

# HARD-HITTING 33D DIVISION

## Not One Enlisted Man Was Tried by General Court-Martial After the Training Period

Following is the greater part of a concise history of the 33d Division, written by Lieut. Col. Frederic L. Huddleston, Division Adjutant, distributed among all the officers and men of the command. A more extended history by the same author will be published in book form.

THE 33d Division, Maj. Gen. George Bell, Jr., had for its nucleus the former National Guard of the State of Illinois. It was trained at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, from September, 1917, until May, 1918. The first organization to start for France was the 108th Engineers, (Colonel Henry A. Allen), which left Camp Logan April 23, 1918, for Camp Merritt, sailing from Hoboken. The rest of the division followed from Camp Logan, beginning May 1. Most of the troops passed through Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island, and sailed at various dates in May, 1918, disembarking at Brest. The 58th Field Artillery Brigade (Brig. Gen. Henry D. Todd, Jr.) proceeded overseas by way of Liverpool, England, as did the 108th Ammunition Train, the 308th Field Signal Battalion, and the 108th Sanitary Train.

Upon arrival in France the 33d Division was first sent to the Huppy Area, near Abbeville, and on June 9 proceeded to the Du Training Area. On June 13 the 108th Engineers were sent forward to assist in the defenses near Amiens, where a great German drive was expected, and on June 20 and 21 the 33d Division moved into the Amiens sector. In this region it was trained under the British, occupied portions of the British trenches and participated in a number of operations.

In attack at Hamel. On July 4 four companies, namely, Companies C and E, 131st Infantry, and A and G, 132d Infantry, took part in the attack on Hamel. This was the first time that American troops had ever fought alongside of the Australians and the first time that Americans had fought with the British in an action of any magnitude.

The American charge to the forests of "Lusitania." After this battle a story was widely circulated throughout the British Army and in England that the Australians remarked to some American soldiers: "You'll do me, Yank, but you chaps are a bit rough!" When the four American companies were returned to their commands the day after the engagement they were met by an Australian Colonel who started to address them in a very formal fashion but ended by blurted out: "Yanks, you're fighting for me, but I'm for you!"

Although of minor importance from a purely military point of view, Hamel exercised an incalculable influence. Amiens at that time was considered the danger spot on the British front and a great German drive was expected there. The British knew that American regulars would fight, but up to that time they had had no proof of the efficiency of the other American troops. Hamel demonstrated conclusively that in all the American troops they possessed allies upon whom thorough dependence could be placed in any military operations, no matter how difficult. In token of his appreciation, on Aug. 12 King George visited the headquarters of the 33d Division at Molins-au-Bois and personally bestowed upon four officers and fifteen men of the 33d Division various British decorations—such as the Military Cross, Distinguished Conduct Medal, and Military Medal—planning the decorations upon the breast of each recipient and congratulating him for his gallantry.

The Big Offensive. On Aug. 8, 1918, began the great British offensive, which never failed to effect a gain every day until it reached Mons and was terminated by the armistice on Nov. 11. The first operation which was productive of notable results was the attack of the 131st Infantry, (Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn), which broke the German line at Chipilly Ridge and Gressaire Wood.

On Aug. 23 the 33d Division was transferred by rail from the British front to the area of the First American Army in the Toul sector, and on Aug. 28 it was concentrated in the region of Trouville-en-Barrois. On Sep. 5 it started for Verdun, where it relieved the 120th French Division and the right regiment of the 157th French Division on the nights of Sep. 7, 8, and 9. The 33d Division was, therefore, the first American division to hold a portion of the front line on that historic battlefield.

In the great attack of Sept. 26, 1918, which marked the beginning of the desperate Meuse-Argonne battle, the 33d Division formed the right of the Third American Corps (Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard). The two most powerful enemy positions between the Meuse and the Argonne were Montfaucon and the Bois de Forges. Both were deemed by the Germans impregnable, and yet three hours and thirty-three minutes after jumping off, the 68th Infantry Brigade, (Brig. Gen. Paul A. Wolf), composed of the 131st Infantry, (Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn), the 132d Infantry (Colonel Abel Davis) and the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, (Major Floyd F. Putman), had turned the position and captured with very small loss this formidable wood, a veritable fortress of machine gun nests.

In that initial attack the 33d was the only American division which reached its objective on scheduled time.

