corps,

also assigned as east boundary of the 77th Division, was changed to Vaux-en-Dieulet (incl.)—la Bagnolle (excl.)—la Besace (incl.)—Hill 275, 1 kilometer west of Yoncq (excl.)—Mouzon (excl.). The 77th Division was ordered to continue the pursuit. The plan of action anticipated the withdrawal of the 80th Division during the advance on this day, as soon as contact was assured between the left elements of the V Corps to the east and the right elements of the 77th Division. Once this contact had been established, the 80th Division was to be assembled in the area northwest of Sommauthe, prepared to move forward on receipt of orders. These orders left no zone of action assigned to the 80th Division by the I Corps. The division issued no field orders relative to the above instructions and continued to operate to the right of the corps zone of action until its withdrawal. [250, 251, 252]

Nov. 5

The pursuit was continued early on the morning of November 5 by the 159th Infantry Brigade. On the right, the 317th Infantry advanced with the 2d and 1st Battalions from right to left. The 2d Battalion moved out at 2:30 a. m. and at 4:30 a. m. reached Beaumont. Together with elements of the 2d Division, it mopped up the town. By 6:30 a. m. its line extended along the road running southwest from Beaumont, with small groups in position north and east of the town. [10, 253, 254]

The 1st Battalion advanced at dawn and moved into the gap between the 2d Battalion and the 318th Infantry. Only slight resistance was encountered and the battalion reached the Beaumont—la Thibaudine Ferme road at 9 a. m., gaining contact with the 2d Battalion and the 318th Infantry about noon. The 2d Battalion had by this time moved its line to the same road, with its right at Beaumont. [10, 255, 256, 257]

On the left, during the night of November 4-5, the 1st Battalion, 318th Infantry, pushed its patrols past Ferme d'Isly and La Polka Ferme to a general line, Source Gros Jean—Hill 277, with outposts extending northwest to the stream east of Mont du Cygne. About 6:30 a. m. the 2d Battalion, 318th Infantry, relieved the 1st Battalion. The 3d Battalion, then in the ravine southeast of St. Pierremont, became the support. The

2d Battalion advanced through the woods to the north in conjunction with the 77th Division and by 9:30 a. m. had reached the Beaumont—la Bagnolle road with its right on the knoll at Warniforêt and its left at the bridge 300 meters east of La Bagnolle. [10, 206, 258]

At 11:25 a. m. the 159th Infantry Brigade ordered the attack continued to the Beaumont—Yoncq road. This line was to be held while patrols were pushed to the Meuse. The 317th Infantry requested artillery fire on the machine-gun positions in the small patches of woods about 1 kilometer southeast of Yoncq. This fire was delivered, ceasing at 2:30 p. m., and at 3:30 p. m. the battalions of the 317th Infantry moved forward. The 2d Battalion, on the right, reached the objective, the Beaumont—Yoncq road, at 6 p. m., but the 1st Battalion was checked by fire from the vicinity of La Harnoterie Ferme. After advancing about 500 meters north of La Thibaudine Ferme, the latter battalion was forced to retire to the Beaumont—la Thibaudine Ferme road, where it organized a position along the road to the left rear of the 2d Battalion, its right near point 225, about 1,300 meters east of La Thibaudine Ferme, and its left at the farm. [256, 259, 260]

The 318th Infantry, on the left of the brigade, received the orders issued at 11:25 a. m. to push to the newly assigned objective. At 1:15 p. m. it was reorganizing along the Beaumont—la Bagnolle road and awaiting the artillery concentration requested by the 317th Infantry. It was ordered to take advantage of this fire to gain the line La Harnoterie Ferme—Yoncq, which it was to consolidate and beyond which it was to patrol. The attempt to advance to the new objective was stopped by the enemy resistance to the north, and the outpost line was organized at 6 p. m. generally along the La Bagnolle—la Thibaudine Ferme road. The right was at La Thibaudine Ferme in contact with the 317th Infantry, the center north of Warniforêt, and the left about 300 meters east of La Bagnolle. The 3d and 2d Battalions, from right to left, held the line. There was no contact with the 77th Division, whose line reached positions north of La Besace, but patrols from Company H,

318th Infantry, were in liaison with the 77th Division during the night. [10, 206, 210, 260, 261]

The projected withdrawal of the 80th Division did not take place on the 5th as planned, and the division held its lines during the night of November 5-6. The V Corps, however, continued plans which it had initiated for pushing the 1st Division through the areas of the 2d and 80th Divisions in the direction of Mouzon, 6 kilometers northeast of Yoncq. In this operation the 2d Division was to cover the right flank of the 1st Division and the 80th Division was to be relieved. [256, 262]

The German Third Army ordered a continuation of the retirement across the Meuse during the night of November 5-6, the main body to be protected in its crossings by rear guards along the heights near Beaumont. The latter troops were to destroy the bridges across the Meuse after their own retirement. [263]

In compliance with orders of the First Army for the pursuit, the 1st Division, V Corps, was directed on November 5 to be prepared to move at 5:30 a. m., November 6, in the direction, Yoncq—Mouzon. Its movement to a support position and the necessary reconnaissance were to be made on the 5th. This movement by the V Corps, operating within the boundaries assigned it on November 5, meant the pinching out of the 80th Division which, in accordance with I Corps orders, was to assemble in the Sommauthe—Stonne area, prepared to move forward when ordered. [234, 250, 264]

During the night of November 5-6 the 159th Infantry Brigade, still holding the front of the 80th Division, ordered each regiment to hold with one battalion in the front line and one battalion in support; the remaining battalions were to move to the vicinity of La Polka Ferme at 6 a. m., November 6. [265]

Nov.
6-8 The 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry, took over the front line of the regiment at dawn. Advancing under cover of patrols, a line of outposts was established along the Beaumont—point 286 road at 6 a. m. Other patrols were sent north toward the river. The 318th Infantry advanced the line of its 2d Battalion during the night to the hills overlooking Yoncq, on a line, point 255—Hill 275. [266, 267, 268]

The 1st Division accomplished the relief by passing through

the troops on this line, and continued north. The relief was completed about 6:30 a. m., November 6. The 80th Division assembled in the vicinity of Sommauthe, where it remained in reserve of the I Corps until the morning of November 8. The 157th Field Artillery Brigade, 82d Division, was relieved with the 80th Division. [44, 170]

