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The showing of the Division was remarkable, especially in view of the fact that many of the men had quit civilian life not more than a month before. Within three months after the review at Baltimore the Division was considered ready for overseas. The great July movement of troops was under way, a move ment which eclipsed all world records in transportation overseas, and the 79th was dispatched as one of the first to start for France in that period. On July 6th the various organizations began to leave Camp Meade by troop train. The balance of the Division. On the night of September 25th, the 79th began preparations for the offensive. Nicholson, and consisting of the th Infantry Colonel Claude B. Sweezy and the th Infan try Colonel William M. Oury , had taken over the front line, with the th Brigade in support. Knowles , and the th Infantry Colonel Oscar J. The Division was formed for an attack on a brigade front, the th on the left and the th on the right. Behind the th lay the th, and behind the th the th. Each regiment was prepared to attack with two battalions, holding one battalion in brigade reserve. The lessons at Meade and Prauthoy were about to be demonstrated in cold reality. Getting away at 5: For twenty-five minutes the advance was held up until the wire was snipped away. Striking forward again, the th, on the left, immediately ran into the Bois de Malancourt, where it met its first serious resistance. Yard after yard was gained but with severe losses. Every tree seemed to harbor a sniper, every clump of bushes a machine gun nest. Occasionally there were open spaces, but these were swept by enfilading fire and proved veritable death traps. Casualties among officers and men ran high. By the time the regiment had gained the western end of the Bois de Cuisy, where it was necessary to halt and re form, the losses had reached serious proportions. Major Langley, of the 3d Battalion, was seriously wounded. Officers and men of the shock companies in the advance were dropping everywhere. Vandiver, of B Company, were killed outright or mortally wounded. In the meanwhile, on the right, the th had swept forward after the barbed wire was cut and met little resistance in the first rush, engulfing the ruined hamlet of Harcourt and finally emerging upon another ruined town, Malancourt, lying well within the original enemy territory. Terrific enfilading fire swept this open area. Despite the resistance, the th kept advancing, its progress slowing up consider ably, however. Supreme acts of heroism developed on all sides as the squads rushed or surrounded machine gun nests. The deaths of Sergeant Michael C. Seiders, are incidents of the manner in which the stalking was done. Late after noon at last found the th abreast of the position of the th Infantry, with Montfaucon in plain view beyond. On the morning of September 27th, General Kuhn, dissatisfied with the dis position of the units of the th Brigade, relieved the Brigade Commander and created a provisional brigade of the th and th Infantry, under Colonel Oury. General Nicholson, of the th Brigade, thus found his command consisting of the th and th Infantry. With the th and th reformed during the night, the advance was resumed on the 27th, the latter unit getting off at 4 a. Swept by machine gun lire and heavies, the regiment kept on. The historic message, sent back to Divisional Headquarters by Colonel Sweezy, gave the news as follows: Many snipers left behind. Town shelled to slight extent after our occupation. Am moving on to Corps ob jective and hope to reach it by 16 h 4 p. Both regiments suffered heavily. In the th, Captain Clarence P. Alexander, of L Company, were killed, while the lost among the ranks had been so heavy as to interfere with further successful advance. Nevertheless, both regiments tried to extend their operations. The th was heavily shelled from the Bois de Beuge to the northwest and finally, toward even ing was compelled to dig in a few hundred meters north of Montfaucon; while the th, after repeated attempts during the afternoon to take Nantallois, a hamlet about three kilometers north of the town on the hill, finally dug in about a half kilometer south of its objective. In the meanwhile, on the right, the th had swept forward after the barlied wire was cut and met little resistance in the first rush, engulfing the ruined hamlet of Harcourt and finally emerging upon another ruined town, Malancourt, lying well within the original enemy territory. Terrific enfilading fire swept this open aiea. Despite the resistance, the th kept advancing, its progress slowing up considerably, however. Larson, and Private Clifford M. Late after- noon at last found the 31 1th abreast of the position of the th Infantry, with