The next eleven days the 33d Division formed the pivot of the American Corps, which attacked the German positions between the Meuse and the Argonne.

On Oct. 6 the 33d Division was transferred to the French 17th Army Corps, (General Henri Claudel), and two days later the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 132d Infantry, (Captain B. J. Dodd and Major Paul C. Gale, respectively), the 2d Battalion of the 131st Infantry, (Major Hamlet C. Ridgeway), and Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, the whole under the command of Colonel Abel Davis, participated in the attack of the French 17th Corps east of the Meuse. This delicate and difficult operation necessitated the building by the 108th Engineers, under direct observation and constant enemy artillery fire, of two bridges, one a Brabant 120 feet long in 12 feet of water and another of 156 feet in length at Consovooy in 18 feet of water, but this difficult task was accomplished before the time set for the infantry to cross. The troops under Colonel Davis formed the left of the French 17th Corps and reached the normal objective assigned

to them south of the Bois du Chaume that night, Oct. 8. On the following day they pushed forward to the second exploitation objective—the road from Silvy-sur-Meuse to Villeneuve Farm—but their right was exposed through the inability of the 68th Infantry Brigade, (29th Division), to keep pace with them, and at dusk a powerful attack by picked German shock troops drove their right back to the Tranchée du Cable immediately south of the Bois du Chaume. The moment the report of this enforced withdrawal reached General Bell, he acted with characteristic vigor, hurried to their support reinforcements from across the river and placed all the troops on the east bank under command of Brig. Gen. Wolf. The 3d Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 129th Infantry, (Major William F. Homeneway), had already reached the east bank, followed by Company B, 122d Machine Gun Battalion. The other reinforcements were composed of the 1st and 2d Battalions, 131st Infantry, (Major J. B. Coady and Major Francis M. Allen, respectively), Company B, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, the 1st and 2d Battalions, 129th Infantry, (Captain J. H. Burghelm and Major Arthur H. Goodison, respectively), 3d Battalion, 130th Infantry, (Major Edward Bittel), and Company A, 122d Machine Gun Battalion.

At 6:05 A. M. on Oct. 10 these troops made a brilliant attack and retook every inch of the ground lost, even picked German storm troops being unable to withstand their irresistible onslaught. In the next four days the force under General Wolf held this position under an overwhelming deluge of artillery and machine gun fire of every sort, gas and airplane attacks. On Oct. 15 the 68th Infantry Brigade took over the sector on the west bank of the Meuse comprising the Bois de la Côte Lemont, Bois de Dannevoix, Bois la Ville and Bois de Forges, while the sector on the east bank was occupied by the 68th Infantry Brigade, (Brig. Gen. Edward L. King), composed of the 129th Infantry, (Colonel Edgar A. Myer), 130th Infantry, (Colonel John V. Clinin), and 123d Machine Gun Battalion, (Major Albert L. Culbertson.) For the twenty days preceding this brigade had executed its equally important, if less conspicuous, task of holding the sector composing the Bois de Dannevoix and the Bois de la Côte Lemont west of the Meuse with like efficiency and under circumstances requiring great resolution on the part of its officers and men.

Astride the Meuse. The 68th Infantry Brigade held the right sector of the division east of the Meuse and the 68th Brigade held the left sector west of that river from Oct. 15 until the night of the 20th to 21st, when the entire 33d Division was relieved by the 15th French Colonial Division. The last element of the 33d Division was not relieved until the night of Oct. 21-22, so that forty-four days elapsed from the time the first unit of the 33d Division entered the trenches at Verdun until the last troops had left. From Oct. 8 until Oct. 21 the 33d Division, astride of the River Meuse and subjected to incessant fire day and night from the enemy on the dominating heights, held a frontage ten kilometers in length and formed the right of the American attacks west of the Meuse and the left of the 17th French Army Corps operating east of that river.

Upon being relieved the 33d Division then marched to the Troyon-sur-Meuse sector on the St. Mihiel front, where it replaced the 79th American Division on the nights of Oct. 23, 24, and 25. This region, a so-called "quiet sector," included the celebrated position of Les Eparges, the scene of such desperate fighting in 1915 and 1916. It soon developed into a very lively area, particularly after the Austrians were succeeded by picked German troops who had orders to hold at all costs this position, which was considered the key to Metz.