On November 8 the division, less detached units, moved to the area south of Buzancy and on November 9 to the area of the V Corps in army reserve, where it remained until the Armistice. [1]

*Nov. 9,
1918—
June 1919*

Following the Armistice, the division moved via Les Islettes to the 15th (Ancy-le-Franc) Training Area. The artillery rejoined on December 6-7. On March 30, 1919, the division, less the 305th Trench-Mortar Battery, which had sailed from Brest for the United States on February 12, moved to the Le Mans Area, American Embarkation Center, thence on May 9 to Brest. On May 16 the leading units sailed from Brest. The last elements of the division arrived at Boston on June 9. [1]

CASUALTIES, BÉTHINCOURT SECTOR

		Sept. 21-25	Sept. 26-29
<i>Attached Units</i>			
2d Bn 76th FA (3d Div)..... (Sept. 26-29)	{	W.....	-----
		DW.....	-----
		K.....	-----
319th FA (82d Div)..... (Nov. 1-6)	{	W.....	-----
		DW.....	-----
		K.....	-----
320th FA (82d Div)..... (Nov. 1-6)	{	W.....	-----
		DW.....	-----
		K.....	-----
321st FA (82d Div)..... (Nov. 1-6)	{	W.....	-----
		DW.....	-----
		K.....	-----
Total.....			1
Aggregate total.....		42	791

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

AND MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE

Sept. 30- Oct. 3	Oct. 4-8	Oct. 9-12	Oct. 13-22	Oct. 23-31	Nov. 1-2	Nov. 3-6	Nov. 7-11	Total
13	385	26	6	2	37	116	3	623
3	20	2		1	3	10	1	40
	59	10			8	16	2	105
	595	8	8	3	4	79	5	705
	33			1		3	1	38
	83		1			20	1	106
43	191	203	10	20	255	18	1	970
4	18	12	2	1	29	1	1	94
2	49	38		2	55	5		214
38	24	464	31	11	310	16	6	1,167
4	6	21	1	2	24			83
	7	110	6	6	48	9	2	278
	7	9						28
	3							3
	1							1
	33	7						43
	1							1
	3	1						4
	9	1						13
	2							2
	1							1
2	178	1		1	6	10	1	201
	7					3		10
	14					2		16
2	1		1	4	2			24
	1			1				4
								4
5	12	54	2		22	2		119
		5						8
	2	3			1			14
4	29	9	3	9	47	11		115
1	3	1		1	4	1		12
1	2	3			4	2		12
8	36	52	23	13	4	9		151
1	3	1	2	1				8
1	6	4		3	3			17
132	1,824	1,045	96	82	866	333	24	5,234

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	25
Infantry Regiment ¹	(2)	(50)
Regimental Headquarters ²	2	-----
Headquarters Company ²	(4)	-----
Machine-Gun Company ²	1	6
Supply Company ²	(4)	(24)
Infantry Battalions ²	1	343
Battalion Headquarters ³	(4)	(1,372)
Rifle Companies ³	1	178
Machine-Gun Battalions ¹	(4)	(712)
Medical Department and Chaplains ¹	1	162
Ordnance Department ¹	(4)	(648)
Veterinary Field Units ¹	3	-----
Battalion Headquarters ³	(12)	3
Rifle Companies ³	1	(36)
Machine-Gun Battalions ¹	(12)	3,072
Medical Department and Chaplains ¹	4	(12,288)
Ordnance Department ¹	(48)	759
Veterinary Field Units ¹	1	(1,518)
Medical Department and Chaplains ¹	(2)	127
Ordnance Department ¹	1	(254)
Veterinary Field Units ¹	1	20
Ordnance Department ¹	(2)	(40)
Veterinary Field Units ¹	1	4
Ordnance Department ¹	(2)	(8)
Field Artillery Brigade.....	1	-----
Brigade Headquarters.....	1	79
Regiments, 75-mm Gun.....	2	3,036
Regiments, 155-mm Howitzer.....	1	1,616
Trench-Mortar Battery.....	1	177
Medical Department and Chaplains.....	1	96
Ordnance Department.....	1	49
Veterinary Field Units.....	4	16
Machine-Gun Battalion.....	1	-----
Battalion Headquarters.....	1	30
Machine-Gun Companies.....	2	356
Medical Department.....	1	7
Ordnance Department.....	1	2
Engineer Regiment.....	1	1,712
Medical Department and Chaplains.....	1	31
Ordnance Department.....	1	6
Field Signal Battalion.....	1	488
Trains.....	1	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 80TH DIVISION ¹

Units	July 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30
317th Inf.....	3,399	3,350	3,135	3,018	3,182
318th Inf.....	3,256	3,316	3,272	2,913	3,366
319th Inf.....	3,359	3,338	3,184	2,788	3,449
320th Inf.....	3,228	3,226	2,920	2,412	2,990
313th MG Bn.....	698	718	700	700	695
314th MG Bn.....	277	362	338	359	357
315th MG Bn.....	561	723	688	655	662
Total Inf and MG ² ...	14,829	15,085	14,300	12,897	14,744
313th FA.....	1,336	1,455	1,450	1,327	1,026
314th FA.....	1,346	1,469	1,429	1,251	950
315th FA.....	1,400	1,551	1,533	1,517	1,065
Total FA ³	4,297	4,688	4,639	4,293	3,240
305th Engrs.....	1,519	1,495	1,578	1,658	1,565
Others.....	3,012	3,467	4,237	4,172	3,801
Total.....	23,657	24,735	24,754	23,020	23,350

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

² Includes both infantry brigade headquarters.

³ Includes field artillery brigade headquarters and the 305th Trench-Mortar Battery.