Montfaucon in full view beyond. The toll in officers and men among all four regiments had been more severe than on any other day. In the 11th, Lieutenant Charles G. McGoochan, of A Company, mortally wounded; Watters, of A Company, killed. In the 12th, Lieutenant Ballard C. Linch, of the Sanitary Detachment, had been killed. In the 13th, the killed or mortally wounded were Lieutenant George N. Sheehan, of Company F. The killed or mortally wounded in the 14th were Lieutenant Joseph C. There were between and wounded men under treatment there when the enemy shelling began. Three tents were struck and twenty-one men killed, including a German captain and German private, captives who were being treated for wounds. The men of the two hospitals carried those most severely injured back to safety while the "walking cases" limped and staggered along, leaning on the shoulders of burdened orderlies, until the area was cleared without further casualties. Before dawn on the morning of September 30th an order from the 5th Corps announced that the 79th would be relieved by the 3d Division during the day. As a result it was decided to make no further advance but hold present positions until relief arrived. Olstein, of the Sanitary Detachment. The relief went on steadily under the greatest difficulties, and by 6 p. The 15th Engineers, however, after reaching the vicinity of Malancourt, were recalled and attached to the 3d Division, continuing the road work until October 8th, when they were permitted to march from the area. In La Grande Montagne the 79th relieved the 29th and part of the 26th, which had just completed the conquest of Belleu Woods not those of Chateau-Thierry fame. The 79th was now a part of the 17th French Corps, and its activities henceforth were interwoven with those of the French. The new divisional front covered a width of 7. Johnson assuming control of the 16th Brigade. Rogers, and the 17th Engineers under Colonel J. Frank Barber, the other units remaining under the same leadership as at Montfaucon. Every organization was back at war strength, ample replacements having been received and drilled during the stay in the Troyon sector. On the morning of November 8th the Germans unleashed a terrific rain of fire along the entire front. They seemed to be pouring everything in the shell line upon the 79th. Hour after hour it continued, until in the afternoon it slackened and finally died out completely. The front grew oppressively silent. The suspense was terrific, officers and men not knowing whether an assault was coming or whether the Germans were in retreat. Finally aerial observers brought in word that the Huns were indeed falling back toward Damvillers. The 18th marched four and one-half kilometers at night through underbrush and woods, and reached its assigned position in time to attack on November 9th. On the morning of November 9th, the Division was in position with the 19th on the line and the 20th in support on the right of the sector, and the 21st behind the line on the left of the sector, with the 22nd coming up in support. As it was impossible to deploy the 23rd into line on the then narrow front, the attack at dawn developed entirely upon the 24th Infantry. This unit, advancing at 6 a. On the left the 25th ran up against such heavy fire from Hill and the Côte de Morimont that it was brought to a halt, but on the right it progressed to the crest of Hill by nightfall. In the meanwhile a battalion of the 26th relieved the left battalion of the 27th in front of the Côte de Morimont, and both brigades were again facing the enemy. Pierson, of the 28th, was killed that day while effecting the relief. The plans of attack were changed for November 10th. The last officer of the Division killed in action died that day, Captain Frank F. Battles, of the Machine Gun Company, 29th Infantry. The 30th moved forward against the Côte de Romagne, with a battalion of the 31st also pressing forward for the same objective and town of Azannes. Armistice hour found the Division well on its way to its objectives. Nor had the other divisional units aside from the infantry been idle. The 32nd Engineers had been bridge and road building between Vaucherauville, the Divisional Headquarters, and the front line; the supply train had been under constant shell fire for the whole eleven days since taking over the sector, and even the 33rd Ammunition Train had managed to get into the offensive. The horse battalion had been with the Division at Montfaucon, but the motor battalion did not get away from the artillery brigade until just before the final offensive. It had reached the sector on November 3d, and while C, D and F Companies had, through lack of equipment, been forced to turn engineers and work with the road and bridge builders, Companies A, B, E and G had served ammunition constantly from November 3d to Armistice Day and hour. The total depth of the 79th Division advance in the La Grande Montagne sector had been 9H kilometers. It had taken prisoners and material in great abundance. Its casualties for the offensive totalled sixty-four officers and 2, men, divided as follows; Officers:

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