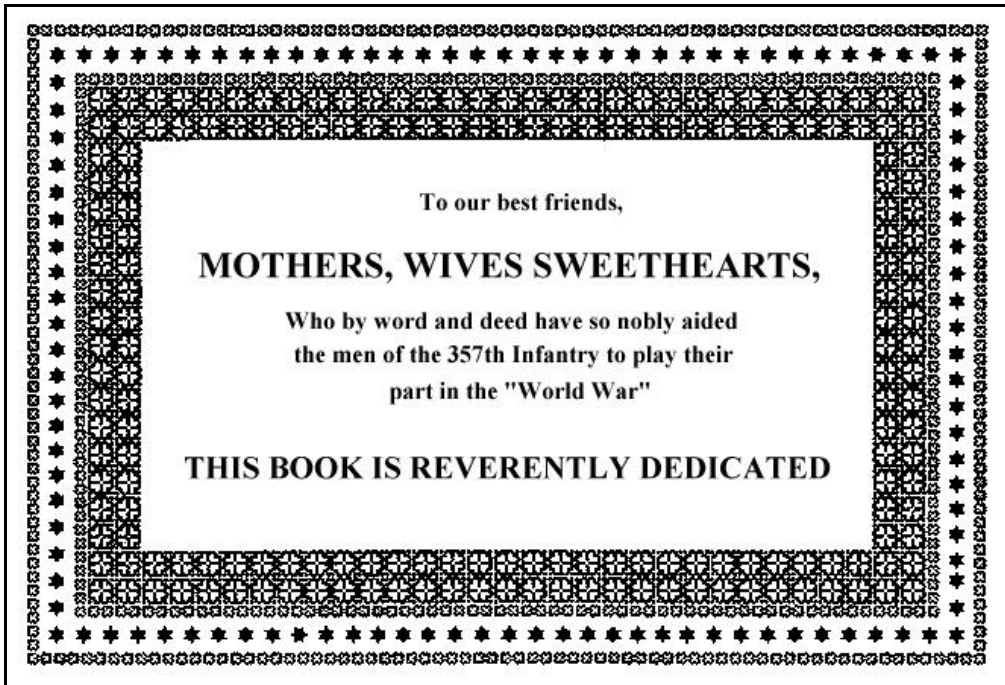


357TH INFANTRY



**IT'S HISTORY FROM ORGANIZATION
UNTIL PART OF ARMY OF OCCUPATION
1917-1919**



To our best friends,

MOTHERS, WIVES SWEETHEARTS,

Who by word and deed have so nobly aided
the men of the 357th Infantry to play their
part in the "World War"

THIS BOOK IS REVERENTLY DEDICATED

IN MEMORIUM

**TO THOSE MEN OF THE 357TH INFANTRY
WHO PAID THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF
DEVOTION THAT LIBERTY MIGHT NOT PERISH
FROM THE EARTH**



PREFACE

HEADQUARTERS 357th INFANTRY, AMERICAN E. F., GERMANY, 4, APRIL, 1919.

1. The Regimental Commander has caused this little book to be prepared as a brief history showing principally the actions and places with which the regiment was associated during the great European war just ended. A study of available maps will enable one to follow the movements of the regiment from one sector to another and to visualize its participation in the more important active operations.
2. Blank spaces have been provided so that each soldier can fill in the necessary data to complete his individual records and the part he took in the war. Company commanders, through their lieutenants and company clerks, will render every possible assistance to the men in filling in these spaces, not only by verifying the same but by furnishing the necessary names of towns or geographical points which may have been forgotten or with which the men are not familiar, so that each individual record may be as complete as possible.
3. The following memorandum of 11, February, 1919, these headquarters, is republished for the information of all:

1. The correct form for the notation in service records, called for by Section 4, G. O. No. 4, G. H. Q., is as follows for the 357th infantry:

HEADQUARTERS 357TH INFANTRY.

BATTLES:

St. Mihiel Offensive, 12-16 September 1918.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive, 19 October – 11 November 1918.

OTHER ENGAGEMENTS:

Villers-en-Haye Sector, 24 August – 11 September 1918.

Puvenelle Sector, 17 September – 10 October 1918.

Puvenelle Sector (Preny Offensive), 26 September 1918.

Puvenelle Sector (Fme. Sebastapol Offensive), 23-24 September 1918.

2. The Regiment has participated in more engagements than any other organization in the 90th Division.

By order of Colonel Hartmann:

Thos. S. Smith
Captain, 357th Infantry
Operations Officer.

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PART VI. March to Germany, as part of the Army of Occupation.

PART I

ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT AND DEPARTURE FOR FRANCE

The 357th Infantry was organized at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, under the command of Colonel Edw. T. Hartmann, who had reported for duty on August 22, 1917.

The officers of the Regiment who had graduated from the First R. O. T. C. at Leon Springs, Texas, reported and were assigned to the regiment August 29, 1917.

September 5, 1917, the first men reported to the regiment, the number being 20 men per company. This was five per cent of the first official draft, all the men being from the western part of Oklahoma. Later drafts were received on September 19th and October 3d, the largest part of the draft arriving on the latter date.

The regular training schedule as called for by the War Department was taken up. On March 19, 1918, the regiment was stripped to send well-trained men to the 28th, 35th and 82nd Divisions, which were almost ready to sail for France.

More men were drafted from Oklahoma and the officers found themselves drilling recruits again, but the task was not so hard this time, as the non-commissioned officers of the first draft had developed into very efficient assistants and everything progressed smoothly.

About May 10th, information was received that the Division would go to France and that it would be filled to full strength by men from Camp Dodge, Iowa. 1500 men were received from this camp.

June 10, 1918, the regiment entrained at Camp Travis, Texas for Camp Mills, New York, at which camp 200 men were received from Camp Upton. On June 20th the regiment sailed for France.

PART II

357TH INFANTRY MOVEMENTS

July 1. Second and Third Battalions and Headquarters Co., Supply Co. and Machine Gun Co. landed at Liverpool, England.

July 2. Above units left Liverpool in the morning and traveled by rail to Southampton, England. Detrained at Southampton and marched to a rest camp, arriving at about 10:00 p. m. the night of the second. Remained at rest camp until the afternoon of July 4th.

July 4. The regiment (less First Battalion) marched to the wharf, where they boarded a boat (the La Margarite) for France.