GENERAL TABLE OF CASUALTIES

	80th Division	Attached units	Total
Artois Sector, Somme Offensive and St. Mihiel Offensive.....	277	-----	277
Béthincourt Sector and Meuse-Argonne Offensive.....	5,234	51	5,285

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 The 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 Table of Organization, G. H. Q., A. E. F., Dec. 1.
- 3 Final Report of General John J. Pershing, Sept. 1, 1919.
- 4 "My Experiences in the World War", Pershing, I.
- 5 Sir Douglas Haig's Despatches.
- 6 Report of Operations, 80th Division, Dec. 18.
- 7 War Diary, 80th Division, July 22.
- 8 War Diary, 318th Infantry, July 24—Aug. 12.
- 9 Orders G. T. 70/13, British V Corps, Aug. 2.
- 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 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 318th Infantry, Aug. 12.
- 12 War Diary, 14th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Aug. 15.
- 13 War Diary, 13th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Aug. 12.
- 14 Telegram, G. 956, British V Corps to American II Corps, Aug. 3.
- 15 Telegram, G. 314, British V Corps to American II Corps, Aug. 18.
- 16 War Diary, 10th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, Aug. 18.
- 17 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 318th Infantry, Aug. 13—18.
- 18 Orders No. 190, British 114th Brigade, Aug. 4.
- 19 Daily Operations Report, II Corps, Aug. 15.
- 20 Orders No. 201, British 38th Division, Aug. 15.
- 21 Summary of Intelligence, British 113th Brigade, Aug. 14.
- 22 Orders No. 419, British IV Corps, Aug. 4.
- 23 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 317th Infantry, Aug. 7—12.
- 24 Orders No. 420, British IV Corps, Aug. 6.
- 25 G-3 Orders No. 1, 317th Infantry, Aug. 7.
- 26 War Diaries, 1st and 2d Battalions, 317th Infantry, Aug. 11.
- 27 G-3 Orders No. 2, 317th Infantry, Aug. 13.
- 28 Daily Operations Report, 80th Division, Aug. 19.
- 29 Daily Operations Report, II Corps, Aug. 20.
- 30 War Diary, 3d Battalion, 317th Infantry, Aug. 17.
- 31 Orders No. 425, British IV Corps, Aug. 18.
- 32 Orders G. S., 26-182, British VI Corps, Aug. 11.
- 33 Forecast of Locations, British VI Corps, G.680, July 10; G.179, July 24; G.664, Aug. 10; G.10, Aug. 18.
- 34 Telegram No. A-6, British Third Army, Aug. 14.

- 35 Daily Operations Report, II Corps, Aug. 14.
- 36 War Diary, British Third Army, Aug. 4 and 13.
- 37 Orders No. 210, British Guards Division, Aug. 18.
- 38 Orders O. A. 190, British Advanced G. H. Q., Aug. 17.
- 39 Telegram O. A. 190, British Advanced G. H. Q. to American II Corps, Aug. 19.
- 40 Daily Operations Report, II Corps, Aug. 19.
- 41 Field Orders No. 8, II Corps, Aug. 19.
- 42 Field Orders No. 4, 80th Division, Aug. 20.
- 43 War Diary, 80th Division, Aug. 19.
- 44 Report of Operations, 80th Division, Sept. 9–Nov. 11.
- 45 Report of the First Army, A. E. F.
- 46 Directive, Allied Commander-in-Chief, Sept. 3.
- 47 Letter, Allied Commander-in-Chief to American Commander-in-Chief, Sept. 23.
- 48 Field Orders No. 12, 80th Division, Sept. 15.
- 49 Field Orders No. 15, First Army, Sept. 17.
- 50 Field Orders No. 20, First Army, Sept. 20.
- 51 Field Orders No. 18, III Corps, Sept. 21.
- 52 G. H. Q. Map No. 9, 80th Division.
- 53 G. H. Q. Map No. 8, 80th Division.
- 54 War Diaries, 80th Division and 159th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 21–25.
- 55 War Diary, 65th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 26.
- 56 Report of Operations, 160th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 26–Oct. 13.
- 57 Field Orders No. 16, 80th Division, Sept. 22.
- 58 Report of Operations, 319th Infantry, Sept. 26–Oct. 12.
- 59 Report of Operations, 320th Infantry, Sept. 26–Oct. 12.
- 60 War Diary, 3d Battalion, 319th Infantry, Sept. 26.
- 61 Report of Operations, 318th Infantry, Sept. 26–Oct. 12.
- 62 Report of Operations, 159th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 26–Oct. 12.
- 63 War Diary, 318th Infantry, Sept. 26.
- 64 War Diaries, 1st and 3d Battalions, 317th Infantry, Sept. 26.
- 65 War Diary, 3d Battalion, 319th Infantry, Sept. 26.
- 66 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 319th Infantry, Sept. 26.
- 67 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, Sept. 26.
- 68 G-3 Map No. 6, 33d Division, G. H. Q., A. E. F.
- 69 Field Message, 4th Division to III Corps, 11:25 a. m., Sept. 26.
- 70 Field Message, 3d Battalion, 319th Infantry, to 319th Infantry, 1:20 a. m., Sept. 27.
- 71 Operations Map, 160th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 27.
- 72 War Diaries, 1st and 3d Battalions, 320th Infantry, Sept. 28.
- 73 War Diary, 3d Battalion, 317th Infantry, Sept. 28.
- 74 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry, Sept. 28.
- 75 Operations Map, 160th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 28.
- 76 G-3 Order No. 115, III Corps, Sept. 27.

