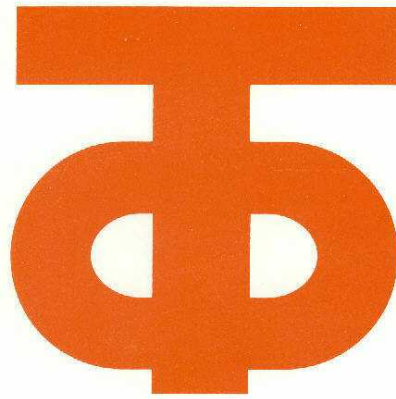


THE WORLD WAR



358th INFANTRY

**From Camp Travis, Texas
To
The Rhine**



HISTORY
AND STATISTICS OF THE
358TH INFANTRY
NINETIETH DIVISION
UNITED STATES ARMY



GEROLSTEIN (GERMANY)
MAY 1st, 1919.

PREFACE

Headquarters 358th Infantry,
American Expeditionary Forces,
Germany, 1 May 1919.

This history was compiled from the official records of the Regiment and its accuracy and completeness is due to the untiring effort and attention on the part of Corporal Gerald Brooks and Private O. F. Thornton, Headquarters, Company, 358th Infantry, who compiled the statistical section of the same. The Historical and operation section was written by Captain Hopkins P. Breazeale, 358th Infantry, who has been a member of the Regiment from date of organization, same being revised by the Regimental Commander, Lt. Col. E. C. Waddill, 358th Infantry and the undersigned, Major W. L. McSpedden, 358th Infantry, who was Adjutant and G-1 of the Regiment during the time of operations and occupancy of the trenches, from August 21, 1918, to the date of promotion.

(Signed) W. L. McSpedden
Major 358th Infantry
Executive Officer

HISTORY OF THE 358TH INFANTRY

The 358th Infantry came into existence under authority granted by War Department Order No. 101, August 3, 1917, effective August 5, 1917, authorizing the organization of the 90th Division of which the 358th Infantry is a part. The 90th Division comprised one of the 16 divisions of the National Army as designated by Tables of Organization 1917.

Camp Travis, Texas, named in honor of Lt. Col. W. B. Travis, defender of the "Alamo" 1836, was designated under provisions of General Order No. 95, War Department, July 18, 1917, as a camp in which the division would be organized and trained. The Camp, adjoining Fort Sam Houston on a high hill overlooking the historic city of San Antonio, Texas, with all of the physical advantages of a desirable training camp, was practically finished on August 1, 1917, although a tremendous force of workmen made history during that month by their patriotic efforts in completing their work. The barracks were of frame, built to accommodate a full company of 250 men each, with modern kitchens, mess halls, orderly and supply rooms, and with shower baths and latrines in connection. Headquarters buildings for all the administration work and officers quarters were completed during the month and were immediately equipped for comfort and all needs by the U. S. Quartermaster Department. Streets and avenues were graded and paved; elaborate landscape gardening was begun and railroad tracks and switches were laid into the Camp. Motor transportation beyond that previously furnished to any organization in the U. S. Army, for the use of the Division began coming.

The Base Hospital, with adequate Medical Commissioned personnel and equipment, announced at the end of the month that they were ready to receive the New National Army, the first 5% of whom were due to arrive in Camp on September 5, 1917.

Major General Henry T. Allen assumed command of the 90th Division and Depot Brigade of Camp Travis, in accordance with telegraphic orders from the War Department. Brigadier General J. P. O'Neil, assumed command of the 179th Infantry Brigade, composed of the 357th and 358th Infantry, in compliance with General Order No. 1, Headquarters 90th Division, August 25, 1917. On August 23, 1917, Colonel Edw. C. Carey was assigned by the Divisional Commander to the Regiment, together with a full quota of officers. Most of these officers were commissioned in the Officers Reserve Corps, and came from the State of Texas. The Regiment was formally organized with Colonel Carey in command and Captain Isaac S. Ashburn as Regimental Adjutant on September 5, 1917.

The enlisted men of the Regiment came from eastern Oklahoma and began to arrive early the morning of September 5, 1917. Trains of twelve to twenty cars of big healthy, manly appearing young Americans, wearing a badge showing the name of the county from which they came, leaving behind them the best wishes of their State, County, city and village and a sweet remembrance of home, mother, wife, sweetheart and friends, was a sight those who had the opportunity and pleasure of witnessing will not soon forget. Large motor trucks carried these splendid young men to camp. These men came to camp in late summer dressed in palm beach suits, some in the finest of tailored clothing, while others wore the blue overalls they had been wearing when called from their work in their various occupations. The men coming from every walk of life, doctors, lawyers, merchants, clerks, farmers and laborers, came carrying what their various fancies had suggested would be useful in their new life – everything from a live pig to a modern steamer trunk. They received a splendid reception from the people of the city of San Antonio, Texas, as they passed through the streets on the way to Camp Travis, where, en route many of them saw their first real Army establishment, Fort Sam Houston, with its soldiers

everywhere in evidence. This site was a great inspiration to most of them, feeling proud as they did of any man or boy already dressed, in those times, in the uniform of his country.

Upon arrival at camp the men unloaded from the trucks, were guided to Brigade Headquarters and there assigned to the Regiment. Next they proceeded to Regimental Headquarters and were assigned by the Adjutant, Captain Isaac S. Ashburn, to their companies, which at this time consisted of the provisional companies A, E, and I. They were assigned as far as possible to the companies by the counties, thus preserving many home ties and associations, from which they came. The men were then shown to their respective barracks, appeared before the Company Commanders and executed Form No. 22. Uniforms and equipment were then issued, after which they were given their first Army meal. Next came the physical examination by the Regimental Surgeon and his Staff, and later were given inoculations for the prevention of disease.

The First Sergeants and other noncommissioned officers were selected on account of their special qualifications from the Regular Army. They were both kind and patient. The recruits had explained to them the meaning of the First "Top" Sergeant's whistle summoning them to various formations. Some of the recruits due to unusual physique, could not be fitted with uniforms at first, and one could see men with an O. D. shirt and civilian trousers on or khaki trousers and a white shirt, while on the other hand he might meet his best friend in his new clothes and fail to recognize him, so complete was the change in his appearance.

Training began at once. Interest was taken from the start and an incentive was offered in that the men showing up the best would be selected for noncommissioned officers and would assist in training the next contingent of recruits, due to arrive in camp on the 19th of September 1917.

On September 17, 1917, fifteen officers were transferred by order of the Divisional Commander to the 344th Machine Gun Battalion of the 179th Infantry Brigade and several days later ten officers were transferred to the 357th Infantry on verbal order of the Divisional Commander. Immediately the Regiment plunged into active training. Every effort was devoted to the various drills, which are the foundation of all military training, discipline and physical conditioning. Schools for bayonet, grenades, gas, musketry and auxiliary arms had been organized by the Divisional Commander and the men of the Regiment were given the additional special training that these afforded. Schools for noncommissioned officers had been started within the Regiment and each company sent its most likely men, who were instructed in their duties. Men were rotated in all the various schools as speedily as possible and the companies soon settled down to work as organizations, devoting all their time to the drills prescribed in the schedules which were sent out from Division Headquarters weekly.

The entire fall and early winter months were devoted to this work which was soon enlarged to include some of the ceremonies which larger units than companies participated in – parades, reviews and inspection by Battalions and Regiments. Early in January of 1918, taking advantage of the unusually favorable weather of the climate in which the camp was situated, preparations were started for range work, and the entire regiment was schooled in all the preliminary work of the range. Weeks were spent in "Push and pull", sighting and aiming exercises and the use of various devices furnished for preliminary range work. During January the entire regiment marched out to Camp Bullis, eighteen miles from Camp Travis, where one of the largest ranges in the United States had been constructed and a thorough course in target and problem shooting for both officers and men was completed. It was seen even at that time that the class of men composing this Regiment – coming from the outdoor state of Oklahoma, were especially qualified to handle a rifle in the excellence of their scores at all ranges and under all conditions was recognized by those supervising the training of our great National Army.

During these months the comforts and pleasures of the men had not been neglected. The Camp had numerous welfare buildings which offered various forms of entertainment and unusual opportunities for development and their use was encouraged in the extreme. The Hostess House which took care of the soldier's family and enabled many home folks to come to Camp Travis for visits. The camp Library was also of great value.

A liberal system of passes to the City of San Antonio was perfected giving opportunity for the men to visit the city and its many forms of entertainment, which did much towards making them contented with their Camp life.

During March 1918 approximately nine hundred men of the Regiment were transferred therefrom for immediate duty overseas. Taking these men away from their companies caused an upheaval, resulting from the desire of the men to remain with their original organizations and the organizations to retain them, but the necessities of the occasion could not change the situation. As the winter came to a close the work became more intensive and the regiment speedily showed the effects of the training it had and became a well oiled organization. From the time of the organization of the Regiment to the early spring of 1918, many changes occurred in the personnel of the officers, many officers being assigned to fill vacancies of those who were transferred, the Regiment keeping always its full quota.

Early in April 1918, the Division having been reported on so favorably by the many inspectors from the War Department, the work was speeded up for an early departure to France, and the weather being ideal the schedule was enlarged and included maneuvers, marches and problems on a larger scale, and each phase of open as well as trench warfare was rehearsed; great improvement being noted in the general conditions. Night work was not neglected, and the Regiment had night marches when the compass had to be used, attacks, patrols, scouting and sniping, and all phases of night warfare, which was gone through with under the direction and supervision of British, French and Canadian officers who were attached to the Division for instruction purposes. Schools for officers during this period were regularly held, as well as schools for the noncommissioned officers and men. These included courses in bayonet, gas, grenade, mapping, Stokes Mortar, machine guns, liaison and musketry and the work was as thorough as the time and instructors could make it. The Regiment took part in several Divisional Reviews and parades of various natures in the city of San Antonio, those in honor of its Divisional Commander, Major General Allen upon his return from France, and on Washington's Birthday, being especially notable.

Early in May 1918, the Regiment received approximately 2500 men from Camp Dodge, Iowa, and immediately the companies being filled up to their full quota, preparations were made for departure for France. These "Rookies" were put through a strenuous preparation that put to shame the previous work of the Regiment. It was necessary to bring them to as near the shape and condition of the "Veterans" as possible and no effort was spared to prepare them. Starting with recruit drill, they were hurried through the special work and taken to the range, and due to the excellent work, particularly of the noncommissioned officers who were assigned from each company as drill masters, they speedily fitted into the organizations. Equipment for overseas duty was issued, all records were checked and all preparations for the movement of troops perfected. The work of the entire Regiment was lengthened to include not only hours of daylight but many after dark.

During the last week of May 1918, the first movement to start the departure for overseas was made when Lt. Arthur J. Moquin and Lt. (Now Captain) Hopkins P. Breazeale, left Camp Travis as a

part of the Divisional advance party for overseas to represent the Regiment at its port of Debarkation. On May 27, 1918, Colonel E. C. Carey was transferred to 315th Trains and M. P. Colonel E. M. Leary assumed command of the Regiment, having been transferred to the Regiment on May 27, 1918.