Fought to the Last Minute. On Nov. 11 the 65th Infantry Brigade, headed by the 129th Infantry, had attacked and were in possession of the Château d'Aulnois, Rivaille and Marcheville, when the order to cease hostilities put an end to its advance. That same morning part of the 68th Brigade was held up in their attack against Butgenyville and was about to resume its attack on the unconquered portions of the Bois d'Harville and on Jonville when hostilities ceased. Such progress had been made by the 33d Division that every indication pointed to the likelihood that by the close of day it would have completely broken through the Hindenburg line in that sector—the last German system of defense between the 33d Division and Metz.

During the operations on the British front the 33d Division was supplied with British artillery. During the operations in the Verdun sector the 52d Field Artillery Brigade, (Brig. Gen. G. Albert Wingate), belonging to the 27th Division, was attached and did excellent work. Similarly the 512th French Field Artillery and the 1st Battalion, 308th French Heavy Artillery, gave invaluable support during the attack of Sept. 26, and for several days subsequently.

It was not until Jan. 10, 1919, that the 33d Division was rejoined in Luxembourg by the 58th Field Artillery Brigade, to the delight of both commands. The 58th Field Artillery Brigade is composed of the 122d Field Artillery, (Colonel Milton J. Foreman), 123d Field Artillery, (Colonel Charles G. Davis), 124th Field Artillery, (Colonel Horatio B. Hackett), 108th Ammunition Train, (Lieut. Col. Walter J. Fisher), 108th French Mortar Battery, (Captain Charles J. Kraft), and 108th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, (Captain George H. Lawrence.) This brigade forms part of the 33d Division, was organized and trained with it at Camp Logan, but separated from the division at Houston, and did not rejoin it until nearly two months after the armistice.

Upon arriving in France, about the middle of June, the brigade went into the training areas at Ornans and Valdehon, where it remained until Aug. 20, 1918. It proceeded to the Toul sector and became the artillery support of the 88th Division. Upon the relief of the 88th Division by the 1st Division on Aug. 28, the 58th Field Artillery Brigade, reinforced by the 1st Field Artillery Brigade and the 78th Regiment of Field Artillery, became the Divisional Artillery of the 1st Division, and supported that command in its attack on Sept. 12. In the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. In this engagement the Divisional Artillery, in addition to preparing the advance for the infantry by a rolling barrage, had the mission of

neutralizing the powerful German position on Mont Sec. Although this was its first battle, the work of the brigade was considered so excellent by the Division Commander, Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, that he cited in orders not only the brigade as a unit, but each regiment. In spite of most severe conditions, due to bad weather and the terrain, the morning of the 13th found the brigade in a position eleven kilometers in advance of its original line, near the town of Nonard.

On the 26th of September the brigade covered the advance of the 91st Division toward Verdun. On the afternoon of that day and owing to the energy of the regimental officers and men concerned, one entire regiment, the 122d Field Artillery and one-half of the 124th Field Artillery, were in a position just south of Verdun, having advanced at the end of the barrage about nine kilometers. The brigade stayed in this sector until Oct. 11, having joined the 33d Division when it relieved the 91st on Oct. 7, and took part in all severe fighting during this period, advancing six kilometers.

On Oct. 11 the brigade began a march to an area just in rear of the lines for rest and re-equipment. On Oct. 24 it returned to the front in the same sector, without the 123d Field Artillery, which was sent to the rear to be motorized, but, re-enforced by the 11th Field Artillery (Colonel W. G. Peace), it was again assigned to the 88th Division and supported that command in the severe fighting and rapid advance beginning at Gesnes, Nov. 1, and ending at Pouilly and Stenay, Nov. 11.

Owing to excellent staff work and to the skill, energy, and gallantry of the regimental commanders, the 58th Field Artillery Brigade functioned smoothly and efficiently fulfilled all its missions, and gave its infantry the most complete support at all times, even during the absence, for a few days, of the Brigade Commander, who had been wounded. Colonel Horatio B. Hackett, while organizing and directing the rapid advance of his regiment, was severely wounded Sept. 29. The next in command, Major Frank L. Reardon, assumed command until relieved by Lieut. Col. J. A. Rogers, who commanded the regiment ably and energetically until after the armistice.