July 5. Landed at Le Havre, France, in the morning; stayed at a rest camp the remainder of the day; the next day left Le Havre via the box car route, Headquarters and Second Battalion arriving at RECEY-sur-SOURCE about 20 hours, 7 July; Third Battalion arriving morning of 8 July.

July 8. Marched to AIGNAY-le-DUC, staging en route, and arriving 10 July, 1918. Intensive training was then taken up according to program of training, 90th Division.

July 15. First Battalion landed in Liverpool, England. This battalion originally sailed on the steamship Delta, June 20, 1918, but on account of the poor condition of the ship turned back on the morning of June 23rd, landing at Halifax, N. S. on 25 June. Sailed from Halifax July 4th.

July 16. First Battalion entrained for rest camp at Winchester, England, where it remained one day and part of two nights. Left Winchester for Southampton, July 18th.

July 19. First Battalion landed in CHERBOURG, France, remaining in rest camp until entrainment for RECEY July 20th. Marched from RECEY to COSNE. Arrived in COSNE morning of July 22nd. During the period of training, units were billeted in the 14th area as follows:

Headquarters, Headquarters Company; AIGNAY-le-DUC.

Supply Co. – BELLENOD, moving later, to BEAUNOTTE, about 25 July, 1918.

Third Battalion (less Co. I and K) – St. MARC-sur-SEINE.

Company I – BELLENOD.

Company K – ORIONY.

First Battalion (less Co. B, C and D) – COSNE.

Company B – QUEMINGY.

Company C and D – QUEMINGY- ROTE.

Second Battalion (less Co. F, G and H) – BELLENOD.

Company F – MEULSON.

Company G and H – MOLIVILLY.

Machine Gun Co. – DRIESINE.

Aug. 16. The training period over, the Regiment moved out of their respective billets and entrained the next day at POINSON-les-LARRY for FOUG, in the following order: Third Battalion and M. G. Co., Second Battalion, First Battalion, Headquarters and Supply Co. Guns of the machine gun company were assigned to each train section for protection from hostile air craft. The regiment stayed two days in the Foug area; Headquarters at Foug; Third Battalion and M. G. Co. billeted at LANEUVEVILLE; Second Battalion at TRONDES; First Battalion at LAY-St.-REMY.

Aug. 19. The Regiment was ordered to relieve the First Division in the SAIZERAIIS sector and the relief was made in the following manner:

FRONT LINE: Third Battalion and 357th M. G. Co. marched to FRANCHEVILLE night 19-20 August. Marched to Camp de Ravine night of 20-21 August, two companies at each place.

Took up front line position night of 21-22 August.

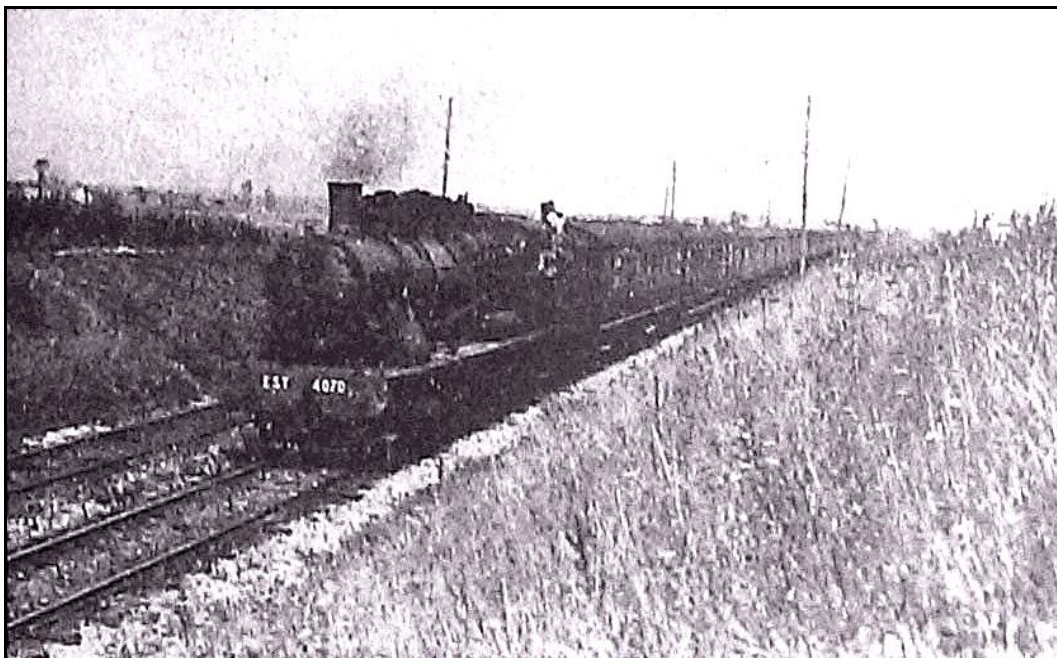
SUPPORT: Second Battalion and Co. B, 344th M. G. Bn., by truck to MARTINCOURT, thence into support night 21-22 August. Regimental headquarters and Headquarters Co. moved in with the Second Battalion and were stationed at St. Jean, northwest of MARTINCOURT.

RESERVE: First Battalion and Co. A, 344th M. G. Co., marched to FRANCHEVILLE night 21-22 August, thence to MARTINCOURT area night 22-23 August.

This was the first baptism of fire for the regiment. The march discipline was excellent in moving up to the front and inspecting officers complimented the regiment very highly on the smoothness with which the relief was executed. During the time spent in the trenches, patrolling and the usual trench duties were taken up. No serious casualties resulted and the morale was excellent.

Sept. 9. On this date F. O. No. 3, 90th Division, was received and the regimental order issued for the general attack in the St. Mihiel salient. The battalions had alternated in taking up various positions in the regimental sector and on the night of September 9-10 the First Battalion of the 11th Infantry relieved the support battalion (Third Battalion, 357th Inf.) at St. Jean.