- 77 G-3 Order No. 120, III Corps, Sept. 28.
- 78 Field Orders No. 24, 33d Division, Sept. 28.
- 79 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 319th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 80 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 81 War Diary, 3d Battalion, 319th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 82 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 317th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 83 War Diary, 3d Battalion, 320th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 84 War Diary, 320th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 85 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 86 War Diary, 3d Battalion, 317th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 87 War Diary, 130th Infantry, Sept. 29.
- 88 War Diary, 155th Field Artillery Brigade, Sept. 30-Oct. 3.
- 89 Daily Operations Reports, First Army, Sept. 30-Oct. 3.
- 90 Field Orders No. 33, First Army, Oct. 1.
- 91 Field Orders No. 22, III Corps, Oct. 3.
- 92 G-3 Memorandum No. 687, III Corps, Oct. 3.
- 93 Field Orders No. 17, 80th Division, Oct. 3.
- 94 Report of Operations, 159th Infantry Brigade, Oct. 3-7.
- 95 Field Orders No. 10, 159th Infantry Brigade, Oct. 4.
- 96 Record of Events, 3d Battalion, 58th Infantry, Oct. 4.
- 97 Report of Operations of the Tank Corps with the American First Army, Dec. 27.
- 98 G-3 Memorandum, III Corps, Oct. 3.
- 99 Report of Operations, 317th Infantry, Sept. 25-Oct. 12.
- 100 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry, Oct. 3.
- 101 Field Message, 317th Infantry to 159th Infantry Brigade, Oct. 4.
- 102 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry, Oct. 4.
- 103 Field Message, 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, to 319th Infantry, 9:15 a. m., Oct. 5.
- 104 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, Oct. 4.
- 105 Situation Maps, 4th Division, Oct. 4.
- 106 G-3 Orders No. 144, III Corps, Oct. 4.
- 107 Field Message, 317th Infantry to 159th Infantry Brigade, 5:50 a. m., Oct. 5.
- 108 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, Oct. 5.
- 109 Field Message, 3d Battalion, 318th Infantry, to 318th Infantry, 11 a. m., Oct. 5.
- 110 Report of Operations, 1st Battalion, 318th Infantry, Sept. 26-Oct. 6.
- 111 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 318th Infantry, Oct. 5.
- 112 Field Messages, 1st Battalion, 318th Infantry, to 318th Infantry, 7:45 p. m.; 318th Infantry to 159th Infantry Brigade, 9:30 p. m.; 58th Infantry to 8th Infantry Brigade, 2:12 p. m.; 59th Infantry to 8th Infantry Brigade, 2:50 p. m., Oct. 5.
- 113 War Diary, 159th Infantry Brigade, Oct. 5.
- 114 Field Message, 317th Infantry to 159th Infantry Brigade, 10:30 a. m., Oct. 6.

- 115 Situation Map, 3d Division, Oct. 5.
 116 Field Orders No. 43, First Army, Oct. 5.
 117 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, Oct. 6.
 118 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry, Oct. 6.
 119 Field Messages, 159th Infantry Brigade to 317th, 318th, 319th Infantry Regiments, 3 p. m., Oct. 6.
 120 War Diary, 3d Battalion, 319th Infantry, Oct. 7-8.
 121 Operations Memorandum No. 19, 80th Division, Oct. 7.
 122 Field Orders No. 23, III Corps, Oct. 6.
 123 Field Orders No. 18, 80th Division, Oct. 7.
 124 War Diary, 320th Infantry, Oct. 8.
 125 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry, Oct. 7-8.
 126 Field Orders No. 51, First Army, Oct. 8.
 127 Field Orders No. 25, III Corps, Oct. 8.
 128 Field Orders No. 19, 80th Division, Oct. 8.
 129 Field Orders No. 17, 160th Infantry Brigade, Oct. 8.
 130 Field Orders No. 34, 320th Infantry, Oct. 8.
 131 War Diary, 160th Infantry Brigade, Oct. 8.
 132 Daily Operations Report, 80th Division, Oct. 10.
 133 War Diary, 160th Infantry Brigade, Oct. 9.
 134 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry, Oct. 9.
 135 Report of Operations, 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry, Oct. 7-12.
 136 Field Orders No. 53, First Army, Oct. 9.
 137 Field Orders No. 26, III Corps, Oct. 9.
 138 Field Messages, III Corps to 80th Division, 9:45 p. m., Oct. 9; 160th Infantry Brigade to 155th Field Artillery Brigade, 12:30 a. m., Oct. 10.
 139 Field Orders No. 20, 80th Division, Oct. 9.
 140 War Diary, 160th Infantry Brigade, Oct. 10.
 141 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry, Oct. 10.
 142 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 319th Infantry, Oct. 10.
 143 Field Message, 1st Battalion, 319th Infantry, to 319th Infantry, 8:40 a. m., Oct. 10.
 144 Field Orders No. 56, First Army, Oct. 10.
 145 Field Orders No. 27, III Corps, Oct. 10.
 146 Field Orders No. 21, 80th Division, Oct. 10.
 147 Field Messages, 160th Infantry Brigade to 319th and 320th Infantry Regiments, 9:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
 148 Daily Operations Report, 80th Division, Oct. 11.
 149 War Diary, 80th Division, Oct. 11-12.
 150 G-3 Orders No. 174, III Corps, Oct. 10.
 151 G-3 Orders No. 175, III Corps, Oct. 10.
 152 War Diary, 319th Infantry, Oct. 10.
 153 G-3 Special Orders No. 491, First Army, Oct. 23.
 154 Field Orders No. 85, I Corps, Oct. 28.
 155 Field Orders No. 27, 80th Division, Oct. 29.