From Nov. 1 until Nov. 5 the brigade advanced thirty-two kilometers by continuous fighting. The brigade remained in the vicinity of Stenay from Nov. 11, 1918, until Jan. 4, 1919, when it began its march to rejoin the 33d Division.

Division's Unique Record. The 33d Division is the only division in the A. E. F.—and, therefore, in American history—which has fought with the British, the Americans and the French. It is the only American Division, the officers and men of which have been decorated by a King of England in person. From June 22 until Nov. 11, 1918, a period of nearly five months, there were only eighteen days when the division as a whole, or in part, was not actually holding a portion of the allied line.

It has served with five armies and twelve army corps, namely: Fourth British Army, First American Army, Second French Army, Second American Army, Third American Army, 2d American Army Corps, 29th British Corps, 3d British Corps, Australian Army Corps, 5th American Army Corps, 17th French Army Corps, 3d American Army Corps, 2d French Colonial Army Corps, 4th American Army Corps, 9th American Army Corps, 7th American Army Corps, and 6th American Army Corps.

It has marched through Lorraine, been in Germany for a brief period as part of the Army of Occupation and wintered in Luxembourg, its headquarters being at Diekirch, a well known Summer resort. When the French took official possession of Metz on Dec. 8, 1918, the procession, which was reviewed by President Poincaré, Marshals Joffre, Foch, Pétain, Sir Douglas Haig and other important personages, was headed by a battalion of the 131st Infantry, the only troops selected from the entire A. E. F. to represent the United States. It was this regiment which had effected a penetration of the German line of the Somme by its brilliant attack at Chipilly Ridge and Gressaire Wood on Aug. 9, 1918.

The death rate in the 33d division at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, was the lowest in the American Army. In Europe the health rate has scarcely been equalled by any other division in the A. E. F. The management of the sick and wounded during active operations was conspicuous for its splendid efficiency.

Advances of the Division. The following are the advances made by the 33d Division in its various attacks: July 4, 1918, at Hamel, Companies C and E, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and G, 132d Infantry, 2100 meters; Aug. 9, 1918, at Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge, Somme offensive, 131st Infantry, 4000 meters; Meuse-Argonne Battle, Sector between the Bois de Forges and the Laiterie de Balhame, Sept. 26, 1918, 131st Infantry, Companies E and C, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, and Company C, 108th Engineers, 7000 meters; Bois de Forges, Sept. 26, 1918, 132d Infantry, Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion and Company F, 108th Engineers, 6000 meters; Bois de Dannevoix and Bois de la Côte Lemont, Oct. 8, 1918, near Consovooy, 124th Infantry (less 3d Battalion), 2d Battalion, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, 4000 meters; Oct. 9, 1918, Bois de Chaume, 132d Infantry (less 3d Battalion), 2d Battalion and Machine Gun Company 131st Infantry, and Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, 2000 meters.

LOSSES OF 83D DIVISION. Killed, Wounded, Missing, Captured. British front, Verdun, St. Mihiel, Scattering, Total. RECAPITULATION OF CASUALTIES. Killed, Wounded, Missing, Captured, Total. 33d Division, less 68th Field Artillery Brigade and attached units. 68th Field Artillery Brigade. Attached units. Total of 33d Division and attached units. GRAND TOTALS. 33d Division, less 58th Field Artillery Brigade and attached units. Total of 33d Division and attached units. Since the compilation of the above casualty list all of the missing have been accounted for with the exception of four, to wit: 131st Infantry—VILLARDI, ANTHONY, Company F, Action Nov. 11; 132d Infantry—KRANZMEYER, HENRY, Company G, Action July 4; GIRARDI, CIRO, Company E, Action Oct. 8; CHRISTENSON, LESTER, Company E, Action Oct. 9.

On Oct. 11 the brigade began a march to an area just in rear of the lines for rest and re-equipment. On Oct. 24 it returned to the front in the same sector, without the 123d Field Artillery, which was sent to the rear to be motorized, but, re-enforced by the 11th Field Artillery (Colonel W. G. Peace), it was again assigned to the 88th Division and supported that command in the severe fighting and rapid advance beginning at Gesnes, Nov. 1, and ending at Pouilly and Stenay, Nov. 11.