Sept. 11. In preparing for the attack of September 12th other units were being squeezed into the line and the various units in the line had to side-step in order to allow this. Every precaution had to be taken to disguise the fact that new troops were being brought into the line and that an attack was impending. Owing to this fact the battalions of the regiment could not be moved until almost the time of starting of our artillery preparation at one hour, morning of the 12th. The night was spent in cutting wire, which was done not only in front of the jump-off line for the regiment but in sectors that were eventually to be occupied by other units, from which units it was very important that no prisoners be captured. The battalions were moved under serious difficulties, but everything was in position at H hour. The Second Battalion of the 11th Infantry relieved the front line battalion (Second Battalion, 357th Inf.) and the First Battalion took over portion of trenches occupied by the 358th Infantry. The Second Battalion moved to the support of the First Battalion. Third Battalion moved to Brigade reserve, being stationed in the Foret de Puvenelle.



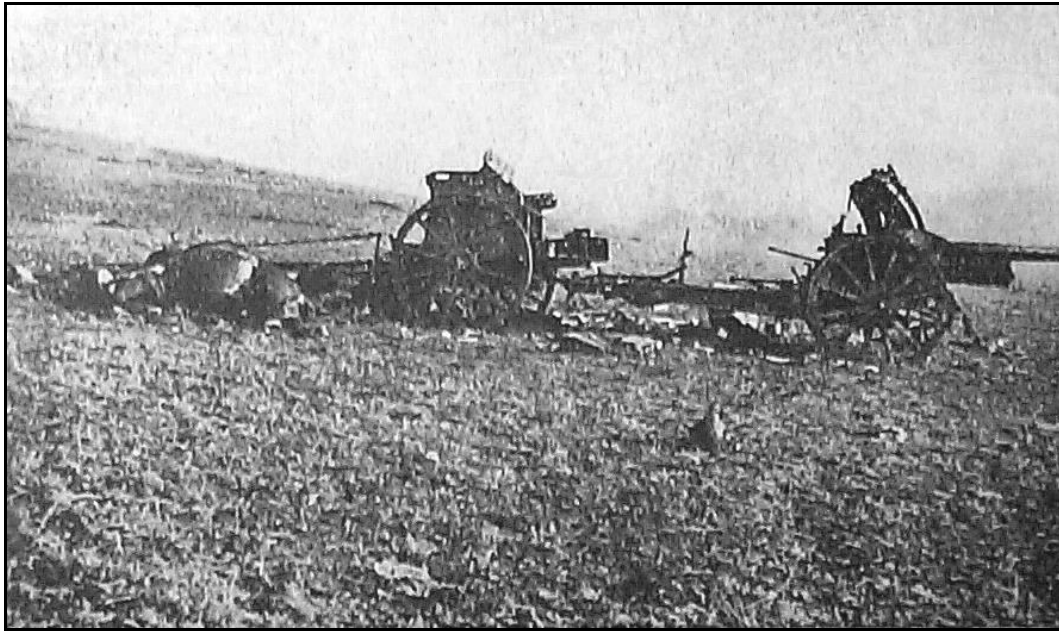
A French Train



Public Washing Place – France, Chalindry



A French highway



Abandoned German artillery

PART III

ST. MIHIEL OPERATION. (September 12 to 16)

HOSTILE SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE OPERATION

At the beginning of the fight the Division was opposed by the 255th Infantry Division and 77th Reserve Division. These troops had been a long time in the sector and were of the highest order for defense. The enemy was organized in depth with an outpost position, first and second positions, with generally one battalion in each position and the first position being organized with two companies in line and two companies in support.

The terrain was well organized and a trench system of about seven kilometers in depth extended along the whole front. This joined up with elements of the Hindenburg Line running west from the vicinity of PAGNY-sur-MOSELLE. The trench system was infested with concrete dug-outs and "pill boxes" composed of the same material. In front of the trenches a continuous mass of wire entanglements and old trenches filled with wire from two to three kilometers in depth offered a serious obstacle to any advance.

From statements of prisoners it was the enemy's intention to hold his original lines at all costs and this intention remained unchanged throughout the operation. On the night of the attack he threw in a fresh division, 123d Infantry Division, for the purpose of counter attack. This division had been resting south of Metz. One regiment of this division, the 106 Reserve Infantry Regiment, opposed our Regiment, in the vicinity of St. Marie Fme., and Les Huit Chemin on September 13th. The counter

attack did not develop, as the Division was kept busy in the defense and finally the retirement from our front.

OUR OWN SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE OPERATION

The boundaries of the 179th Brigade were as follows, with the 357th Infantry attacking on the left and the 358th Infantry attacking on the right:

LEFT (West) – MAMEY – cross roads 335.9 – Trench des Two Bois (excluded) – road cut 400 meters east of VIEVILLE en HAYE --Bois de Trou la HAIE (excluded).

RIGHT (east) – Bend in St. DIZIER-METZ highway southeast of AUBERGE – St. PIERRE entrant in woods at 12.55 – junction of BREST-POLVGONE trenches – trench REHENANE and du RATTI CAMPGRÖLLMAN.

It had been planned to make the jump-off without any artillery preparation, but at the last moment the plan was changed to a four hour's artillery preparation before the attack.

“OVER THE TOP”

At five hour the morning of 12 September the Regiment, with the First Battalion in the assault echelon, Second Battalion in support, and the Third Battalion in Brigade reserve (Foret de Puvenelle), went “over the top” as part of the general offensive of the First American Army, with the 358th Infantry on the right and the 11th Infantry of the Fifth Division on the left. The jump off was the Calvaire Trench. The noise of the artillery preparation was terrific. The infantry encountered heavy machine gun and rifle fire and was subjected to shelling by shrapnel and high explosive.

The advance across “no man's land” was steady and uninterrupted, although over two and one-half kilometers of solid wire entanglements had to be cut through, and, in addition to this, numerous abandoned trenches filled with all sorts of obstacles had to be passed over.

The first serious opposition was met in the Bois des Rappes, where machine gun nests were encountered, and it was some time before full headway could be regained. The advance of the regiment kept well up with the barrage, reaching the intermediate objective at about 9h 30 and the first day's objective at 13h 01, almost four hours before scheduled time. Some of the elements of the regiment reached various parts of the objective before the time stated, due to the fact that the objective was not parallel to the line of advance, but ran off on an angle of about forty-five degrees, with the pivot at the eastern end.