- 156 Operations Memorandum No. 25, 80th Division, Oct. 31.
- 157 G-3 Memorandum, 80th Division, Oct. 31.
- 158 Field Orders No. 21, 160th Infantry Brigade, Oct. 25.
- 159 Report of Operations, 319th Infantry, Oct. 31-Nov. 3.
- 160 Field Orders No. 37, 320th Infantry, Oct. 31.
- 161 Field Orders No. 86, I Corps, Oct. 30.
- 162 Report of Operations, 82d Division, Sept. 26-Oct. 31.
- 163 Report of Operations, 160th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 1.
- 164 Report of Operations, 77th Division, Oct. 31.
- 165 Report of Operations, 2d Division, Nov. 1-11.
- 166 Report of Operations, 3d Battalion, 320th Infantry, Oct. 31-Nov. 3.
- 167 Report of Operations, 160th Infantry Brigade, Oct. 31-Nov. 2.
- 168 Field Message, 319th Infantry to 160th Infantry Brigade, 8:27 a. m., Nov. 1.
- 169 Report of Operations, 77th Division, Nov. 16.
- 170 Report of Operations, 1st Division, Nov. 6.
- 171 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, Nov. 1.
- 172 Field Message, 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, 11:22 a. m., Nov. 1.
- 173 Field Message, 319th Infantry to 160th Infantry Brigade, 1:20 p. m., Nov. 1.
- 174 Field Message, 319th Infantry to 3d Battalion, 319th Infantry, 11:25 a. m., Nov. 1.
- 175 Field Messages, 319th Infantry to 160th Infantry Brigade, 6:20 p. m. and 7:50 p. m., Nov. 1.
- 176 Report of Operations, 3d Battalion, 6th Marines, Nov. 1-3.
- 177 Report of Operations, 3d Battalion, 320th Infantry, Nov. 1-3.
- 178 Field Messages, 3d Battalion, 320th Infantry to 160th Infantry Brigade, 7:55 a. m., 8:35 a. m. and 11:55 a. m., Nov. 1.
- 179 Field Message, 160th Infantry Brigade to 80th Division, 9:25 a. m., Nov. 1.
- 180 Field Message, 3d Battalion, 320th Infantry, to 320th Infantry, 10 a. m., Nov. 1.
- 181 Field Message, 2d Battalion, 320th Infantry, to 320th Infantry, 11:55 a. m., Nov. 1.
- 182 Report of Operations, 2d Battalion, 320th Infantry, Dec. 6.
- 183 Field Message, 320th Infantry to 160th Infantry Brigade, 5:15 p. m., Nov. 1.
- 184 Report of Operations, 305th Infantry, Sept. 26-Nov. 12.
- 185 Field Messages, 315th Machine-Gun Battalion to 160th Infantry Brigade, 6:30 p. m., Nov. 1 and 7:30 a. m., Nov. 2.
- 186 Kriegstagebuch, German Argonne Group, Nov. 1.
- 187 Field Orders No. 87, I Corps, Nov. 1.
- 188 Field Orders No. 28, 80th Division, Nov. 1.
- 189 Field Orders No. 29, 80th Division, Nov. 2.
- 190 Field Orders No. 22, 160th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 2.
- 191 Report of Operations, 2d Battalion, 320th Infantry, Nov. 2.
- 192 Report of Operations, 3d Battalion, 320th Infantry, Nov. 2.

- 193 Field Orders No. 38, 320th Infantry, Nov. 2.
 194 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry, Nov. 2.
 195 War Diaries, 2d and 3d Battalions, 319th Infantry, Nov. 2.
 196 Daily Operations Report, 319th Infantry, Nov. 2.
 197 Field Message, 159th Infantry Brigade to 160th Infantry Brigade, 2:45 a. m., Nov. 2.
 198 Field Orders No. 17, 317th Infantry, Nov. 2.
 199 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 317th Infantry, Nov. 2.
 200 Daily Operations Report, 317th Infantry, Nov. 2.
 201 Daily Operations Report, 160th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 2.
 202 Situation Map, 80th Division, Nov. 2.
 203 Report of Operations, 2d Battalion, 6th Marines, Nov. 1-11.
 204 Situation Map, 2d Division, Nov. 2-11.
 205 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 319th Infantry, Nov. 2.
 206 Report of Operations, 306th Infantry, Sept. 26-Nov. 8.
 207 Daily Operations Report, 80th Division, Nov. 2-3.
 208 War Diary, 2d Battalion, 319th Infantry, Nov. 2.
 209 War Diary, 318th Infantry, Nov. 2.
 210 Report of Operations, 159th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 10.
 211 Field Orders No. 30, 80th Division, Nov. 2.
 212 Kriegatagebuch, German Argonne Group, Nov. 2.
 213 Field Orders No. 98, First Army, Nov. 2.
 214 Field Orders No. 88, I Corps, Nov. 2.
 215 Map No. 6, 80th Division, Nov. 2.
 216 Field Orders No. 31, 80th Division, Nov. 2.
 217 Field Orders No. 15, 159th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 2.
 218 Field Orders No. 18, 317th Infantry, Nov. 3.
 219 Field Messages, 318th Infantry to 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, 318th Infantry, 11:50 p. m., Nov. 2.
 220 Report of Operations, 9th Infantry, Nov. 1-11.
 221 Report of Operations, 23d Infantry, Nov. 1-7.
 222 Field Message, 159th Infantry Brigade to 317th Infantry, 6:55 a. m., Nov. 3.
 223 Report of Operations, 317th Infantry, Nov. 3.
 224 Field Messages, 317th Infantry to 159th Infantry Brigade, 6:15 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 2 p. m. and 3:30 p. m., Nov. 3.
 225 Field Message, 3d Battalion, 9th Infantry, to 9th Infantry, 12:25 a. m., Nov. 4.
 226 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 317th Infantry, Nov. 3.
 227 Field Message, 2d Battalion, 321st Field Artillery, to 157th Field Artillery Brigade, 4:30 p. m., Nov. 3.
 228 Map, 80th Division, Nov. 3.
 229 Report of Operations, 318th Infantry, Nov. 3.
 230 Field Messages, 318th Infantry to 160th Infantry Brigade, 6:33 a. m., 8:35 a. m. and 4:55 p. m., Nov. 3.
 231 Operations Map, 318th Infantry, Nov. 3.