Owing to excellent staff work and to the skill, energy, and gallantry of the regimental commanders, the 58th Field Artillery Brigade functioned smoothly and efficiently fulfilled all its missions, and gave its infantry the most complete support at all times, even during the absence, for a few days, of the Brigade Commander, who had been wounded. Colonel Horatio B. Hackett, while organizing and directing the rapid advance of his regiment, was severely wounded Sept. 29. The next in command, Major Frank L. Reardon, assumed command until relieved by Lieut. Col. J. A. Rogers, who commanded the regiment ably and energetically until after the armistice.

From Nov. 1 until Nov. 5 the brigade advanced thirty-two kilometers by continuous fighting. The brigade remained in the vicinity of Stenay from Nov. 11, 1918, until Jan. 4, 1919, when it began its march to rejoin the 33d Division.

Division's Unique Record. The 33d Division is the only division in the A. E. F.—and, therefore, in American history—which has fought with the British, the Americans and the French. It is the only American Division, the officers and men of which have been decorated by a King of England in person. From June 22 until Nov. 11, 1918, a period of nearly five months, there were only eighteen days when the division as a whole, or in part, was not actually holding a portion of the allied line.

It has served with five armies and twelve army corps, namely: Fourth British Army, First American Army, Second French Army, Second American Army, Third American Army, 2d American Army Corps, 29th British Corps, 3d British Corps, Australian Army Corps, 5th American Army Corps, 17th French Army Corps, 3d American Army Corps, 2d French Colonial Army Corps, 4th American Army Corps, 9th American Army Corps, 7th American Army Corps, and 6th American Army Corps.

It has marched through Lorraine, been in Germany for a brief period as part of the Army of Occupation and wintered in Luxembourg, its headquarters being at Diekirch, a well known Summer resort. When the French took official possession of Metz on Dec. 8, 1918, the procession, which was reviewed by President Poincaré, Marshals Joffre, Foch, Pétain, Sir Douglas Haig and other important personages, was headed by a battalion of the 131st Infantry, the only troops selected from the entire A. E. F. to represent the United States. It was this regiment which had effected a penetration of the German line of the Somme by its brilliant attack at Chipilly Ridge and Gressaire Wood on Aug. 9, 1918.

The death rate in the 33d division at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, was the lowest in the American Army. In Europe the health rate has scarcely been equalled by any other division in the A. E. F. The management of the sick and wounded during active operations was conspicuous for its splendid efficiency.

Advances of the Division. The following are the advances made by the 33d Division in its various attacks: July 4, 1918, at Hamel, Companies C and E, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and G, 132d Infantry, 2100 meters; Aug. 9, 1918, at Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge, Somme offensive, 131st Infantry, 4000 meters; Meuse-Argonne Battle, Sector between the Bois de Forges and the Laiterie de Balhame, Sept. 26, 1918, 131st Infantry, Companies E and C, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, and Company C, 108th Engineers, 7000 meters; Bois de Forges, Sept. 26, 1918, 132d Infantry, Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion and Company F, 108th Engineers, 6000 meters; Bois de Dannevoix and Bois de la Côte Lemont, Oct. 8, 1918, near Consovooy, 124th Infantry (less 3d Battalion), 2d Battalion, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, 4000 meters; Oct. 9, 1918, Bois de Chaume, 132d Infantry (less 3d Battalion), 2d Battalion and Machine Gun Company 131st Infantry, and Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, 2000 meters.

LOSSES OF 83D DIVISION. Killed, Wounded, Missing, Captured. British front, Verdun, St. Mihiel, Scattering, Total. RECAPITULATION OF CASUALTIES. Killed, Wounded, Missing, Captured, Total. 33d Division, less 68th Field Artillery Brigade and attached units. 68th Field Artillery Brigade. Attached units. Total of 33d Division and attached units. GRAND TOTALS. 33d Division, less 58th Field Artillery Brigade and attached units. Total of 33d Division and attached units. Since the compilation of the above casualty list all of the missing have been accounted for with the exception of four, to wit: 131st Infantry—VILLARDI, ANTHONY, Company F, Action Nov. 11; 132d Infantry—KRANZMEYER, HENRY, Company G, Action July 4; GIRARDI, CIRO, Company E, Action Oct. 8; CHRISTENSON, LESTER, Company E, Action Oct. 9.