On June 9th, the Regiment entrained at Camp Travis, Texas, en route to New York City there to await transportation across the Atlantic to England. The first train to leave the camp carried Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Co., Machine Gun Co., and Supply Co., and left the camp about 9:30 A. M. The other trains carrying the 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, followed as quickly as they could be loaded, the last train leaving the camp about five o'clock in the afternoon. The trip was made without accident or delay, and all along the route and wherever the trains were stopped the troops were wildly cheered by the people. On the trip to New York the Regiment passed through the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and some even going through a part of Canada, and arrived at Camp Mills, Long Island, June 13, and 14.

The period from June 14th to June 19th was devoted to thoroughly equipping the Regiment for overseas duty. On June 19th the Regiment entrained at Camp Mills, Long Island for the wharves at Hoboken, New Jersey, where the following assignment of troops to transports was made:

HMT CANADA – Regimental Headquarters; Headquarters Co.; M. G. Co.; Supply Co.; 1st Battalion – Col. H. M. Leary in command
HMT EURIPIDES – 2nd Battalion – Major I. S. Ashburn in command
HMT WALTER CASTLE – 3rd Battalion – Major John M. True in command

Early the morning of June 20th, the above ships put to sea, being part of a convoy of twelve ships, all carrying troops or supplies for troops already across, and accompanied by U. S. Cruiser “Montana”, submarine chasers and airplanes. Immediately the ships had put to sea the submarine guards were detailed and instructed, and boat drills commenced. From two to three boat drills were held each day, the troops being assigned to the various lifeboats and thoroughly instructed as to their duties in case the vessel should be torpedoed. The trip was uneventful until the night of June 22nd, when the convoy encountered a terrific storm which lasted until late the next night.

Early on the morning of July 1st, the coast of Ireland was sighted and soon the convoy had entered in the Irish Seas, accompanied by a number of British submarine chasers that had joined the convoy in the early morning of June 28th, and a number of airplanes. When the coast of Ireland was sighted everyone aboard the ships was in high spirits, for then it was practically certain that they had made the voyage without mishap. The convoy proceeded on down the Irish Channel and late in the afternoon of July 1st, entered the Harbor of Liverpool, England, wildly cheered by thousands of people who rapidly gathered on the shores to welcome the troops. The next day, July 2nd, the Regiment disembarked at Liverpool and marched to a “Rest Camp,” called Knotty Ash, which one of the men remarked “must be the Englishman’s idea of a joke,” however, the troops were here given a much-needed rest after the long journey across.

By special request of the Lord Mayor of the City of Liverpool, the Regiment was retained at Knotty Ash until the 4th of July when it marched through the streets of that city in honor of Independence Day. This was a unique honor tendered the regiment, as it was the first time American Troops had ever marched in an English City in commemoration of this occasion, and it is one of the memorable days in the history of the 358th Infantry.

The Regiment marched to St. Georges Hall and lined up in front of this hall in massed formation to hear the address of welcome by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, immediately after which they passed in review in front of the hall. After the review the regiment marched to the Botanic Gardens where a magnificent reception and banquet was tendered to the entire personnel by the City of Liverpool and the Cunard Steamship Line.

During the parade the soldiers, marching at "Attention," with their set faces, seemed to give the population the impression that they were gloomy and every effort was made to cheer them, many begging the soldiers to smile and when the "Route Order" was at last given and the men permitted to relax the crowded streets broke out with cheers and cries of, "They are smiling, they are smiling".

The Regiment left Liverpool the 5th day of July by train en route to another Rest Camp at Southampton, England, and passing through the cities of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield and Oxford, arriving at Southampton the afternoon of the same. One night was spent here and on the afternoon of July 6th, the Regiment boarded transports for the voyage across the English Channel to Le Havre, France. The Regiment arrived at Le Havre, France, July 7th, going to a rest camp located on the bluff just above the city. They remained here only one night leaving on July 8th, by train for the training area which had been assigned to them in the province of Cote d'Or, France. Upon arriving at Recey-sur-Curce, July 10, 1918, the Regiment proceeded by marching to the towns where they were to be billeted as follows: Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Co., M. G. Co., Supply Co., and Companies A, and B, Minot, France. Companies C and D of the 1st Battalion at Moitron, France, 2nd Battalion at St. Broing, and the 3rd Battalion at Montmoyan and Essarois, France.

Immediately a five weeks period of intensive training was undertaken under the direction and supervision of officers from G. H. Q., who had taken part in some of the American operations on the Front, and assisted by Allied Officers who were assigned for that duty. Every phase of warfare in use by the Allies was practiced and rehearsed – long marches, terrain exercises, attacks, maneuvers, patrolling and scouting. Trench warfare, both offensive and defensive was studied carefully. Night work was again given especial attention, and turning exercises, marches and reliefs after dark were practiced regularly until everyone was highly proficient in them.

After completing this training the regiment was declared fit, and on August 17, 1918, began a three days march to entraining point near Chatillon-sur-Seine, France, covering a distance in this march of approximately thirty-eight miles. The Regiment entrained at Poinson, near Chatillon-sur-Seine, France, August 20th, proceeded to Foug and Trousey, France, arriving there late the night of August 20th. The troops were given a rest at these places until night of August 21st, when the march began to the Front, the greater part of the regiment reaching Rogeville, France, about five o'clock A. M., August 22nd. They remained here until the night of August 23rd, with the exception of the 3d Battalion which marched direct from detraining point to the front-line trenches near Fey-en-Haye, the 2nd Battalion going into position in support of the 3rd Battalion and the 1st Battalion in Reserve at Francheville, France. Regimental P. C. and Headquarters Co., were located at, Jonc Fontaine in the forest de Puvenelle, Adjutant's Office, Personnel Office and Band were stationed at Gezoncourt, and the Supply Co. at Tremplecourt.

The 358th Infantry assumed command of this sector at nine A. M. August 24, 1918, relieving the 18th U. S. Infantry. The sector, opposite Fey-en-Haye, which the Regiment took over, was known as a "Quiet sector", at that time. This little village of which nothing but ruins remained was in "No Man's Land," between the German and American lines. It had been the scene in 1914 and 1915 of the fiercest

fighting between the French and Germans, and 300,000 men had been sacrificed before both sides settled down to trench life and a rather inactive warfare. It was not to remain this way for long.

On August 29th, the 2nd Battalion relieved the 3rd Battalion in the front line trenches. Each battalion while occupying positions in front line trenches did extensive patrolling, destroying enemy wire entanglements and definitely locating enemy positions and in many instances engaging enemy patrols in "No Man's Land." This training was of the utmost importance to the troops, enabling them to make an excellent estimate of the character and ability of the enemy, and gave them great confidence in their own ability. The sector as a whole was quiet, and at times the front lines were subjected to a light shelling by the enemy, with very little effect. During the latter part of the month extensive preparations were in progress for a great drive against the enemy positions. At night every road leading to the front was crowded to capacity with trucks and wagons of every description conveying ammunition and supplies to the front.

On September 4, 1918, the 1st Battalion relieved the 2nd Battalion in the front-line trenches, and the 2nd and 3rd Battalions dropping back to support and reserve positions.

At the beginning of September preparations for an attack on the enemy lines were going forward with all possible speed. The roads leading to the front could not be used during daylight hours on account of aerial observation by the enemy, but during the darkness of the night and often through a steady downpour of rain, there was a steady stream of heavy trucks hauling ammunition and supplies to the front. At the same time artillery of all caliber was being placed in positions closer to the front lines. This condition prevailed until the 11th of September when a final grand rush of supplies to the front line was made. All through the day, regardless of observation by the enemy, and until about 12:30 at night the roads were jammed with wagons, light and heavy trucks, guns and tanks being rushed to the front lines.

It was near midnight when the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, after almost superhuman efforts through a steady downpour of rain and muddy trenches, reached their positions in the jump-off trenches. The 2nd Battalion was assigned to a position in the jump-off trenches to the right front east of Fey-en-Haye, and the 3rd Battalion joining them on the left in front of and to the west of Fey-en-Haye. This was the same sector in which all three battalions had been in, in turn, and which was being held at this time by the 1st Battalion. The Regiment was then ready to do "Its bit", in the great St. Mihiel Offensive.

On the morning of the 12th, at 1 hour, a terrific bombardment of the enemy positions began that lasted without cessation until 5:00 A. M., and which some of the German prisoners stated was the most destructive they had ever experienced. The Allies themselves claim that it was the heaviest barrage ever put down by them and was taken part in by American and French artillery, which took up every inch of available ground behind the front lines. At 5 o'clock A. M., preceded by a rolling barrage, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions followed by the 1st Battalion went over the top, advancing across the country covered with old trenches and wire entanglements, and which afforded the enemy an excellent field of fire. As soon as the first wave reached the enemy's position it was forced to enter the woods where it became necessary to fight every step of the way along hillsides and through a valley for every foot of ground gained.

It was next to impossible for companies not to become more or less disorganized while traversing the broken country beyond Fey-en-Haye, but the men who did get separated from the organization would gather in small groups and someone, in some instances a noncommissioned officer and at other times a private, would take command and the advance would continue. On many occasions

such groups would meet similar groups of the enemy when a hand to hand fight would take place, with credit to the Americans, while on other occasions the Germans, seemingly very much demoralized, were eager to surrender. The ground taken by the regiment in the first day's fighting was literally infested with machine-gun nests; many of them from a strategic position offering stubborn resistance, while others, as soon as they found themselves at a disadvantage would either surrender or abandon their guns and flee. The troops were impatient to reach the objective, and their advance was so rapid that it carried them through their own barrage just before the objective was attained.

The Objective, just outside of Vilcey, was gained ahead of the time scheduled and the three battalions at once proceeded to mop up the area captured and organize their position, work both difficult and dangerous for in the rapid advance many snipers and some machine gun nests scattered through the thick woods had been passed up. However, the work was promptly and effectively accomplished.

At the close of the day's fighting approximately five percent of the fighting strength of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions lay dead on the battlefield but the proportion of German dead was overwhelmingly in excess of our losses, not counting the huge toll in prisoners.

Major I. S. Ashburn, commanding the 2nd Battalion, was wounded in the neck by a machine gun bullet and had to retire from the field that morning, however, before night he had left the field hospital and returned to the front and assumed command of his battalion. Major Ashburn was again wounded September 14th, and evacuated, and was later awarded a Distinguished Service Cross for his gallantry on this occasion.

Major Terry Allen, commanding the 3rd Battalion, was wounded by shrapnel before the zero hour and taken to a field hospital. Upon regaining consciousness he tore off the hospital tag and started for the front, on the way organizing a number of men who had become separated from their companies in the thick woods and maze of wire and entanglement. With these men under his command he reached a section of woods just in time to find a company of enemy machine gunners coming out of their deep dugouts and placing their guns so as to fire on our second wave. Here the hand to hand fighting was fierce, though the names of those taking part is unknown. Major Allen himself, though wounded again and having exhausted all his ammunition continued fighting even using his fists; his command routing the enemy.