- 232 Field Message, 1st Battalion, 306th Infantry, to 306th Infantry, 4:45 p. m., Nov. 3.
- 233 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 318th Infantry, Nov. 3.
- 234 Field Orders No. 99, First Army, Nov. 3.
- 235 Field Orders No. 89, I Corps, Nov. 3.
- 236 Field Orders No. 32, 80th Division, Nov. 3.
- 237 Operations Memorandum, 159th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 3.
- 238 Kriegstagebuch, German Argonne Group, Nov. 3-4.
- 239 War Diary, 3d Battalion, 317th Infantry, Nov. 4.
- 240 Report of Operations, 317th Infantry, Nov. 4.
- 241 Field Messages, 317th Infantry to 159th Infantry Brigade, 9:35 a. m., 10:25 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., Nov. 4.
- 242 Report of Operations, 318th Infantry, Nov. 4.
- 243 Field Message, 159th Infantry Brigade to 317th Infantry, 12 m., Nov. 4.
- 244 Field Message, 317th Infantry to 159th Infantry Brigade, 2:45 p. m., Nov. 4.
- 245 Field Messages, 318th Infantry to 159th Infantry Brigade, 12 m. and 1 p. m., Nov. 4.
- 246 Field Message, 318th Infantry to 159th Infantry Brigade, 6 p. m., Nov. 4.
- 247 Operations Map, 318th Infantry, Nov. 4.
- 248 Field Message, 318th Infantry to 159th Infantry Brigade, 6:45 p. m., Nov. 4.
- 249 War Diary, 160th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 4.
- 250 Field Orders No. 101, First Army, Nov. 4.
- 251 Field Orders No. 90, I Corps, Nov. 4.
- 252 File of Field Orders, 80th Division, November.
- 253 Report of Operations, 317th Infantry, Nov. 5.
- 254 Field Message, 317th Infantry to 159th Infantry Brigade, 8:30 a. m., Nov. 5.
- 255 War Diary, 1st Battalion, 317th Infantry, Nov. 5.
- 256 Report of Operations, 317th Infantry, Nov. 5.
- 257 Field Message, 317th Infantry to 159th Infantry Brigade, 2:55 p. m., Nov. 5.
- 258 Report of Operations, 318th Infantry, Nov. 5.
- 259 Field Message, 159th Infantry Brigade to 318th Infantry, 11:25 a. m. and 1:20 p. m., Nov. 5.
- 260 Situation Map, 80th Division, Nov. 5.
- 261 Report of Operations, 318th Infantry, Oct. 31-Nov. 6.
- 262 War Diary, 160th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 5.
- 263 Kriegstagebuch, German Argonne Group, Nov. 5.
- 264 Field Orders No. 91, I Corps, Nov. 5.
- 265 Field Orders No. 16, 159th Infantry Brigade, Nov. 5.
- 266 Report of Operations, 317th Infantry, Nov. 6.
- 267 Situation Map, 80th Division, Nov. 6.
- 268 Report of Operations, 318th Infantry, Nov. 6.
- 269 Field Orders No. 88, First Army, Oct. 27.

INDEX

A	Page
Abbreviations used	X
Aero Squadron. (<i>See</i> Military units.)	
Agron River	38
Aincreville	27, 35
Aisne River	14, 37
Allied Commander-in-Chief	6, 13
Alliépont	16, 38, 40, 42, 45
"American Armies and Battlefields in Europe"	III
American army under American command	10
American Battle Monuments Commission:	
Accomplishments	III, V
Creation	III
Preserved valuable data	V
Purpose	III
American Commander-in-Chief	10
American Expeditionary Forces	1, 4
General Headquarters	10
Amiens	5, 6
Amiens salient. (<i>See</i> Salients.)	
Ancre River	6, 8
Andevanne	35
Appendix	61
Apremont	13, 18
Argonne Forest	13, 14, 17, 18, 33, 36
Armentières	5
Armistice	55
Army. (<i>See</i> Military units.)	
Army War College	V
Arrived in—	
France	4
United States	55
Artois Sector. (<i>See</i> Sectors.)	
Attigny	18
Authuille	8
Aveluy	8
Ayette	9

B	Page
Bagnolle, La	16, 52, 53
Balloon Company. (<i>See</i> Military units.)	
Bantheville	18, 27, 37
Bar	46, 48
Barricourt	14, 37
Battle honors awarded. (<i>See</i> Dates.)	
Battle Monuments Commission. (<i>See</i> American Battle Monuments Commission.)	
Bayonville et Chénenery.	38, 45
Beaumont (Ardennes)	16,
17, 47, 50, 52, 53, 54	
Beaumont (Meuse)	33
Beaumont-Hamel	8
Belval-Bois-des-Dames	47
Berry-au-Bac	5
Besace, La	49, 51, 52, 53
Béthincourt	15, 17, 20, 21, 36
Béthincourt Sector. (<i>See</i> Sectors; Service.)	
Binarville	18
Boiry	9, 10
Bois (<i>see also</i> Clairs Chênes wood; Garenne wood):	
d'Andevanne	18
d'Aveluy	8
de Bourgogne	37, 38
Bourrus	20
de Briuelles	25
de Cheppy	18
de la Côte Léumont	15, 25, 26
de Cuisy	36
de Cunel	15, 33, 35
de Dannevoux	15, 23, 24, 26
d'en delà	21, 22
de Fays	15, 27, 30, 32, 33
de la Folie	46
de Forêt	14, 16, 18, 19, 27, 35, 36
du Four	50

	Page
Bois—Continued.	
de la Grande Montagne	14, 36
Juré	15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
des Loges	38
de Malaumont	16, 33, 34
de Montfaucon	18, 26
de Moriaux	23
des Ogons	15, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34
du Port Gérache	16, 50
de la Pultière	35
des Rappes	18, 27, 35
Rond, Le	24
du Ru	25, 26
Sachet	20, 21
de Septsarges	15, 22, 23, 24, 26
la Ville	15, 17, 23, 24, 26
Boisleux-St. Marc	9
Bordeaux	4
Boston	55
Boult-aux-Bois	37, 38
Brest	4, 55
Brieulles-sur-Meuse	18,
	19, 25, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35
Brigade. (<i>See</i> Military units.)	
British:	
Advanced General Headquarters. (<i>See</i> Military units.)	
Units. (<i>See</i> Military units.)	
Butel Ruisseau, Le	22
Buzancy	14, 18, 38,
	41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 55

C

Camp:	
d'Aviation	46
Lee	1
de Meucon	4
Carignan	13, 36
Casualties:	
Figures based on official records . .	VI
Attached units included	VII
Detached units not included . . .	VII
Number, tabular summary:	
Artois Sector, Somme Offensive and St. Mihiel Offensive	12

	Page
Casualties—Continued.	
Number, tabular summary—Continued.	
Béthincourt Sector and Meuse- Argonne Offensive	56-59
Dates, periods covered	VII
General	61
Champigneulle	40, 42, 43
Château-Thierry	5
Chattancourt	20
Chaumont	10
Chesne, Le	14, 18
Cierges	28
Clairs Chênes wood	27, 35
Cléry-le-Petit	35
Converging offensives, great (American and Allied)	13
Cornay	40
Corps. (<i>See</i> Military units.)	
Côte (Cote):	
de Châtillon	18, 36, 37
262	19, 21, 22
278	38, 44, 46
280	25, 26
281	20, 21
294	23
295	27, 30
299	27
314	48, 50, 51
Cuisy	15, 20, 21, 22, 27
Cunel	14, 15, 16, 18, 27, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36