During the night 12-13 September the assaulting battalion (First Battalion) was closely supported by the Second Battalion, one company of the Second Battalion in fact being right in line with the First Battalion. The Third Battalion was in Brigade reserve. It was established at 7 hour in the Trench du Calvaire and remained there until 20 hour; when it was moved to the Trench de Cri Cri. Details from this battalion were used night of September 12-13 to carry ammunition up to the front line battalions. Two platoons of this battalion were also used as combat liaison groups to maintain touch with the Fifth Division on the left.

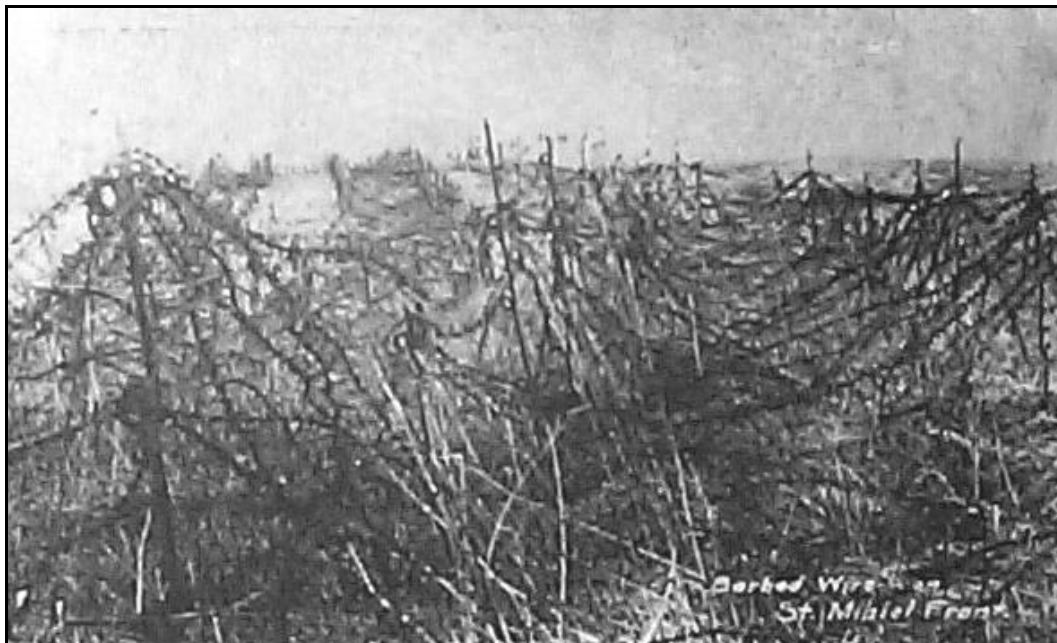
The conditions during the twenty-four hours preceding H hour were serious and difficult, It was raining and the night was very dark. This, together with the complicated relief previously mentioned,

made the task very difficult. All conditions were overcome and the regiment went over at the time set in accordance with existing orders. The regimental machine gun company was with the First Battalion, a company each of the brigade machine gun battalion being assigned to the other two battalions.

On the morning of September 13th the Third Battalion moved up through the First and Second battalions to make a reconnaissance in force and push forward towards the line of exploitation. Very stiff resistance was met, especially that of machine guns. The battalion stopped and organized the ground about three thousand yards in front of what afterwards became the main line of resistance. The advance was discontinued at about 16 hour. The positions of the First and Second battalions remained unchanged.

During the night of 13-14 the enemy seemed to be striving to make a counter attack. Serious hand-to-hand fighting resulted, but the Third Battalion held its ground and the counter attack was either broken up or discontinued.

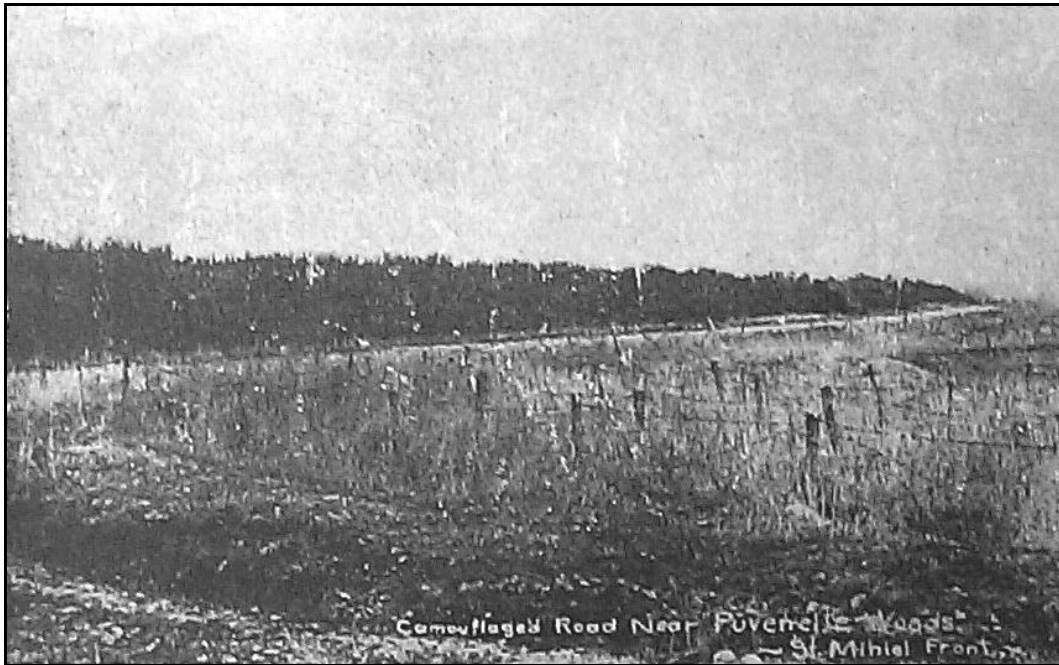
On September 14th, at about 16 hour, the Second Battalion passed through the Third Battalion, although the jump off was supposed to be somewhat earlier. Immediately contact was gained with the enemy, but the advance was continued, although machine gun fire was very heavy. Our casualties increased, and at 17 hour, after advancing fifteen hundred meters, positions were organized and outposts established for the night. At about 15 hour, September 15th, the Second Battalion again renewed the attack and advanced, covered by machine gun fire, reaching the exploitation line beyond the St. Marie Fme. in the vicinity of Les Huit Chemin extending to the west to about the vicinity of La Soulevre Fme. At this point the ground was again organized and outposts thrown well forward. The work of organizing the ground and strengthening the line of resistance and the new outpost position was then begun in the regimental sector. The Second Battalion was relieved in the outpost position by the Third Battalion night of 19-20 September, without incident, the Second Battalion dropping back to the line of resistance where the First Battalion was stationed, the First Battalion remaining in the position with the Second Battalion until the night of making the raid.