Everything possible had been prepared ahead of the battle so as to take care of the wounded. Twelve enlisted men from each company had been previously detailed and trained as litter bearers whose duty it was to secure the wounded on the battlefield and carry them back to the First Aid Stations. These litter bearers were accompanied by men from the Medical Corps who administered in many cases, first-aid treatment under fire on the battlefield. At the First Aid Stations more substantial treatment was given. The wounded were classed and ambulances, motor cars and light trucks carried them to the various field hospitals several miles in rear of the fighting line.

These wounded men were a wonderful inspiration to all who saw them by the brave and cheerful manner they exhibited, and seemingly their wounds caused only one regret and that was that they had to go back to the hospital and leave their comrades to fight the enemy without them.

Warning had been received of a counterattack by the enemy on the night of the 12th, but the attack failed to materialize. The following day, September 13th, the 1st Battalion advanced to a new position south of Preny, and the 3rd Battalion took over the defense of the regiment along the new line of resistance, substantially identical with the first day's objective.

On the afternoon of the 14th of September the 1st and 2nd Battalions stormed and captured a wooded hill north of Vilcey covering about five square kilometers and known as the Bois des Vencheres. The objective first given was Preny but was later changed to a midway point, to the Les Huit Chemins. In this engagement the 94th Regiment of Infantry, an organization from Hanover was dispersed. Although composed of men older than those who had opposed the troops on the first day, they gave the Yankees a brand of fighting more to their liking. Snipers and machine gunners stuck to their posts until killed. Prisoners said their orders had been to hold the hill. The 1st Battalion suffered very heavily very early in the evening. One shell which killed Captain Sam Craig in command, and wounded Lieutenants Albert Sergeant and DeWitt Mullett, deprived Company A of all its officers at the commencement of its advance.

Darkness found the two battalions in the heart of the forest. Detachments of Germans and Americans all over the forest fought continuously during the night, and American outposts killed and captured many. One detachment of 40 men was captured by a small American outpost. This small body was trying to return to the Hindenburg line, the main body of Germans having returned to the Hindenburg line at nightfall. American patrols quickly mopped up the enemy detachments who remained in the woods the next morning, September 15th, and the line was extended to include the northern edge of the forest. A battery each of 77's and 150 caliber guns and many minenwerfers and machine guns were the personal trophies of the 2nd Battalion in this action. Following this fight the 2nd Battalion withdrew to an immediate support position in the Bois des Vencheres, leaving the newly taken position to be garrisoned by the 1st Battalion.

The territory gained in these two raids had been strongly held by the enemy during the past four years of the war, and the dugouts were fitted out with all kinds of conveniences, feather beds, electric lights, and good walks. It was very evident that the Germans intended to spend the winter in this concrete city, and as one would look at the concrete emplacements in the trench system he would wonder how it was possible for men thus entrenched to be driven out.

After the capture of the Bois de Vencheres, the regiment continued to organize its position, and patrolling was very active. The enemy seemed very nervous and on the slightest provocation would send over a barrage. Whenever our patrols would enter "No Man's Land" the enemy would nearly always light up the heavens with his flares and open up with machine guns. Again and again the enemy would throw over a box barrage but did not penetrate the line although it was held as thinly as fifteen men per 300 yards of forest. The woods in the sector were very dense and at no place could one see more than 50 yards ahead except along the paths and trails well known to the enemy and continually under artillery and machine gun fire. The next several days were spent in reorganizing the various companies, though still holding their positions. The equipment was salvaged, ammunition and grenades stocked up, and time was taken to eat, something most of the men through necessity had neglected for several days. In spite of steady artillery and airplane fire which was undergone and small but regular casualties, the morale of the entire regiment was heightened rather than lowered.

During the advance of the Regiment September 12th, 13th, and 14th, the Regimental Band under the direction of Chaplain Miles E. Hoon, collected and buried the dead with appropriate though brief ceremony. The lines becoming stabilized on 15th September searching parties from the Reserve and Support Battalions, in addition to the Band, were organized and the entire section of the advance was covered searching out the dead, assembling them in previously selected places where Christian burial with appropriate ceremony was given all. The enemy's dead was also collected by these searching parties and given proper burial, and the German War Office notified through Military Channels, giving

coordinates on the map of place of burial with name and identification tags. On September 17th, Chaplain Charles P. Priest was assigned and joined the Regiment and immediately became absorbed in the work of searching out and burying the dead, thus giving Chaplain Hoon his much needed assistance. The works of Chaplains Hoon and Priest in these trying days in caring for the dead and giving moral support to the living is praised by all. Chaplain Hoon was wounded in the execution of his duties and evacuated October 27th. Chaplain Priest was cited in Division Orders for gallantry. Later he was wounded in execution of his duty and evacuated to a hospital where he died of his wound. Later he was awarded a Posthumous Distinguished Service Cross.

On September 25, 1918, Captain George B. Danenhour (Now Major) Commanding Company B, was ordered to form a raiding party of 500 men to raid the Hindenburg Line west of Preny and Pagny. There being less than 500 men in the 1st Battalion, 30 men from Company L, were sent to make up the necessary strength of two companies, 250 men per company. Captain H. N. Peters commanded the left company and 1st Lt. John P. Woods commanded the right company. The object of this raid was to hold the enemy troops in this sector or even to draw support to the sector. It was also meant as a feint and was part of the plan of the general attack which was being started in the Argonne by the entire Allied forces, and in which the Regiment was to later take a more important and direct part.

The artillery fire began at 23 hour September 25th, and lasted six hours. At 22 hour 40 minutes the enemy threw a creeping barrage on the outpost sector but did not penetrate the line. At 5 hour of the 26th, the raiding party began to advance from the edge of the woods in a northerly direction approaching a hill and a camouflaged road extending southwest from Preny. The four platoons of the assaulting wave advanced about 500 yards in the face of a great number of enemy machine guns and under extremely heavy artillery fire. The enemy positions at this point were so arranged as to be almost a death trap. The troops could be fired at from all directions by the enemy machine guns, and the enemy batteries of 77's and 150 caliber from the direction of Pagny were firing with open sights with disastrous results. The raiding party suffered such tremendous casualties it was compelled to withdraw, and this was the only engagement by the Regiment in which the wounded and dead were left to fall into the hands of the enemy and forced the regiment to mark after the names of these gallant men the word "Missing". Among those thus classed were Captain Herbert N. Peters and Lt. Gilbreath, who fell at such positions in the trenches as to make it impossible to reach them. Captain Peters was awarded a Posthumous Distinguished Service Cross for his gallantry in this raid. This raid though short in duration was very costly, the Battalion having tremendous casualties in these few minutes.

As our troops were withdrawn to their original positions the enemy began massing their men along the camouflaged road as if they were preparing a counterattack, and if they had known how thinly the woods were held and that the 3rd Battalion had been called from its outpost position to support the 1st Battalion they would undoubtedly have attacked. The woods, wet with the daily rains, offered an excellent opportunity for the Germans to drench them with mustard gas, which they proceeded to take advantage of causing many additional casualties among our troops.

The success of the regiment during this month was largely due to the untiring devotion to duty of the officers and to the initiative, and good judgment and courage of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for in the woods it was impossible for the officers personally to handle their companies. While in training all the non-commissioned officers had not had the responsibility or the opportunity to develop leadership, yet when responsibility was thrown upon them they met the situation with promptness and courage worthy of the best traditions of American soldiers. Much credit is due to the men of the Medical Corps and the Ambulance Drivers for the brave and efficient work they performed

during this month, which was a means of saving many lives that less efficient work could not have saved.

The Regiment continued holding its position along the Les Huit Chemins line until October 4th, when the 359th and 357th Infantry extended their lines so as to take in the territory occupied by the 358th Infantry, and the 358th Infantry moved to the left of the 357th Infantry, taking up a position in the Bois de Grand Fontaine relieving the 312th Infantry of the 78th Division. In this sector the enemy was still nervous and after dark about the 16th hour everyday machine gun fire would open up along the few roads leading to the forest. Their artillery fire was rather ineffective, as our front lines could not be located by them.

An officer from another division inspecting the outpost line in this sector with a view of his company taking it over, upon seeing the density of the woods and knowing how impossible it would be to fall back to a line of support in case of a heavy attack remarked in the presence of one of the men, "Why this is an impossible position. The enemy can come right through these woods without trouble." The answer from one of the men was, "We would like to see them try it, Sir, for they would surely get the fight of their lives." This spirit was reflected by everyone and made no task too difficult, no hardship too unbearable at any time and because of it, no part of the whole organization could be denied when given any objective to do.

In the rain and cold this regiment envied the Germans their nice dugouts and trenches, and regretted the fact that their mission was to hold the line thinly instead of taking the trenches from the enemy in order that other forces might be strengthened in the Argonne, and to wait for newer troops to take our place so that it too could go to the Argonne. For its work in this sector the whole Division was complemented by General Pershing, the Commander in Chief, and the Commander of the First Army Corps, General J. P. O'Neil, in a letter to the troops of the 179th brigade spoke as follows:

"For what you have done this past month I'm proud of you. Everyone in any way connected with you is proud of the bonds that link them to you, and above all your home is proud of you and glory in what you have done. Keep on in your stride; the enemy knows and fears you. A few more drives and then a touchdown back to the Hindenburg Line."

For these operations the Division was authorized by General Pershing to select a Divisional Insignia as emblem of its work in the St. Mihiel and the "TO" which was selected by the Division Commander in which all members of this Regiment wear on their left sleeve stands for; "T" for Texas and the "O" for Oklahoma, from which states the Division was originally organized.

On October 10th, the Regiment was relieved by the 34th Infantry and proceeded to the billeting area of Lay St. Remy, Trondes, and Laneuville, France. Here it received two days rest, the first it had had since taking over a sector in the front lines. From this area the Regiment proceeded by truck to Blearcourt, France, where it remained until the 18th of October. On October 18th the Regiment again started for the front. Reaching the Bois-de-Cuisy late that night and bivouacked there. The next day the entire regiment marched on past Montfaucon and took up a position as Corps Reserve of the Third Army Corps.

The woods through this area were practically destroyed, first by the American artillery as the Germans were pushed back, and again by the German artillery trying to drive the Americans from their newly one position. The regiment relieved the 11th Infantry of the 5th Division at Madeleine Farm. Stories from stragglers had reached the troops of this regiment as to how terrible was the machine gun

and artillery fire of the enemy and how it was impossible for any troops to advance against it, but in spite of these stories and in spite of the fact that the woods were full of dead Germans and Americans the regiment supported the daylight attack of the 357th Infantry on October 23rd, as they pushed forward into Bantheville. That night orders were received to advance without artillery preparation in conjunction with the 7th Infantry on our right and the 357th Infantry on the left. Companies I and K were to make this advance for the regiment. They advanced from the Bois de Rappe over a kilometer, receiving heavy fire from the right. When it was found that they alone had been able to go forward they were forced to stop their advance, which they did just at daylight, and took up a position across the creek and along the road to the west of Aincreville.