D

Damvillers	37
Dannevoux	15, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24
Dates:	
Battle honors awarded	VI
How used	VI
In casualty tables	VII
Dépôt de Munitions	25
Division (<i>see also</i> Military units):	
Infantry:	
Organization changed	1
Organization, November 11, 1918 .	61
Principal armament	4
Original personnel	1

	Page		Page
Division—Continued.		H	
Principal units	1	Harnoterie Ferme, La	53
Strength. (<i>See</i> Strength of division.)		Harricourt	38, 47, 48
Divisional troops. (<i>See</i> Military units.)		Hébuterne	8, 9
Dun-sur-Meuse	18, 37	Hill:	
E		259	21, 22
Engineers. (<i>See</i> Military units.)		266	29
Exermont	18, 40	274	28, 29, 30
F		275 (south of Cunel)	32
Ferme (<i>see also</i> Harnoterie Ferme; Polka		275 (west of Yoncq)	17, 52, 54
Ferme; Taronnes Ferme; Thibaudine		277	52
Ferme; Tuilerie Ferme; Ville		278	49, 51
aux Bois Ferme):		281	19
de Bellevue	16, 48	283	24, 25
de Chassogne	35	292	24
d'Isly	52	308	50
de la Madeleine	31, 32	Hindenburg Line. (<i>See</i> German—De-	
Field Artillery. (<i>See</i> Military units.)		defensive positions.)	
15th (Ancy-le-Franc) Training Area.		Hoboken	4
(<i>See</i> Training areas.)		I	
Figures in brackets, use (footnote) . . .	1	Infantry. (<i>See</i> Military units.)	
Fléville	18	Imécourt	16,
Fontaine des Parades	38, 41, 42, 46	38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47	
Fontenoy	47, 48, 49	Ippécourt	17
Forêt de Hesse	36	Islettes, Les	55
Foreword	III	K	
Fossé	38, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49	Kriemhild Stellung. (<i>See</i> German—De-	
14th (Aignay-le-Duc) Training Area.		defensive positions.)	
(<i>See</i> Training areas.)		L	
French units. (<i>See</i> Military units.)		Laiterie de Belhaine	19, 23, 24, 26
Fresnes-en-Woëvre	37	Landres-et St. Georges	36
Freya Stellung (<i>see also</i> German—		Létanne	51
Defensive positions)	44	Louppy-sur-Loison	37
G		Lys River	5
Garenne wood, La	48	M	
Gas Regiment. (<i>See</i> Military units.)		Machine-Gun Battalion. (<i>See</i> Military	
German:		units.)	
Defensive positions	13-14	Malmy	38, 41, 45
Great offensives	5-6, 10-11	Mans Embarkation Center, Le	55
Units. (<i>See</i> Military units.)		Maps:	
Gercourt-et-Drillancourt	19, 20, 21	Dates, period included	VI
Geronville	20	General, France and Belgium	2-3
Gommécourt	9	Kind and why	VI
Grandpré	14, 18, 36, 37		

	Page		Page
Maps—Continued.		Military units—Continued.	
Operation:		American—Continued.	
Artois Sector and Somme		Divisions—Continued.	
Offensive	Pocket	4th	17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29-30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35
Béthincourt Sector and Meuse-		5th	16, 35, 36
Argonne Offensive	Pocket	28th	17
How made up	VI	33d	15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27
Meuse-Argonne Offensive (two		65th Infantry Brigade	26
maps)	Pocket	129th Regiment	26
Names, use	VI	130th Regiment	26
Procedure in plotting	V	35th	17
Marne River	5	37th	17, 26
Marne salient. (See Salients.)		42d	40, 49
Mesnil	8	77th	17, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54
Metz	14	Troops, divisional:	
Meuse-Argonne Offensive (see also Serv-		304th Machine-Gun Bat-	
ice)	11, 56-59, 62	talion	49
General situation	13-14	78th	38
Plan of attack	14	79th	17
Synopsis of service	14-17	80th	1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56-57, 62.
Meuse River	11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 33, 36, 37, 49, 51, 53, 54.	159th Infantry Brigade	1, 4, 20, 28, 32, 34, 39, 40, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54.
Mézières	13, 14, 36	317th Regiment	1, 7, 8, 12, 22, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56-57, 62.
Military units:		318th Regiment	1, 7, 8, 12, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53- 54, 56-57, 62.
American:		313th Machine-Gun Bat-	
Armies:		talion	1, 12, 28, 56-57, 62
First	10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 27, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 47, 49, 51, 54	160th Infantry Brigade	1, 4, 19, 20, 22, 28, 31, 32, 33, 39, 41, 44, 47, 49.
Second	37		
Corps:			
I	11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55		
II	4, 10		
III	12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 22, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37		
IV	11, 17		
V	11, 14, 17, 18, 27, 31, 37, 38, 43, 52, 54, 55		
Divisions:			
1st	17, 54		
2d	16, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54		
3d	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36		

	Page
Military units—Continued.	
American—Continued.	
Divisions—Continued.	
80th—Continued.	
160 Infantry Brigade—Con.	
319th Regiment	1,
7, 9, 12, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25,	
26, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 39, 42,	
43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 56-57, 62.	
320th Regiment	1,
7, 11, 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,	
25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 43,	
44, 45, 49, 56-57, 62.	
315th Machine-Gun Bat-	
talion	1,
11, 12, 28, 43, 56-57, 62	
155th Field Artillery Bri-	
gade	1, 20, 26
313th Regiment	1,
28, 56-57, 62	
314th Regiment	1, 56-57, 62
315th Regiment	1, 56-57, 62
305th Trench-Mortar Bat-	
tery	1, 55, 62
Troops, divisional	1
305th Engineer Regiment	1,
12, 36, 41, 56-57, 62	
305th Field Signal Battal-	
ion	1
314th Machine-Gun Battal-	
ion	1,
12, 32, 33, 39, 56-57, 62	
Headquarters Troop	1
Trains	1
82d	16, 39
157th Field Artillery Bri-	
gade	38, 55
319th Regiment	58-59
320th Regiment	58-59
321st Regiment	43, 58-59
91st	17
1st Aero Squadron	38
1st Gas Regiment	38
2d Balloon Company	38
53d Pioneer Infantry	38