Barbed Wire on St. Mihiel Front



German Machine Gun Emplacement – St. Mihiel Front



Camouflaged Road Near Puvencelle Woods – St. Mihiel Front

PART IV

PERIOD OF STABILIZATION (Sept. 15—25)

All the energies of the Regiment were devoted up to September 26th to the organization of the PUVENELLE sector for defense. During this period one battalion per week was to be withdrawn for rest, recreation and training.

FME. SEBASTAPOL OFFENSIVE

The IV Army Corps directed that a raid against the enemy position be prepared, the object of the raid being reconnaissance, capture of prisoners, and to impress upon the enemy the offensive spirit of the allied forces. The night of 23-24 September was set for the raid. The First Battalion was selected to make the raid and it was successfully made on the Trench de GROGRANS and Trench de PEPINERES at 22h. Five prisoners were captured; also an enemy anti-tank gun and two light Maxim machine guns. After the execution of the raid the First Battalion was withdrawn for one week for rest and baths, leaving the Third Battalion in the outpost position and the Second Battalion in the main line of resistance. The First Battalion, after a week's rest, then relieved the Third Battalion of its position and mission in the outpost line, the Third Battalion going back for a week's rest and baths. Up to the time of relief of the Regiment the Second Battalion remained in the main line of resistance, as no opportunity was afforded to withdraw them for baths and recreation.

PART V

OPERATIONS FROM 26 SEPTEMBER TO 11 NOVEMBER 1918.

1. RAID OF THE 26TH SEPTEMBER

Demonstrations were made all along the line as a concealment of the offensive starting on other fronts. On our right a raid was made by the 358th Infantry, preceded by six hours artillery preparation. The advance was begun at 5 h 30. This raid was executed in our front and we were subjected to heavy shelling. The raiding party was caught in a heavy enemy barrage and also encountered strong enemy detachments in front of our sector, and hand to hand fighting resulted.

2. RELIEF BY SEVENTH DIVISION

The relief began on 7 October, the battalions, upon being relieved, marching to a new area, staging enroute. The Third Battalion was relieved first, proceeding to TROUSSEY. The First Battalion was then relieved, proceeding to PAGNY. The entire Regiment was assembled in the new area by October 12th.

3. MOVE TO BLERCOURT AREA

Immediately the regiment was assembled, orders were received to proceed by bus to the BLERCOURT area where the Division was to become First Army reserve in the Argonne fighting. The regiment embussed 13 October and arrived late at night in the Bois de SIVRY, vicinity of

BLERCOURT. Rolling kitchens and machine guns were loaded on trucks, and horse transport proceeded by another route to join the regiment.

4. MOVE INTO THE THIRD CORPS RESERVE

Upon the Division being relieved from duty as Army Reserve, it was designated as a reserve of the Third Corps. The Regiment left the Bois de Sivry and bivouacked night of October 18, 1918 in the Bois de Cuisy. On October 19th the Regiment marched to SEPTSARGES and took up position in support of the Third and Fifth Divisions. The regiment was formed with the Second Battalion on the right, First Battalion in the center and the Third Battalion on the left towards MONTFAUCON. As the Regiment was marching to position in this vicinity a few casualties were caused by hostile artillery fire. Several men from the 30th Infantry were killed near the Regimental P. C. at SEPTSARGES.

On 21 October, relief of Fifth Division by the 90th Division was ordered. Our regiment relieved the 6th Infantry and established its P. C. in the vicinity of the Fme. de MADELINE, where guides of the 6th Infantry conducted the units into place. The night was very dark and the noise of the artillery deafening. A number of casualties were caused in the First Battalion by shell fire. Otherwise relief completed without incident. The Third Battalion was in front line, vicinity, of ROMAGNE-CUNEL; First Battalion in support; and Second Battalion in reserve.

5. CAPTURE OF BANTHEVILLE

Orders were received by the Division to improve its position for further advance.

At 15h, 23 October, the First and Third Battalions attacked BANTHEVILLE and took all objectives with only slight casualties. The Third Battalion, 358th Infantry, in the Bois de RAPPES, extended its left to connect with the regiment north of BOURROT. The First Battalion attacked BANTHEVILLE from the west and the Third Battalion from the south simultaneously. The attack was preceded by a half hour's artillery preparation. The Regimental P. C. was moved to the Third Battalion P. C. in the outpost position, and the Second Battalion advanced and took the position formerly held by the Third Battalion, and the First and Third Battalions in line immediately started organizing their positions after taking the objectives.

On the 24th of October, orders were received to take and hold the GRAND CARRE Fme. After fifteen minutes artillery preparation the First and Third Battalions jumped off and started forward. Elements of the First Battalion reached the outskirts of the farm several times, but were unable to hold same on account of the heavy machine gun and artillery fire. Company "K" and other elements of the Third Battalion advanced even beyond the farm on the right, but were driven back. As the Regiment was suffering very heavy casualties on account of the exposed position in front of the mainline, orders were received to establish a line farther south, which was organized and held during terrific shelling and counter attack until the 179th Brigade was relieved in line by the 180th Brigade, night of 30-31 October.

October 25th the enemy attempted their last counter attack. The barrage started at 5:05 P. M. and at 5:26 our barrage came down, and it was later found inflicted heavy casualties. The attack was repulsed with rifle and machine gun fire, and in thirty minutes the situation was entirely cleared up. Mopping-up parties were sent around the area, but the lines had held and no one had broken through.

6. THE ADVANCE TO THE MEUSE

Upon being relieved by the 180th Brigade, the Regiment was assembled in rear with one battalion in line, one in support, and one in reserve, organized in depth for defense. P. C. of the Regiment was at the railway station, ROMAGNE.

The 180th Brigade "jumped off" November 1st and they had heavy fighting and captured a large number of prisoners. Fighting continued until our Brigade relieved them night 2-3 November.