On Oct. 11 the brigade began a march to an area just in rear of the lines for rest and re-equipment. On Oct. 24 it returned to the front in the same sector, without the 123d Field Artillery, which was sent to the rear to be motorized, but, re-enforced by the 11th Field Artillery (Colonel W. G. Peace), it was again assigned to the 88th Division and supported that command in the severe fighting and rapid advance beginning at Gesnes, Nov. 1, and ending at Pouilly and Stenay, Nov. 11.

Owing to excellent staff work and to the skill, energy, and gallantry of the regimental commanders, the 58th Field Artillery Brigade functioned smoothly and efficiently fulfilled all its missions, and gave its infantry the most complete support at all times, even during the absence, for a few days, of the Brigade Commander, who had been wounded. Colonel Horatio B. Hackett, while organizing and directing the rapid advance of his regiment, was severely wounded Sept. 29. The next in command, Major Frank L. Reardon, assumed command until relieved by Lieut. Col. J. A. Rogers, who commanded the regiment ably and energetically until after the armistice.

From Nov. 1 until Nov. 5 the brigade advanced thirty-two kilometers by continuous fighting. The brigade remained in the vicinity of Stenay from Nov. 11, 1918, until Jan. 4, 1919, when it began its march to rejoin the 33d Division.

Division's Unique Record. The 33d Division is the only division in the A. E. F.—and, therefore, in American history—which has fought with the British, the Americans and the French. It is the only American Division, the officers and men of which have been decorated by a King of England in person. From June 22 until Nov. 11, 1918, a period of nearly five months, there were only eighteen days when the division as a whole, or in part, was not actually holding a portion of the allied line.

It has served with five armies and twelve army corps, namely: Fourth British Army, First American Army, Second French Army, Second American Army, Third American Army, 2d American Army Corps, 29th British Corps, 3d British Corps, Australian Army Corps, 5th American Army Corps, 17th French Army Corps, 3d American Army Corps, 2d French Colonial Army Corps, 4th American Army Corps, 9th American Army Corps, 7th American Army Corps, and 6th American Army Corps.

It has marched through Lorraine, been in Germany for a brief period as part of the Army of Occupation and wintered in Luxembourg, its headquarters being at Diekirch, a well known Summer resort. When the French took official possession of Metz on Dec. 8, 1918, the procession, which was reviewed by President Poincaré, Marshals Joffre, Foch, Pétain, Sir Douglas Haig and other important personages, was headed by a battalion of the 131st Infantry, the only troops selected from the entire A. E. F. to represent the United States. It was this regiment which had effected a penetration of the German line of the Somme by its brilliant attack at Chipilly Ridge and Gressaire Wood on Aug. 9, 1918.

The death rate in the 33d division at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, was the lowest in the American Army. In Europe the health rate has scarcely been equalled by any other division in the A. E. F. The management of the sick and wounded during active operations was conspicuous for its splendid efficiency.

Advances of the Division. The following are the advances made by the 33d Division in its various attacks: July 4, 1918, at Hamel, Companies C and E, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and G, 132d Infantry, 2100 meters; Aug. 9, 1918, at Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge, Somme offensive, 131st Infantry, 4000 meters; Meuse-Argonne Battle, Sector between the Bois de Forges and the Laiterie de Balhame, Sept. 26, 1918, 131st Infantry, Companies E and C, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, and Company C, 108th Engineers, 7000 meters; Bois de Forges, Sept. 26, 1918, 132d Infantry, Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion and Company F, 108th Engineers, 6000 meters; Bois de Dannevoix and Bois de la Côte Lemont, Oct. 8, 1918, near Consovooy, 124th Infantry (less 3d Battalion), 2d Battalion, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, 4000 meters; Oct. 9, 1918, Bois de Chaume, 132d Infantry (less 3d Battalion), 2d Battalion and Machine Gun Company 131st Infantry, and Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, 2000 meters.