Here again was an opportunity given for the men of the regiment to show what was in them. The order to advance was given after midnight. The men of these companies leaving their shell holes in the blackness of the night advanced in the face of machine-gun fire and with every opportunity for dropping behind and of getting lost, but when the check was made at daylight no stragglers were reported. All had had the courage to go forward in spite of many plausible excuses for getting lost. During this period there was intense artillery fire over the whole regimental area. The newspapers were announcing that the enemy was short of ammunition especially the artillery, but here it seemed that they had an overabundance of all kinds of ammunition. It was in this position that considerable losses in killed and wounded were sustained from heavy artillery bombardment, machine gun fire and rifle snipers. The enemy had taken every advantage of the terrain, which specially favored the defense by using machine guns and artillery at short range. Under very adverse conditions this position was held until relieved by the 359th Infantry on October 30th, the relief being successfully made without any losses.

The Regiment thought it would have the honor of taking Sedan, but the enemy artillery continuing to arrest the right flank, and for some reason the army to the east failing to take care of this artillery, our direction of attack was changed. The division itself started toward Dun-sur-Meuse to capture the dominating heights of the Meuse held by the enemy.

The Regiment had suffered very heavy casualties not only in its losses of men but in its loss of officers as well, and Colonel Leary in command, realizing the value of the work of the officers yet remaining, had on October 17th, made recommendations for their promotion based on gallantry in action. The promotions were secured on October 29th, giving the 1st and 2nd Battalions each a new Major, promoted from Captaincy, and to the Regiment twelve Captains promoted from 1st Lieutenants, and twenty 1st Lieutenants promoted from 2nd Lieutenants.

At 12 hour November 1st, the 1st Battalion moved northwest taking up a position in the woods northwest of Andevanne, meeting considerable shellfire and losing a number of men, also taking a small number of prisoners. On November 3rd the regiment passed through the 360th Infantry and began advancing in the direction of the Halles-Montigny Road, the 1st Battalion being in the front line was followed at 500 m distance by the 2nd Battalion, who in turn was followed at 500 m distance by the 3rd Battalion. This advance was preceded by artillery fire and a splendid barrage but no resistance was met and the objective being reached ahead of time the Regiment continued its advance reaching a position on the bluff overlooking Halles, an advance of 11 km over a most difficult terrain. Hills and gullies and an almost impenetrable thicket and wood made this advance a difficult one, but the splendid artillery preparation had practically cleared the woods and nothing but the terrain and the necessity of preserving the ordinary cautions of the formation was needed during the day.

On the night of the 4th of November the 1st Battalion again advanced from Halles to Boulain Woods, occupying Côte 205. The next morning the 2nd Battalion gradually filtered across the valley to

Boulain Woods, and the 1st Battalion advanced again taking a position along the Meuse River opposite Stenay and south of Laneuville. In the meantime the 3rd Battalion had cleared Halles, taking up its position in the Bois de Chenois, one platoon occupying Wiseppe. From these positions the Regiment could advance no further. The enemy occupied Stenay and had completely wrecked the bridge at that point, also had dammed the river causing it to overflow the surrounding country. The river under these conditions was about a kilometer wide. Patrols worked day and night, under enemy artillery and machine-gun fire in an endeavor to find a place where crossing of the Meuse could be made but without result.

On the night of November 9th, leaving the 3rd Battalion holding the West Bank of the Meuse River, the 1st and 2nd Battalions marched back through Montigny and effected a crossing of the Meuse at Sassey, then up the river to Mouzay, arriving there in the early morning of the 10th. In this night march the two battalions covered a distance of 22 km. After their steady exposure to the enemy and the elements since October 17th, this March, on a freezing night, with canteens becoming solid ice and the steady all-night grind, was perhaps the hardest task the Regiment was asked to do during its entire history, aside from its actual fighting.

At Mouzay orders were received to jump off and capture Stenay. The jump off was made at 5 hour, 10th November, with artillery support, the 2nd Battalion in the front line and the 1st Battalion with Machine Gun Co. in support. Upon reaching Stenay the 2nd Battalion under command of Major Sam C. Souther, met strong enemy machine gun resistance and veered around to the left and went down along the river to attack Stenay, entering the outskirts of Stenay about 7:30 a. m. the 1st Battalion continued advancing straight down the Mouzay-Stenay Road. Upon reaching and mopping up the Blanc Fontaine Barracks the enemy machine gun resistance became so violent and losses so heavy that the advance was checked. Machine guns were set up in the barrack windows and several enemy machine gun nests broken up. The positions reached by the battalions were held throughout the afternoon, although subject to tremendous machine gun fire.

In the afternoon of November 10th, Colonel E. M. Leary, Regimental Commander, proceeded to the front lines and after telephone conversation with the Brigade Commander at 14 hour 23 minutes, ordered the Battalions to dig in and hold on to everything they had, also to push out and patrol intensively Stenay and vicinity. A small detachment of the 1st Battalion in addition to the 2nd Battalion occupied Stenay the night of the 10th November. In the meantime the 3rd Battalion had effected a crossing of the Meuse River at Villefranche where they were ordered to hold.

Official information was received about 9:30 p.m. November 10th that the armistice would become effective at 11 hour on the 11th of November. This word was evidently received by the enemy also, as about 11:30 p.m. practically all small arms firing had ceased and only the occasional boom of cannon could be heard. And toward morning these also ceased. The morning of the 11th was devoted to patrolling the territory already captured and to establishing outpost beyond Stenay. All during the morning the enemy withdrew from his well-established lines, thus leaving Stenay free and occupied by the 358th Infantry.

After hostilities ceased the regiment took up a position at Blanc Fontaine Barracks near Stenay, with the exception of the 1st Battalion which proceeded to Longuyon as Division Advanced Guard. The Regiment remained in this position until 24th of November, when the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company, and Supply Company proceeded by marching to Charency-Vezin, France. The 1st Battalion moved by marching from Longuyon to Villers Le Rond,

November 26th, 1918. On November 30th, the Regiment concentrated by marching in vicinity of Cons-La-Grandville, France.

On November 24th, Colonel Leary assumed command of the Brigade temporarily and Colonel Woodson Hawker was attached to the Regiment, remaining in command until Colonel Leary returned on December 17th.

The Regiment continued on its march to Germany and on December 1st, reached Differdange, Luxembourg. After leaving Differdange the Regiment passed through the towns of Leudelange, Luxembourg City, Oetrange, and Wecker, Luxembourg; crossed into Germany on 7th December and billeted night of 7th December in Zewen, Germany and vicinity. The march continued, the Regiment passing through the towns of Ehrang, Dreis, Wittlich, Strotzbusch, Daun and arriving at Hillesheim, Germany, 15th December. Immediately after reaching Hillesheim, the 1st Battalion was sent to cover a line of approximately 100 km of railroad, taking up the guarding of tunnels, bridges and important points in the Regimental area.

On December 23th the Regiment changed position, Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion and Supply Co., being billeted in Daun, Germany, the 1st Battalion being relieved of railroad guard and sent to Pelms, Germany, the 3rd Battalion at Gerolstein, Germany, and Machine Gun Co., at Neunkirchen, Germany, and remained in this position throughout the month.

The distance from Stenay, France to Daun, Germany, was covered by daily marches of from 15 to 20 km.

At the beginning of January 1919, the Regiment remained in the same area as that occupied in the latter part of December 1918. Immediately a period of training was commenced, the schedule requiring five hours per day devoted to drills and the greater part of the afternoons being devoted to athletics and recreation. The Regimental Area was taken control of by the various Battalions in the administration of all civil affairs of the population and was regulated by Officers appointed by the Regimental Commander. Recreation halls were established, various welfare societies, and every possible form of recreation and amusement was arranged for and provided. Regimental show troupes were organized which gave performances throughout the Regiment and later in other places in the occupied area; other organizations, sending their entertainment troupes to our regimental area, gave entertainment to our troops several times weekly at the station of each Battalion. A liberal system of passes and leaves having been provided, men of the Regiment were given opportunity to visit various points in France, England, Italy and Belgium, as well as other points in the Occupied Zone of Germany.

During the month of January the Regiment took part in four maneuvers and problems over a very difficult terrain and under the most unfavorable weather conditions. All the various phases of warfare in which they had been engaged were rehearsed. During this month many officers of the Regiment who had applied for immediate separation from the Service, now that the Armistice had been declared, were transferred to the 37th Division and left the Regiment to proceed to the United States; their places being taken by officers from the 37th Division as well as those later transferred to the Regiment from the 82nd Division and the 2nd Division. The Regiment settled down to its routine work as part of the Army of Occupation.

Early in February Colonel E. M. Leary was transferred from the Regiment and Lt. Col. Edmund C. Waddill, who had charge of Civil Affairs of the 179th Infantry Brigade, was transferred to the Regiment and assumed command thereof. Colonel Leary had assumed command of the regiment before

it left Camp Travis, had brought it overseas, commanded it during its A. E. F. training and during its entire participation during the war, had led it as Brigade Commander on its march into Germany and as part of the Army of Occupation, and had been identified with its every chapter except that of its organization and training at Camp Travis.

During the months of February and March 1919, the drill schedules were followed closely. Rifle ranges were constructed at each Battalion Station and target practice for each company completed. The Regiment was also instructed in the McNabb system by 2nd Lieutenant W. I. Stewart, who had been sent to the Regiment as special instructor in this system.

April brought news of an early departure back to the United States, to be preceded by an inspection and review by the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. Every effort during the first weeks in April were devoted to preparation for this review and later move, and on April 23, 1919 the Regiment entrained for Wittlich, where on the next day they took part in the inspection and review by General Pershing and the Divisional Commander.

This was a most momentous occasion for the 358th Infantry. It was the culmination of its work and record in the American Expeditionary Forces, and proud of its opportunity the Regiment presented an appearance that brought forth commendation from the Commander in Chief. At this time, the Regimental colors, which had been carried in Camp Travis, overseas, proudly through the streets of Liverpool, through France and upon the two most important fronts the American troops ever occupied and on through into Germany as it marched as part of the Army of Occupation, were decorated with the streamers that had been so proudly won. These decorations pinned on by General Pershing, bear the following inscription:

Villers-en-Haye Sector, France, August 24th to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel Offensive, France, September 12th to September 16, 1918.

Luvenelle Sector, France, September 17th to October 10, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France October 22nd to November 11, 1918.