On the morning of November 3rd the Regiment jumped off promptly at 8 h, with a rolling barrage starting 600 meters in front of the line previously held by the 180th Brigade. The 358th Infantry

attacked on our left. The attack was made with the Second Battalion in the assault echelon, Third Battalion in support and the First Battalion in reserve. No opposition was met, and but little artillery fire encountered. The advance proceeded clear through to the MEUSE and Regimental headquarters were established at MONTIGNY that evening. The orders were to protect all existing bridges and crossings.

The First Battalion was to protect the crossing at SASSEY, with its P.C. at MONT. The Third Battalion established a position along the railroad from SASSEY to south of SAULMAURY, with P.C in the railroad cut. The Second Battalion covered the area in front of MONTIGNY, extending along the line SAULMAURY-VILLERFRANCH, with patrols towards WISEPPE; P. C. at MOUSSEAU Fme. Reconnaissance patrols were sent out along the river and encountered heavy machine gun fire from the canal. The night of November 3th, Second Battalion patrols gained Hill 206. Patrols also entered WISEPPE. In the fighting before WISEPPE morning of November 4th the Second Battalion had heavy losses. "E" Company in particular suffering heavily. Several of the wounded men of the Second Battalion in WISEPPE, including men from the Medical Detachment, were taken prisoner by the Germans, but most of them were recaptured. The Third Battalion in the vicinity of SASSEY, in attempting to carry lumber toward the river, was stopped by machine gun fire and fire of 77's. Despite the hostile fire, a ladder was built across the partially destroyed bridge. First Battalion also encountered machine gun fire on bridge at SASSEY. On November 7th liaison established with the Fifth Division by the First Battalion and on the same date a patrol from the Second Battalion crossed the river and fastened a cable to the other side.

7. ADVANCE AGAINST BAALON

November 9th information was received that a withdrawal of the enemy on our front was likely. If this was found to be true, troops were to be sent across the river as soon as possible, General direction of the advance of the Division would be BAALON, and MONTMEDY, the last named being very heavily fortified.

Instructions were received that the regiment would be the advance party of the advance guard and its mission would be to cover the advance of the 90th Division. The crossing of the MEUSE was accomplished without incident at 20h, 9 November. The route taken was along the National Highway to MOUZAY. The First Battalion was in the lead, followed by the Third and Second Battalions. The road was filled with numerous mine craters, all the culverts having been blown out, which made the march very difficult, in addition to the weather being very cold. The First Battalion arrived in MOUZAY at 19h, and established liaison with one battalion of the Fifth Division which had outposted the town. During the night MOUZAY was heavily shelled and gassed, despite the fact that the town was occupied by about 600 civilians, mostly old men, women and children. On the night of November 9th orders were received to attack on BAALON. On this night some officers and men were wounded by shell fire.

November 10th the Regiment continued the attack on BAALON, and the attacking troops, the Third Battalion in front, supported by the Second Battalion, were in position on edge of Bois de CHE NOIS, looking towards BAALON. At 9h 50 word was received that Company G, 358th Infantry, had entered STENAY and the Second Battalion of the 357th was ordered to change its mission, go to Hill 249.5, attack BAALON, assist the Third Battalion, and devote all energies towards pushing on towards MONTMEDY. At 10h, one battalion of the 358th Infantry had established a P. C, in the southwest corner of STENAY, and was mopping up the town. At 11h the situation was as follows: Line of the Third Battalion, about 800 meters southwest of BAALON; Second Battalion moving to the west to attack BAALON from the northwest through the ravines; the Third Battalion remaining in place. All battalions reported heavy machine gun fire and sniping in BAALON. The fire of our artillery was very effective on BAALON. Word was received that the Intelligence Officer of the regiment had been killed and the Operations Officer severely wounded; also that the entire staff, runners etc. of the Third Battalion had been either wounded or killed by shell fire. At 13h the line of the Third Battalion was unchanged and the Second Battalion was attacking on the left from Hilt 232.1.

Patrols of the Third Battalion entered BAALON, but were driven out. At 14h 40 the Second Battalion (Co. E) took the JARDINELLE Fme. and mopped it up. Orders were issued to the battalion commanders of the Second and Third Battalions to hold the high ground overlooking BAALON and the high ground north of BLANC FONTAINE and extend their lines to connect up with the 358th Infantry near STENAY.

Late in the afternoon orders were received giving the regiment a mission of holding the line reached during the day and that the 180th Brigade be in position to attack at day-break, November 11th. The regiment organized in depth, and the Third Battalion was relieved in line by a battalion, of the 360th Infantry, proceeding to Chateau CHARMOIS to "take it easy." The Second Battalion was left in position.

The morning of 11th November the Second Battalion was still fighting, although the rifle, machine gun and artillery fire of the enemy was very slight. At 9h, word was received that the armistice had been signed and would go into effect at 11h. Both regiments of the Brigade were given orders to push patrols into STENAY and BAALON and clean up those towns before 11 o'clock. Patrols from the Second Battalion cleaned up the town of BAALON and reported the capture of same at 10h 45.

At 11 o'clock the firing promptly ceased on both sides. No demonstration noticed by Americans in line. On the Boche side a lot of yelling and shooting of firearms and flares noticed. The signing of the armistice ended seventy-five days, with the exception of seven days changing sectors that the Regiment was under fire. With the exception of forty-eight hours the Regiment was in the front line during this entire time; it advanced farther and was in more engagements than any other regiment in the Division. It never gave up an inch of ground and never failed to reach its objective on time.