LOSSES OF 83D DIVISION. Killed, Wounded, Missing, Captured. British front, Verdun, St. Mihiel, Scattering, Total. RECAPITULATION OF CASUALTIES. Killed, Wounded, Missing, Captured, Total. 33d Division, less 68th Field Artillery Brigade and attached units. 68th Field Artillery Brigade. Attached units. Total of 33d Division and attached units. GRAND TOTALS. 33d Division, less 58th Field Artillery Brigade and attached units. Total of 33d Division and attached units. Since the compilation of the above casualty list all of the missing have been accounted for with the exception of four, to wit: 131st Infantry—VILLARDI, ANTHONY, Company F, Action Nov. 11; 132d Infantry—KRANZMEYER, HENRY, Company G, Action July 4; GIRARDI, CIRO, Company E, Action Oct. 8; CHRISTENSON, LESTER, Company E, Action Oct. 9.

On Oct. 11 the brigade began a march to an area just in rear of the lines for rest and re-equipment. On Oct. 24 it returned to the front in the same sector, without the 123d Field Artillery, which was sent to the rear to be motorized, but, re-enforced by the 11th Field Artillery (Colonel W. G. Peace), it was again assigned to the 88th Division and supported that command in the severe fighting and rapid advance beginning at Gesnes, Nov. 1, and ending at Pouilly and Stenay, Nov. 11.

Owing to excellent staff work and to the skill, energy, and gallantry of the regimental commanders, the 58th Field Artillery Brigade functioned smoothly and efficiently fulfilled all its missions, and gave its infantry the most complete support at all times, even during the absence, for a few days, of the Brigade Commander, who had been wounded. Colonel Horatio B. Hackett, while organizing and directing the rapid advance of his regiment, was severely wounded Sept. 29. The next in command, Major Frank L. Reardon, assumed command until relieved by Lieut. Col. J. A. Rogers, who commanded the regiment ably and energetically until after the armistice.

From Nov. 1 until Nov. 5 the brigade advanced thirty-two kilometers by continuous fighting. The brigade remained in the vicinity of Stenay from Nov. 11, 1918, until Jan. 4, 1919, when it began its march to rejoin the 33d Division.

Division's Unique Record. The 33d Division is the only division in the A. E. F.—and, therefore, in American history—which has fought with the British, the Americans and the French. It is the only American Division, the officers and men of which have been decorated by a King of England in person. From June 22 until Nov. 11, 1918, a period of nearly five months, there were only eighteen days when the division as a whole, or in part, was not actually holding a portion of the allied line.

It has served with five armies and twelve army corps, namely: Fourth British Army, First American Army, Second French Army, Second American Army, Third American Army, 2d American Army Corps, 29th British Corps, 3d British Corps, Australian Army Corps, 5th American Army Corps, 17th French Army Corps, 3d American Army Corps, 2d French Colonial Army Corps, 4th American Army Corps, 9th American Army Corps, 7th American Army Corps, and 6th American Army Corps.

It has marched through Lorraine, been in Germany for a brief period as part of the Army of Occupation and wintered in Luxembourg, its headquarters being at Diekirch, a well known Summer resort. When the French took official possession of Metz on Dec. 8, 1918, the procession, which was reviewed by President Poincaré, Marshals Joffre, Foch, Pétain, Sir Douglas Haig and other important personages, was headed by a battalion of the 131st Infantry, the only troops selected from the entire A. E. F. to represent the United States. It was this regiment which had effected a penetration of the German line of the Somme by its brilliant attack at Chipilly Ridge and Gressaire Wood on Aug. 9, 1918.

The death rate in the 33d division at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, was the lowest in the American Army. In Europe the health rate has scarcely been equalled by any other division in the A. E. F. The management of the sick and wounded during active operations was conspicuous for its splendid efficiency.

Advances of the Division. The following are the advances made by the 33d Division in its various attacks: July 4, 1918, at Hamel, Companies C and E, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and G, 132d Infantry, 2100 meters; Aug. 9, 1918, at Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge, Somme offensive, 131st Infantry, 4000 meters; Meuse-Argonne Battle, Sector between the Bois de Forges and the Laiterie de Balhame, Sept. 26, 1918, 131st Infantry, Companies E and C, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, and Company C, 108th Engineers, 7000 meters; Bois de Forges, Sept. 26, 1918, 132d Infantry, Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion and Company F, 108th Engineers, 6000 meters; Bois de Dannevoix and Bois de la Côte Lemont, Oct. 8, 1918, near Consovooy, 124th Infantry (less 3d Battalion), 2d Battalion, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, 4000 meters; Oct. 9, 1918, Bois de Chaume, 132d Infantry (less 3d Battalion), 2d Battalion and Machine Gun Company 131st Infantry, and Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, 2000 meters.