The first of May finds the 358th Infantry making its final preparations preparatory to leaving Germany for France and to sail back to that land for which so many of its members have made the supreme sacrifice and for which all of its members have given their best to defend and maintain. Its record extends over a period of 20 months, from the time it was organized, trained, brought overseas, through the time it had been tested by fire and found not wanting and writing its place in American History. Every objective it was ever assigned was taken either before or by the specified time; every burden it has been asked to carry has been carried willingly and properly as fighters and soldiers; and as American men maintaining a high standard of honor, clean living and good discipline, its record is held and valued proudly by all those who ever belonged to it. It goes back, with many of those who came over with it left behind in the sod of France; with many more bearing with them the evidences of German warfare; with many now a part of it who came not with it but who have added since their joining, only additional luster to its name, and feeling proud of that order issued by the Commanding General of the Ninetieth Division just after the armistice in which he said:

“In conference with the Commanding General, First U. S. Army at his headquarters this date, he informed me that he had recently reported to the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, ‘The 90th division is as good as ... Divisions you have not a better division; it is as good and dependable as any Division in the Army.’ Furthermore, the Commanding General, First Army, authorized me to impart this information to the division.”

RECORD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES AWARDED TO OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 358TH INFANTRY.

Colonel Edwin M. Leary
Major Isaac S. Ashburn
Captain Herbert N. Peters
Chaplain Charles D. Priest
1st Lt. Albert U. Hassig
1st Lt. John E. Licklider
Sgt. John W. Smalley, Co. M
Sgt. Pearl J. Wines, Co. E

Cpl. Claude V. Jones, Co. M
Cpl. Wilbur S. Light, Co. F
Cpl. Willie Green, Co. B
Pvt. Nick. Heinz, Co. M
Pvt. Jack Cowan, M. G. Co.
Pvt. Joseph A. Buffalo, Co. F
Pvt. Frank Bell, Co. D
Pvt. Lyle H. Small, Co. M

The following officers were recommended for promotion within the regiment for efficient and meritorious services during operations of the regiment in the St. Mihiel Drive:

To be Major

Captain George Danenhour
Captain Sim C. Souther

To be Captain

1st Lt. Fred Barnhouse
1st Lt. James R. Wood
1st Lt. Thomas P. Grant
1st Lt. John P. Ronan
1st Lt. Hopkins P. Breazeale
1st Lt. August J. Mack
1st Lt. James R. Barnes
1st Lt. Mark D. Fowler
1st Lt. Arthur Mitchell
1st Lt. Henry P. Jordan
1st Lt. Ernest B. Houser
1st Lt. Daniel H. Kiber

To the First Lieutenant

2nd Lt. Henry W. Bendel
2nd Lt. Grover C. Bullington
2nd Lt. William B. Bates
2nd Lt. Brisbane H. Brown
2nd Lt. Harry W. Warren
2nd Lt. Luther B. Alexander
2nd Lt. Palmer A. Gilliland
2nd Lt. James L. Green
2nd Lt. John B. Licklider
2nd Lt. Francis Fitzgibbons
2nd Lt. Charles H. Millsap
2nd Lt. Joseph C. Caperton
2nd Lt. Burr P. Wadley
2nd Lt. John S. McCampbell
2nd Lt. William N. Curry
2nd Lt. Francis P. Gerling
2nd Lt. Lester W. Wylder
2nd Lt. Morgan Owen
2nd Lt. Marvin A. Kehn
2nd Lt. Floyd M. Jones

RECORD OF CITATIONS OF 358TH INFANTRY.

Major Sim C. Souther, 358th Infantry: During the advance of September 13, 1918, between Fey-en-Haye and Vilcey, Major Sim C. Souther, was always in advance of his men or where he could direct their movements, always gaining the immediate goal with a minimum loss to his company. He led them "over-the-top", through machine-gun fire and wherever danger was the greatest with a coolness in disregard of personal danger that could not be excelled. It was by his untiring and unceasing efforts and example that his company was so successful in capturing prisoners and supplies.

Major Sim C. Souther, 358th Infantry: When in command of his battalion in the advance on Stenay, his direct advance after taking Blanc Fontaine was stopped by enemy fire. He pushed his battalion to the west and entered Stenay by another road, and by his personal influence and example brought his battalion well into Stenay under heavy fire from high explosive shells and shrapnel, and forced the evacuation of the town by the enemy, November 10, 1918.

Major Terry D. Allen, 358th Infantry: On 24th October, 1918, near Aincreville, France, led his battalion against the enemy, gained his objective, exposing himself constantly to machine gun and shellfire, giving evidence of extraordinary bravery and coolness. His example was an inspiration to the officers and men of his command.

Major Carl T. Brown, M. C. 358th Infantry: Showed distinguished gallantry under enemy artillery bombardment. When a German 150 mm high explosive shell struck within 6 feet of his head and scattered fragments around him his first action was to rush to his commanding officer to see if any harm had come to him. Date September 29, 1918, place, Bois de Friere, 1½ km north of Fey-en-Haye.

Captain George B. Danenhour, 358th Infantry: On 14th September 1918, near Vilcey Sur Trey, in an advance it was necessary to cross an open valley which was covered by enemy machine guns. Captain Danenhour fearlessly exposed himself to fire in directing the reduction of these machine guns by the units under him, thereby saving many lives and facilitating the safe advance of two battalions.

Captain Arthur B. Gjellum, M. C., 358th Infantry: On September 14th, 1918, Captain Gjellum established a battalion aid station for his battalion where he continued to administer to the wounded while under heavy and continuous shell fire from the enemy, his station of necessity being in the open.

Captain James R. Barnes, 358th Infantry: Rushed the Regimental Supply Train, 358th Infantry, consisting of Ford Trucks into Halles, November 4, 1918, in advance of any troops and while the town was under heavy fire from enemy high explosive shells, shrapnel and machine guns, and by this action so affected the enemy's morale as to assist materially in the later advance of a battalion of infantry on Côte 205.

Chaplain Charles D. Priest, 358th Infantry: Chaplain Priest voluntarily went out in the open to render aid to a wounded man who had been brought down by a German sniper. Two men previously tried to reach this man, one of them having been wounded while trying to do so. This occurred near an entrenched position of the 3rd Battalion, 358th Infantry, south of Aincreville-Bantheville Road, 24 October 1918.

1st Lt. Thomas A. Nuckles, 358th Infantry: In the advance of September 12, 1918, between Fey-en-Haye and Vilcey, was wounded in the arm a few minutes after going over the top. He refused to go

to a first-aid station or to have the wound dressed but organized and took command of a group of stragglers and aided materially and the advance.

1st Lt. James R. Wood, Adjutant 2nd Battalion, 358th Infantry: Lt. Wood displayed splendid judgment in keeping battalion intact after Commanding Officer was disabled. He was in charge of the battalion for about forty-five minutes until Captain Simpson could be reached, Captain Leftwich, senior Captain, having been disabled.

1st Lt. William B. Bates, Co. E, 358th Infantry: In spite of machine-gun wound in his arm, he continued in command of his company getting first aid late at night.

1st Lt. Joe C. Caperton, 358th Infantry: During the attack on the woods south of Les Huit Chemins, 14th and 15th of September 1918, Lieutenant Caperton collected stragglers in the rear; formed them into a platoon and assumed command. While crossing ravine one kilometer south of Les Huit Chemins, Lieutenant Caperton and his men suddenly were fired upon by artillery, which resulted in three being killed and many wounded. With the utmost coolness Lieutenant Caperton withdrew his men from danger, checked what threatened to be a panic and again returned them forward.

1st Lt. Harold C. Hillman, Dental Corps, 358th Infantry: Near Fey-en-Haye, on September 12th, he rendered valuable assistance to the Battalion Surgeon for several hours in the open under heavy shellfire, displaying extraordinary courage.

1st Lt. Hubard G. Boyer, 358th Infantry: Lt. Boyer voluntarily went out to bring in one of the wounded men of his company from beyond the line of outposts during the enemy machine gun fire while his company was entrenched near Aincreville-Bantheville Road, October 26, 1918.

1st Lt. Dexter W. Scurlock, 358th Infantry: Displayed distinguished gallantry under high explosive, shrapnel, machine gun and sniper fire by the enemy and by his personal fearlessness set an example. He pushed the telephone line into Blanc Fontaine barracks close up to the infantry attacking line and kept his Regimental Commander informed of the situation and delivered messages to the Battalion Commander, November 10, 1918, in advance on Stenay.

1st Lt. Rufus Boylan, 358th Infantry: As Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, 358th Infantry, Lt. Boylan coolly wrote messages, in utter disregard of personal danger under heavy machine-gun and minenwerfer fire, in the operation of his battalion on November 10, 1918, thereby keeping Regimental Headquarters informed as to the situation. He also showed great personal courage by leading a patrol through Stenay on the morning of November 11, 1918, at 10 hour. This in and near Stenay, France.

1st Lt. Grover C. Bullington, 358th Infantry: Showed distinguished bravery under heavy shellfire and machine-gun fire from aéroplanes near Vilcey-Sur-Trey, September 18, 1918, about 1 hour; voluntarily moved kitchens and water carts of a battalion from a place where they would have been destroyed to a place where enemy artillery did not have range.

2nd Lt. Stirling K. Harrod, 358th Infantry: Lt. Harrod, in the advance through the woods was shot through the right arm by a German from a concealed position, but refusing to quit his post, he seized his pistol in his left hand and continued to advance, maintaining command and control of his platoon until relieved and sent to the first aid station by his company commander about one hour after he was wounded. This on 13th of September 1918, in Vencheres Woods.

2nd Lt. Burr P. Wadley, 358th Infantry: During attack on Vilcey, two companies were caught under heavy machine gun fire from right flank, Lt. Wadley took one squad through a sheet of machine gun fire where he was under great danger, and flanked machine gun position, taking one prisoner and forcing rest of gun crew to retreat. This act of daring gave companies in valley chance, to withdraw with least possible loss. This on 12th September in 1918, in valley 200 m west of Vilcey.

2nd Lt. Thomas J. Devine, 358th Infantry: During shrapnel fire, when men were being wounded and panicky, Lieutenant Divine walked a long line of outposts and first line of resistance, kept men cool and prevented disorder by his own example, while he was subjected to the greatest danger possible. This on night of September 16, 1918, at Les Huit Chemins.

2nd Lt. Thomas F. Quinn, 358th Infantry: Lt. Quinn showed exceptional coolness and good judgment under shellfire, as well as heavy machine gun fire while advancing on Stenay. Before entering the edge of the town he took command of the remainder of the company in the absence of his company commander, who remained with one platoon in support. He showed exceptional bravery on several occasions, and inspired his men by his courage in the face of machine gun fire. This in and near Stenay, France, November 10th and 11th, 1918.

Sergeant Willis Fairchild, AS No. 2222217, Co. M, 358th Infantry: During the advance of September 12, 1918, Sgt. Fairchild was in command of half a platoon of his organization. He handled his men with great coolness and judgment, showed extraordinary courage time after time, in exposing himself to draw fire of the enemy so his men could outflank them and was most successful, capturing several machine guns and between 20 and 30 prisoners. This along line of advance between Fey-en-Haye and Vilcey.

Sergeant Pearl J. Wines, AS No. 2220447, Co. E, 358th Regiment: After being shot in the side by one of a German party of five, Sgt. Wines, engaged the five Germans, killed three and captured the other two, all unaided. This about one kilometer north of Fey-en-Haye, September 12, 1918.