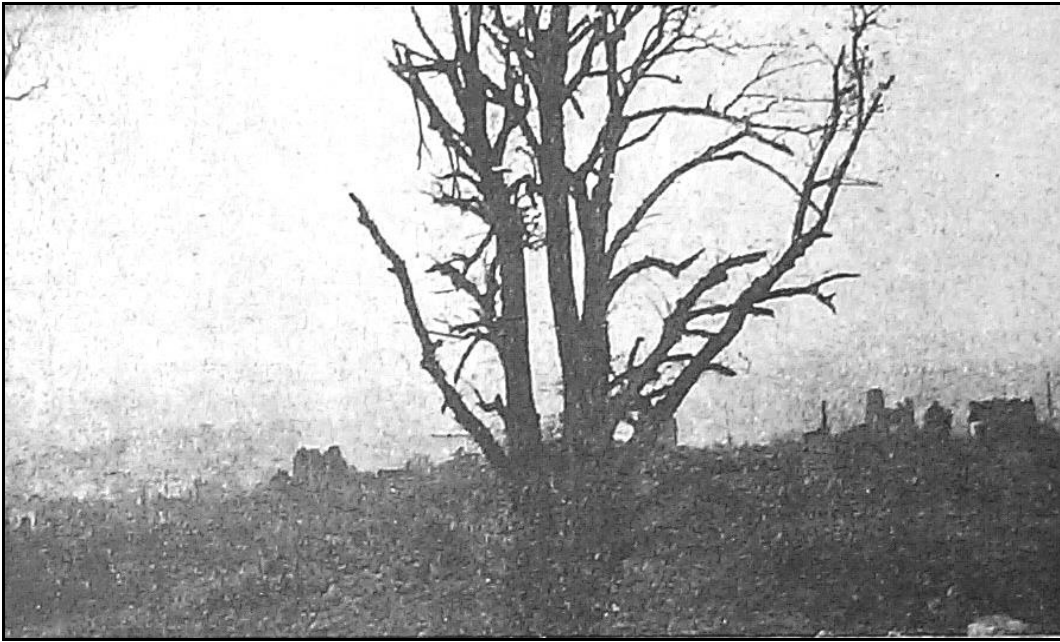
The Edge of the Argonne



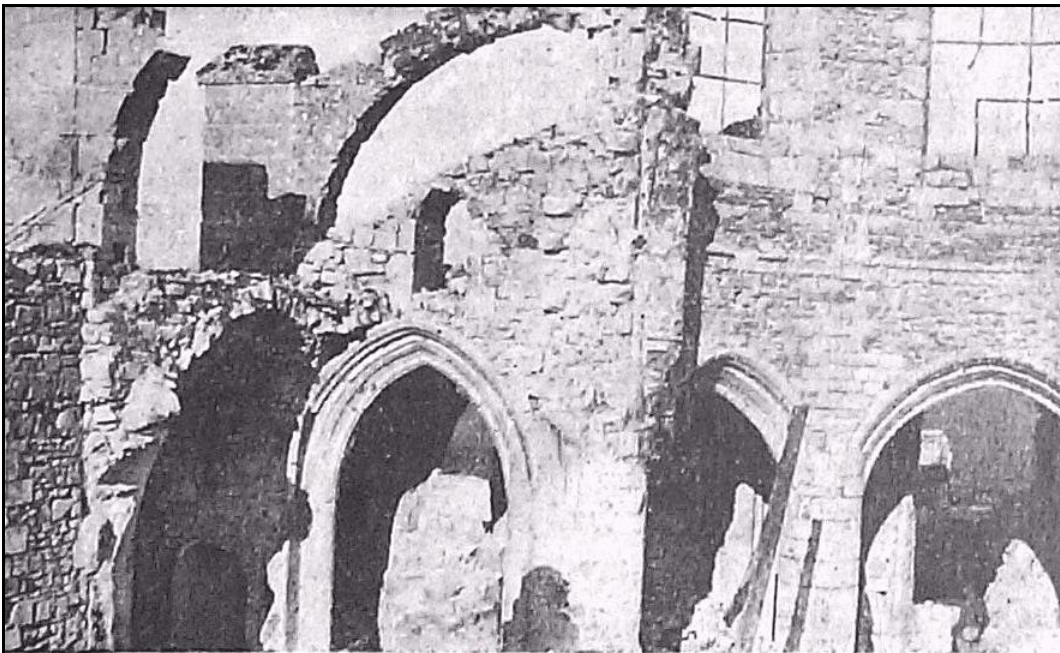
Across a Shell Hole



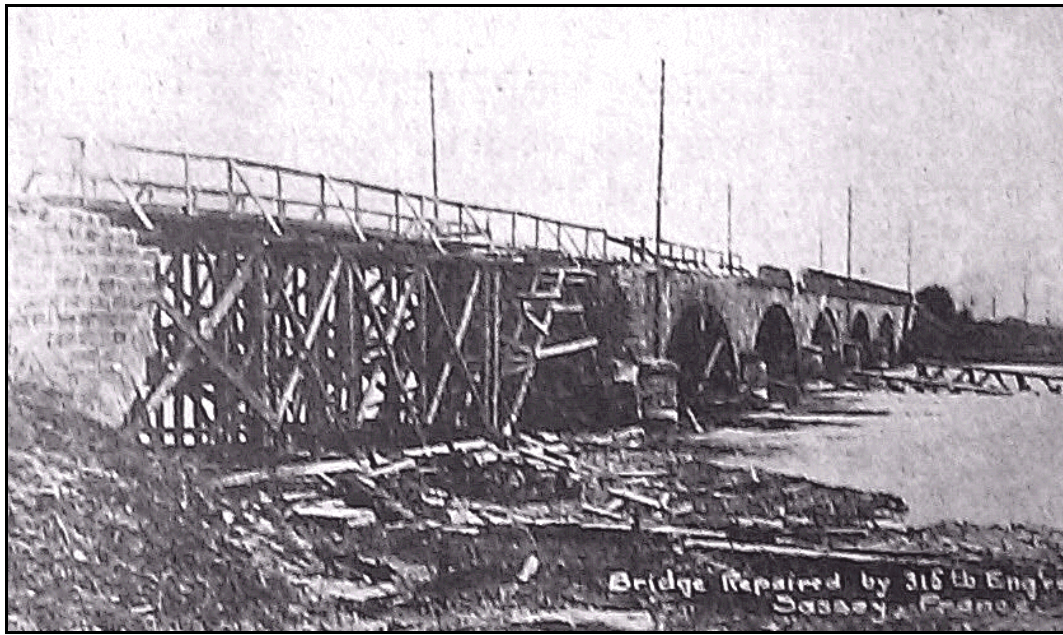
No Man's Land – Avocourt



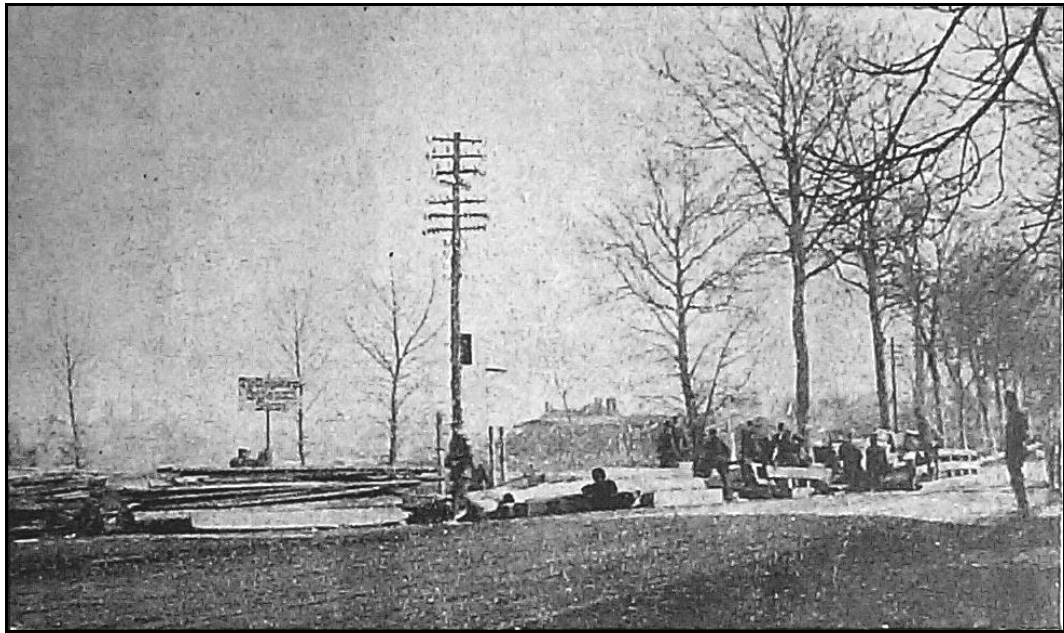