LOSSES OF 83D DIVISION. Killed, Wounded, Missing, Captured. British front, Verdun, St. Mihiel, Scattering, Total. RECAPITULATION OF CASUALTIES. Killed, Wounded, Missing, Captured, Total. 33d Division, less 68th Field Artillery Brigade and attached units. 68th Field Artillery Brigade. Attached units. Total of 33d Division and attached units. GRAND TOTALS. 33d Division, less 58th Field Artillery Brigade and attached units. Total of 33d Division and attached units. Since the compilation of the above casualty list all of the missing have been accounted for with the exception of four, to wit: 131st Infantry—VILLARDI, ANTHONY, Company F, Action Nov. 11; 132d Infantry—KRANZMEYER, HENRY, Company G, Action July 4; GIRARDI, CIRO, Company E, Action Oct. 8; CHRISTENSON, LESTER, Company E, Action Oct. 9.

On Oct. 11 the brigade began a march to an area just in rear of the lines for rest and re-equipment. On Oct. 24 it returned to the front in the same sector, without the 123d Field Artillery, which was sent to the rear to be motorized, but, re-enforced by the 11th Field Artillery (Colonel W. G. Peace), it was again assigned to the 88th Division and supported that command in the severe fighting and rapid advance beginning at Gesnes, Nov. 1, and ending at Pouilly and Stenay, Nov. 11.

Owing to excellent staff work and to the skill, energy, and gallantry of the regimental commanders, the 58th Field Artillery Brigade functioned smoothly and efficiently fulfilled all its missions, and gave its infantry the most complete support at all times, even during the absence, for a few days, of the Brigade Commander, who had been wounded. Colonel Horatio B. Hackett, while organizing and directing the rapid advance of his regiment, was severely wounded Sept. 29. The next in command, Major Frank L. Reardon, assumed command until relieved by Lieut. Col. J. A. Rogers, who commanded the regiment ably and energetically until after the armistice.

From Nov. 1 until Nov. 5 the brigade advanced thirty-two kilometers by continuous fighting. The brigade remained in the vicinity of Stenay from Nov. 11, 1918, until Jan. 4, 1919, when it began its march to rejoin the 33d Division.

Division's Unique Record. The 33d Division is the only division in the A. E. F.—and, therefore, in American history—which has fought with the British, the Americans and the French. It is the only American Division, the officers and men of which have been decorated by a King of England in person. From June 22 until Nov. 11, 1918, a period of nearly five months, there were only eighteen days when the division as a whole, or in part, was not actually holding a portion of the allied line.

It has served with five armies and twelve army corps, namely: Fourth British Army, First American Army, Second French Army, Second American Army, Third American Army, 2d American Army Corps, 29th British Corps, 3d British Corps, Australian Army Corps, 5th American Army Corps, 17th French Army Corps, 3d American Army Corps, 2d French Colonial Army Corps, 4th American Army Corps, 9th American Army Corps, 7th American Army Corps, and 6th American Army Corps.

It has marched through Lorraine, been in Germany for a brief period as part of the Army of Occupation and wintered in Luxembourg, its headquarters being at Diekirch, a well known Summer resort. When the French took official possession of Metz on Dec. 8, 1918, the procession, which was reviewed by President Poincaré, Marshals Joffre, Foch, Pétain, Sir Douglas Haig and other important personages, was headed by a battalion of the 131st Infantry, the only troops selected from the entire A. E. F. to represent the United States. It was this regiment which had effected a penetration of the German line of the Somme by its brilliant attack at Chipilly Ridge and Gressaire Wood on Aug. 9, 1918.

The death rate in the 33d division at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, was the lowest in the American Army. In Europe the health rate has scarcely been equalled by any other division in the A. E. F. The management of the sick and wounded during active operations was conspicuous for its splendid efficiency.

Advances of the Division. The following are the advances made by the 33d Division in its various attacks: July 4, 1918, at Hamel, Companies C and E, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and G, 132d Infantry, 2100 meters; Aug. 9, 1918, at Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge, Somme offensive, 131st Infantry, 4000 meters; Meuse-Argonne Battle, Sector between the Bois de Forges and the Laiterie de Balhame, Sept. 26, 1918, 131st