Sergeant J. Frank Stites, AS No. 2221932, Co. L, 358th Infantry: Took an active part in capturing 12 machine guns. In capturing them he wisely and bravely maneuvered his men and performed many dangerous acts.

Sergeant William J. Cornish, AS No. 2221944, Co. L, 358th Infantry: After being wounded in three places by shrapnel, he went through the attack before going to the first aid station.

Sergeant Earl E. McMahan, AS No. 2221980, Co. L, 358th Infantry: During a heavy rolling barrage, behind which the enemy was advancing to attack, barrage being so heavy that men could not stick their head above trench, Sgt. McMahan directed his men in repulsing the attack with the utmost bravery and coolness. After the enemy was driven off, Sgt. McMahan, although wounded, guided two other wounded men through the barrage of first aid station.

Sergeant George W. Bell (Deceased), AS No. 2222720, M. G. Co., 358th Infantry: Sgt. Bell pieced together a machine gun from broken parts while under heavy machine gun fire, and drove out enemy machine guns permitting advance of the Infantry.

Sergeant Schuyler Haskins, AS No. 2219446, Co. A, 358th Infantry: By his coolness under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire he held his men under control. By his utter disregard of fire standing up and shooting at a machine gun he kept the morale of his platoon at the highest pitch.

Sergeant John W. Ball, AS No. 2222453, Co. M, 358th Infantry: Sgt. Ball was wounded in the left leg by a machine gun bullet during the engagement of September 12, 1918, about 500 m south of Vilcey. He declined to have the wound dressed and said nothing to his company commander about it, but showed great courage and devotion to duty by remaining on duty as second-in-command of the company. The company commander first learned of his wounded September 15, 1918, from a Corporal of the Company.

First Sergeant Ernest J. Chartier, AS No. 2216108, M. G. Co., 358th Infantry: On the 14th of September 1918, Sgt. Chartier volunteered to go as one of a party of three to capture a machine gun that was holding up the advance of the 1st Battalion along a road. The mission was accomplished. Again he went forward and helped to clean out a machine gun nest that was holding up the advance near St. Marie Farm. In this action he exposed himself to fire in order to locate the guns by the flash.

Sergeant John L. Reed, AS No. 2854808, Co. G, 358th Infantry: Sgt. Reed sighted a machine gun and by firing into it rapidly and accurately while walking forward he forced the gunner to keep down and enabled his the men to advance and capture the gunners. Further on when the platoon was again held up he fearlessly pushed himself forward by rushing and firing to a position of especial danger in order the better to fire upon the emplacement. He continued to hold this position until it was found impossible to flank this gun by reason of other machine-gun fire on our flanks, when he withdrew after assuring himself that all of his men were out. This occurred in the southeast edge of Stenay.

Sergeant Isaac Hatfield, Co. H, 358th Infantry: Showed exceptional coolness under fire and in the advance on Stenay, 10 November 1918, continued to bravely lead his man and refused to go to the rear though wounded.

Sergeant Frank W. Carter, Co. H, 358th Infantry: In the advance on Stenay 10 November 1918, he showed exceptional bravery and gallantry under shellfire and later under machine-gun fire, keeping his men well in hand and continuing to advance upon a machine gun from a perilous position until seriously wounded.

Sergeant Joe Cochran, Co. A, 358th Infantry: On patrol of November 6, 1918, along the Muese, opposite Stenay, under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, Sergeant Cochran showed rare presence of mind and great bravery. He brought back very important information concerning the crossing of river by which many lives were saved.

Sergeant Henry Porter, AS No. 2806587, Co. D, 358th Infantry: He showed extraordinary bravery and heroism at Blanc Fontaine, November 10, 1918. When the 1st Battalion was enfiladed from both flanks and in front by withering machine-gun fire, Sgt. Porter in command of the First Platoon showed great bravery and coolness by holding his men close, sending out flank patrols and while men were being steadily hit, crawled from position to position to rally his man in to obtain a good fire position for himself. In spite of bullets which tore through his clothes Sgt. Porter did not hesitate to expose himself in order to handle his men and undoubtedly saved his platoon from greater loss.

Sergeant Ulysses G. Smith, AS No. 2853282, Co. B, 358th Infantry: Sgt. Smith endeavored to flank a machine gun under heavy machine gun and snipers' fire near Stenay, November 10, 1918, and was wounded in the attempt.

Corporal William E. Woodard, AS No. 2854661, Co. M, 358th Infantry: Cpl. Woodard was wounded in the back by machine gun fire early in the attack of September 12, 1918, between Fey-en-Haye and Vilcey, but refused to stop even for application of First Aid dressing. He continued to command his squad with great coolness and utter disregard of personal danger or the pain from his wound until the objective assigned his company was reached.

Corporal Claude V. Jones, AS No. 2222195, Co. M, 358th Infantry: Private. Lyle H. Small, AS No. 2853942, Co. M., 358th Infantry: Cpl. Jones and Pvt. Small voluntarily and at great personal risk outflanked a machine gun nest, under fire and captured the machine gun and 11 prisoners. Their act of heroism was performed during the advance of September 12, 1918, about half way between Fey-en-Haye and Vilcey.

Corporal John R. McDaniel, AS No. 2809107, Co. M, 358th Infantry: Cpl. McDaniel displayed extraordinary heroism and utter disregard of personal danger by standing in the open under fire, and shooting down three snipers from one tree and two from another. Cpl. McDaniel was with a group of 12 or 15 who had been temporarily halted by the fire of the snipers and it was necessary for him to expose himself in order to see the enemy. The act was performed September 12, 1918, between Fey-en-Haye and Vilcey.

Corporal Joe Robinson, AS No. 2221798, Corporal and Dalby R. Frey, AS No. 2222722, Private Claude H. Jackson, AS No. 2805227, Private Vincent C. Reid, AS No. 2857609, Co. K, 358th Infantry: These soldiers during the first day's offense of September 12, 1918, near Vilcey went far beyond the first days objective, captured prisoners and returned after receiving a heavy machine gun fire from the enemy. Corporals Robinson and Fry were killed while returning with the prisoners.

Corporal Alda S. Greenlee, Co. B, 358th Infantry: Cpl. Greenlee with two men endeavored to flank a machine gun under a heavy machine gun and snipers fire near Stenay, November 10, 1918. One of the men was killed and the other one was wounded while in the attempt.

Corporal Norman A. Cullen, AS No. 2220940, Co. G, 358th Infantry: By his conspicuous disregard of danger to himself and his cool and collected leadership of his men he set them an excellent example. When held up by crossfire, machine-gun fire, he fearlessly exposed himself in an endeavor to flank one of the guns but was struck in the head by a bullet in so doing. This occurred in the southeast edge of Stenay.

Corporal Charles R. Ward, AS No. 2805211, Co. K, 358th Infantry: Cpl. Ward voluntarily went out beyond the line of outposts to flank a German sniper who had been firing effectively on his company. While on this duty he was under severe rifle and machine gun fire, but he remained at the work until he killed the sniper mentioned. He was shot through the helmet in the meantime. This near Aincreville, France, October 26, 1918.

Corporal Willard H. McGraw, AS No. 2222960, Supply Co., 358th Infantry: Cpl. McGraw while in command of a wagon train which came under heavy shell fire near Ferme De la Madeleine, October 28, 1918, about 11 hour, showed distinguished bravery in getting his men out of ditches and by his influence in the example caused them to take their animals to a place of safety. He then voluntarily returned and unhitched wounded animals and led them to a place of safety.

Corporal Louis D. German, AS No. 2833333, Co. H, 358th Infantry: During the fighting in and around Stenay, France, November 10, 1918, he displayed exceptional bravery and responding to a call

for volunteer stretcher bearers, and disregarding his personal safety aided in evacuating 1st Sgt. Frank M. Carter, and several others who were severely wounded. This was done during a heavy shelling and through a zone swept by machine gun fire.

Corporal James W. Allen, AS No. 2221246, Co. H, 358th Infantry: During the fighting in and near Stenay, France November 10, 1918, he displayed exceptional bravery and responding to the call for volunteer stretcher bearers, and disregarding his personal safety aided in evacuating 1st Sgt. Frank M. Carter and several others who were severely wounded. This was done during a heavy shelling and through a zone swept by machine gun fire.

Corporal James R. Spitzer, AS No. 2857856, Co. H, 358th Infantry: Cpl. Spitzer showed coolness and did excellent work under heavy machine gun, rifle and minenwerfer fire in the operation of the 2nd Battalion on November 10, 1918. Cpl. Spitzer had charge of the runners of this battalion and in the advance on Stenay handled them in an excellent manner with utter disregard of personal danger. He was killed while locating a company runner chain during a time when of the battalion was being heavily shelled by minenwerfers. This in and near Stenay, France.

Private Howard K. Palmer, AS No. 2933655, Co. H, 358th Infantry: During the fighting in and near Stenay, France, November 10, 1918 he displayed exceptional bravery in responding to a call for volunteer stretcher bearers and disregarding his personal safety aided in evacuating wounded soldiers who were severely wounded. This was done during a heavy shelling and through a zone swept by machine gun fire.

Private William V. Richie, AS No. 2857442, Co. H, 358th Infantry: During the fighting in and near Stenay, France, November 10, 1918 Pvt. Ritchie displayed exceptional bravery in responding to a call for volunteer stretcher bearers and disregarding his personal safety aided in evacuating several wounded soldiers. This was done during a heavy shelling through a zone swept by machine gun fire.

Private Charlie Harvey, AS No. 2208754, Co. H, 358th Infantry: In the advance on Stenay, 10 November 1918, Pvt. Charlie Harvey carried messages several times through heavy shell fire and through a zone swept by machine-gun fire, regardless of personal safety.

Private Percy G. Tribble, AS No. 2251234, M. G. Co., 358th Infantry: At Le Blanc Fontaine November 10, 1918, when the first Battalion had been enfiladed by machine gun fire and no other runner was available, Pvt. Tribble volunteered and successfully carried two different messages from company commander to battalion commander across a field swept by machine gun and sniper fire, apprising him of the position and condition of the battalion. His action required extraordinary bravery and was invaluable to the battalion.

Private Floyd R. Mathis, Co. D, 358th Infantry: when his company was enfiladed by withering machine gun fire and repeated efforts were made by company commanders to send a message to platoon commander, Pvt. Mathis volunteered to carry the message and successfully delivered same and reported back though forced to cross a space covered by machine guns from both flanks. Though wounded he continued his work in the line.

Private John P. McGinnis, 358th Infantry: Although under enfilade machine gun and snipers' fire, Pvt. McGinnis while on patrol displayed very great fortitude and courage in accomplishing his mission. This occurred near Aincreville, France, October 24, 1918.

Private Winfred E. McDowell, AS No. 2806571, Co. B, 358th Infantry: Pvt. McDowell made two trips with messages across a field heavily swept with machine gun fire and voluntarily going back under machine gun and snipers' fired to get reinforcements near Stenay, November 10, 1918.