	Page
Military units—Continued.	
British:	
Advanced General Headquarters	10
Armies:	
Third	4, 6, 7, 10
Fourth	6
Corps:	
IV	4, 6, 7, 8, 9
V	4, 6, 7, 8
VI	4, 7
Divisions:	
2d	7, 9
16th Irish	4
17th.	7
34th.	4
38th.	8
113th Brigade	8
Guards	7, 9, 10
New Zealand	8
2d Brigade	9
117th Brigade	4
French:	
Armies:	
First	6
Second	12
Fourth	13, 14, 17, 36, 37, 38
Corps:	
II Colonial	11, 17
XVII	17, 31, 37
XXXIII.	37
Divisions:	
2d Dismounted Cavalry	11
German:	
Armies:	
Third	51, 54
Fifth	44, 47
Corps:	
Argonne Group (LVIII)	47, 50
Mont du Cygne	52
Montblainville	17
Montfaucon	13, 18, 26, 27, 36
Moselle River	11
Mouzon	54

N	Page
Nantillois	15, 17, 27, 28, 29
Neuvilly	36
Newport News	4
Norfolk	4
North Sea	14

O

Oches	47
Offensives. (<i>See</i> Meuse-Argonne Offensive; St. Mihiel Offensive; Somme Offensive.)	
Oise River	5
Organization	1
Table of	1, 61

P

Paris	6
Passerelle du Don	19
Pennsylvania	1
Petersburg	1
Petites Sartes	16, 48
Picardy	4
Polka Ferme, La	16, 51, 52, 54
Port-sur-Seille	11
Preface	V
Puisieux-au-Mont	7, 9
Purpose of booklet series	III

R

Raucourt	51
Ravin:	
du Corbillon	21
des Culees	21
aux Pierres	39, 42
Redon	4
Regiment. (<i>See</i> Military units.)	
Reims	5
Romagne-sous-Montfaucon	14, 27, 31, 36
Route Nationale No. 47	16, 46
Ruisseau (<i>see also</i> Butel Ruisseau):	
de Forges	15, 19, 20, 21
de la Hoche	21
du Pré Billet	51
de St. Georges	43

S

	Page
Sailed for—	
France	4
United States	55
St. Christophe	34, 35
St. Georges	38, 39, 42, 43, 44
St. Juvin	16, 39, 40, 46
St. Mihiel	11, 17
St. Mihiel Offensive	10, 12, 17, 62
General situation	10-11
Plan of attack	11
St. Mihiel salient. (<i>See</i> Salients.)	
St. Nazaire	4
St. Pierremont	16, 38, 49, 52
Salients:	
Amiens	6
Marne	5, 6, 11
St. Mihiel	6, 11, 13
Samer training area. (<i>See</i> Training areas.)	
Scope of studies	V
Front-line infantry	V
Precautions	V
Sources	V
Sectors:	
Artois	4, 6, 7, 12, 62
Béthincourt	14, 15, 56, 58, 62
Sedan	13, 14, 36, 37
Septsarges	27
Serre	9
Service:	
Artois Sector	7-9
Béthincourt Sector	17-20
Early	4
Meuse-Argonne Offensive	20-54
St. Mihiel Offensive	11-12
Somme Offensive	7-10
Subsequent	55
Signal Battalion. (<i>See</i> Military units.)	
Signal de Fossé	48
Sivry lez Buzancy	16,
	38, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48
Squadron. (<i>See</i> Military units.)	
Soissons	5
Sommauthe	47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55

	Page		Page
Somme Offensive (<i>see also</i> Service).	12, 13, 62	Tranchée:	
General situation	5-6	d'Alsace	21
Plan of attack	6	de Billemont	21
Synopsis of service	7	du Bois Juré	19
Sommerance	38, 46	du Bois Rond	19
Source Gros Jean	52	Braux	19
Sources:		du Crochet	19
List	63	de Dantzig	19
Nature	V	de Kovel	20, 21
Stenay	14, 37	de la Mamelle	32
Stonne	50, 51, 54	Montante	19
Strategic offensive plan (American and Allied)	6, 13	de Silésie	19
Strength of division:		Trench-Mortar Battery. (<i>See</i> Military units.)	
Actual	4	Triaucourt	36
Approximate, how obtained	4	Tronville-en-Barrois	11
Authorized	1-4	Tuilerie, La	16, 50
Tabular summary	62	Tuilerie Ferme, La.	48, 50
Subject matter of booklets	III		
Suippes River	13	U	
Synopsis of service:		Units, military. (<i>See</i> Military units.)	
Artois Sector and Somme Offensive	6-7	V	
Béthincourt Sector and Meuse-Ar-gonne Offensive	14-17	Vaux-en-Dieulet	38, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52
T		Verdun	11, 37
Table of organization. (<i>See</i> Organization—Table of.)		Verpel	38, 44, 45
Taronnes Ferme, Les	48	Ville aux Bois Ferme, La.	16, 30, 33, 34, 35
Terrain d'Exercice	33	Villemontry	51
Thénorgues	14, 37, 45, 47	Villers-Bretonneux	5
Thibaudine Ferme, La	50, 51, 52, 53	Vilosnes-sur-Meuse	23, 24
Thiepval	8	Virginia	1
Training areas:		Vouziers	37
14th (Aignay-le-Duc)	10	W	
15th (Ancy-le-Franc)	55	Warniforêt	51, 53
Samer	4	Watronville	11, 14
Trains. (<i>See</i> Military units.)		West Virginia	1
		Y	
		Yoncq	47, 51, 53, 54
		Ypres	13



RETURN CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
TO → 202 Main Library

LOAN PERIOD 1	2	3
HOME USE		
4	5	6

ALL BOOKS MAY BE RECALLED AFTER 7 DAYS
 Renewals and Recharges may be made 4 days prior to the due date.
 Books may be Renewed by calling 642-3405

DUE AS STAMPED BELOW

SENT ON ILL		
APR 14 1997		
U.C. BERKELEY		

FORM NO. DD6

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
 BERKELEY, CA 94720



M224016

U.S. American battle
monuments commission.
80th division, summary
of operations in the
world war

D570
.3
80th
A5
Case
B



IC00021

M224016

D570
.3
80th
A5
Case
B

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