The Heights of Montfaucon



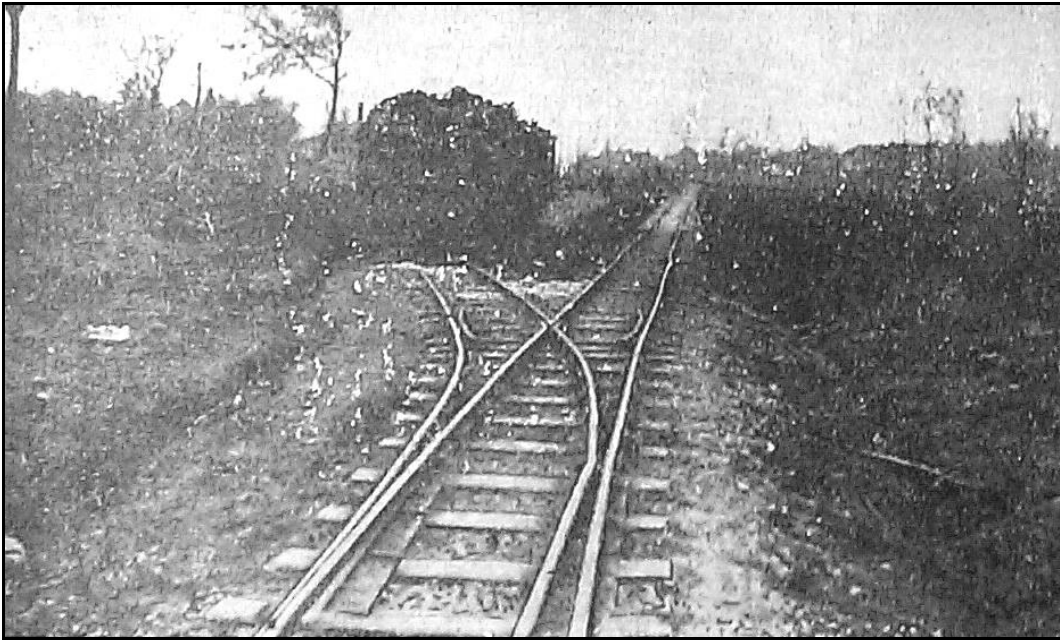
The Montfaucon Church



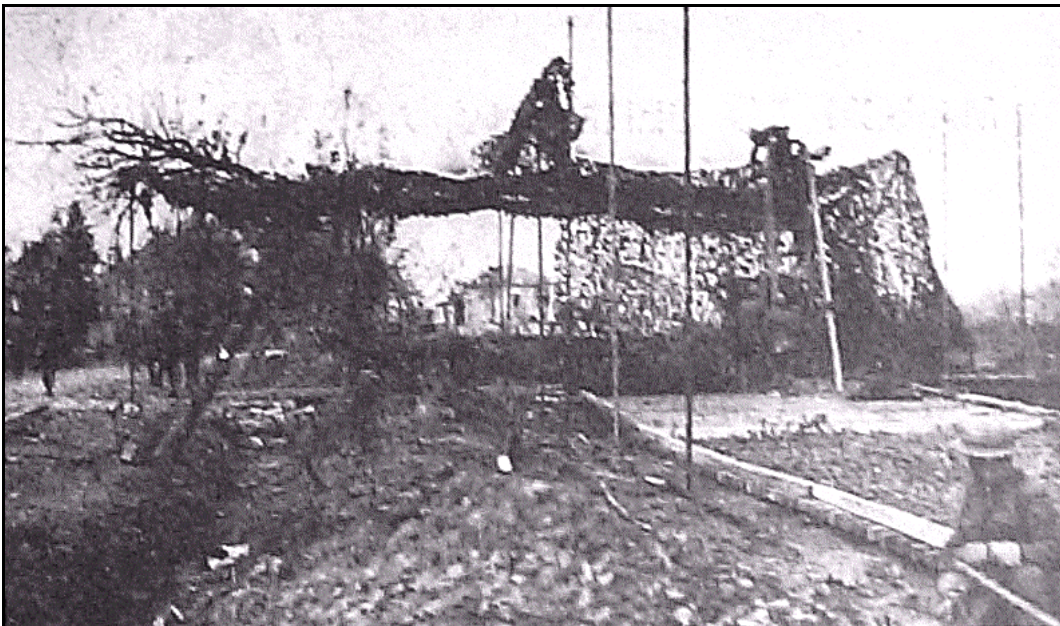
Bridge Repaired by 315th Engineers, Sassey.



The Bridges at Stenay



The Narrow Gage near Romagne



The Ammunition Dump at Romagne