Private William K. Fadley, AS No. 2520121, Co. F, 358th Infantry: During the advance on Stenay, 10 November 1918, while our troops occupied a large bakery on southern edge of Stenay and while the enemy fire was at its height, Pvt. Fadley, in great personal danger fearlessly evacuated the wounded under heavy shelling and carried them back to safety under heavy shelling and machine gun fire. This being between Stenay and Mouzay. Pvt. Fadley's bravery was an example to the men and went far towards keeping up the good morale.

Private First Class Marvin E. Wilson, AS No. 2223691, Headquarters Co., 358th Infantry: When a German 150 mm high explosive shell struck the corner of the shelter at night knocking out all lights and when other men rushed for shelter one man being injured, Pfc. Wilson's first act was to rush to his commanding officer nearby to see to his safety. This at Bois de Friere, 1½ kilometers north of Fey-en-Haye, September 29, 1918.

Private Henry A. Cope, AS No. 2807571, Co. B, 358th Infantry: Pvt. Cope endeavored to deliver a message under heavy machine-gun and sniper fire near Stenay, November 10, 1918, and was wounded in the attempt.

Private Clifford Gates, AS No. 3530064, Co. F, 358th Infantry: During the advance on Stenay, 10 November 1918, while our troops occupied a large bakery in the southern edge of Stenay, and while the enemy fire was at its height, Pvt. Gates, in great personal danger fearlessly evacuated the wounded under heavy shelling and carried them back to safety under heavy shelling and machine gun fire. This being between Stenay and Mouzay. Pvt. Gates bravery was an example to the men and went far towards keeping up the good morale.

Private Claire R. Reid, AS No. 2854765, Co. F, 358th Infantry: While on duty as stretcher bearer stuck to his duties while under heavy machine gun fire and succeeded in evacuating the wounded during the offensive operations of this organization at Stenay, France, 10 November, 1918.

Private Charlie Gentile, AS No. 2137397, Co. G, 358th Infantry: Was on duty as stretcher bearer and succeeded in evacuating the wounded under heavy machine gun fire until he himself was wounded. The above took place during the offensive operation of this organization at Stenay, France, 10 November, 1918.

Private Ralph Gibson, AS No. 3530065, Co. F, 358th Infantry: During the advance on Stenay 10 November 1918, while our troops occupied a large bakery on the southern edge of Stenay, and the enemy fire was at its height, Pvt. Gibson in great personal danger fearlessly evacuated the wounded under heavy shelling, carried them back to safety under heavy shelling and machine gun fire. Pvt. Gibson's bravery was an example to the men and went far towards keeping up the good morale.

Private Tom W. Shephard, AS No. 2218723, Co. L, 358th Infantry: Pvt. Shepherd advanced on a machine gun, through the fire of the gun, and bayoneted the gunner.

Private Frank Shay, AS No. 2855273, Co. A, 358th Infantry: Single-handed he attacked a machine gun in front line trenches. By his cool headed example he steadied the rest of the men of his platoon.

Private Gustaf Wolfrank, AS No. 2856504, Co. A, 358th Infantry: Single handed, he attacked a machine gun in front line trench, by his cool headed example he steadied the rest of the men in his platoon.

Private Gilbert M. Arvin, AS No. 285799, M. G. Co., 358th Infantry: On the advance from Vilcey to Preny in the St. Mihiel drive on September 14th and 15th, 1918, Pvt. Arvin risked his life three times in carrying important information from the advance Co. P. C. To the Commanding Officers P.C. through heavy barrage machine-gun fire and snipers fire. Also went back and guided four machine guns through the same dangerous territory to a place where they could be used in defending the 1st and 2nd Battalions.

Private Charles R. Marsh, AS No. 2220024, Co. C, 358th Infantry: He carried a message across an open field which was swept by heavy machine gun and artillery fire. Also voluntarily crossed an open field of heavy fire and prevented two squads from advancing over a ridge and coming under heavy flanking machine-gun fire.

Private Harrison E. Nesbit, AS No. 2855269, Co. B, 358th Infantry: On September 14th, west of Vilcey, Pvt. Nesbit volunteered to cross an opening of over a hundred yards that was swept by machine gun fire in order to bring up the machine gun unit, when it was impossible to get in touch with them by signals. He crossed this space and brought the unit up, although under heavy fire.

Private Horace F. White, AS No. 2220827, Co. F, 358th Infantry: He was wounded in the arm by shrapnel when his company first went over-the-top at Fey-en-Haye, 12th September 1918. Knocked down, he arose caught up with the line and continued to fight valiantly although weakened by loss of blood, until he was shot down by a machine gun an hour later. His conduct was daring and fearless.

Private Bill Taylor Goodwin, AS No. 2810448, Co. I, 358th Infantry: Although wounded and clearly deserving to be sent to the rear for medical attention, Pvt. Goodwin continued to fight aggressively for over an hour and until the objective was reached. This occurred between Fey-en-Haye and Vilcey, France, 12 September, 1918.

Private John D. Davis, AS No. 2805887, Co. I, 358th Infantry: Although painfully wounded by shrapnel, while on outpost duty, he displayed very great fortitude and courage in defending his position against an overwhelming force of the enemy. This occurred southwest of Preny, France, 22 September 1918.

Private Paul R. Harton, AS No. 2807582, 358th Infantry: On the 14th of September he advanced alone on a German sniper in a tree and while still under artillery fire killed the sniper, who was constantly firing at the officers of the command.

Private Dan F. MacMillan, M. C. 358th Infantry: On September 12, 1918, near Fey-en-Haye, while advancing with the company to which he was attached after he himself was gassed, he continued to care for the wounded without regard to shellfire or to his own condition.

Private Edward Sacra, AS No. 2807640, M. C., 358th Infantry: After being gassed while advancing with the company to which he was attached he continued to administer to the wounded under heavy shelling and showed extraordinary heroism.

Private First Class Homer Barnes, AS No. 2223042, M. C., 358th Infantry: While under constant shellfire he, in the open, rendered most valuable first aid to the wounded, showing extraordinary heroism during the entire engagement.

Private Joseph H. Redd, AS No. 2220443, M. C., 358th Infantry: Distinguished himself by always pushing forward where the firing was heaviest and wounded thickest, and there rendered first aid to wounded without regard to his own safety and displayed remarkable bravery.

Private Leroy Cassingham, AS No. 2809082, Co. M, 358th Infantry: He became separated from the company during the attack of September 12, 1918, but continued the advance between Fey-en-Haye and Vilcey alone. He showed extraordinary heroism by advancing into an enemy's dugout by himself, and capturing 13 prisoners, one of whom was a German Major.

Private Frank Bell, AS No. 2220227, Co. D, 358th Infantry: On September 13, 1918, Pvt. Bell came out of the dugout into which the Germans were throwing grenades, and shot the leading German off of the parapet. The remainder of the party then dispersed. By this act Pvt. Bell undoubtedly saved the lives of some thirty of his comrades who were occupying the dugout. This near Fey-en-Haye, France.

Private Sam S. Railey, AS No. 2220714, Co. F, 358th Infantry: He was severely wounded in the groin on the morning of September 12, 1918, while fighting with his company in the region north of Fey-en-Haye. German machine gun had been holding up the advance of the company in a draw. He was in the lead when the machine gun shot him down. He rolled over to another position and with his own rifle shot down the German gunner. The other German gunner fled, leaving his dead comrade in the nest, and the advance of Company E continued. Pvt. Railey otherwise displayed conspicuous bravery during the engagement.

Private Clifford B. Jones, AS No. 2223056, M. C., 358th Infantry: For several hours on the morning of 12 September, he rendered valuable and efficient first aid to fallen comrades under heavy shellfire, the only protection was that afforded by a shell hole. During the engagement he was alone with the wounded and showed remarkable bravery and stuck to his post for several hours or until the wounded in his area were all administered to.

COMMENDATIONS

The following Commendatory orders, Memorandums, Telegrams, Letters, etc.; from The Commander in Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, from Army, Corps, Division and Brigade Commanders showing their appreciation of the sacrifices made so willingly are preserved and made of record by all organizations of the Division as mementos of the days when Young America rewrote the History of Europe:

HEADQUARTERS 90TH DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
France, 15 November 1918.
MEMORANDUM
No. 919.

The following is published for the information of the Division: -

I. BULLETIN, HEADQUARTERS 90TH DIVISION, 15 OCTOBER, 1918:

“In the coming operations of this Division, every member must exert the maximum of his mental and physical forces in order to hit the enemy the hardest possible blow. This Division has thus far earned a good reputation by its work at Camp Travis its fine training zeal in the Aignay-le-Duc Zone, and its effective blows against the enemy west of the Moselle River.

The next operation, however, is going to classify decisively the Ninetieth Division, determining where it will be rated with respect to the others which are now in front of it or which have preceded it between the Argonne Forest and the Meuse River. The place to be accorded it in the history of the Army of the United States will depend upon how well it executes the tasks which are about to be assigned to it. The forests of the Vencheres, des Rappes, and above all the Pretre bear testimony to its gallantry – and the results there give promise of greater achievements. It must be a matter of duty, pride and patriotism for every member of this Division to have it make the best record of any division of any Corps of the First United States Army.

Your states and your country are keenly alert to your acts and expect much of you. Your Commanding General has a firm conviction, born of his intimate knowledge of you, that your families and friends will not be disappointed in your military Powers.

(Signed) HENRY T. ALLEN,
Major General.”

II. TELEGRAM FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

16 September, 1918:

“Please accept my sincere congratulations on the successful and important part taken by the officers and men of the First Corps in the first offensive of the First American Army on September 12 and 13th. The courageous dash and vigor of our troops

has thrilled our countrymen and evoked the enthusiasm of our Allies. Please convey to your command my heartfelt appreciation for their splendid work. I am proud of you all.

(Signed) PERSHING”.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
20 September, 1918:

“G-3 Number 1023. Please express to the officers and men of the Ninetieth Division my gratification over their having successfully met their first severe test.

(Signed) LIGGETT”.

COMMUNICATION FROM COMMANDING GENERAL, FIRST ARMY,
28 OCTOBER, 1918:

“The Army Commander directs that you convey to the Commanding General, officers and men of the 90th Division, his appreciation of their persistent and successful efforts in improving the line by driving the enemy from the Grand Carré Fme. and the Bois de Bantheville.

(Signed) A. H. DRUM”.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL, THIRD ARMY CORPS, TRANSMITTING
PRECEDING COMMUNICATION BY FIRST ENDORSEMENT,
29 October, 1918:

“The difficulties under which the Third Corps has labored to improve its position have been numerous and great and the part the 90th Division took in establishing the present advantageous positions of this Corps is deeply appreciated by the Corps Commander, and he adds his congratulations to those of the Commanding General of the Army for the vigorous and untiring efforts of the personnel thereof, whose resolution and fortitude are worthy of the best traditions of the American Army.

(Signed) J. L. HINES”

EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 42,
HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
11 November, 1918:

“It is with pride and pleasure that the Corps Commander places on record, in General Orders of the Corps, the following communication from Headquarters First Army, 10 November 1918:

1. The Army Commander has noticed with great pleasure and appreciation the excellent work of your Corps in crossing the Meuse River and clearing the heights of the

east of the town of Dun-sur-Meuse. He appreciates fully the difficulties involved in this problem and therefore realizes that the results attained reflect great credit on your Corps and the Divisions included therein.

He desires me to transmit the foregoing to you and to request that his appreciation be transmitted to the officers and men of your Corps.

(Signed) J. L. HINES.”

GENERAL ORDERS No. 43, HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
12 November, 1918.

“1. With the signing of the Armistice on November 11, and the enemy suing for peace the operations of this Corps begun on September 26 were brought to a successful issue.

2. The Third Corps has driven the enemy from the Ruisseau des Forces to the Meuse, thence turning east has crossed the Meuse in the face of the most determined resistance between Stenay and Brioules and continuing its resolute advance has forced the enemy to the line Stenay-Remoiville-Peuvillers.

3. In a fruitless effort to stop this victorious drive the enemy threw into the line opposite the Third Corps his last reserve division (192nd) on the Western front.

The Corps Commander feels that his pride and gratification in the achievements of the officers and soldiers of Third Corps are more than justified and he desires to express to them his high appreciation for their gallant conduct and to make herewith a permanent record of the same.

(Signed) JOHN L. HINES.”

TELEGRAM TRANSMITTED FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
American E. F., 16 September 1918:

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

(Signed) MARSHALL FOCH.”

III. GENERAL ORDERS No. 144,
HEADQUARTERS 90TH DIVISION,
November 14, 1918:

1. Prior to beginning operations, in this, the Muese-Argonne sector. The Commanding General published to the Division on October 15, 1918, his estimate of it, reserving final decision as to where it should be classed until later. He no longer has any doubts or reluctance claiming for the 90th Division fighting qualities second to none.

Every Regiment has gained its objective in every operation in which it has participated, and the Division has exceeded its allotment in the execution of every task assigned to it.

2. Beginning October 31, the work of the Division, including the taking of the strong position Freya Stellung. From Andevanne through the Villers-devant-Dun to the Meuse River against the determined resistance of two enemy shock divisions, 28th and 27th, has been simply superb. The crossing of the Meuse and the taking of the line Stenay-Baalon, including both towns, has been a continuation of the previous successful work of this Division.

3. This Division received two official commendations for its work in the St. Mihiel salient near the Moselle River, and today it has received the third of a series of three commendations, in which the Third Corps Commander expresses his high appreciation of the gallant conduct which he desires to make of permanent record. I make no mention of the general commendations given by the Commander of the First Army, and the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, in which this Division was included.

4. The Division Commander has no adequate words to express his great satisfaction and delight with the fine military spirit of the Division, and his pride in its fighting value, after seventy-four days (less an interval of seven days) in the fighting lines. The Engineers, the Sanitary troops, the Signal Battalion, and the Trains having emulated the fighting impulses of the combatant troops. In spite of the severe losses and the terrific demands that these successes have exacted, the indomitable spirit and keenness to fight continued to characterize the Division.

5. Every member of this gallant force has a right to be proud of the services he has rendered in the great cause of human liberty. Our country may count with assurance upon the execution with success of what ever duty it may entrust of the 90th Division.

HENRY T. ALLEN,
Major General.”

By command of Major General Allen:

JOHN J. KINGMAN,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS 90TH DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES FRANCE.

21 November 1919.

MEMORANDUM:

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 90TH DIVISION.

Having served with you throughout your period of organization, training, and fighting – from the arrival of the first recruit at Camp Travis to the last shot at Stenay and Baalon when the Armistice became effective –, I am now constrained by instructions from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, to leave you when you are

headed towards Germany as part of the Army of Occupation. This separation has given me so much pain that renunciation of the Corps Command persisted in my mind.

Your superb comportment everywhere in France, as well as your unsurpassed exploits, have won for you the designation in the Army of Occupation; your wonderful fighting ability and your superior manhood have won for you a place in my heart that will remain with me for all time.

The fathers and mothers who produced men such as you, who know not battle straggling nor retreat under any circumstances, must be thrilled when they learn your stories. The States to which you and they belong possess the prime essentials of prosperity and greatness. The soul of the 90th Division will remain a sacred inspiration to me wherever I be.

(Signed) HENRY T. ALLEN,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS 179TH (OKLAHOMA) BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

1 January 1919.

MEMORANDUM

No. 1.

You have been chosen as part of the Army of Occupation. You occupy a portion of Prussia, which once boasted that its soldiers were the finest in the world, four have been chosen to show the German people what an American Soldier is and what every soldier should be. You were chosen for this honor because you have so unfailingly displayed the highest qualities which a soldier can possess, and in doing this you have helped to make the reputation of the 90th Division.

The 28th Division – “The Kaiser’s Favorite” – The 27th Division, The 20th division, The 117th Division, The 41st Division, The 5th Bavarian Reserve Division, The 77th Division, The 123rd Division, and The 255th Division, of the famous German Army, you have met, beaten and have taken prisoners from their ranks. The names of Bois de Friere, Vilcey-sur-Preny, Foret des Vencheres, Bois des Rappes, and Souleuvre Ferme, in the St. Mihiel Sector, and of Bantheville, Bourrut, and the Aincreville Road, Halles, Villafranche, Wiseppe and the ruined bridge at Sassey north of the Argonne, and lastly Baalon and Stenay – all these recall the merit of your achievements.

In your first assault of September 12th you attained every objective. In spite of every possible obstacle, both natural and artificial, you progressed. Counter attacks by superior forces never checked your advance. Finally in the raids of September 23rd and 26th you penetrated the famous Hindenburg Line, winning the special commendation of the Commanding General of the 4th Corps. In the Argonne Sector you again won the praise from the Commanding General of the 3rd Corps and also from the Commanding General of the 1st Army for the capture of Bantheville and the heights north of that place, a feat which had thrice been attempted by others without success.

Again on November 10th after night March of 15 miles you attacked. Advancing across country swept by machine gun and artillery fire you entered the towns of Baalon and Stenay, the very spot from which the Crown Prince in the height of his power

directed the attack on Verdun. To halt your advance the enemy threw in his last division – it was beaten.

Not only did you gain every objective against which you were launched, not only did you exploit every success to the limit allowed, but every foot of ground you took you held, under fire from front, flank and rear, shelled with high explosives and gas, machine gunned and bombed by aircraft, whether at Les Huit Chemins, Bois de Rappes, Hill 210, or the Aincreville Road, you held and improved your positions.

The Division as you know was 75 days under fire without relief (other than change of sector) of that time you held the front line for 19 days and at least half of the divisional sector for 52 days more. This despite the fact that you led the attack in one major offensive, and executed eight of the severe minor operations undertaken by the division, not to mention the pursuit through Bois de Halles to the Meuse and the attack of Stenay.

Courage and fighting ability are not, however, the only qualities demanded of the soldier. Equally admirable is that disciplined and courteous behavior toward the civilian population, particularly women and children whether friend or foe, which retains the friendship of allies, and breaks down the hatred of the foe. Amongst the people of France you were well beloved and often the people of the towns were heard to say, “these men will fight well, the Americans are indeed a great nation”, while the population of the conquered territory have nothing but praise for the men who have conquered them.

What the New Year will bring we know not. Whether we shall shortly return to take up the battle of industry or whether we shall again be called upon to defeat the forces of tyranny or anarchy we cannot tell. What ever the event I await it with my Brigade in perfect confidence.

(Signed) J. P. O’Neil,
Brigadier General.
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS 90TH DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
GERMANY
30 April 1919.

General Orders
No. 16.

1. It is with great pleasure that the Division Commander publishes the following letter from the Commander-in-Chief, American expeditionary forces.

2. A copy of this order will be furnished every officer in enlisted men of the 90th Division.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
Office of the Commander-in-Chief
France, April 1919.

Major General Charles H. Martin,
Commanding 90th Division

American E. F.

My dear General Martin:

It gives me much pleasure to congratulate you and through you the officers and men of your division on the splendid appearance that it made at its inspection and review on April 24 at Wengerohr. The smart appearance of personnel and the good condition in which I found all transportation and artillery are sure signs of high morale that permeates all tasks. This is only what one could expect of the division which has such a fine fighting record.

Arriving in France towards the end of June, 1918, it underwent, until the end of August, the usual course of training behind the line. It was then placed in the Villers-en-Haye Sector and there took part in the St. Mihiel offensive where it attacked the strong positions on the Hindenburg line immediately to the west of the Moselle River. In these operations it was entirely successful, mopping up the Bois-des-Rappes, occupying the town of Vilcey-sur-Trey, the Bois-des-Preles, and the Foret-de-Venclere, and advancing to a depth of 6 ½ kilometers. On the night of October 21 the division entered the Meuse-Argonne offensive, taking the town of Bantheville and the high ground north and northwest of that town. In the tremendous attack of November 1st it continued its splendid record, piercing the Freya Stellung, crossing the Meuse and taking 14 villages in its very rapid advance. The Carriere Bois, the Bois-de-Raux, Hill 243 (The capture of which was vital to the advance of the division on the left) and Hill 321 were the scenes of desperate fighting on the opening day of the attack. On November 2, Villers-devant-Dun was taken and the following day the Bois-de-Montigny, Bois-de-Tailly, Bois-de-Mont, Bois-de-Sassay and the town of Montigny-devant-Sassey were taken, a very deep and rapid advance being made. On the fourth Halles was occupied. By November 10 the Infantry had crossed the Meuse and the town of Mouzay was taken. The division was pressing the enemy hard at the time of the signing of the Armistice.

As part of a third Army the division participated in the march into Germany and the subsequent occupation of enemy territory. I am pleased to mention to the excellent conduct of the men under these difficult circumstances as well as for their services in battle. They are to the credit of the American people. I wish to express to each man my own appreciation of the splendid work that has been done and the assurance of my continued interest in his welfare.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.

By command of Major General Martin:

JOHN J. KINGMAN,
Chief of Staff.

CASUALTIES

The following officers and men of the 358th Infantry were wounded in action with the enemy during period from August 21st to November 11, 1918:

		Officers	Men
By rifle fire, machine gun bullet, high explosive shell and shrapnel:	Slight	18	695
	Severe	11	232
Gassed:		10	381
Total:		39	1808

[Note: For officer assignments on Armistice Day and Honor Roll see History of the 90th Division.

Number of officers Killed in Action: 7

Number of officers Died of Wounds: 2

Number of enlisted men Killed in
Action:

A Company:	10
B Company:	24
C Company:	10
D Company:	31
E Company:	13
F Company:	14
G Company:	29
H Company:	11
I Company:	13
K Company:	20
L Company:	4
M Company:	14

Number of enlisted men Died of
Wounds

A Company:	10
B Company:	3
C Company:	2
D Company:	5
E Company:	4
F Company:	4
G Company:	8
H Company:	7
I Company:	2
K Company:	2
L Company:	5
M Company:	3]